



## Tamil Nadu Government Nursing (Overview)

*Last Updated: October 2025* – The Tamil Nadu Government oversees nursing education and practice through official bodies to maintain high standards. Nursing colleges in the state are **affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University (TNMGRMU)**, which is the sole health sciences university authorized to grant affiliations and award nursing degrees <sup>1</sup>. The **Tamil Nadu Nurses and Midwives Council (TNNMC)** regulates licensure and practice standards, ensuring nurses are registered and up-to-date with continuing education. Below is a comprehensive guide covering nursing education, admissions, examinations, licensing, career prospects, higher studies, and recent policy updates in Tamil Nadu.

### Nursing Education in Tamil Nadu

**Undergraduate Course (B.Sc. Nursing):** The primary nursing qualification in Tamil Nadu is the **Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.Sc. Nursing)** – a **4-year undergraduate program**. Admission requires **10+2 (Higher Secondary) with Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and English**, with a minimum **45% aggregate** (40% for certain reserved categories) in these subjects <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>. Students must be at least 17 years old by 31st December of the admission year. The B.Sc. Nursing curriculum is comprehensive, covering foundational sciences and core nursing topics. Key subjects include **Anatomy, Physiology, Nutrition, Microbiology, Pathology, and Pharmacology** in the basics, as well as all major specialty areas of nursing such as **Medical-Surgical Nursing, Community Health Nursing, Child Health (Pediatrics), Mental Health Nursing, Obstetrics & Midwifery, and Nursing Research & Management** <sup>4</sup>. Through this curriculum, students gain theoretical knowledge and **hands-on clinical training** in hospitals and community settings.

**Affiliating University:** All government (and most private) nursing colleges in Tamil Nadu are affiliated to **The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University (TNMGRMU)**. This state medical university oversees **curriculum design, academic regulations, and conducts final examinations** for nursing courses. It ensures uniform standards and awards the B.Sc. Nursing degree upon successful completion. The University is the **only authority in Tamil Nadu to grant affiliation to new medical and paramedical colleges (including nursing) and to award degrees**, which helps maintain consistent quality across institutions <sup>1</sup>. The **university's official website** ([tnmgrmu.ac.in](http://tnmgrmu.ac.in)) provides detailed syllabus outlines and academic guidelines for the B.Sc. Nursing program. Notably, the **syllabus** is aligned with Indian Nursing Council norms and includes subjects like Nursing Foundation, Psychology, English, and electives in addition to the core nursing sciences, ensuring holistic training.

**Approved Colleges:** Tamil Nadu has numerous government-run nursing colleges (often attached to medical colleges) spread across the state. Some of the **notable government institutions** offering B.Sc. Nursing include *Madras Medical College, Chennai; Stanley Medical College, Chennai; Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai*, among others. Each of these colleges is affiliated to TNMGRMU and admits students through the state counselling process. All government nursing colleges feature experienced faculty and clinical facilities in associated teaching hospitals, providing students with exposure to a wide variety of medical specialties during their training. A **6-month internship (clinical rotation)** is typically integrated into the 4-year course, where students work in different hospital departments (medical, surgical, pediatric, maternity, etc.) under supervision, to apply their skills in real patient care settings. This compulsory internship ensures graduates are practice-ready with adequate hands-on experience.

**University's Role:** The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University not only prescribes the syllabus but also conducts the **final year examinations** and awards degrees. It maintains academic calendars, approves examination centers, and publishes results. Internal assessments are conducted by the colleges, but the **university exams (theory and practical)** carry the major weightage in each year. The University's role thus encompasses **affiliation, syllabus regulation, and examination conduction** for nursing programs in Tamil Nadu, ensuring that the education meets state and national standards.

## Admission Process for Nursing Courses

**Conducting Body:** Admissions to B.Sc. Nursing in Tamil Nadu's government colleges (and government quota seats in private colleges) are centrally coordinated by the **Selection Committee, Directorate of Medical Education (DME), Tamil Nadu**. The DME operates under the Health and Family Welfare Department and is responsible for **organizing the counselling and seat allocation** for all paramedical courses including nursing <sup>5</sup>. The official portal for nursing admissions is the **TN Health website (tnhealth.tn.gov.in)** and the dedicated counselling site (often **tnmedicalselection.net**).

