CHAPTER 4

BRIEF HISTORY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA.

4.1 Introduction

Present a brief history in Medical Education in India and in Karnataka. This chapter also given on over view of Government Medical colleges and its libraries in Karnataka.

Medical profession is systemic application of science to the effective utilization of human resources for healthy and wealthy society. It is both arts and science by which human beings are made useful for the development of the nation. The arena of medicine and surgery is human revolution. The medical education is the result of the research experiment and experience.

Medical education has received wider attention because of its urgency in securing prosperity for the people and even more so, because of its long range relationship to social order. As the application of science and Technology to public health and other activities become wider and intensive, the need for faculty members of various kinds increases. The promise of Medical education is the prime of all these activities.

Medical Education is a challenge to Education and Medicine. To Education because all the new methods in Education, Technology and Sciences have to be integrated in to Medical education of the physicians and other health professionals. It is a challenge in Medicine in the sense that Medicine is the widest meaning that includes Medical, Medical Education and Medical Research. It is no longer an individual medicine but for the entire people.

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. This can be fulfilled by adequate provision of health and social measures.

4.2 Medical Education in India

Medical Education in India is as old as Indian History. It existed the Vedic times, the Hindu, Muslims and in British periods. It has its beginning about three thousand years before the birth of Christ. The history of medicine may be in three phases Ayurveda, Unani and Allopathy. Ayurveda medicine which has been dated to be the oldest and is believed to have initiated and practiced between 2000 and 3000 BC. The first books on medicine written in India are Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita. Medical education 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.

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 13th century AD. Much of the literature on this system of medicine was produced during this period.

Homeopathy 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.

The allopathic system of 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.

The advent of British rule in India paved way for the establishment of medical colleges and medical college’s 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 upgraded into medical colleges.

With the increase in number of medical colleges in India there arose the problem of maintenance of standards. A study was undertaken by Norman Walker and Colonel Nudham. They submitted a report recommending the need to establish a central coordinating body in India. It was due to this report that Medical Council of India came into existence in 1933. The Medical Council of India was constituted on the lines of Medical Council U.K. to offer guidelines 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 and as such, a rapid growth of medical colleges can be gauged by the fact the eight medical colleges were established between 1947 and 1950. This 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 the prestigious 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. To keep pace with the rapid growth of the colleges and institutions and to meet the information needs of the users, there had been a corresponding development in the number of medical college libraries.

During the post independence era great progress has been made in the field of Medical manpower development and institutional expansion. The Directive principles of Indian Constitution states that “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 matters 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. Many Medical Colleges in the states are affiliated to the respective State Universities.
4.3 Medical Education in Karnataka

The state of Karnataka in the year 1956 by merging Mysore and Kodagu with the people speaking Kannada language. The Medical Colleges in these areas are affiliated to the respective Universities of those regions. All medical colleges were affiliated to their respective local area Universities. In 1996 the Government of Karnataka by an act No.20 of Karnataka State Legislature established Karnataka University of Health Sciences. It was renamed later as Rajiv Gandhi University to Health Sciences at Bangalore.

The aim of the University is to implement the Medical and health Education policies of National advisory and regulatory bodies and in this process mould them as suited to epidemiology of various regions of Karnataka the University has the following objectives.

1. To maintain uniform curriculum in all the institution affiliate to its.
2. To conduct common entrance test to the courses in all the institutions affiliated.
3. To improve the standards of Medical Education including Research.

4.4 An over view of Government Medical Colleges and its libraries in Karnataka.

An overview of the Government Medical Colleges and its libraries in Karnataka has been presented based on the profiles, Colleges calendars, souvenir, magazines and primary data provided by the respondents and librarians of the respective colleges under study.

