

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 110
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22TH DECEMBER, 2017
CHANGES IN MBBS COURSES**

†*110. **SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has released a revised document suggesting major changes in the MBBS courses/syllabus and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the MCI had constituted any working group for the said purpose;
- (c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the working group to bring under-graduate level medical education in India at par with international standards;
- (d) the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve quality of medical education in the country?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 110* FOR 22TH DECEMBER, 2017**

(a) No.

(b) to (d) MCI is a statutory body to prescribe and maintain standards in medical education in the country. The curriculum for MBBS course is prescribed under the Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997. The Reconciliation Board of MCI has revised the MBBS curriculum to make it competency based at par with global standards. It was done in consultation with all the stakeholders including inviting comments from the public. The proposal of MCI was examined by technical committee in the Directorate General of Health Services, MoHFW and approval with certain observations has been conveyed to MCI. It is now proposed that the undergraduate programme would include a foundation course of one month to orient students to medical profession, ethics, patients safety, national health priorities, alternate health systems etc. The students would be provided early clinical exposure and enhancement of professional development including attitude, ethics and communication skills.

(e) The Government has introduced a common entrance examination viz. National Entrance cum Eligibility Test (NEET) for admission to all medical courses in the country through amendment in the IMC Act, 1956. The Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 have also been amended to provide for common counselling for admission to medical courses making the entire admission process transparent and merit based. Biometric fingerprint attendance and close circuit television (CCTV), live streaming has been made mandatory in all medical colleges to monitor availability of faculty in the colleges and the quality of education being imparted.