**Application and Counselling Steps:** The admission process typically follows these steps:

1. **Online Registration:** Candidates must register on the official portal during the application window. This involves filling personal and academic details and uploading required documents.
2. **Merit List Preparation:** Since Tamil Nadu does not conduct a separate entrance exam for B.Sc. Nursing, selection is **merit-based on the 10+2 marks** in relevant subjects. The Selection Committee calculates an aggregate cutoff mark (usually out of 200) from Physics, Chemistry, Biology scores (and sometimes English), and publishes a **rank list** of eligible applicants <sup>6</sup>.
3. **Counselling Rounds:** Counselling is conducted in multiple rounds – Round 1, Round 2, and a Mop-up round if needed. **Digital (online) counselling** has been introduced recently, wherein candidates fill their college preferences online and seats are allotted accordingly <sup>7</sup>. In each round, candidates are called as per merit rank to choose a college and seat from the available options. Allotment letters are issued online for selected candidates.
4. **Document Verification & Admission:** After seat allotment, candidates must get their original documents verified at the allotted college or counselling venue. Key documents include mark sheets, transfer certificate, community (caste) certificate, nativity certificate, etc. Once verified and the college fees are paid, the **admission is confirmed**. Classes typically commence in August or September for the new batch.

**Reservation Policy:** Tamil Nadu follows its **communal reservation** system in nursing admissions, as per government rules. Currently, **69% of seats** are reserved for various categories and 31% for Open Competition. The breakup is: **Backward Classes (BC) – 30%** (with 3.5% within this for BC Muslims), **Most Backward Classes (MBC) & Denotified Communities – 20%**, **Scheduled Castes (SC) – 18%** (with a portion for Scheduled Caste Arunthathiyan), and **Scheduled Tribes (ST) – 1%** <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup>. Reserved category candidates can also compete in the open category on merit. This policy ensures representation of historically disadvantaged communities in nursing education. Candidates must produce valid community certificates to avail reservation benefits.

**Key Dates:** The admission cycle generally begins soon after 12th standard results. For example, in a recent year, **online applications opened in mid-June (e.g., June 15, 2025)**, the **first phase of counselling started by early July (around July 10, 2025)**, and **classes commenced in September 2025**. These dates can vary slightly year to year, and the official prospectus (available on TN Health website) provides the exact schedule each year. It is crucial for aspirants to **monitor official notifications** for updated timelines. Typically: registration is open for 2-3 weeks, first round counselling

in July, second round by August, and any mop-up round by late August, so that the academic session can begin by September.

**Cut-off Trends:** Admission cut-offs (the last rank/marks admitted) for B.Sc. Nursing vary by category and year, depending on applicant marks. As a reference, in **2024 admissions**, the **General category** saw cut-off around **190.5** (out of 200), while the **BC category** went to about **187.3** and **SC category** around **175.8**. This indicates that top-ranking students (especially in General/BC categories) had above 90% in their core subjects. Cut-offs tend to be high due to heavy competition for limited government college seats. However, students with slightly lower marks often secure seats in later counselling rounds or in self-financing colleges under government quota. It's advisable for applicants to review previous years' cut-off marks to gauge their chances and fill choices accordingly.

*(Note: The cut-off example above is indicative; actual required marks vary each year based on the applicant pool. Always refer to the official merit list for exact figures.)*

## Examination and Assessment

**Exam Pattern:** B.Sc. Nursing in Tamil Nadu follows an **annual exam system** (though this may transition to semesters as per new INC guidelines – see Recent Updates). Students undergo **internal assessments** throughout the year and a **university examination** at the end of each academic year. The **internal assessment** (conducted by the college through class tests, assignments, clinical evaluations, etc.) usually carries **25% weightage**, while the **university exam** (theory and practical) carries **75% weightage** of the total marks. For each subject (nursing theory or practical), students must secure a minimum passing percentage (often 50%) combining internal and external marks, with a requirement to pass the external exam component separately as well.

**Grading System:** Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University has adopted a **letter grading system** for nursing exams. Although exact score brackets may be defined by the university, generally the grades are: **O (Outstanding)**, **A+ (Excellent)**, **A (Very Good)**, **B+ (Good)**, **B (Above Average)**, **C (Pass)**, and **F (Fail)**. For instance, an "O" grade might denote 90% and above, and "C" the minimum passing range (50%). This grading is reflective of the student's performance in both theory and practical components. The university issues detailed mark sheets with grades for each subject and an overall result (Pass/Fail/ First Class with Distinction etc., depending on aggregate performance).

