Out of a total of 88 Nursing colleges located in MP, 80% are in the private sector, while the balance are in the public sector. Gwalior (30%), Indore (20%), Bhopal (17%) have the maximum number of colleges in the state. Eastern part of MP is not well populated with nursing colleges, as maximum numbers are located in western/northern parts of MP. (Annexure 3)
DISTRIBUTION OF NURSING COLLEGES IN PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTOR

Only Private nursing colleges are located in Bhind, Damoh, Datia, Sagar and Khargone. Of all the nursing colleges present 95% in Gwalior, 85% in Indore and 83 % in Bhopal are in the private sector. (Annexure 3)
A good percentage of the Nursing colleges offer BSc, GNM, ANM course. Few colleges offer PG. 62.7 % (42 colleges) offer 40-80 seats for BSc, 16.2 % (11 colleges) offer 5-20 seats for MSc, 26.5% (18 colleges) offer 40 seats for GNM, 25 % (17 colleges) offer 40 seats for ANM, 7.4% offer (5 colleges) offer 16-20 seats for PBB, 1.5% (1 college) offers 20 seats for Sc (N), and 7.0% (5 colleges) offer 1-3 seats for Super-specialty courses. Super - Specialty courses include Post Basic BSc. (N) from IGNOU, Diploma in Cardio-Thoracic nursing, Nursing assistant course, Paramedical Courses – DHCP, DMLT, D-X-ray & GMLT, Course in Newborn & childcare.

CONFERENCE HALL (seating of up to 200 persons)

77.6% (45 have a conference hall) of which 26.8% (15) have seating capacity of 51-100 persons, 17.9% (10) have seating of 100-200 persons. Only 1-2 conference halls in 31.2 % (15) are equipped with either an overhead or slide projector or microphone or all three while only 1-2 conference halls in 15 % (12) are equipped with LCD or TV, Video. Only 8 institutions had 1 conference room with air-conditioning.

SEMINAR HALL (Seating of up to 30 persons)

20.5% (9 have a seminar room) of which 9.3% (4) have seating capacity of 15-30 persons. Only 1-2 seminar rooms 4.4 %(2) are equipped with either an overhead or slide projector or microphone or all three while only 1-2 seminar rooms in 4.4 % (2) are equipped with LCD or TV, Video. No institution seminar rooms have air-conditioning.

The institutions had conference halls, seminar halls, lecture rooms and examination halls, however only 1-2 of these were equipped with basic overhead projector, microphone and slide projector.

Equipments like LCD projector, Computers were available only in 1-2 halls, thus limiting the possibility of holding simultaneous training programs.
94% of Institutions had computers out of which 35% had 5-10 computers, 16% had 1-2 computers, and about 15% had more than 10 computers.

18% had not net connectivity, 23% had net connectivity on one computer, and 16% had connectivity on 2-4 computers.

80% had no software like SPSS, EpiInfo or any other software for carrying out analysis on data collected from research work.

Computers to do basic work of data entry, word, excel and power-points was available, lack of software to do higher end work in research limited their ability to participate in any kind of research work.

**BEDS**

95% had beds dedicated to the medicine & surgical department and the number of beds ranged from 30 upto 250 beds.

97% had beds dedicated to the OBGYN and Pediatric departments and the numbers of beds ranged from 30 to 200 beds.

45% had beds dedicated to the Super specialties and the numbers ranged from 1-5 beds.
39 institutions shared the bed occupancy information. 14.3% had about 80% occupancy rates, 24.3% had 81-100% occupancy, while 11.4% reported more than 100% occupancy rates.

Beds availability was enough to give any practical training to the trainees, thus the institutions will be able to give practical orientation to the trainees.

All the colleges had their own facilities and 4 also had connection with a Medical college and a Hospital.

62 institutions shared the faculty information. 87.1% out of the total institutions had 1-2 professors, 7.1% had Associate professors, 60.1% had assistant professors, 85.7% had tutors and 32.9% had lecturers.

Only 1 institution had all the above-mentioned faculties, 16 institutions had 04 out of the 05 faculty categories (i.e. Professors, Associate professors, Assistant professors, Tutors and Lecturers) and 28 had 02 faculty categories.

It will be challenging to carry out any kind of training programs in 09 institutions (12.8%) which had 4 or less than 4 faculties.

PROJECTS

51 institutions had not carried out a single project, while 19 had done some small projects.

19 had done work in RCH area, 2 each had done work in HIV/AIDS and General health areas.

No work had been done in Malaria, TB.

The general health areas included blood donation and Nasha Mukti (freedom from addiction) awareness work.

In general the nursing institutions were not involved in health related project works.
CONFERENCES

The information collected shows that institutions involvement in hosting conferences was below average; also not many were holding such events even on their own initiative.

