

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3417
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07TH AUGUST, 2026**

QUALITY IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

†3417. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the report submitted by the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the quality of medical education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) to (c): The report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare, titled "Quality of Medical Education in the Country" contains a number of key recommendations across several thematic areas. These include:

- Quality of Medical Education: Global Perspectives
- Medical Colleges and Seats in India
- Imbalance in Distribution of Medical Colleges
- Evaluation of the existing curriculum and its relevance to healthcare needs, the need for transformation
- Research Support and facilities
- Affordability of Medical Education
- Faculty Qualifications and Competence
- Rating and Accreditation of Medical Colleges

The National Medical Commission (NMC) is an apex statutory body constituted by an act of Parliament, entrusted with the responsibility of regulating and overseeing medical education and practice across the country. The Commission has undertaken several measures to enhance the quality of medical education in the country, in accordance with the Maintenance of Standards of Medical Education Regulations, 2023 (MSMER 2023).

Moreover, the Postgraduate Medical Education Board (PGMEB), under the Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2023 (PGMER 2023), has implemented measures such as notification of training programs including district residency programs and examination/evaluation criteria; specification of clinical workload, faculty-student ratios, and bed/faculty requirements for postgraduate courses; and maintenance of standards through annual evaluations, imposition of penalties, and provision of an appeal mechanism.

Also, the Government has implemented following schemes to improve the access to Medical education in the country:

- i. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical college by upgrading district/ referral hospital under which 139 new medical colleges are functional out of 157 approved medical colleges.
- ii. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS and PG seats.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) scheme has a component related to "Upgradation of Government Medical Colleges by construction of Super Specialty Blocks/Trauma care centres, etc." Out of 75 projects, 71 projects are complete under this component. The other component is for setting up of new AIIMS, under which 22 AIIMS have been approved.

Further, the government has increased number of Medical Colleges, Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) seats. The number of Medical Colleges have increased from 387 to 844; UG seats from 51,348 to 1,39,489 and PG seats from 31,185 to 86,360 from 2014 to as on date.
