

DISSERTATION REPORT ON

A study to analyse the distribution of domicile state and gender of the candidates and also determine their percentage with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state of DNB-CET January 2016 session

Post Graduate Diploma in Hospital & Health Management

By

Dr. Simmi Singhal

PG/14/058

**Under the Guidance of
Kirti Udayai**



**International Institute of Health Management
Research**

Plot No-3, Sector-18A Dwarka, New Delhi-110075

MAY, 2016

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MAY, 2016

Completion of Dissertation from NBE

The certificate is awarded to

Dr. Simmi Singhal

In recognition of having successfully completed her
Internship in the department of

MCQ, NBE

and has successfully completed his Project on

**A study to analyse the distribution of domicile state and gender of the
candidates and also determine their percentage with respect to the MCI
registered MBBS seats in each state of DNB-CET January 2016 session**

She comes across as a committed, sincere & diligent person, who has
a strong drive & zeal for learning

We wish her all the best for future endeavors

Training & Development



Zonal Head-Human Resources

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Simmi Singhal student of Post Graduate Diploma in Hospital and Health Management (PGDHM) from International Institute of Health Management Research, New Delhi has undergone internship training at National Board Of Examinations from 01/02/2016 to 30/04/2016.

The Candidate has successfully carried out the study designated to her during internship training and her approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

The Internship is in fulfillment of the course requirement.

I wish him all success in all his future endeavors.



Dr. A.K. Agarwal
Dean, Academics and Student Affairs
IIHMR, New Delhi



Mrs. Kirti Udayai
Assistant Dean
IIHMR, New Delhi

Certificate of Approval

The following dissertation titled **“A study to analyse the distribution of domicile state and gender of the candidates and also determine their percentage with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state of DNB-CET January 2016 session”** is hereby approved as a certified study in management carried out and presented in a manner satisfactorily to warrant its acceptance as a prerequisite for the award of **Post Graduate Diploma in Health and Hospital Management** for which it has been submitted. It is understood that by this approval the undersigned do not necessarily endorse or approve any statement made, opinion expressed or conclusion drawn therein but approve the dissertation only for the purpose it is submitted.

Dissertation Examination Committee for evaluation of dissertation.

Name

Kirti Udayai

Signature

Kirti Udayai



1982-2016

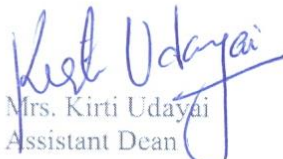
*34 Years of Excellence in
Post Graduate Medical Education
and Examinations*

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा बोर्ड NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

Certificate from Dissertation Advisory Committee

This is to certify that **Dr. Simmi Singhal**, a graduate student of the **Post- Graduate Diploma in Health and Hospital Management** has worked under our guidance and supervision. He is submitting this dissertation titled **"A study to analyse the distribution of domicile state and gender of candidates and also determine their percentage with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state of DNB-CET January 2016 session"** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Post- Graduate Diploma in Health and Hospital Management.

This dissertation has the requisite standard and to the best of our knowledge no part of it has been reproduced from any other dissertation, monograph, report or book.


Mrs. Kirti Udayai
Assistant Dean
IIHMR, New Delhi


Dr. Bipin Batra
Executive Director
National Board of Examination

Certificate by Scholar

This is to certify that the dissertation titled **“A study to analyse the distribution of domicile state and gender of the candidates and also determine their percentage with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state of DNB-CET January 2016 session”**, and submitted by **Dr Simmi Singhal**, Enrollment No. PG/14/058 under the supervision of **Mrs. Kirti Udayai** for award of Postgraduate Diploma in Hospital and Health Management of the Institute carried out during the period from 01.02.2016 to 30.04.2016 embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other Institute or other similar institution of higher learning.



Signature

Feedback Form

Name of the Student: Simmi Singhal

Dissertation Organization: National Board of Examinations.

Area of Dissertation: MCQ

Attendance: Regular

Objectives achieved: Understood the various processes in the department.
Executed various roles in several sub areas to learn the process.

Deliverables:
Achieved successfully.

Strengths: Showed keen interest in departmental work.
Team work. & hard working

Suggestions for Improvement:



Signature of the Officer-in-Charge/ Organization Mentor (Dissertation)

Date: 27.05.2016

Place: New Delhi.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

NBE- National Board of Examinations

DNB- Diplomat of National Board

CME- Continuing Medical Education

MCQ- Multiple Choice Question

AIPGMEE- All India Post Graduate Medical Entrance Examination

EEC- Examination Ethics Committee

DNB-CET- Diplomate of National Board - Centralised Entrance Test

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ORGANIZATION PROFILE

National Board of Examinations has been functioning in field of Post Graduate medical Education since 1982. It is the only examining body in the field of post graduate medical sciences which is involved in continuing evaluation of quality and validity of measurement mechanism and standards of examinations by constant interaction with experts in various disciplines of modern medicine and allied specialities.

NBE conducts examinations in 72 disciplines and subspecialties of modern medicine which include DNB programmes in 30 broad and 22 super specialities. NBE has accredited 467 institutes/hospitals in public and private sector all over country.

The Board conducts following activities.

1. EXAMINTIONS: The National Board of Examinations conducts examinations in a planned and scientific manner in regard to evaluation & assessment.

The following exams are conducted by NBE:-

- I. CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CET)
- II. CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (SUPER SPECIALITY)
- III. CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (POST DIPLOMA)
- IV. FELLOWSHIP ENTRANCE EXAM
- V. DNB FINAL EXAMINATION
- VI. FELLOWSHIP EXIT EXAMINATION
- VII. SCREENING TEST FOR FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES
- VIII. AIPGMEE

NBE conducts most of examination using Computer based Test (CBT) which has made its examination system more secure , consistent and convenient for candidates.

2. THESIS SUBMISSION AND ASSESSMENT

Each Candidates pursuing DNB courses under National Board of Examination has to submit thesis on specific research topic of their respective Broad or Super specialty. Thesis is a document submitted in support of candidature for an academic degree or professional qualification presenting the author's research and findings. Thesis should clearly suggests an essay's direction, emphasis, and scope and usually argues a point of view. It should be concise, specific and strong

Thesis which are submitted by the candidates are assessed by Assessors appointed by Board pursuing.