4.4.1 Mysore Medical College & Research Institute, Mysore (1924)

Sri Krishnadevaraja Wodeyar founded Mysore Medical College. Since there were no medical institutions in the erstwhile state of Mysore, a scheme for giving medical education was started in 1881 under which carefully selected students were given scholarship and sent to places like Madras and Bombay to undergo training and to return and work as "Hospital Assistants".
After the Madras Presidency expressed its inability to admit Mysore State students, the Government of Mysore sanctioned another scheme in April 1917 including a "Mysore Medical School", which was started at Bangalore to train the then called "Sub Assistant Surgeons". Trainees had to undergo a course for 4 years to qualify as a Licensed Medical Practitioner (LMP). In 1924 the "Mysore Medical School" was upgraded and was now called the "Mysore Medical College". The college was affiliated to the University of Mysore and the trainees were now granted medical degrees. Mysore Medical College was the first medical college in the state of Mysore and only the seventh in India at this time. At the request and insistence of Sri Krishnadevaraja Wodiyar the College was shifted from Bangalore to Mysore in 1930. The college is having well equipped and up graded departments of pre clinical, Para clinical and clinical subjects and admits 150 under graduate students, 127 P.G. students in various disciplines both in specialties and Super specialties. The Hospitals affiliated to this College are:

1. K.R. Hospital
2. Cheluvamba Hospitals
3. P.K.T.B and Chest Diseases Hospital
4. Sri Jayadeva Institutes of Cardiovascular Sciences and Research
5. E. D. Hospital
6. P. H. C., Hoskote

Mysore medical college has a well furnished Library. It has reference and reading room facility. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M. Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff only. The Library has textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, reprographic section, computer workstation with internet facility to access e-resources, newspaper reading room. The library provided E-Journals and E-Books facility through HELINET Consortium.

**4.4.2 Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bangalore (1955)**

The Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute was started as a private Medical college in the year 1955 by Mysore Education Society. The Founders of this Society were Dr. R. Shivaram, Dr. Mekhri, Dr. B.K. Narayana Rao and Dr. B.V. Ramaswamy. In the year 1957 it was handed over to the then Government of Mysore and was affiliated to Mysore University and then on to the Bangalore University. In the year 1996 it got affiliated to the Rajiv Gandhi University
Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute has MCI recognition for Undergraduate 250 seats + 100 seats admitted under 10A of MCI rules, 135 Postgraduate Masters Degree, 71 Diploma seats, (MS Anatomy, MD Physiology, MD Biochemistry, MD OBG, MD Pharmacology, MD Pathology, MD Microbiology, MD P & SM, MD Forensic Medicine, MS Ophthalmology, MS ENT, MS Orthopaedics, MD Anaesthesiology, MD Paediatrics, MD Gen. Medicine, MD Gen. Surgery, MD Radio Diagnosis, MD Radio Therapy, MD Psychiatry, MD Skin & V.D) and Super Specialty seats for M.Ch Urology, M.Ch Plastic Surgery, M.Ch Paediatric Surgery is recognised by MCI. DM Neurology, M.Ch Surgical Gastroenterology admitted under 10A of MCI rules. The Hospitals affiliated to this college are.

1. Victoria Hospital
2. Vanivilas Hospital
3. Minto Hospital
4. Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital
5. Venkateswara Institute ENT

Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute is one of the premier reputed Medical College in India, which is established in 1955 by Government of Karnataka. Library and Information Centre is located in an independent block which is one of the repositories of medical knowledge and form an integral part of the institution. It is rich in its collection over the past five decades. This Library has a long history starting.

With the closed-access of earlier times to the present–day hybrid, digital and Electronic Library that use the latest technology for provision of information through various services. With dedicated Library staff the library is servicing the medical user community with the right medical information at right time. The library has developed the resources and collection that is required for the student community of the institution. Originally, textbooks were simply the teacher’s lecture notes which were often sold lecture by lecture. Even today, many textbooks remain only slightly more than lecture notes. But BMCRI Library recognized the importance of textbooks and reference materials in higher education from inception and is firmly trying to extend the best to its users. Library and Information Centre has 2,270 Sq ft. of floor area spread over in two floors with provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, dissertation section, audio/video section, reprographic section, computer workstation
with internet facility and access to e-resources, Librarian office and technical section and own book reading area. We are using TLS (developed by Total IT Solutions, New Delhi) The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 AM to 9.00 PM.

4.4.3 Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli (1957)

The Present (KIMS, Hubli) was earlier known as the Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli. It was established in August 1957. For initial few years the college was functioning from a building which is now known as J.G. Commerce College. Later, it was shifted to the present beautiful campus comprising of 100 acres of land, situated on Pune – Bangalore National Highway, Vidyanagar, Hubli the A.R.T.Center at K.I.M.S. Hubli has been recognized & is being developed as the Nodel Center for the entire North Karnataka as well as surrounding region. The Government of Karnataka has also decided to provide Cardiac cath lab, to our Institute and also to develop & improve the Institute as Regional Cardiology Center. The institute has also been accorded the status of “institute of excellence” and also recognized as a training center for W.H.O. fellowship. The college is having well equipped and up graded departments of pre clinical subjects and admits 150 under graduate students, 70 P.G. students in various disciplines.

