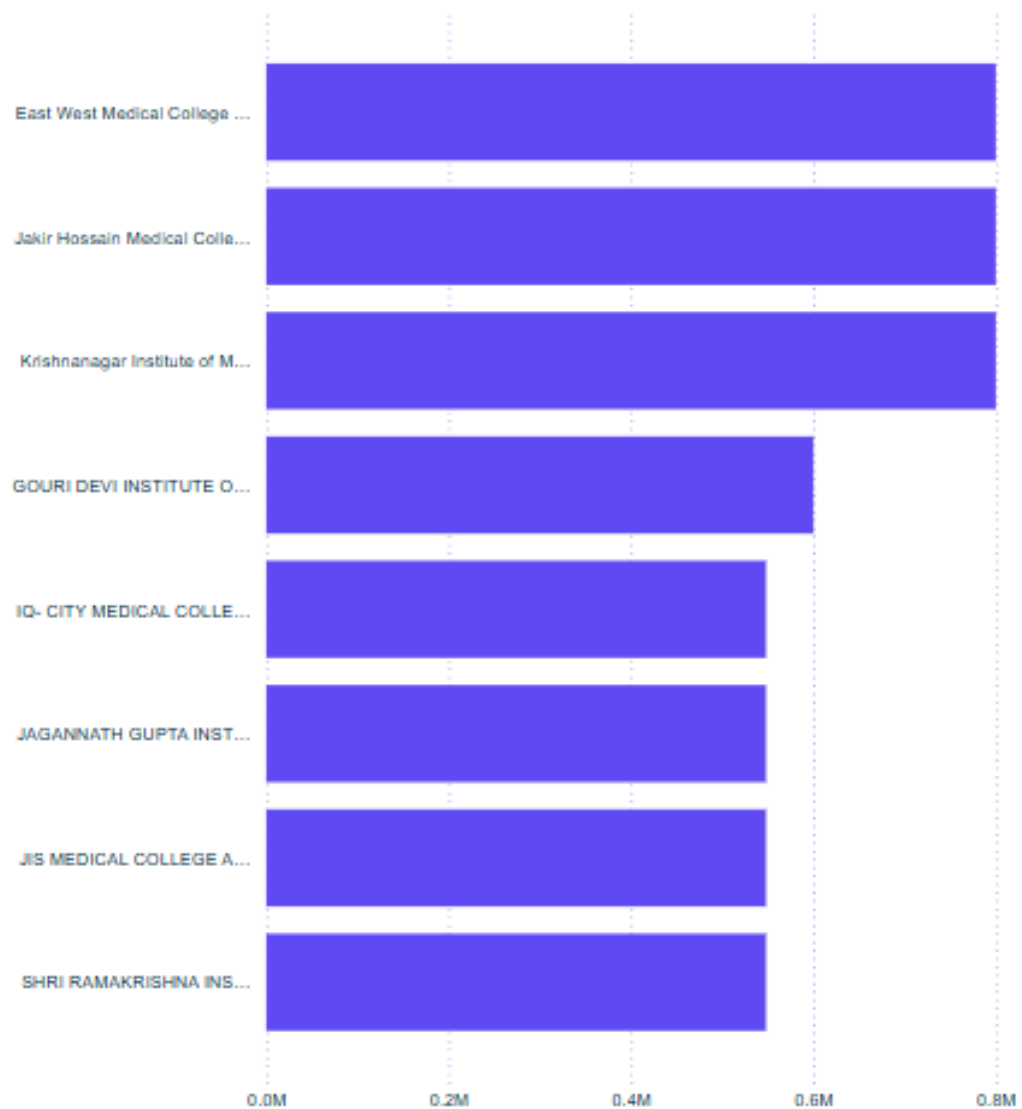


NEET DATA REPORT

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Huge Fee Gap Between Colleges

Observation:

- Private medical colleges in West Bengal exhibit stark fee disparities, ranging from ₹15–20 lakhs to ₹36–37 lakhs (excluding hostel fees).

