

Why In News?



Recently, National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha.

### **PURPOSE & OBJECTIVE OF BILL**

The Bill seeks to provide for a medical education system which ensures:



Availability of adequate and high quality medical professionals



Adoption of latest medical research by medical professionals



Periodic assessment of medical institutions



An effective grievance redressal mechanism

To meet this objective, the Bill repeals the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and dissolves the current Medical Council of India (MCI).

## **BACKGROUND**



#### **Chaudhury Committee** recommended

structurally reconfiguring the MCI's functions and suggested the formation Medical Commission.



constituted in 2016 by Supreme Court to oversee the functioning of MCI and its policy decision making.



#### Committee headed by Dr. Arvind Panagariya

formed to address concerns over quality of medical education, proposed to repeal Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.



#### 2016 - The Standing Committee on Health

(2016) emphasized on the enforcement of medical ethics in medical education and medical practice.

# OF INDIA (MCI)

**MEDICAL COUNCIL** 



Indian Medical Council Act 1956.

It is a statutory body, established under

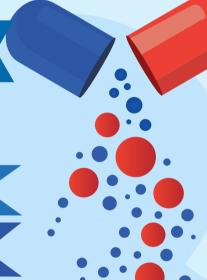


Standards of medical education.



Permission to start colleges, courses or increase the number of seats.

Standards of professional conduct of medical practitioners such as registration of doctors etc.



# THE BILL

**KEY FEATURES OF** 



an Umbrella body, to subsume the MCI and regulate the medical

Constitution of National

**Medical Commission** 

education and practice in India.



at the state level, having a role

**Medical Councils (SMC)** 

Constitution of **State** 

similar to the NMC.

Constitution of **Medical Advisory Council (MAC)** 

(NMC):

advise NMC in shaping the overall agenda, policy and action relating to medical education and training. **Provision for** 

Ease of regulation

Medical colleges will need

establishment and recognition,

permission only once for

with no need for annual

increase the number of

on their own.

undergraduate seats and

start postgraduate courses

renewal. Colleges can also

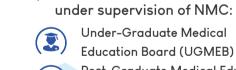
to provide a platform to states/union territories to express their views and

concerns before the NMC and to



Constitution of Four

**Autonomous Boards** 



Under-Graduate Medical Education Board (UGMEB) Post-Graduate Medical Education

Board (PGMEB)

Board (MARB)

course



Ethics and Medical Registration Board

**Provision for Bridge** 

Medical Assessment and Rating



to provide license to the practitioners of Ayurveda, homoeopathy and other Indian

allopathic medicine upon completion of a course. **Provision for ENTRANCE EXAMS** 

systems of medicine to prescribe



Uniform National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to under-graduate medical education in all medical institutions regulated by the Bill. NMC will conduct it.



The Bill is still pending in LOKSABHA

VISIONIAS INSPIRING INNOVATION