1. Dharwad Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences(DIMHANS)
2. Anti Retroviral Therapy Center, KIMS Campus
3. District Tuberculosis Center, KIMS Campus
4. Urban Leprosy Center, KIMS Campus
5. Urban Health Training Center, Old Hubli
6. Rural Health Training Center, Kundgol
7. Primary Health Care Center, Kalaghatgi
8. Hubli Hospital for Handicapped, Anandnagar
9. KIMS LifeLine Blood Bank, KIMS Campus
10. Jaipur Center for Prosthetics, KIMS Campus
11. Railway Hospital, Hubli
Karnataka Institute Medical Sciences has a well furnished Library. It has reference and reading room facility. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M. Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff only. The Library has Wi-Fi facility. There is a good modern library supported by internet and national and international journals pertaining to Urology, Nephrology, Pathology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Anesthesiology, etc.

4.4.4 Vijayanagara Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary (1961)

The story of the starting of Medical College, Bellary is the saga of struggle and sacrifice of citizens of Bellary. Following its merger with erstwhile Mysore State in 1953, Bellary becomes a mere District Headquarter. In the absence of a medical college in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region or old Madras region, there was a great demand and pressure on the Government for starting a new Medical College in this region. Action committees were formed at difference places like Gulbarga, Belgaum, Davanagere, Mangalore and Bellary. A local sponsoring committee was constituted in August 1959 under the leadership of late Sri. H. Linga Reddy, the M.L.A. from Kurugodu constituency, late Sri. Y. Mahabaleswarappa. Former Allipur jail complex was selected as the building for starting new Medical College which is luxuriantly spread over 173 acres of land. The medical college started its journey on 15th June 1961 as per the Government Order G.O.No.PL.M 563 MMC 60, Bangalore and was christened as Government Medical College, Bellary. A change over to the present Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science, (VIMS) Bellary. The affiliation of this institution is to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences 1996. The college is having well equipped and up-graded departments of pre clinical, Para clinical and post graduate diploma subjects and admits 100 under graduate students, 51 P.G. students in various disciplines both in specialties. The Hospitals affiliated to this College are

1. VIMS Hospital
2. Government General Hospital
3. Government T.B Hospital
4. Government Health Training Center
Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science, (VIMS), Bellary Library has now a separate building. The Library is opened from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M on all working days. The Library offers lending, Reference, Internet and CAS services. Books and Journals are issued to PG students and staff. area with provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, reprographic section, computer workstation with internet facility to access e-resources, newspaper reading room. The library provided E-Journals and E-Books facility through HELINET Consortium.

4.4.5 Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bidar (2005)

The Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bidar was established vide G.O.NO.HFW 511 MPS 2005, dated 22/01/2005. College Building constructed from Cellar + G + 3 Floors with built up area of 27805.74 sqmtrs. Situated infront of the Government District Hospital, Bidar. The college is having well equipped and up graded departments of pre clinical, Para clinical and post graduate diploma subjects and admits 100 under graduate students, The Total Cost of the Building is Rs. 1305.00 lakhs. College having 4 Lecture Hall with 100 seats capacity in each Hall. Government District Teaching Hospital attached to the Medical College having all facilities. 500 Beds strength, Regional Diagnostic Laboratory, Dialysis Unit. There are 20 students in each course at present total strength is 240 students undertaking training.