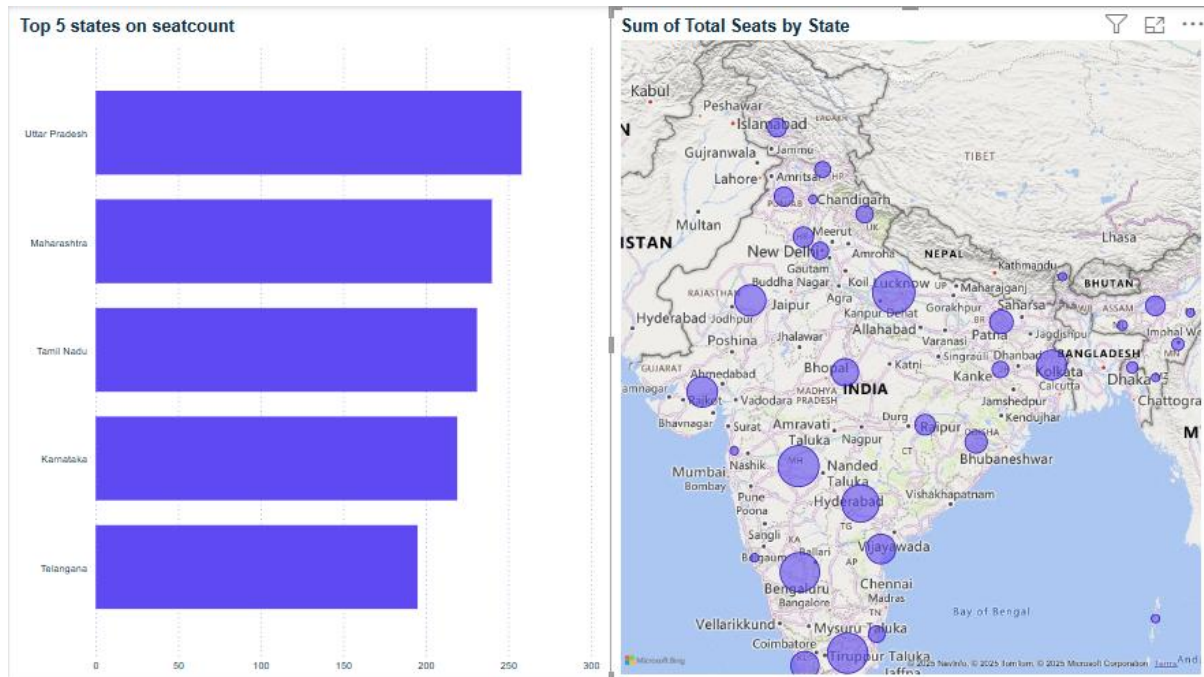
Problem:

- Middle-class families face financial strain due to unaffordable fees at many private institutions.

Recommendations:

- Government support:** Introduce need-based scholarships and low-interest education loans.

2. **Regulation:** Enforce fee monitoring and caps for private medical colleges.



Seat Availability Heavily Concentrated

Observation:

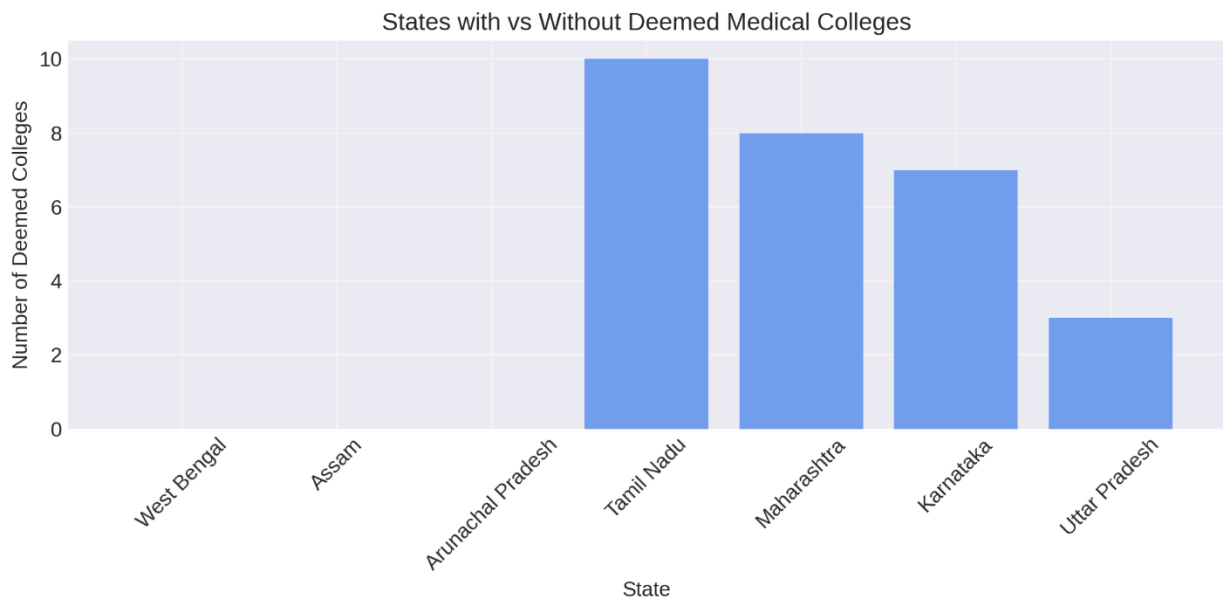
- Top private colleges (e.g., IQ City, Shri Ramkrishna) hold 400+ seats, while smaller colleges have fewer than 150 seats.