**Clinical Training & Evaluation:** Clinical practice is an integral part of nursing education. Apart from periodic hospital postings each year, the program culminates in a **6-month compulsory internship** (often called a rotating internship or clinical practicum) in the final year. During this period, student nurses are posted in various departments – Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Maternity, Community Health, etc. – to work full-time alongside qualified nurses. Their performance is logged in a **clinical logbook** and assessed by supervising clinical instructors or nurse supervisors. Internship evaluation is typically based on **completion of prescribed hours/procedures, feedback from supervisors, and the logbook records**. This practical assessment ensures that students have achieved competency in essential nursing skills like patient care, ward management, administering medications, assisting in surgeries, community visits, etc. Successful completion of the internship (with satisfactory performance reports) is required for the degree award.

The university's final examination in each nursing specialty usually includes a **practical examination** (where students perform nursing procedures or case presentations in front of examiners) in addition to written theory papers. Internal and external examiners (often appointed by the university) jointly evaluate the students during practical exams. Thus, the overall assessment system combines

continuous internal evaluation, rigorous final exams, and hands-on practical skill appraisal to produce competent graduate nurses.

## Licensing and Registration (TNNMC)

Graduating from a nursing program alone does not confer the right to practice – nurses must be **licensed by the State Nursing Council**. In Tamil Nadu, the regulatory authority is the **Tamil Nadu Nurses and Midwives Council (TNNMC)**, headquartered in Chennai. **Registration with TNNMC** is mandatory for all nursing graduates (as well as diploma-holders) to legally practice in the state or to be employed as a nurse in any hospital. The registration process for a freshly graduated B.Sc. Nursing nurse generally involves the following steps:

- **Application Submission:** The candidate submits an application for registration to TNNMC. Nowadays this is done **online** via the TNNMC registration portal ([registration.onlinetnnmc.org](http://registration.onlinetnnmc.org)), or one can apply in person. Required documents include proof of nursing degree (provisional certificate or degree certificate), academic mark lists, proof of date of birth, proof of identity, and community certificate (if applicable).
- **University Verification:** The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University (or respective university) verifies the authenticity of the candidate's educational credentials directly with the Council. This is usually routine for graduates of TNMGRMU since the university coordinates with TNNMC, but for outside graduates, additional verification may be needed.
- **Fee Payment:** The applicant pays the **registration fee** (and council membership fee) as prescribed. Payment is often online or via bank draft.
- **License Issuance:** Upon successful verification and processing, TNNMC issues a **Registration Certificate** (license) with a unique registration number. This certifies the individual as a **Registered Nurse (RN)** (and if midwifery was part of the qualification, as Registered Midwife, RM). Employers will ask for this RN/RM number before hiring. The whole process usually takes a few weeks to a couple of months.

**Renewal:** Once registered, a nurse's license in Tamil Nadu is **valid for 5 years** and must be renewed periodically. Since 2013, the Council has made renewal compulsory every five years, tied to **Continuing Nursing Education (CNE) requirements**<sup>10</sup>. Nurses are required to earn a certain number of CNE credit hours (for example, **150 CNE hours in 5 years** as per TNNMC guidelines) through workshops, conferences, online courses, etc., to be eligible for renewal<sup>10</sup>. Renewal can be done via the TNNMC online renewal portal, where the nurse submits proof of CNE credits and pays the renewal fee. This system ensures that registered nurses keep their knowledge and skills updated with advances in healthcare.

**Additional Services:** TNNMC also provides services like **Good Standing certificates**, **Verification of registration for overseas licensing**, **Name change or duplicate certificate issuance**, etc. For nurses seeking opportunities abroad, the Council offers an online process to verify and forward credentials to foreign nursing boards (for example, for NCLEX/CGFNS in USA or for Middle East licensing). The Council's official website ([tnnmc.com](http://tnnmc.com)) and online portals guide through these processes. Maintaining active registration is crucial – unregistered or lapsed-license nurses are not legally permitted to practice nursing in Tamil Nadu.