1. Government District Hospital

2. Basavakalyam Government Hospital

The Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences has a well furnished Library. Library has 1360 Sq. mts. It has reference and reading room facility. The Library functions in all working days from 8.00 A.M to 10.00 P.M Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff There are 7940 Medical Books, 131 Indian & Foreign Journals, & 474 Medicine CD’s. The Digital Library with Internet and HELINET facilities, only. The Library has E-Journals E-Books Inter Library Loan SC/ST Book Bank & internet facility.
4.4.6 Mandaya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandaya (2006)

The Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences (MIMS), Mandya is an Autonomous Government Medical College of the Government of Karnataka. The institution is located on the State Highway No. 17 (Bengaluru – Mysore road) at a distance of 90 Kilometers from Bengaluru. The Medical College and its ancillaries are located on a sprawling 25 acre campus located abutting the highway. The College has an attached 550 bedded Hospital. Hostels for Undergraduate and Post Graduate Students (separate for Males and Females) The institution started in the year 2005 and the 1st batch of students was admitted in the year 2006 and the 1st batch of Post Graduate students (Pre and Para Clinical subjects) in the year 2010 – 2011, admits 132 under graduate students, 24 P.G. students. The management of the institution vests with the Governing council which is chaired by the Minister of Medical Education. The Head of the Institution is the Director who is assisted by the Principal, Medical Superintendent, Chief Administrative Officer, Financial Advisor and the Heads of Departments.

1. K.R. Hospital
2. Cheluvamba Hospital
3. P.K.T.B & Chest Diseases Hospital
4. Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences & Research
5. E.D. Hospital
6. P.H.C. Hoskote

The Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences (MIMS) has a well furnished Library. Library has 1600 Sq. mts. of floor area with provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, reprographic section, computer workstation with internet facility to access e-resources, newspaper reading room. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff only. The Library has Inter Library Loan SC/ST Book Bank & internet facility. The library provided E-Journals and E-Books facility through HELINET Consortium.

4.4.7 Belagavi Institute of Medical Sciences, Belagavi (2006)

Belgaum is located at 15°52'N 74°30'E15.87°N 74.5°E[8]. It has an average elevation of 51 metres (2463 feet). The city is situated in the north-western parts of Karnataka and lies at the
border of two states, Maharashtra and Goa. To promote, establish, Maintain and develop a Medical college with a view to provide comprehensive relief and treatment and advanced care to citizens and to encourage and promote research and training in human ailments. To organise teaching and training of Medical undergraduates and postgraduates in the science of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation and research in human ailments, with stress on preventive aspects of such diseases in the community. Belgaum Institute of Medical Sciences started during 2005 in 25 acres of land, in the premises of District Hospital at Belgaum. The Institute located on, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Road, Belgaum. The college building area covers 12,712sq mts. The institution started in the year 2005 and the 1st batch of students was admitted in the year 2006 and the 1st batch of Post Graduate students (Pre and Para Clinical subjects) in the year 2010 – 2011, admits 100 undergraduate students, 18 P.G. students.

1. Government Civil Hospital
2. Leprosy Hospital
3. T.B. Centre
4. Nirmal Nagar Govt. Hospital

It is the aim of the Library of the Belgaum Institute of Medical Sciences to serve the varied needs of its many readers efficiently. The Library makes available to the staff, and medical students, a wide collection of medical literature, including Books, Journals, Reference Sources and pamphlets. The amount of newly published information available to the medical student, the practicing doctor, other personnel, demands a flexible library system and trained library staff. This site explains the resources, services, privileges and regulations and Electronic Resources like e-Journals, e-books etc., of the library. It should enable readers to obtain the information they seek in the most expeditious and efficient manner.

4.4.8 Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan (2006)

Hassan Institute of Medical College, Hassan will seek to be a center of excellence in Medical Education, Research, and HealthCare services at the national and international level. The institute in pursuit of its vision will provide outstanding educational experience, in all the disciplines of Medicine and allied Health Sciences, in a supportive environment of scholarship, research, integrity, critical thinking and self directed learning. It will provide comprehensive,
culturally sensitive, community oriented Health care to individuals and families. The vision and mission of the institute will be accomplished using the values of congeniality, openness, inclusiveness and community involvement at a local and global level. Pre and Para Clinical subjects, admits 100 under graduate students, 10 P.G. students. The Dean cum Director is the overall in charge of BMCRI and four attached teaching hospitals

1. Chamarajendra Government Hospital

It is the aim of the Library of the Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences to serve the varied needs of its many readers efficiently. Library has 1718 Sq. mts. of floor area with provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, reprographic section, computer workstation with internet facility to access e-resources, newspaper reading room. The Library makes available to the staff, and medical students, a wide collection of medical literature, including Books, Journals, Reference Sources and pamphlets. This site explains the resources, services, privileges and regulations and Electronic Resources like e-Journals, e-books etc., of the library. It should enable readers to obtain the information they seek in the most expeditious and efficient manner. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 A.M to 10.00 P.M Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff only. The Library has Inter Library Loan SC/ST Book Bank & internet facility. The library provided E-Journals and E-Books facility through HELINET Consortium.