3. ACCREDITATION

Board is the prime national level organization that has a set a mechanism for imparting post graduate teaching and training in the sphere of higher medical education. Leading centres of excellence and in public, private and defence institutes all over the country that have been accredited by NBE for imparting training based on the defined accreditation criteria.

4. CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME/ WOKSHOPS:

National Board of Examination in its continuing endeavour to undertake capacity building and strengthen the Post graduate medical education in the country conducts Continuing Medical Education Programme / workshops for benefits of post graduate trainee, faculty and specialists/consultants. NBE conducts the CME programmes as follows:

- I. NBE has set up a repository of electronic content in medical education covering all board and super specialties through titles available in DVD volumes. These titles cover wide range of issues as a part of the post graduate curriculum in modern medicine from common topics to esoteric areas of knowledge which otherwise are not easily available as learning resource.
- II. Workshops in research methodology:

NBE in its continuing endeavour to strengthen research and facilitate capacity building in research methodology periodically conducts workshops for benefits of Post graduate candidates and faculty members.

5. SPECIALITY ADVISORY BOARDS: NBE has constituted speciality advisory boards for various disciplines in which examinations are conducted. The experts from all over the country drawn from various institutes in various disciplines are member of these boards.

6. DIPLOMATE OF NATIONAL BOARD (DNB) is the title awarded by the National Board of Examinations (NBE), an autonomous academic body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to candidates who successfully complete their postgraduate or postdoctoral medical education under it.

Research Area

- Working as Research Associate in MCQ at National Board of Examinations, New Delhi.

Area of Engagement

1. Coordination of Examination Ethics Committee (EEC)

Managerial Tasks

1. Coordination of meetings
2. General Tasks in the Training & Monitoring Department.

Reflective learning

1. Resolving case of Peeping/Cheating as per reports.
2. Preparing official documents
3. Prioritizing of work
4. Time management

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Diplomate of National Board (DNB) is the title awarded by the National Board of Examinations (NBE), an autonomous academic body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to candidates who successfully complete their postgraduate or postdoctoral medical education under it.

OBJECTIVE: To analyse distribution of domicile state and gender of the candidates of DNB-CET January 2016 session and also their percentage with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state.

MATERIAL & METHODS: A Retrospective Study using data of DNB-CET January 2016 admission session from NBE. The data was tabulated and analyzed using Microsoft Excel & SPSS.

RESULTS: Out of total candidates (41,151) majority was contributed by male candidates (22,796) i.e. 55% whereas female were 45 %.

Majority of candidates were having domicile of Maharashtra(11.48%) while rest includes Andhra Pradesh(9.07%), Kerala(8.89%), Karnataka(8.05), Telangana(7.69%), Uttar Pradesh(7.02%), Tamil Nadu(5.59%) and they did their MBBS from Maharashtra (14.74%), Karnataka(14.37), Andhra Pradesh(12.14%), Kerala(6.99%) and Tamil Nadu(6.13%).

Percentage of candidates in each state with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats were Andhra Pradesh(158.57%), Jharkhand(116.55%), Kerala(110.57%), Odisha(109.15%), Maharashtra(107.42%), West Bengal(103.77%), Chhattisgarh(103%), Karnataka(102.07%), Haryana(101.8%), Assam(100.95%), Uttarakhand(100.2%) i.e. more than 100%.

Introduction

Diplomate of National Board (DNB) is the title awarded by the National Board of Examinations (NBE), an autonomous academic body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to candidates who successfully complete their postgraduate or postdoctoral medical education under it.

In 1975, the Government of India established the National Board of Examinations, an autonomous organization Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with the prime objective of conducting postgraduate and postdoctoral courses of high and uniform national standard in various disciplines of modern medicine and allied sciences on an All-India single point entrance basis.

Recognition of DNB Qualifications

The degrees are recognized by the Government of India and a Gazette order is published for the same. Also, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued notification mentioning that DNB should always be considered equivalent to MD/MS/DM/MCh. The name of the degree awarded by the National Board of Examinations is called "Diplomate of National Board" (DNB).

The DNB qualifications awarded by the National Board of Examinations have been equated with postgraduate and postdoctoral qualifications awarded by other Indian universities for all purposes, including appointment to teaching posts.

Three-year postgraduate residency programme is available in broad specialties. Super Specialties for DNB is a Three-year residency programme. Subspecialties for DNB postdoctoral fellowship programme in selected subspecialties on successful completion of two-year residency, candidates are awarded Fellow of National Board (FNB).

DNB-CET is a qualifying-cum-ranking Examination for Entry to various Post Graduate Courses including Direct 6 year course in the specialty of Plastic surgery, Neuro-Surgery, Cardio-thoracic Surgery and Pediatric Surgery.

The number of students enrolled in medical education has increased by around 85 per cent in the last ten years, from 1,88,187 in 1995-96 to 3,48,485 in 2005-06. However, enrolment in medicine as a proportion to total enrolment in higher education has barely increased – it has changed from 2.9 per cent in 1995-96 to 3.1 per cent in 2005-06.

Many studies have argued that the availability of health workers is an important determinant of the health status of populations, i.e. human resources drive health outputs and outcomes, including immunisation levels, outreach of primary care, and, infant, child and maternal survival (WHO 2006)

It is argued that states are struggling with the complexities of escalating human resource costs, additional demand for health workforce, uneven distribution, and skill-mix imbalances in India and the intervention of private sector is suggested as a potential alternative in solving these issues.^[1]

So this study is required to assess the gender and state wise distribution of medical professionals.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

A study to analyse the distribution of domicile state and gender of the candidates and also determine their percentage with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state of DNB-CET January 2016 session.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the distribution of domicile state and gender of candidates of DNB-CET January 2016.
2. To determine the percentage of candidates of DNB-CET January 2016 admission session with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state.