## Career Opportunities in Government Nursing

A nursing qualification opens up a variety of career paths in the **healthcare sector**. In Tamil Nadu's government health system, there is continuous demand for qualified nurses across hospitals, primary

health centers, and public health programs. Below are key employment avenues and growth prospects for nurses:

**Recruitment Agencies:** Several government bodies conduct recruitment for nurses in Tamil Nadu:

- **Medical Services Recruitment Board (MRB), Tamil Nadu:** MRB is the primary agency that recruits nurses for government hospital positions. It conducts direct recruitment for the post often designated as “**Staff Nurse**” (in medical college hospitals, district HQ hospitals, etc.) and also posts like **Village Health Nurse (VHN)/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)** in public health. The MRB often issues recruitment notifications specifying eligibility and selection process. For Staff Nurse posts, the **eligibility** is usually a **Diploma in General Nursing & Midwifery (GNM) or B.Sc. Nursing**, along with **Tamil Nadu nursing council registration**. Both male and female candidates are eligible for Staff Nurse (whereas ANM/VHN are female-only). The **selection process** typically includes a **written examination** (objective type test on nursing subjects) followed by **document verification**. (In some recruitments, selection has been based on academic marks for GNM/B.Sc, but a written exam pattern is increasingly adopted to ensure fairness).
- **Directorate of Medical Education (DME):** Through MRB or sometimes through Medical Education Service, nursing **tutor** or **educator** positions in government nursing colleges are filled (often requiring a Master’s degree in Nursing). DME also oversees promotions for nursing staff within teaching hospitals.
- **Directorate of Public Health (DPH):** It manages peripheral health institutions. The Village Health Nurses (ANMs) in rural sub-centres are recruited by MRB under DPH. For B.Sc. Nursing graduates, there are roles like *Community Health Nurse* or *Public Health Nurse* which may come under DPH/DHS, although these are usually filled by promotion from VHN or additional qualifications like Public Health Nursing diploma.
- **National Health Mission (NHM):** Under NHM (Tamil Nadu), there are contract posts for nurses in various programs (ICU nurses, NVHCP nurses, School Health nurses, etc.). NHM often recruits on contract basis for specific projects or to staff upgraded facilities.

**Staff Nurse Position and Pay:** The entry-level for a graduate nurse in government service is the **Staff Nurse** (sometimes just called “Nurse”). The pay scale for Staff Nurses in Tamil Nadu is as per **Pay Matrix Level-11**, roughly **Rs. 35,400 – 1,12,400 per month** (this corresponds to the old Pay Band II with Grade Pay 4600) <sup>11</sup>. In addition, government nurses receive allowances (HRA, shift allowance, etc.). This salary makes government nursing jobs quite attractive. Recruitment is competitive – for example, an MRB notification might advertise hundreds of Nurse vacancies statewide and draw thousands of applicants. Securing a high score in the recruitment exam or having strong academic marks (if merit-based selection) is key. Once appointed, nurses are on probation for a period and then confirmed in service.

**Career Progression:** Government nurses have a defined **promotion hierarchy**. With experience and sometimes additional qualifications, a Staff Nurse can be promoted to **Senior Staff Nurse** (or Grade I Nurse). Further up, they can become **Nursing Sister / Ward Supervisor** (often termed **Senior Nurse** in hierarchy lists, who supervises a ward or unit). The next levels include **Nursing Superintendent** (often divided into Gr-II and Gr-I, who oversee nursing services in a hospital) and the top nursing administrator in a large hospital is the **Matron** (Nursing Superintendent Grade-I, often called Chief Nursing Officer in modern terms). Those inclined towards teaching can become **Tutors/Clinical Instructors** in nursing schools (usually requiring a B.Sc. or M.Sc. Nursing and relevant experience), and further advance to **Assistant Professor of Nursing, Professor/Principal** in government nursing colleges. Thus, the general ladder is: **Staff Nurse → Senior Nurse (Ward In-charge) → Nursing Superintendent → Deputy/Chief Nursing Superintendent → Matron**, with separate academic cadre

paths in education. The state also nominates experienced nurses for specialized trainings (e.g., nurse practitioner courses) which can enhance roles.

**Other Opportunities:** In addition to state government jobs, B.Sc. Nursing graduates have opportunities in **Central Government institutions** and outside the government sector:

- **Military Nursing Service (MNS):** B.Sc. nurses (both female and male for military) can apply for Short Service Commission in the Indian Army or permanent commission in military hospitals. Military nurses are commissioned officers with defense pay scales.
- **ESIC & Central Hospitals:** Hospitals run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Central Labour Ministry) and other central government hospitals (like JIPMER, Railways hospitals) frequently recruit staff nurses through their own exams.
- **AIIMS and Central Institutions:** Institutes of National Importance (like AIIMS, and others) conduct national-level recruitment for Nursing Officers. Tamil Nadu nurses often appear for these to work in prestigious central institutes across India.
- **Private Sector:** There is a large private healthcare sector in Tamil Nadu (corporate hospitals, clinics, nursing homes) that employs nurses in various roles. While pay and growth may vary, experienced government-trained nurses are highly valued.
- **Overseas Opportunities:** Tamil Nadu nurses also often seek opportunities abroad in countries like *Gulf nations, UK, Australia, US, Canada*, etc., after clearing required licensure exams (like NCLEX for US, CRNE for Canada, HAAD/DHA for UAE, etc.). A few years of experience and TNNMC's *Foreign Verification* process are needed for this route. Internationally, Indian nurses are in demand, and many from Tamil Nadu work overseas.

