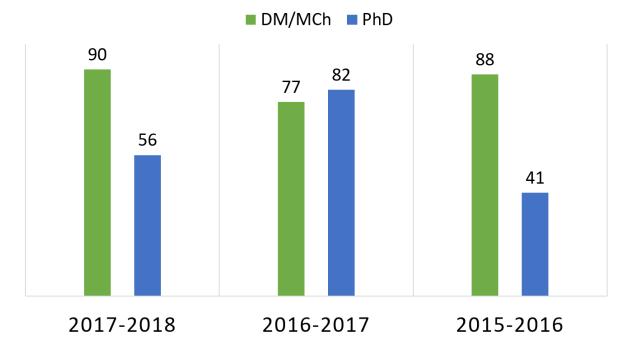
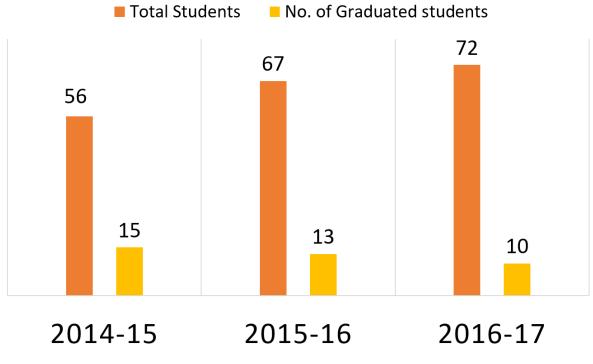
AIIMS NEW DELHI

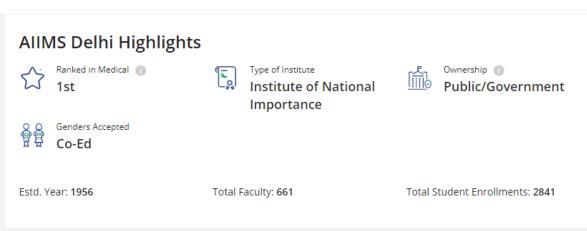


TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS GRADUATED (DM/MCH/PHD)



STUDENTS SELECTED FOR HIGHER STUDIES





Cor	urse	Cate gory	Opening All India rank	Closin g All India rank
DM Diseases	Infectious	Gene ral	131	166

DM Neuroimaging and Interventional Neuroradiology	Gene ral	3	12
M.Ch Paediatric Surgery	Gene ral	58	292
MD Anaesthesiology	Gene ral	143	388
MD Anatomy	Gene ral	1722	23466
MD Biochemistry	Gene ral	1138	6095
MD Biophysics	Gene ral	440	1812
MD Dermatology and Venereology	Gene ral	43	106
MD Emergency Medicine	Gene ral	204	247
MD General Medicine	Gene ral	1	5
MD Geriatric Medicine	Gene ral	117	293
MD Laboratory Medicine	Gene ral	1376	2378
MD Microbiology	Gene ral	1549	4401

MD Nuclear Medicine	Gene ral	213	235
MD Paediatrics	Gene ral	36	36
MD Palliative Medicine	Gene ral	407	3141
MD Pathology	Gene ral	609	976
MD Pharmacology	Gene ral	1191	2333
MD Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	Gene ral	849	1691
MD Physiology	Gene ral	1646	8262
MD Psychiatry	Gene ral	182	358
MS ENT	Gene ral	199	263
MS General Surgery	Gene ral	10	38
MS Ophthalmology	Gene ral	31	273

COURSE	FEES	ELIGIBILITY
MBBS	₹1,628 (1st Year Fees)	10+2 + NEET
M.H.A [Hospital]	₹1,665 (1st Year Fees)	Graduation
B.Sc	₹1,145 (1st Year Fees)	10+2
B.Optom	₹1,145 (1st Year Fees)	10+2
B.Sc (Hons.)	₹1,685 (1st Year Fees)	10+2
M.Sc	₹1,305 (1st Year Fees)	Graduation
P.B.B.Sc	₹805 (1st Year Fees)	10+2





History

The idea of AIIMS arose in 1946, after a recommendation by the Health Survey of the Government of India. From then to the establishment and development of AIIMS (New Delhi) over the ensuing years, several illustrious individuals played their part in bringing the idea to fruition. Originally proposed by the then Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru for establishment in Calcutta, it was established in New Delhi following the refusal of Chief Minister of West Bengal Bidhan Chandra Rov. [3] The foundation stone of AIIMS Delhi was laid in 1952. [4] On February 18, 1956, the then Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, introduced a new bill in the Lok Sabha, that would eventually become the AIIMS Act. "It has been one of my cherished dreams that for post graduate study and for the maintenance of high standards of medical education in our country, we should have an institute of this nature which would enable our young men and women to have their post graduate education in their own country," she said. [5] The old and new main OPD blocks at AIIMS, New Delhi are named after her. When the bill was adopted in May 1956, it became the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.[4] She also gave her land about 100 acres for construction.

Rankings

Internationally, AIIMS New Delhi was ranked 23 in the world in the 2020 category of Life Sciences and Medicine and 24 in the category of Medicine by QS WUR^[10] as well as first in Asia in 2020 in the category of Life Sciences and Medicine.^[10] It also features in the World's Best Hospitals 2020 – Top 100 by Newsweek.^[11]

In India, AIIMS New Delhi was ranked first among all medical colleges in India by the National Institutional Ranking Framework in 2021.^[6] as It was also ranked first in India by *India Today* in 2020^[9] Outlook India in 2019^[7] and *The Week* in 2019.^[8]

Achievements

- AIIMS is the first Indian center to perform a successful cardiac transplant. The surgery was performed by P Venugopal, the ex director of AIIMS in 1994.^[12]
- AIIMS is an advanced center of stem cell therapy in India, especially cardiac and neurological. It holds a reputation of being a pioneer in stem cell injection. [13][14][15]
- AIIMS has India's first and only minimally invasive surgery training center, under collaboration with Germany.^[16]
- The first in-vitro fertilization facility in the public sector set up at the AIIMS (New Delhi) in February 2008.^[17]

Admissions

AIIMS students educating residents of a Delhi slum about preventing mosquito-borne illnesses

AIIMS (New Delhi) was originally established as a super-specialty tertiary care centre with primary emphasis on research and specialized training facilities. MBBS is the basic medical course at bachelor's degree level. This is followed by master's degree level specialisation in general surgery, general internal medicine, pediatrics and other fields. Superspecialties are those healthcare fields whose practitioners need specialised certification after completing their postgraduation, examples being cardiothoracic and vascular surgery, rheumatology, neurology, and pediatric neurology. There are at least 45 superspecialties at AIIMS (New Delhi) at higher master's degree level. AIIMS also offers MSc and PhD level research courses.

There are about forty-two specialty post-graduate courses conducted at AIIMS (New Delhi). The entry is through a nationwide competitive examination, AIIMS PG, held every six months.[42] Each year nearly 50 thousand medical graduates and 25 thousand dental graduates across the country compete for the limited number of positions, approximately <1% of the candidates are admitted through the process