

# **NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION**

## **PRESS RELEASE**

New Delhi, July 5, 2025

### ***NMC Notifies Medical Institutions (Qualifications of Faculty) Regulations, 2025 to Expand Medical Education Capacity and Strengthen Faculty Availability***

In a landmark move to address the growing demand for healthcare professionals and enhance the quality of medical education, the **National Medical Commission (NMC)** has notified the **Medical Institutions (Qualifications of Faculty) Regulations, 2025**. These regulations, brought in by the **Post Graduate Medical Education Board (PGMEB)** under NMC, are designed to widen the pool of eligible faculty and facilitate the expansion of undergraduate (MBBS) and postgraduate (MD/MS) seats in medical colleges across India.

India's healthcare system is undergoing significant transformation, with the Central Government announcing a vision to add **75,000 new medical seats** over the next five years. However, a critical bottleneck has been the availability of qualified faculty required to initiate or expand medical programs. These new regulations are a major step towards unlocking the existing human resource potential within government health systems and optimizing medical education infrastructure.

#### **Key Reforms Introduced:**

- **Enabling Faculty from Government Hospitals:** Non-teaching government hospitals with **220+ beds** can now be designated as teaching institutions. Existing specialists with **10 years** of experience can be appointed as **Associate Professors**, and those with **2 years** can be appointed as **Assistant Professors**—without the mandatory Senior Residency—provided they complete the **Basic Course in Biomedical Research (BCBR)** within two years.
- **Expanded Recognition of Experience:**
  - **Senior Consultants** with three years of teaching experience in NBEMS-recognized government medical institutions are eligible for the post of **Professor**.
  - **Diploma holders** working as Specialist or Medical Officer in the respective departments of a Government medical institution or Government medical institution running National Board of Examination and Medical Science recognized teaching programme having cumulative experience of six years, shall be eligible for the post of Assistant Professor.
  - **Counting of Teaching experience-** A cumulative period of up to five years served by a faculty member in the NMC or a University or State Medical Council or

medical education department or medical research related Government organization, shall be deemed as teaching experience.

- **Facilitating Simultaneous UG and PG Courses:** New government medical colleges are now permitted to start **UG and PG courses simultaneously**, expediting the production of healthcare professionals and teaching faculty.
- **Rationalization of Postgraduate Minimum Standards:** PG courses can now be started with **two faculty members and two seats**, relaxing the earlier requirement of three faculty and a senior resident. Bed requirements per unit have also been rationalized for several specialties.
- **Broader Eligibility for Super Specialties:** More **feeder broad specialties** have been allowed for various **super specialty programs**, enabling better utilization of existing faculty across departments.
- **Expanded Use of MSc-PhD Faculty:** In addition to Anatomy, Physiology, and Biochemistry, departments of **Microbiology and Pharmacology** can now appoint faculty with **MSc-PhD** qualifications.
- **Higher Age Limit for Senior Residents:** The upper age limit for appointment as Senior Resident has been increased to **50 years** in pre-clinical and para-clinical subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology, Microbiology, Forensic Medicine, and Community Medicine.
- **Equivalence for Tutor/Demonstrator Experience:** Experience gained as Tutors or Demonstrators by candidates with postgraduate qualifications shall be considered valid for the purpose of eligibility as Assistant Professor.
- **Internal Cadre Mobility:** Faculty with super specialty qualifications currently working in broad specialty departments can be formally designated as faculty in their corresponding super specialty departments.

## A Vision for Scalable, High-Quality Medical Education

These forward-looking regulations mark a **paradigm shift** in how faculty eligibility is determined—shifting the focus from rigid service norms to **competency, teaching experience, and academic merit**. By unlocking the untapped potential within the existing government healthcare workforce, this reform will **accelerate the expansion of medical education**, particularly in underserved areas.

The **Medical Institutions (Qualifications of Faculty) Regulations, 2025** will directly support the national goal of expanding access to quality medical education, strengthening institutional capacity, and producing a robust pipeline of healthcare professionals to serve India's growing needs.

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