Overall, a government nursing career provides job security, decent remuneration, and a clear progression path, while the private and international avenues offer alternatives for those looking for different experiences or higher pay scales. The diversity of roles (clinical nurse, nurse administrator, public health nurse, educator, researcher, etc.) ensures that nursing graduates can find a niche that suits their interests and skills.

## Higher Studies and Research Opportunities

Nurses in Tamil Nadu often pursue **higher education** to advance their knowledge and career prospects. Key avenues for further studies include:

- **Postgraduate Courses:** The state offers **M.Sc. Nursing** programs (2 years) with specializations such as *Medical-Surgical Nursing, Community Health Nursing, Pediatric Nursing, Obstetric & Gynecological Nursing, Psychiatric (Mental Health) Nursing*, etc. An M.Sc. Nursing enables a nurse to become an educator or clinical specialist. Admissions for M.Sc. are through entrance exams or merit (in Tamil Nadu, often an entrance test and central counselling is conducted for PG nursing). The **Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University** and some deemed universities oversee these programs. Top colleges like **Madras Medical College, CMC Vellore, Sri Ramachandra University** have reputed PG programs.
- **Doctoral Programs:** For those inclined towards research and academia, **Ph.D. in Nursing** is offered by universities including TNMGRMU (either full-time or part-time). A Ph.D. typically requires an M.Sc. degree and involves 3-5 years of research. Focus areas might range from clinical nursing practices to nursing education or public health nursing.
- **Research Institutes and Initiatives:** Institutions like **CMC Vellore** (which has been a pioneer in nursing education since 1940s) and certain government medical college research departments engage in nursing research. TNMGRMU itself funds research projects – for example, it runs *theme-based research grants* where nursing faculty and students can apply (as indicated by

university circulars). **Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology (TNSCST)** also offers small research grants which nursing postgraduates can avail for their thesis projects. The **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** conducts a **Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)** exam in which MSc Nursing candidates can compete; if they qualify, they receive funding to pursue Ph.D. research in nursing or allied health sciences.

- **Post-Basic and Specialty Courses:** Apart from M.Sc., nurses may also opt for **Post-Basic B.Sc. Nursing** (for those who first did GNM diploma – but if one already has B.Sc. this is not needed) or **Post-Basic specialty diplomas** (such as in Cardiac Nursing, Critical Care, Neonatal Nursing, Oncology Nursing etc., typically 1-year programs). These courses, often run in medical college hospitals, enhance clinical expertise in a focused area. They are also being converted into residency programs with competency focus, as per INC's new guidelines.
- **Continuing Education & MOOCs:** The nursing community also increasingly utilizes online courses and certifications (e.g., in hospital management, infection control, etc.) for continual upskilling. While not formal degrees, these can be valuable for professional development and also count toward the CNE credits required for license renewal.

Undertaking higher studies often leads to roles in teaching (as **Nurse Educators or Professors** in colleges) or specialized clinical roles (like **Nurse Practitioners, Clinical Nurse Specialists** in fields such as critical care or oncology). Tamil Nadu's health universities and institutes actively encourage nurses to engage in research that can improve healthcare delivery. In fact, aligning with the national trend, **nursing curriculum revisions** (see Recent Updates) are emphasizing research and evidence-based practice, which will likely produce graduates more keen and prepared to undertake research projects. With the healthcare field evolving, higher qualifications in nursing are increasingly valued and sometimes essential for senior positions.

