NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION BILL

PURPOSE & OBJECTIVE OF BILL

To ameliorate the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and regulate the medical education and practice in India.

BACKGROUND

The Bill is an umbrella body, to subsume the MCI and regulate the medical education and practice in India.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA (MCI)

- Constitution of National Medical Commission
- Constitution of Medical Advisory Council (MAC)
- Constitution of State Medical Councils (SMC)
- Constitution of Four Autonomous Boards

KEY FEATURES OF THE BILL

- Admissions: National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for undergraduate medical education
- Bridge Courses: Under supervision of the National Medical Commission (NMC)
- Venereal Disease Control
- Medical Registration Board (MARB)
- Post-Graduate Medical Education Board (PGMEB)
- Under-Graduate Medical Education Board (UGMEB)
- Ethics and Medical Registration Board

Why In News?

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

IT REGULATES

- Standards of medical education
- Standards of professional conduct of medical practitioners
- Permission to start colleges, courses or increase the number of seats
- Enforcement of medical ethics in medical education and practice

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

2015 - Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury Committee recommended structurally reconfiguring the MCI’s functions and suggested the formation of a National Medical Commission.

2016 - The Standing Committee on Health 2016 emphasized on the enforcement of medical ethics in medical education and medical practice.

In 2016, NITI Aayog Committee headed by Dr. Arvind Panagariya was formed to address concerns over quality of medical education, proposed to repeal the 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.

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

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

Provision for License to Practice

Medical colleges will not be permitted to operate or provide medical education unless they acquire permission. Colleges will also be required to meet certain standards of professional conduct such as registration of doctors, etc.

Provision for Bridge Courses

The Bill provides for bridge courses under the National Medical Commission (NMC) to provide the training of medical practitioners who have not completed their medical education, and are currently practicing medicine under the purview of the MCI.

Provision for RETRAIT EXAM

The Bill provides for a re-examination for practitioners who have previously passed the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and are currently practicing medicine under the purview of the MCI.

Provision for Repeal

The Bill provides for the repeal of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and dissolves the current Medical Council of India (MCI).

Provision for Prevention of Venereal Disease

The Bill provides for the prevention of venereal disease through the enforcement of medical ethics in medical education and medical practice.