

Growth and Development of Health Science Colleges in Karnataka: A Study

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ABSTRACT

Health science education is a systemic application of science to the effective utilization of human resources for healthy and wealthy society. It has received wider attention because of its urgency in securing prosperity for the people and even more relationship to social order. Medical Education is a challenge to medicine and education in the context of universal declaration of human rights of people to social security which covered the risks of sickness, invalidity, maternity, old age, death, education and opportunities to get health information for a better and healthy living. Health is the one of the fundamental rights of human being without discrimination of race, religion, political, economic and social condition.

Key words: Health Science, Medical Education, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Allopathy

Introduction

Medical education in India is as old as Indian History it existed the Vedic times, the Hindus, Muslims and in British periods it has beginning about three thousand years before the birth of Christ. The history of medicine may be in four phases following are Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy and Allopathy.

Ayurveda: It medicine, which has been dated to be the oldest and is believed to have been initiated and practiced between 2000 and 3000 B.C. the first books on medicine written in India during this period was imparted through the Brahminical system where in individual training of students was done by skilled practitioners in Guru Shishya parampara. The next phase of Indian medicine and medical education has been linked with the post Vedic period (600 BC to 200 AD). Ashoka and other Buddhist kings established public hospitals and schools of medicine were attached to them.

Unani : With the advent of Muslim rule, the Unani system came to be introduced into the country it had an extensive sphere of influence in India during the period of 13th century AD much of the literature on this system of medicine was produced during this period.

Homeopathy: Education emerged as an important therapeutic system during the later half of 19th century in Europe and America India and Mexico are the only countries now that maintain homeopathic colleges in the world.

Allopathic: This medicine was first introduced in India in the 16th century with the arrival of European missionaries the Portuguese missions organized European style of hospitals at Calicut, Madras and Goa.

Although the western system of medicine came to India through the Portuguese in the early 1500s, it was not until the British East India Company constructed a hospital in Madras (presently Chennai) that it was practiced formally in an Indian hospital. **Surat** and **Machili Pattanam**, the first trading posts of the British, were served initially by British surgeons aboard the trading ships these surgeons are tended to the British living in India. It was after the founding of Madras in 1639 and the construction of Fort St. George in 1640 that the British considered setting up a permanent medical facility in India. This is illustrated in a letter written by Governor Sir Edward Winter to the East India Company medical education was set up to evaluate the current status and make recommendations for strengthening the areas that come under the purview of medical education.

The advent of British rule in India paved way for the establishment of medical colleges and medical college libraries. The first medical school was started in Kolkata in 1824 followed by another at Chennai. In 1845 a medical college was started in Bombay followed by the opening of two more medical colleges at Hyderabad and Indore. After the establishment of universities at Kolkata, Chennai and at Mumbai the medical schools were up graded into medical colleges are the increase in India.

Norman Walker and Colonel Nudham they have submitted a report recommending the need to establish a central coordinating body in India. The Medical Council of India came into existence in 1933 medical council of India was constituted on the lines of medical council U.K. to offer guide lines and set standards for the establishment of medical colleges in India since independence in 1947 there has been a rapid expansion of educational institutions at all levels as such as a rapid growth of medical colleges can be gauged by the fact that eight medical colleges were established between 1947 and 1950.

In addition to a large number of institutions in the related disciplines of dentistry, nursing, pharmacy and Para medical sciences. Besides these were also have other institutions belonging to the indigenous systems of medicines and homeopathy in 1956 All India Institute of Medical Sciences was established in addition to this a number of other institutions for medical research were established under the Indian Council of Medical Research.

During the post independence era great progress has been made in the field of medical man power development and institutional expansion the Directive principles of Indian Constitution states that state shall regard the raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties. The relating to education and health are included in the concurrent list of Indian Constitution. India is a federal government with states having full autonomy in education and health matters and many medical colleges in the states are affiliated to the respective state Universities.

Development Health Science Colleges in Karnataka:

Health science colleges were set up and have been offering degrees in the respective fields of medicine. There are as on 50 Medical Colleges, 52 Dental Colleges, 74 Ayurvedic Colleges, 05 Unani Colleges, 17 Homeopathy Colleges, 80 Pharmacy Colleges as well as 45 Physiotherapy Colleges.