## Key Official Bodies and Resources

- **Directorate of Medical Education, Tamil Nadu (DME)** – *Role:* Overseeing government nursing and medical colleges, and conducting **admissions counselling** for nursing (through the Selection Committee). The DME's official website and the **TN Health portal** <sup>5</sup> provide prospectuses, application forms, and counselling schedules each year. The DME also handles administrative matters for colleges (faculty appointments, curriculum implementation in colleges, etc.).
- **Tamil Nadu Nurses and Midwives Council (TNNMC)** – *Role:* The state **regulatory council for nursing licensure and practice**. It maintains the live register of all qualified nurses in Tamil Nadu. TNNMC's website ([tnnmc.com](http://tnnmc.com)) and online services provide facilities for **new registration, renewal (every 5 years)** <sup>10</sup>, **verification for overseas jobs, issue of No Objection Certificates**, etc. The Council also lays down ethical standards and can take action on professional misconduct. The TNNMC works under the purview of the Indian Nursing Council and is a crucial resource for any nurse in the state for staying licensed and informed about professional requirements.
- **The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University (TNMGRMU)** – *Role:* The affiliating **university in charge of nursing education** in Tamil Nadu. Its official site ([tnmgrmu.ac.in](http://tnmgrmu.ac.in)) contains syllabi, curriculum updates, exam timetables, and results for B.Sc. Nursing and other courses. The university ensures that all nursing colleges follow the **INC-approved curriculum** and conducts the final exams across colleges. Any changes in course regulations (such as shifting to semester system, new subjects, etc.) are notified by the University. Students and educators refer to TNMGRMU announcements for academic guidelines.

Additionally, aspirants and students may consult the **Tamil Nadu Health Department's** notifications page ([tnhealth.tn.gov.in](http://tnhealth.tn.gov.in)) for any policy changes or announcements related to nursing education and

appointments. National bodies like the **Indian Nursing Council (INC)** ([incindia.org](http://incindia.org)) give broader norms which are usually implemented in Tamil Nadu via the above state bodies.

## Recent Updates and Developments

- **2024 – Digital Counselling Introduction:** In 2024, Tamil Nadu moved to a **fully online counselling system** for nursing (and other paramedical) admissions via the TN Health portal. The entire seat allotment process, from choice filling to seat allocation, was conducted digitally, including online issue of allotment orders <sup>7</sup>. This transition to e-counselling has **streamlined admissions**, making it more transparent and convenient. Students could fill preferences from home and check allotments online, and even **mop-up rounds were done online**. Document verification still occurs in-person at the time of joining, but the digital process has reduced the need for travel for initial counselling and allowed for **real-time vacancy updates** and faster processing. The impact has been positive – it reduced crowds at counselling venues and enabled better tracking of allotted vs. vacant seats. Going forward, this digital counselling is expected to be the norm for all medical and nursing admissions in the state, enhancing efficiency in the admission process.
- **2025 – Curriculum Revision (Competency-Based Training):** In 2025, the **B.Sc. Nursing syllabus was revised by TN Dr. MGR Medical University** to align with the latest **Indian Nursing Council (2021/2023) guidelines** that emphasize a competency-based curriculum. The INC had updated the undergraduate nursing curriculum to a **semester pattern with outcome-based education**, integrating competencies to be achieved in each domain <sup>12</sup>. Tamil Nadu has adopted these norms: the new curriculum introduces a **credit-based semester system** (likely 8 semesters for 4 years) with greater focus on *practical competencies, simulation lab training, and continuous evaluation*. The revised syllabus places emphasis on *competency-based clinical training*, meaning students must demonstrate certain skills and patient-care competencies (like IV cannulation, neonatal care, community survey, etc.) as part of their evaluation. It also includes modern teaching-learning methods (e.g., skill simulation, case-based learning) as recommended by INC <sup>12</sup>. This update is expected to produce graduates who are better prepared for real-world nursing challenges. The first batch under the new curriculum in Tamil Nadu is likely the 2022-2023 or 2023-2024 entrants (phased implementation), with full transition by 2025. Faculty have been undergoing training workshops on implementing the new curriculum. Overall, this policy change brings Tamil Nadu's nursing education on par with national standards and global trends of competency and outcome-based training.

These developments reflect Tamil Nadu's commitment to advancing nursing education and healthcare. With robust educational frameworks, regulatory oversight, and continuous updates, the state strives to produce well-trained nurses who meet the healthcare needs of the community while also providing them with rewarding career pathways.

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<sup>1</sup> About University – The Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University

<https://www.tamilnadumedicaluniversity.com/about-university/>

<sup>2</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> [swamyvivekanandha.org](http://swamyvivekanandha.org)

[https://swamyvivekanandha.org/uploads/BSc\\_Prospectus.pdf](https://swamyvivekanandha.org/uploads/BSc_Prospectus.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> AMC College of Nursing

<https://amcnursing.ac.in/bsc-nursing.html>

- 7 TN Paramedical admissions 2024, Check schedule, seat matrix for mop up round  
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