Problem:

- Limited student choice and regional imbalance in access to medical education.

Recommendations:

1. Redistribute seats or impose a seat cap per institution.
2. Incentivize colleges to expand infrastructure and seat intake.



West Bengal Lacks Deemed Universities

Observation:

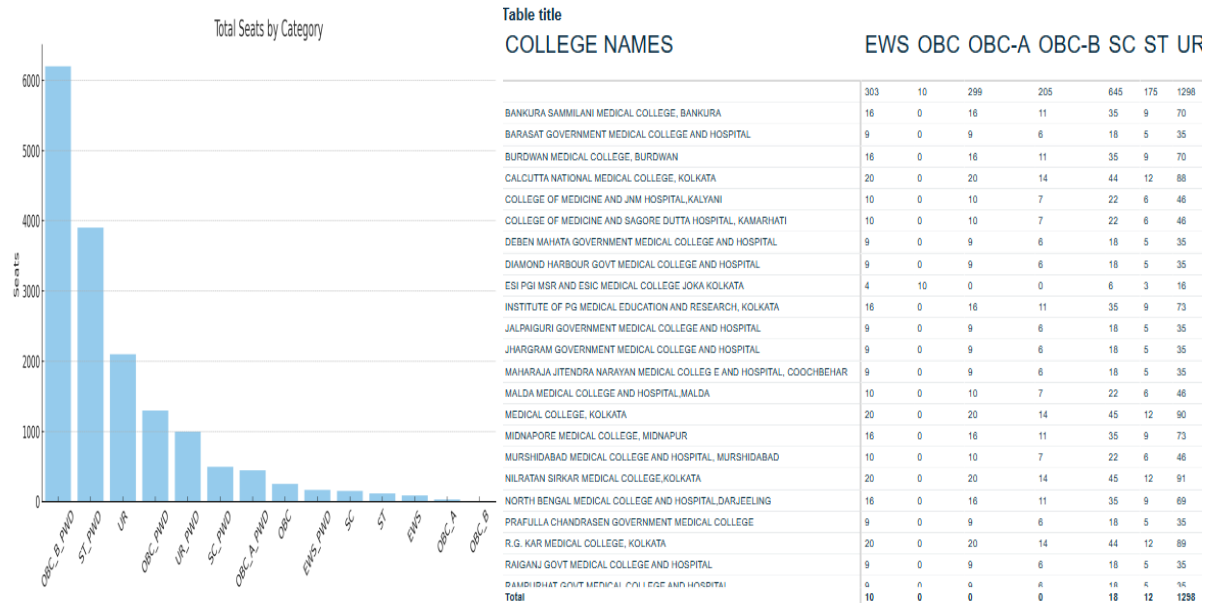
- West Bengal has **0 deemed universities**, unlike states such as Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Problem:

- Reduced institutional diversity and competition.

Recommendations:

1. Offer incentives for reputed institutes to establish deemed campuses.
2. Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in medical education.



Category-Wise Seat Distribution Skewed

Observation:

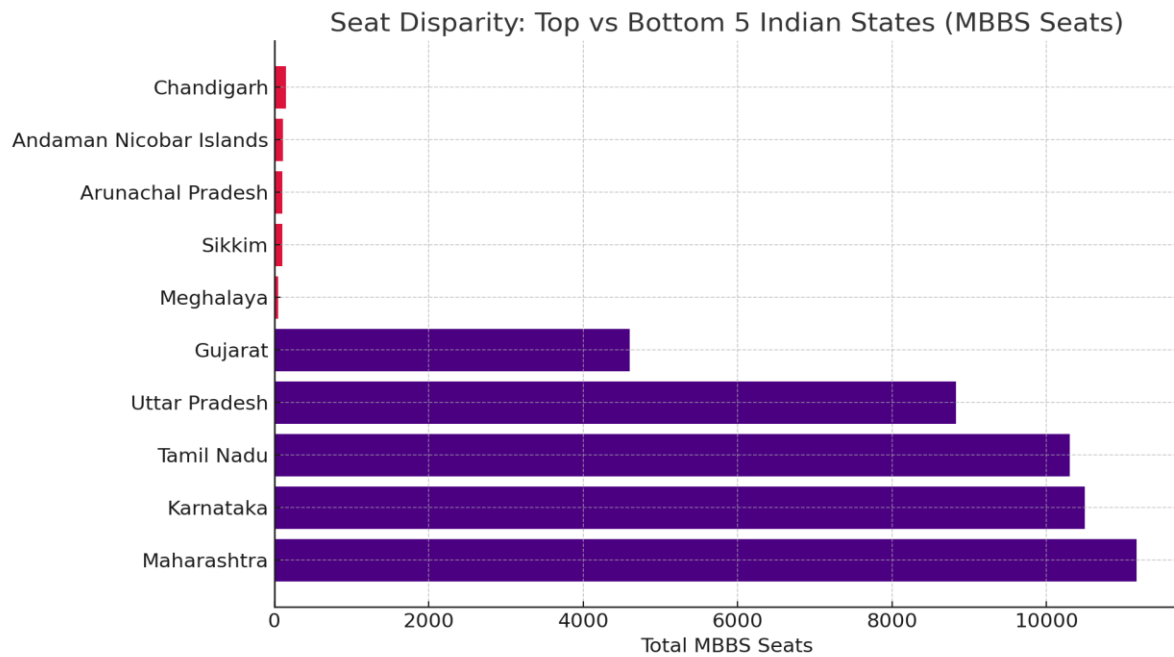
- Unreserved (UR/General) seats dominate; marginalized categories (ST, OBC-B, PWD) have minimal representation.