Review of Literature

Krishna Kar and Manasee Panda^[2] studied the demographic profile of the students taking admission into the MBBS course in five years (2005-2010) to the SCB Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha. They observed the proportion of female students varied from 11% to 29% in the academic years. The median age of both male and female students was >19 yrs except the year 2005-06. The proportion of male students above the age of 20 yrs was significantly more than female students in all the academic years. Also majority of the students belonged to rural areas.

Mi Kyoung Yim^[3] did a study on traits of examinees that affect the score of Korean Medical Licensing Examination. The aim was to identify the effect of five variables to score of the Korean Medical Licensing Examinations (KMLE) for three consecutive years from 2011 to 2013. Five characteristics of examinees were set as variables: gender, age, graduation status, written test result (pass or fail), and city of medical school. A regression model was established, with the score of a written test as a dependent variable and with examinees' traits as variables. The regression coefficients in all variables, except the city of medical school, were statistically significant. The variable's effect in three examinations appeared in the following order: result of written test, graduation status, age, gender, and city of medical school. Written test scores of the KMLE revealed that female students, younger examinees, and first-time examinees had higher performances.

Puljak L^[4] et al did a retrospective study (1979-2006) regarding the success and advancement of women and men at the University of Split School of Medicine in Croatia. The study concluded more women were applied, enrolled and graduated from the University of Split School of Medicine. Women also performed statistically better on entrance exam and had better graduation grades, yet they remained a minority in faculty and leadership positions.^[3]

Bleakley A.^[5] finds out of 60% of student intake across North America, Europe, Australia and Russia are women. They are in the majority in terms of entry to medical schools worldwide and will soon represent the majority of working doctors, 'feminising' the medical profession.

Since 2001 Colorado, Illinois, and Maine have all enacted policies that require high school juniors to take college entrance exams—the SAT or the ACT. Relying on quasi-experimental methods and synthetic control comparison groups, Daniel Klasik’s article^[6] presented the effects of this state mandated college entrance-exam testing. Based on both state- and individual-level analyses I find evidence that entrance exam policies were associated with increases in overall college enrollment in Illinois and that such policies re-sorted students in all three states between different types of institutions. In particular, Colorado saw an increase in enrollment at private four-year institutions, while Illinois and Maine both saw a decrease in enrollment at public two-year institutions. Increases in enrollment at schools that require entrance exams for admissions support the hypothesis that lack of exam scores can present barriers to college entry.

Kuttichira P.^[7] studied the details of applicants in the medical colleges of Kerala and selected students were gathered from the data base of Commissioner of entrance examinations. The sex ratio of applicants and selected were presented in the back ground of relevant National and State figures. Sex ratio of applicants and selected students increased between 2002 and 2011. In 2009, the sex ratio of selected students increased over that of applicants. Women representation among Kerala Medical students is well above the sex ratio of general population in India and Kerala.

Material & Methods

Study Type: Retrospective Study

Target population: 41,151 candidates of DNB-CET January 2016 admission session

Source of Data: Registered details from NBE for January 2016 session.

Tools & Technique: Microsoft excels 2007 & SPSS 16 were used to analysis the data.

Methodology:

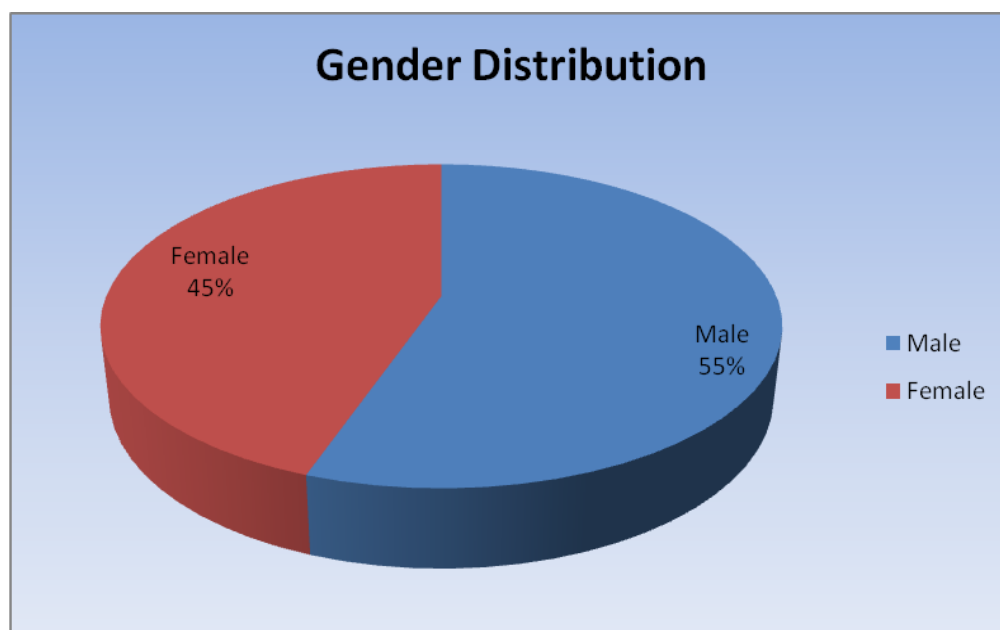
Data of DNB-CET January 2016 admission session was collected from NBE and tabulated to analyse distribution of gender, Residential Domicile and MBBS institute state. Also, the data of MCI recognized MBBS seats was tabulated from MCI website. This Data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel & SPSS.