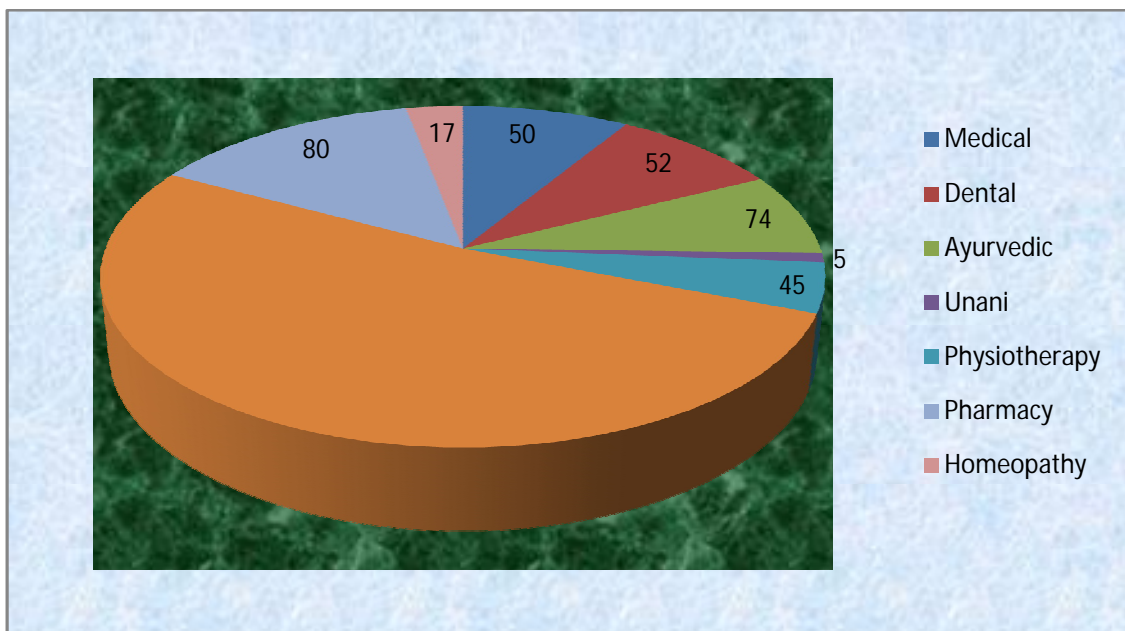


Fig-1 Health Science Colleges in Karnataka

Medical Education in Karnataka:

The erstwhile State of Mysore started the medical school in Bangalore in 1917. It was under the control of the senior Surgeon of the Medical Department. A training of four years' led to the Licentiate in Medical practice (LMP) degree. The first Medical College preparing students for the MBBS Course began in 1929 at Bangalore these two institutions were run for the next six years with common teaching staff. The Medical College was shifted to Mysore in 1930 and the school remained in Bangalore and was subsequently closed in 1956. The Mysore College was expanded in 1940. The Bangalore Medical College was formed in 1954. Later the Kasturbha Medical College at Manipal and the Karnataka Medical College at Hubli were started in 1953 and 1956 respectively. By 1980, there were in all 50 Medical colleges in the state.

Dental Education in Karnataka:

The Bhore Committee recommended 1 Dentist per 4000 population. Subsequent review by the DCI and other bodies recommended 1 Dentist for every 20,000 population. The first government dental college was started in Bangalore in 1958 with an intake of 5 students. The first private dental college was started in Manipal in 1965. In the next 30 years, there was a spurt of dental colleges in the private sector. As on, there are 52 dental colleges in Karnataka. Prior to 1996, the dental colleges of Karnataka were affiliated to various different universities in the state. With the establishment of the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS), all dental colleges except the two at Manipal and Mangalore came under the aegis of RGUHS. One of the objectives was to develop a uniform curriculum, syllabus, training and evaluation of all the dental colleges. Recently many of the colleges,

including the Siddharta Dental College, Tumkur, JSS Dental College, Mysore, Yenepoya Dental College and AB Shetty Dental College, Nabgakire have come under deemed university status.