Problem:

- Inequitable access for underprivileged communities.

Recommendations:

- Conduct data-driven reviews to audit reservation policy compliance.
- Use analytics to enforce balanced seat distribution across colleges.



National Seat Disparity by State

Observation:

- States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and UP have far more seats than smaller states/UTs (e.g., Andaman, Arunachal).

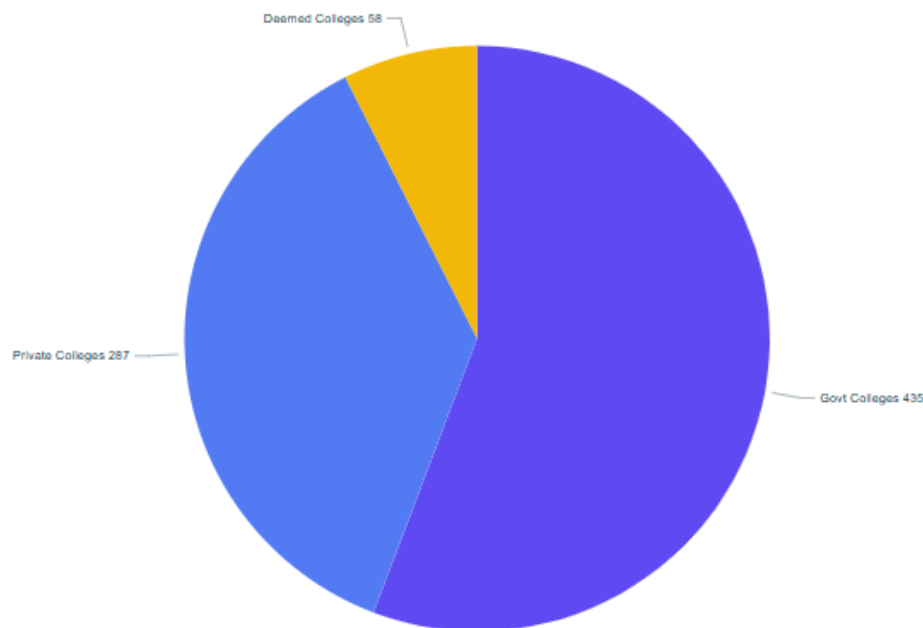
Problem:

- Forced migration of students from underserved regions.

Recommendations:

1. Central government-led expansion of medical infrastructure in underrepresented states.
2. Establish regional medical hubs in the Northeast and UTs through joint funding.

Percentage of types of colleges



Deemed & Private Institutions Dominate Total Seats

Observation:

- Over **50% of MBBS seats** are in private/deemed colleges.

Problem:

- Commercialization of medical education.

Recommendations:

1. Strengthen public medical colleges through increased funding.
2. Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to build affordable colleges.



Top 5 Govt Colleges by Total Seats

Observation:

- Four Kolkata-based government colleges (e.g., Medical College Kolkata) each allocate ~225 seats.
- **Issue:** Centralization in urban areas; no representation from rural regions like North/South Bengal.

Problems:

- Rural students face relocation costs, accommodation challenges, and travel burdens.

Recommendations:

1. Establish **satellite campuses** in underserved regions (e.g., Siliguri, Purulia).
2. Annual 5–10% MBBS seat expansion to meet demand.
3. Introduce state-funded scholarships and hostels for rural students.

CONCLUSION

Key systemic reforms are needed to address disparities in medical education:

- **Regulate private college fees** and **expand public infrastructure**.
- **Redistribute seats** to ensure equitable access.
- **Promote deemed universities** and **regional hubs** to reduce interstate gaps.
- **Strengthen reservation policies** for marginalized groups.