Study Results

GENDER	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES
Male	22796
Female	18354
Total	41151

Table 1: Gender count of candidates

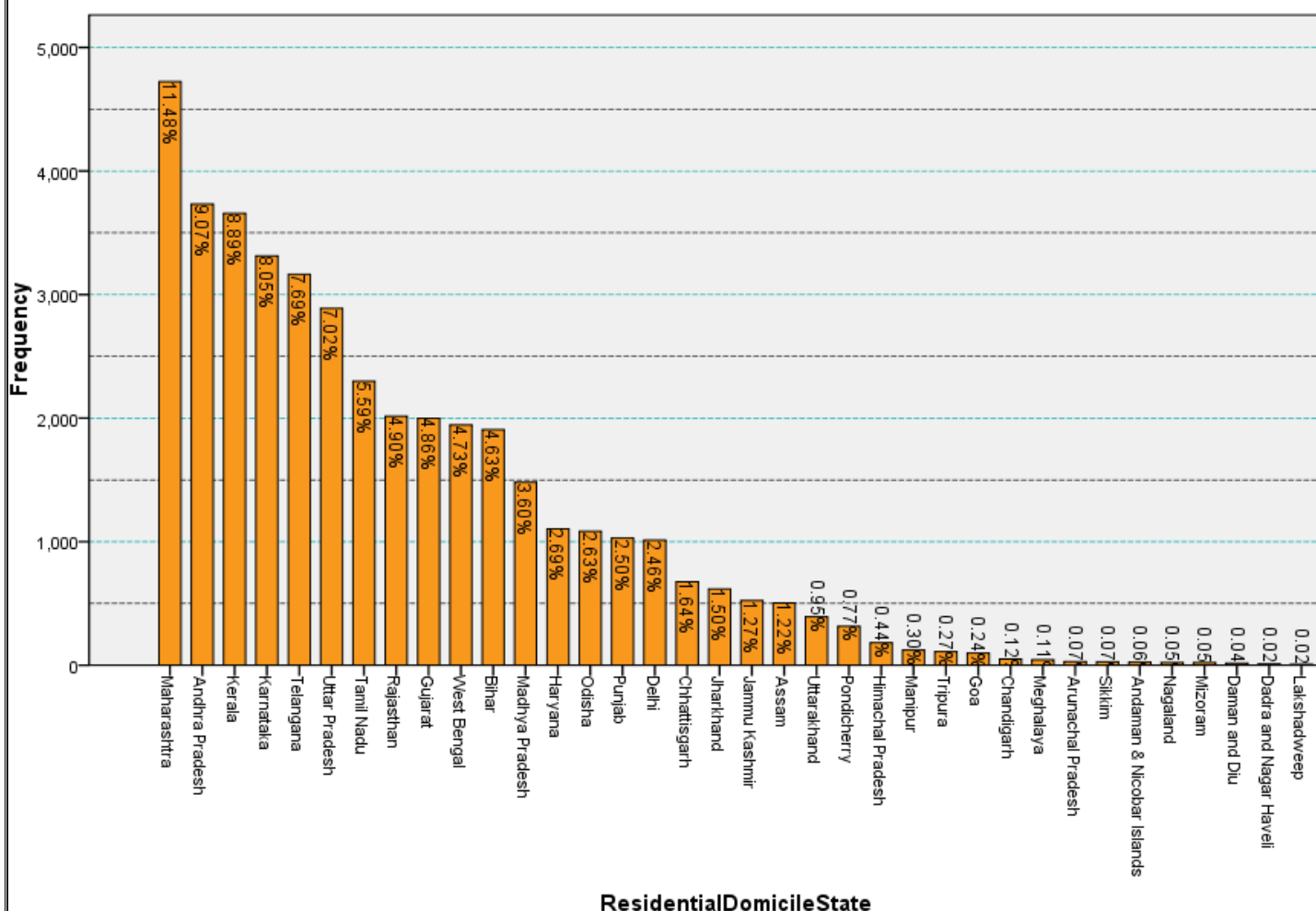
Figure 1: Distribution of gender of candidates



Out of total candidates (41,151) who have appeared for the DNB-CET 2016 admission session, 45% were females (18,354) where as male candidates (22,796) contributes 55%.

Ratio of Male:Female is 1.2:1

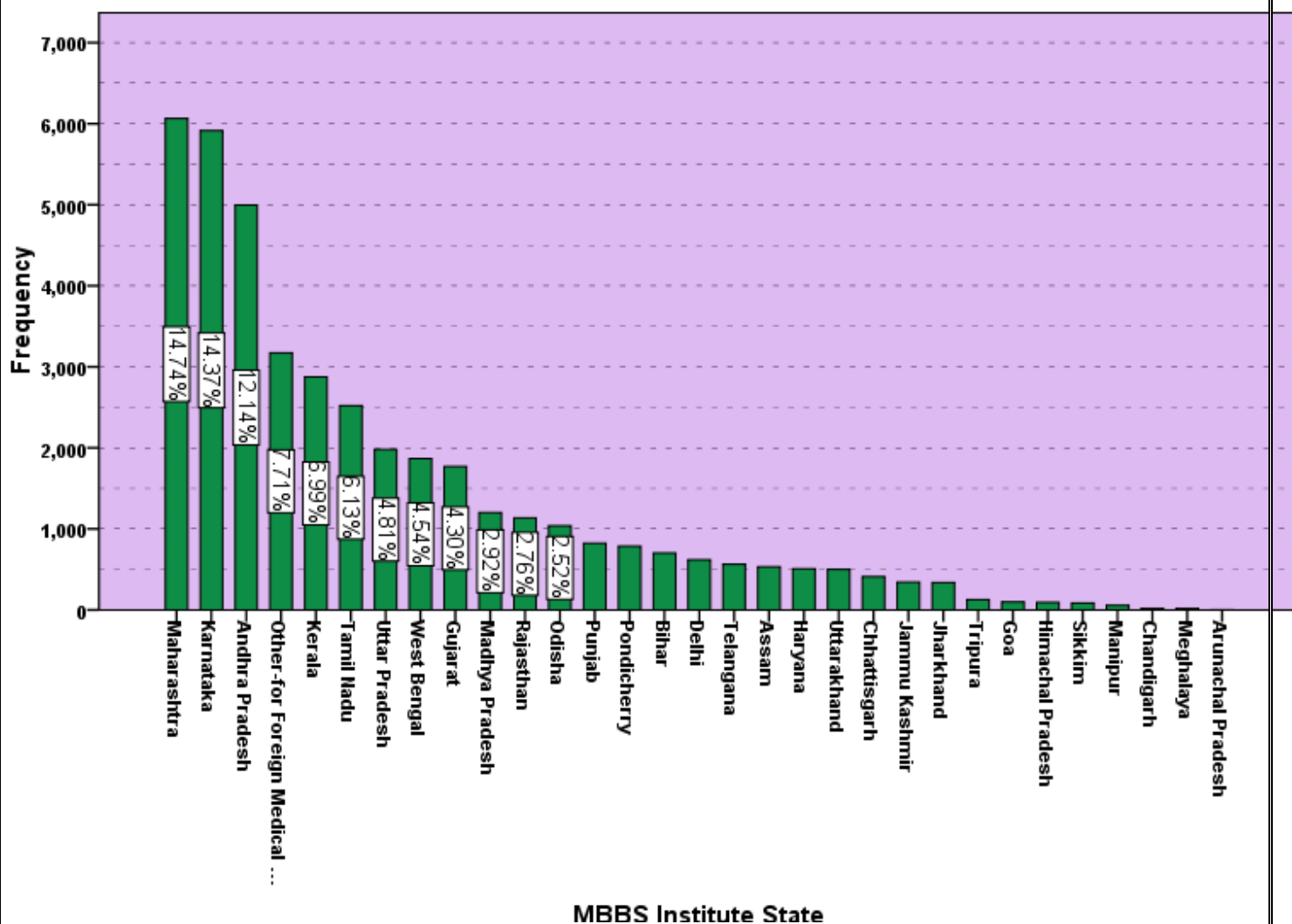
Figure 2: Distribution of Domicile state of candidates



