

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3387  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2022**

**MEDICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM**

**3387 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has observed that medical education curriculum standards widely differ across States in the country and if so, the steps taken to ensure a uniform standard of medical education across the country;
- (b) whether the Government has observed a demand supply gap in medical education in the country and if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken to overcome this problem; and
- (c) whether the Government has observed that the number of NABL accredited labs in medical colleges in the country is low and if so, the steps being taken to ensure that medical labs in all medical colleges are accredited by NABL?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (c): As informed by the National Medical Commission(NMC), the Under Graduate Medical education curriculum taught in Medical colleges recognized by NMC is governed by Graduate Medical Education Regulations as amended. The NMC to maintain high standards of medical education in India has introduced the New Competency based Medical Education for Undergraduate Course Curriculum from the academic session 2019-20.

The number of UG seats have increased from 51,348 before 2014 to 91927 seats as on date which is an increase of 79%. The numbers of PG seats have increased by 93% from 31,185 seats before 2014 to 60202 seats. The Government has taken several steps to further increase the availability of Undergraduate and Postgraduate seats which includes:-

- i. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical college by upgrading district/ referral hospital under which 157 new medical colleges have been approved and 72 are already functional.

- ii. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS and PG seats.
- iii. Central Sector Scheme for upgradation of Government Medical Colleges by construction of Super Specialty Blocks. A total of 75 projects have been approved and 58 have been completed.
- iv. Under Central Sector Scheme for setting up of new AIIMS, 22 AIIMS have been approved. Undergraduate courses have started in 19 AIIMS.
- v. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed strength and other infrastructure.
- vi. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- vii. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- viii. The tenure of Senior Residency for appointment of Assistant Professor have reduced from three year to one year.
- ix. Under the District Residency Programme (DRP), all the doctors admitted to PG courses from 2022 onwards, to serve in the district hospitals for three months mandatorily.

As informed by Quality Council of India (QCI), as on date NABL has accredited 286 laboratories in Medical colleges. QCI-NABL to increase the NABL accredited labs in Medical Colleges conducts Awareness Programs to sensitize medical colleges about requirements of NABL accreditation.

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