4.4.9 Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raichur (2007)

Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raichur will seek to be a center of excellence in Medical Education, Research, and HealthCare services at the national and international level. The institute in pursuit of its vision will provide outstanding educational experience, in all the disciplines of Medicine and allied Health Sciences, in a supportive environment of scholarship, research, integrity, critical thinking and self directed learning. It will provide comprehensive, culturally sensitive, community oriented Health care to individuals and families. Pre and Para Clinical subjects, admits 100 under graduate students. The district is bounded on the North by the district of Gulbarga, on the West by the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar, on the East by the district of Mababoobnagar of Andhra Pradesh, and on the South are the districts of Kurnool also of Andhra Pradesh, and Bellary. The two rivers, the Krishna and the Tungabhadra from the entire North and Southern boundaries of the district.
The geographical area of the district, according to the Central statistical organization of the Government of India, is 14,013 Sq Kilometres which works out to 5410 sq. miles. But the reporting area of the district for land utilization purposes, as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, Bangalore is 14007.9 Sq.Kilometers or 5,435.5 sq.miles. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. The population of the district according the 1961 census, was 11, 00,895. In terms of area, the district occupies the third place among the districts of the State, while in respect of population it occupies the tenth place. It accounts for 7.36 percent of the total area and 4.6 percent of the total population of the State in 1961.

1. Government Hospital, Sindhanur

The Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences has a well furnished Library. It has reference and reading room facility. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M. Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff only. The Library has E-Journals, E-Books, Inter Library Loan & internet facility.

4.4.10 Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimoga (2007)

Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences started during 2005 in 25 acres of land, in the premises of Government Mc. Gann Hospital at Shimoga. The Institute located in Bangalore-Honnavaara National high-way 206. The total floor area available, including College, Boys & Girls Hostels, faculty members quarters, about 34488 square meters. The Teaching Hospital of the Medical College, The Government Mc. Gann Hospital constructed by British Administrator during 1880 in 70 acres. During 1991-92 the new general hospital block with 367 beds capacity has been constructed, The floor area of the Government Mc. Gann Hospital available is 31340 sq.
meters. The Institute is fully equipped Laboratories, Museums, Examination Hall, Auditorium, Lecture Halls, Library Gymnasium, Staff and Faculty. Pre and Para Clinical subjects, admits 100 under graduate students, 10 P.G. students

1. McGann Government Hospital

Library established in 2007 by government of Karnataka. Central library (library and information centre) is located in attached college building 2nd & 3rd Floor. It is one of the repositories of medical knowledge and forming an integral part of the institution. It is rich in its new collection. This library starting with the closed and open access system. That use latest technology for provision of information through various services. With dedicated library staff is servicing the medical user community with the right medical information at right time. Library and information centre 1700sq ft of floor area spread over in 2nd floor and 3rd floor with provision for. he library services depend on the professionals staff. A medical college library requires academically and professionally well-service- qualified staff. As the library (Information centre) is a growing organism. The Library functions in all working days from 8.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M Journals are issued for U.G & P.G. students and staff only. The Library has E-Journals E-Books Inter Library Loan SC/ST Book Bank & internet facility.

The Following Government Medical colleges due to start from the academic year 2013-14. This is in addition to existing 6 numbers of colleges

1. Kodagu Institute of Medical Sciences, Madikeri.
2. Karwar Institute of Medical Sciences, Karwar
3. Koppal Institute of Medical Sciences, Kopal
4. Chamarajanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Chamarajanagar.
5. Gadag Institute of Medical Sciences, Gadag.
6. Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga.

Apart from 10 Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka there are 2 pradhana Mantri swasthya suraksha yojana super specialty Hospitalis with Autonomas status namely 1. Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bangalore 2. Mysore Medical College & Research Institute, Mysore.

The state of the art of the Libraries of Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka is furnished in table 3.1.
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<th>S.N.o</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Collection</th>
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The chequered history of the growth of medical education and development of libraries make two things clear. 1. The growing importance and diversification of medical education in public and private sectors 2. Accelerating information needs of faculty members.

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