Maximum candidates who appeared DNB-CET 2016 admission session were from Maharashtra(11.48%), followed by Andhra Pradesh(9.07%), Kerala(8.89%), Karnataka(8.05), Telangana(7.69%), Uttar Pradesh(7.02%), Tamil Nadu(5.59%), Rajasthan(4.90%), Gujarat(4.86%), West Bengal(4.73), Bihar(4.63), Madhya Pradesh(3.60%), Haryana(2.69%), Odisha(2.63%), Punjab(2.50%), Delhi(2.46%), Chhattisgarh(1.64%), Jharkhand(1.50%), Jammu Kashmir(1.27%), Assam(1.22%), Uttarakhand(0.95%), Pondicherry(0.77%), Himachal Pradesh(0.44%), Manipur(0.30%), Tripura(0.27%), Goa(0.24%), Chandigarh(0.12%), Meghalaya(0.11%), Arunachal Pradesh(0.07%), Sikkim(0.07%), Andaman & Nicobar islands(0.06%), Nagaland(0.05%), Mizoram(0.05%), Daman & Diu(0.04%) in descending order whereas candidates from Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep 0.02%.

Figure 3: Distribution of MBBS institute state of candidates

MBBS Institute State Distribution



Maximum candidates who appeared DNB-CET 2016 admission session did their MBBS from Maharashtra, followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Other-for Foreign Medical Graduates, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Punjab, Pondicherry, Bihar, Delhi, Telangana, Assam, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Jammu Kashmir, Jharkhand, Tripura, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Chandigarh and Meghalaya in descending order whereas candidates from Arunachal Pradesh were minimum.

Figure 4: Distribution of MBBS foreign countries

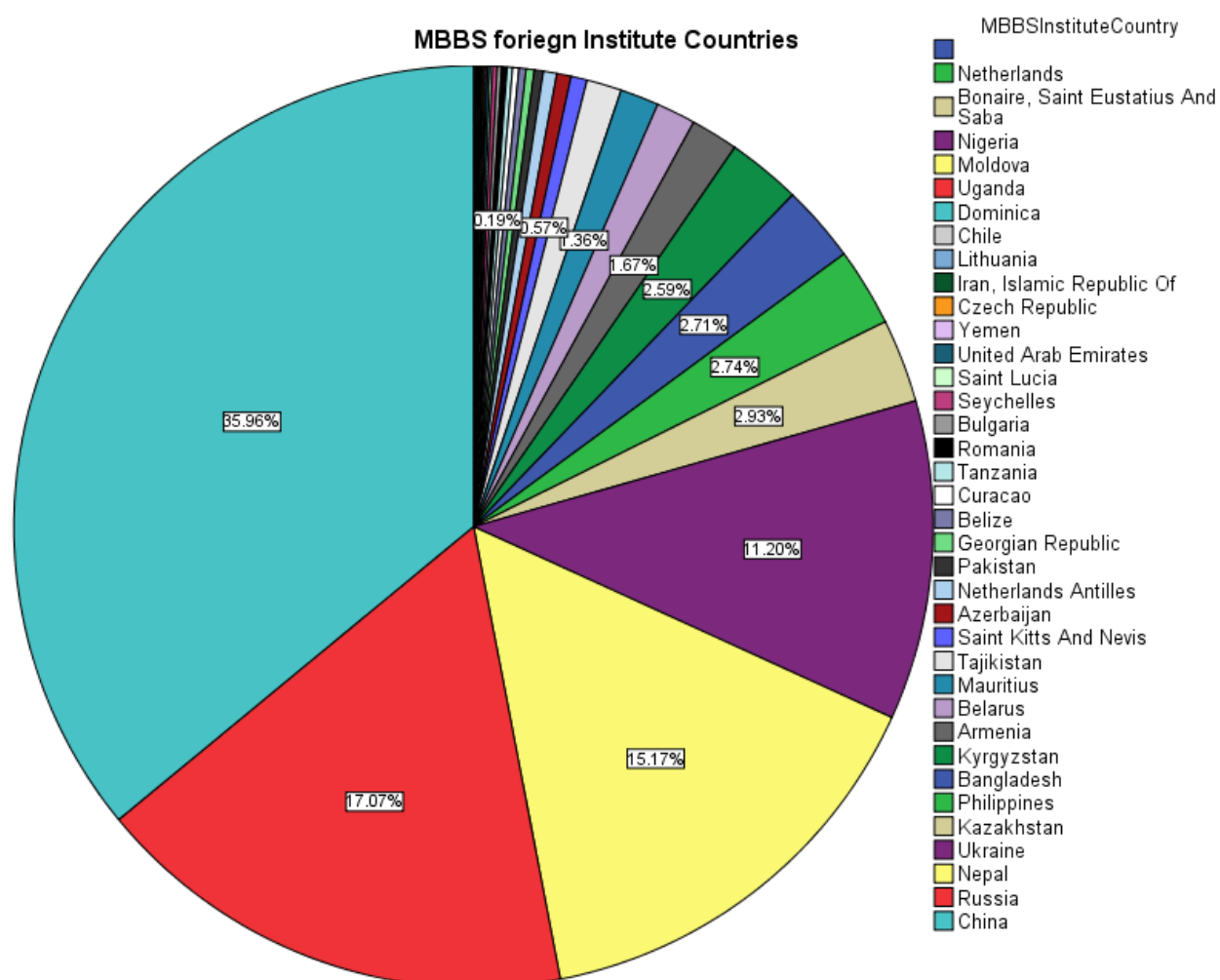


Figure 4 shows elaboration of percentage and number of candidates appeared for DNB-CET 2016 admission session who did their MBBS from foreign countries.