Ayurvedic Education in Karnataka:

Karnataka is situated in southwestern region of India with 191,976 square kilometers. It was formed on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the State Reorganization Act. Earlier known as Mysore State, in 1973 November 1st, it was renamed as Karnataka. Karnataka is the seventh largest State by area and eighth largest State by population. In addition, it has rich culture in providing ayurvedic treatment and education in Karnataka; Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS) monitors Ayurvedic Medical Colleges. Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Mysore is the oldest Medical College in Karnataka established in 1908. Under RGUHS, there are 74 Ayurveda Colleges including three Government colleges at Mysore, Bangalore, Bellary and five aided colleges at Bijapur, Udupi, Gadag, Belgaum and Hubli. The Directorate of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy is functioning under the Director. There are 589 Government Ayurveda dispensaries and 122 hospitals under the control of this department. The Government Central Pharmacy headed by the Deputy Director in Bangalore is manufacturing Ayurveda and Unani medicines and supplies the same to the Government Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

Unani Education in Karnataka:

The education and training facilities in Unani system of medicine are presently being monitored by the Central Council of Indian Medicine, which is a statutory body set up by an Act of Parliament known as Indian Medicine Central Council Act 1970. At present, there are 40 recognized colleges of Unani Medicine in the Country, which provide education and training facilities in the system. These Colleges have a total admission capacity of about 1,770 students per year for undergraduate courses. They either are Government institutions or set up by Voluntary organizations. All these educational institutions are affiliated to different universities. These institutions follow the curriculum prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. Postgraduate educations and research facilities are available in the subjects of Ilmul Advia (Pharmacology), Moalijat (Medicine), Kulliyat (Basic Principles), Hifzan-e-Sehat (Hygiene), Jarrahiyat (Surgery), Tahafuzi wa Samaji Tibb, Amraz-e-Atfal and Qabala-wa-Amraz-e-Niswan (Gynaecology). The total admission capacities to these 79 courses are Under in RGUHS, there are 05 Unani colleges in Karnataka.

Homeopathic Education in Karnataka:

Homeopathy, like other regular medical courses, requires five and a half years medical training. This also includes one year of compulsory internship. Seats to BHMS are filled up through an All-India Entrance examination or regional/ State entrance examination. The Postgraduate course in Homeopathy, MD (Hom) is of three year duration. The eligibility requirement for MD (Hom) is BHMS degree. 74 colleges Under in RGUHS, conducting the BHMS course and 2 exclusive PG colleges are conducting MD Course in Homeopathy. As on now there are seven specialisations at MD level.

Physiotherapy Education in Karnataka:

Karnataka quite famous for its physiotherapy standard offers Bachelor of Physiotherapy [B.P.T], and Masters of Physiotherapy in following specializations Master of Physiotherapy

in musculoskeletal disorders and sports (MPT-MSS), Master of Physiotherapy in Neurological and Psychosomatic Disorders (MPT-NPD), Master of Physiotherapy in Cardio-Respiratory Disorders (MPT-CRD), Master of Physiotherapy in Community Physiotherapy (MPT-CP.), Master of Physiotherapy in Paediatrics (MPT-Ped.) 45 Physiotherapy colleges come under Rajiv Gandhi health Science University in Karnataka.

Pharmacy Education in Karnataka:

Drugs control department in Mysore came into existence prior to reorganization of the states. Drugs Inspectors, two from Bombay Karnataka Area, One from Madras province and one deputed from the Central Drugs Control Directorate in the Directorate of Health Services. The Director of Health was designated as the first drugs controller of the Mysore state. After reorganization of the states all the officers opted for Mysore state cadre and thus the department was established and started implementing. With the change in name of the state from Mysore to Karnataka, Presently 80 pharmacy colleges in Karnataka. The department also made known as Karnataka drugs control department.

Conclusion:

We have tried to trace the history and have highlighted the major achievements of the health science colleges in Karnataka. We have also focused on the institution and discussed the positive features, besides the plans for the future, in an attempt to provide a fair and balanced view of the current state of the institution. As with any major historic institution, in spite of its erstwhile history and major achievements, there is stillroom for improvement and change, which we hope will transform the medical college and hospital from being one of the best in India to being one of the best in the world.

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