

Question:

ENGLISH Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the question given below it:

- 1 Dearth of land required for the setting up of medical institutions.
- 2 Lack of funds for running the colleges.
- 3 Dearth of teaching faculty.
- 4 Excessive competition from colleges run by corporate bodies.
- 5 Dearth of students opting for these colleges.

Explanation:

Dearth (lack) of teaching faculty: (A severe problem faced by government-run institutions is attracting and retaining teaching faculty, and this is likely to be among the major reasons for these colleges failing to satisfy the MCI norms.)

In February 2010 the Medical Council of India announced that with this change, corporate entities were permitted to run medical colleges. “permission shall be withdrawn if the colleges resort to commercialization”, this will presumably be a major constraint. It is a pre-existing hospital that will serve as a teaching hospital. They will have to locate medical colleges. The earlier mandate required that the land cannot be fulfilled in the metros. Not surprisingly, the minimum campus size for 9 cities including the major metros is a market. Until now, medical education in India has been run by government bodies can run medical colleges, these can only be set up in metros. Thus, a major policy change has been effected without the approval of MCI to change the regulation on establishment of medical colleges. Shortage of doctors. At the same time, over 50 existing medical colleges admitting students in 2010 for having failed to meet the MCI norms for 5 years. Particularly shocking is the phenomenon of government-run institutions not able to meet the requirements. One of the major government-run institutions is attracting and retaining faculty to satisfy the MCI norms. The crisis building upon the crisis is the education over the years. An indicator of the crisis is the failure of MCI to perform its regulatory functions. Judging by news reports, the crisis is deepening day – during MCI inspections in private colleges is carried out by different methods. Another indicator is the extraordinary shortage of faculty. Faculty in all medical colleges are to be issued by the MCI. This will eliminate the possibility of a teacher being recruited. The crisis is genuine. In the future, it is projected that the government will introduce a Tracking and Monitoring System to monitor the quality of education. Above does not even start to reveal the true and the extent of the crisis and nursing professionals serve rural areas where 70% of the population is active in proposing yet another ‘innovative’ solution to the crisis. The course to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Rural Medicine will be a 2-year study and training would happen at two different levels. The first period of 2 years – and be conducted by retired professors in district hospitals, community health centres, and primary health centres. Organizations on the grounds that it is discriminatory against women and that the health care provided by such graduates will be better than nothing”, that since doctors do not want to work in rural areas, they are obliged to serve there. The debate will surely pick up as the government considers the proposal nor the various stopgap measures adopted so far. The government policy, the low priority attached by the government to medical education, the allocations for maintaining and upgrading medical institutions.



* Some Hindi Fonts are not rendered properly.
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What is one of the major problems faced by the government-run medical institutions?