Figure 5: Distribution of MBBS foreign countries having greater than 1% contribution.

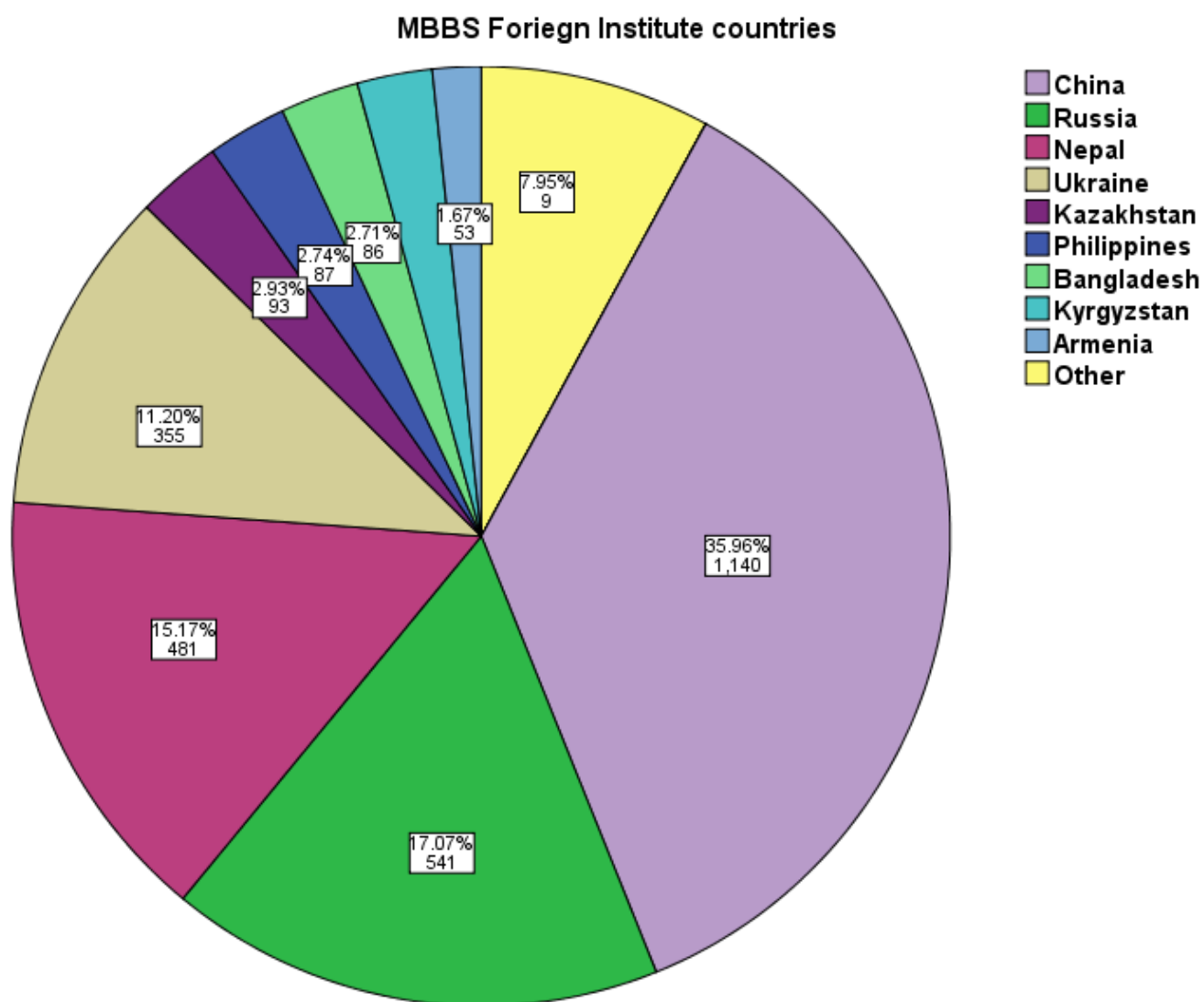
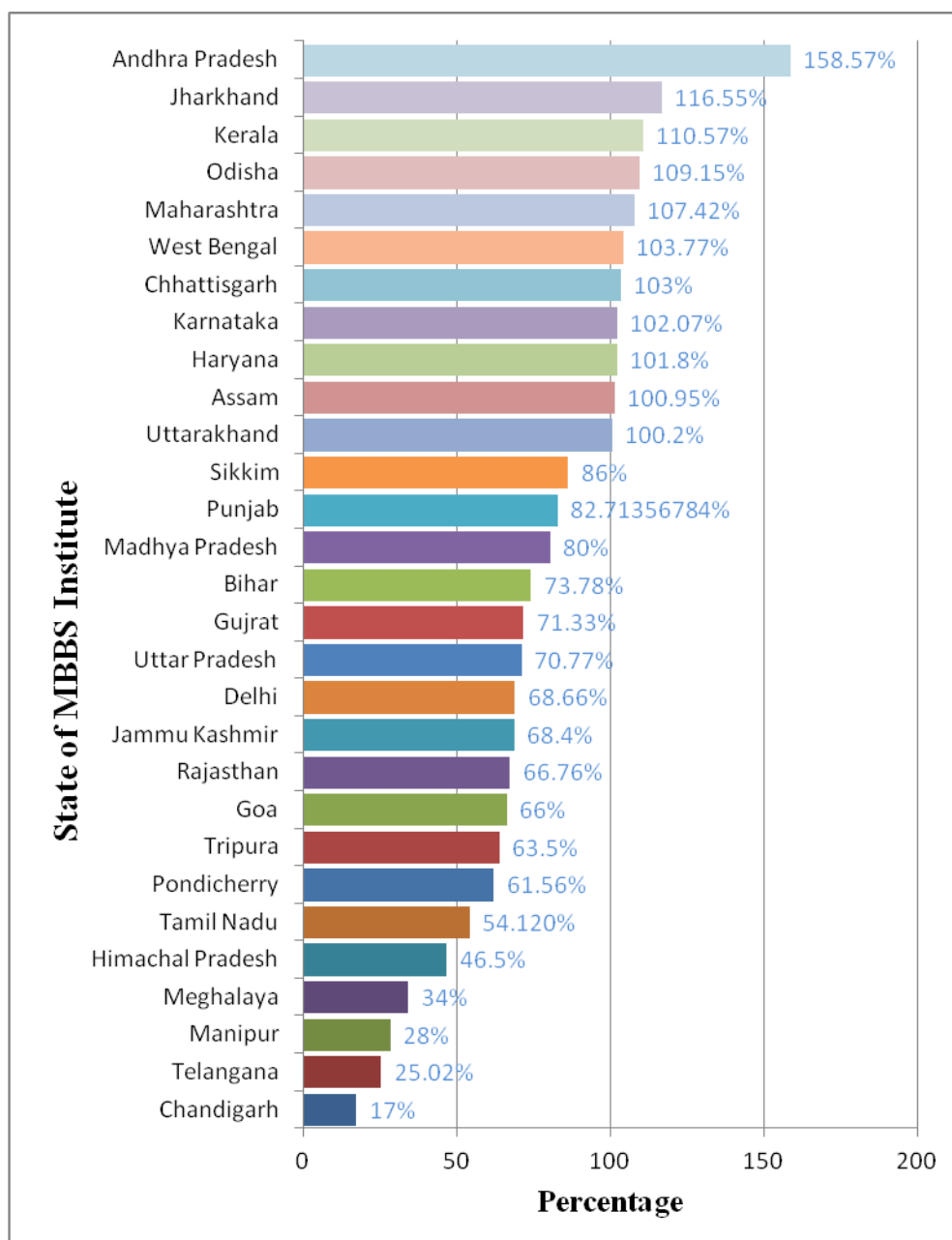


Figure 5 shows elaboration of percentage and number of candidates appeared for DNB-CET 2016 admission session who did their MBBS from foreign countries.
(Contribution of countries with more than 1%)

Figure 6: Percentage of candidates with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats in each state.



Maximum percentage of candidates of DNB-CET January 2016 with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats were from Andhra Pradesh(158.57%), followed by Jharkhand(116.55%), Kerala(110.57%), Odisha(109.15%), Maharashtra(107.42%), West Bengal(103.77%), Chhattisgarh(103%), Karnataka(102.07%), Haryana(101.8%), Assam(100.95%), Uttarakhand(100.2%), Sikkim(86%), Punjab(82.71%), Madhya Pradesh(80%), Bihar(73.78%), Gujarat(71.33%), Uttar Pradesh(70.77%), Delhi(68.66%),

Jammu Kashmir(68.4%), Rajasthan(66.76%), Goa(66%), Tripura(63.5%), Pondicherry(61.56%), Tamil Nadu(54.12%), Himachal Pradesh(46.5%), Meghalaya(34%), Manipur(28%) and Telangana(25.02%) in descending order whereas percentage of candidates from Chandigarh(17%) were minimum.^[8]

Discussion

Out of the total candidates (41,151) who have appeared for the DNB-CET 2016 admission session, majority was contributed by male candidates(22,796) i.e. 55% whereas female were 45 % with 10 % of the difference. The study done in Odisha by Krishan Kar^[2] observed the proportion of female students varied from 11% to 29% in the academic years.

McKinstry B.^[9] discussed about an argument that ‘as women work only part-time and leave the profession early, increase in female representation will lead to workforce shortage. Women General Practitioners (GP) compared to their male colleagues see fewer patients and more likely to refer them to specialists. It is also said women worked fewer hours and caused decrease in working time productivity of physicians.^[10]

Maximum candidates were having domicile of Maharashtra(11.48%) followed by Andhra Pradesh(9.07%), Kerala(8.89%), Karnataka(8.05), Telangana(7.69%), Uttar Pradesh(7.02%), Tamil Nadu(5.59%). These states are major educational hub for medical students and postgraduate seats should be increased in these states to cater the undergraduates.

Very few candidates were from Himachal Pradesh(0.44%), Manipur(0.30%), Tripura(0.27%), Goa(0.24%), Chandigarh(0.12%), Meghalaya(0.11%), Arunachal Pradesh(0.07%), Sikkim(0.07%), Andaman & Nicobar islands(0.06%), Nagaland(0.05%), Mizoram(0.05%), Daman & Diu(0.04%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep 0.02%.

Majority of candidates who appeared DNB-CET 2016 admission session did their MBBS from Maharashtra(14.74%), followed by Karnataka(14.37), Andhra Pradesh(12.14%), Kerala(6.99%), Tamil Nadu(6.13%), Uttar Pradesh(4.81%), West Bengal(4.54%) and Gujarat(4.30%). It is observed that these states have greater facilities for the students to go for further studies and have better education level.

It is a matter of concern that a large number of medical colleges are concentrated in six states (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Gujarat). These states cover about 63 per cent of the total number of medical colleges and 67 per cent of the number of seats. In contrast to this, a disproportionately less number of colleges/seats are located in the other states – 20 per cent of the aggregate number of colleges and 18 per cent of the seats in the case of the Empowered Action Group states; and 3 per cent of the aggregate number of colleges and 3 per cent of the seats in the North Eastern/ Hilly states.

There is also a rural urban division with only 30 per cent of the population concentrated in the urban areas with 96 per cent of educational institutes, whereas more than 70 per cent of the population lives in rural areas where availability of educational facilities is meagre.^[11]

In DNB-CET January 2016 session out of total 41,151 candidates, 7.71% candidates did their MBBS from Foreign Countries in which major contributors were China(35.96%), Russia(17.07%), Nepal(15.17%) and Ukraine(11.20%).

The list of countries is dominated by China as expected. Close to 12000 Indian students with medical degree from China appeared in the FMGE from 2012 to 2014. Russia is second with 5950 students appearing for FMGE. Ukraine is 3rd with 3520 students followed by Nepal with 3163 students. More than 100 students with medical degrees from each of the 15 different countries appeared in FMGE from 2012 to 2014. Only 18.5% of FMGE candidates clear the exam in 2015-2016.^[12]

Percentages of candidates in each state with respect to MCI registered MBBS seats were Andhra Pradesh(158.57%), Jharkhand(116.55%), Kerala(110.57%), Odisha(109.15%), Maharashtra(107.42%), West Bengal(103.77%), Chhattisgarh(103%), Karnataka(102.07%), Haryana(101.8%), Assam(100.95%), Uttarakhand(100.2%) i.e. more than 100%.

Limitation of Study

1. The study does not consider reappearing students while calculating percentage of candidates appearing for DNB-CET out of MCI registered MBBS seats state.
2. This is cross-sectional study, a long term study would be appropriate for further improvements in the system.
3. The study does not consider students who are appearing for MD/MS entrance.

Conclusion

Study concludes that 55% male students were DNB-CET January 2016 session as compared to female which were 45%. Maharashtra is leading state in producing medical professionals where as minimum number of candidates were from Northeastern states. Most of foreign graduates were from China.

Recommendation

More number of DNB seats may be provided in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka as maximum candidates were from these states.

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FOR INDIAN STUDENTS SEEKING GRADUATE MEDICAL
QUALIFICATIONS (MBBS or equivalent) FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ANNEXURES

Residential domicile State:-

	States	No. of candidates
1.	Maharashtra	4724
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3733
3.	Kerala	3657
4.	Karnataka	3313
5.	Telangana	3164
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2888
7.	Tamil Nadu	2299
8.	Rajasthan	2015
9.	Gujarat	1999
10.	West Bengal	1945
11.	Bihar	1907
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1481
13.	Haryana	1105
14.	Odisha	1084
15.	Punjab	1029
16.	Delhi	1013
17.	Chhattisgarh	676
18.	Jharkhand	617
19.	Jammu Kashmir	524
20.	Assam	504
21.	Uttarakhand	392
22.	Pondicherry	316
23.	Himachal Pradesh	182
24.	Manipur	122
25.	Tripura	110
26.	Goa	98
27.	Chandigarh	51
28.	Meghalaya	45
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
30.	Sikkim	27
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25

32.	Nagaland	22
33.	Mizoram	21
34.	Daman and Diu	17
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
36.	Lakshadweep	7
37.	Total	41151

MBBS Institute State:-

	MBBS Institute State	No. of Candidates
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4995
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Chandigarh	17
4.	Meghalaya	17
5.	Manipur	56
6.	Sikkim	86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	93
8.	Goa	99
9.	Tripura	127
10.	Jharkhand	338
11.	Jammu Kashmir	342
12.	Chhattisgarh	412
13.	Uttarakhand	501
14.	Haryana	509
15.	Assam	531
16.	Telangana	563
17.	Delhi	618
18.	Bihar	701
19.	Pondicherry	785
20.	Punjab	823
21.	Odisha	1037
22.	Rajasthan	1135
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1200
24.	Gujarat	1769
25.	West Bengal	1868
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1981
27.	Tamil Nadu	2522
28.	Kerala	2875
29.	Other-for Foreign Medical Graduates	3171
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4995
31.	Karnataka	5915
32.	Maharashtra	6064

MBBS Institute Country:-

	Countries	No. of Candidates
1.	Azerbaijan	16
2.	Armenia	53
3.	Bangladesh	86
4.	Belarus	44
5.	Belize	8
6.	Bonaire, Saint Eustatius And Saba	1
7.	Bulgaria	5
8.	Chile	1
9.	China	1140
10.	Curacao	7
11.	Czech Republic	2
12.	Dominica	1
13.	Georgian Republic	9
14.	India	37981
15.	Iran, Islamic Republic Of	2
16.	Kazakhstan	93
17.	Kyrgyzstan	82
18.	Lithuania	1
19.	Mauritius	43
20.	Moldova	1
21.	Nepal	481
22.	Netherlands	1
23.	Netherlands Antilles	15
24.	Nigeria	1
25.	Pakistan	10
26.	Philippines	87
27.	Romania	6
28.	Russia	541
29.	Saint Kitts And Nevis	18
30.	Saint Lucia	3
31.	Seychelles	5
32.	Tajikistan	39

33.	Tanzania	6
34.	Uganda	1
35.	Ukraine	355
36.	United Arab Emirates	3
37.	Yemen	2

Table of MCI recognized seats and No. of DNB-CET candidates in January 2016

MBBS Institute State	Total No. of MCI seats	No. of candidate Appeared in DNB-CET Jan 2016
Andhra Pradesh	3150	4995
Arunacha Pradesh	0	1
Assam	526	531
Bihar	950	701
Chandigarh	100	17
Chhattisgarh	400	412
Delhi	900	618
Goa	150	99
Gujrat	2480	1769
Haryana	500	509
Himachal Pradesh	200	93
Jammu Kashmir	500	342
Jharkhand	290	338
Karnataka	5795	5915
Kerala	2600	2875
Madhya Pradesh	1500	1200
Maharashtra	5645	6064
Manipur	200	56
Meghalaya	50	17
Odisha	950	1037
Other-for Foreign Medical Graduates		3171
Pondicherry	1275	785
Punjab	995	823
Rajasthan	1700	1135
Sikkim	100	86
Tamil Nadu	4660	2522
Telangana	2250	563
Tripura	200	127
Uttar Pradesh	2799	1981
Uttarakhand	500	501
West Bengal	1800	1868