2 had hosted 1-2 international conferences, 10 had hosted 1-2 national conferences and 5 had been involved in hosting district level conferences.

The conferences were focused on RCH, General medicine, and research orientation.

Lack of funding, ability to source funding and capacity to hold conferences were seen as major blocks for this activity.

CAMPS

Holding camps in rural areas near the institution was a regular feature to attract clients. A good number of 43 institutions have been holding general health camps, and these institutions were able to reach a population ranging in between 500 – 5000 patients.

TRAINING PROGRAMS HELD IN THE LAST 2 YEARS

60 institutions did not have a single training program in the last two years. Considering that nursing science is an evolving subject lack of any training program hampers their involvement in any training program for its fraternity.

10 institutions did have training programs, and the same were mostly concentrated on general nursing care, instrumentation and waste disposal.

ONGOING TRAINING PROGRAM

Only 11 institutions had an ongoing training program. RCH related trainings were the mainstay.

Not a single program was connected with HIV/AIDS, IMNCI, TB or Malaria.

Given the above scenario in terms of training, it is obvious that the institutions lack the necessary skills set for carrying out further work of building capacities of their fraternity.

AVAILIBILITY OF GUEST HOUSE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, HOSTEL, KITCHEN SERVICES

59 institutions had a guesthouse or had a tie-up with a hotel where they could offer stay facility to visiting faculties.

15.6% institutions could offer 5-20 rooms, whereas the rest could offer 1-5 rooms.

23% out of the total above could offer 1-2 rooms with Air-conditioning facilities.
47 institutions could offer hostel facilities to participants of a training program. 24 out of these could offer 51-70 seats, 16 could offer 10-50 seats and the rest could offer 10 or less seats. 63 institutions had their own kitchen services while the rest were unable to give the information.

**DISTANCE FROM RAILWAY STATION & AIRPORT**

61 institutions were within a radius of 3-10 kilometer from the railhead, whereas the balance were >11 kilometers away.

51 institutions were located within 40 kilometers of an airport, and 7 were located >40 kilometers. Rest of the institutions had no nearby airport.

*Given that most of the institutions are well connected either by rail or air accessibility to the place is not an issue.*

In general a good majority on the nursing institutions have the necessary infrastructure of building space, faculty support, facility for providing practical training sites, there is a need to build their capacities in several areas. The areas may include management, program specific training, research, grant/proposal writing etc.

The need to involve few institutions in the first phase in the above activities and they can then be used as hubs for further scale-up.
OBSERVATIONS – MEDICAL COLLEGES/TRAINING INSTITUTIONS/LARGE HOSPITALS

Indore has the maximum institutions in MP, followed by Gwalior, Jabalpur and others.

10 Medical Colleges, 05 regional training institutions and 3 large hospitals are present in MP.
Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur have all three institutions. 50% of the institutions are in each private and public sectors. Only 12 institutions had an official website.

COURSES OFFERED

MBBS - 2 Colleges had less than 100 seats while the remaining had up-to 150 seats.

MD - 3 colleges had less than 50 seats while the remaining up-to 100 seats.

PG DIPLOMA - 3 colleges had less than 5 seats while the remaining up-to 10 seats.
SUPER SPECIALITY – All 5 colleges had 1–10 seats each. DNB Anesthesia, Cardiological vascular surgery, Surgery, Pediatric & Critical Care, MCH - Pediatric Surgery and Neuro-surgery.

CERTIFICATE COURSES - EmOC, Radiology, Anesthesia, DMLT, CMLT, ECG, OT Technician, Paramedical courses, Pathology, Ophthalmology, Radio Diagnosis, Microbiology, Laboratory technician, Biochemistry, Radiography, O.T. Technician, IMNCI courses, Fellowship in minimal access surgery, Interventional Radiology and Medical biotechnology.

COMPUTER + INTERNET + SOFTWARE AVAILABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF COMPUTERS</th>
<th>% SPREAD IN INSTITUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>22.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>38.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>11.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-40</td>
<td>27.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All institutions had computers, 04 had Internet connectivity in only 01 machine, 03 had it in 2 computers, and 08 had it in more than 3 computers, while 03 institutions had it in all the computers.

All the computers were equipped with Microsoft windows software, however only 06 institutions had statistical or ERP related software – HMIS, SAP, SPSS, PAMS, SIGMASTATA.

LECTURE HALLS + CONFERENCE HALLS + AUDITORIUMS

All the institutions were having the necessary infrastructure to hold many programs simultaneously.

BED CAPACITY

Medical Colleges had good bed capacities; ranging from 200 to 2000. On an average Medicine, and OBGYN Departments had 200 beds each while the Pediatric department had 100 beds.

08 Medical colleges also had beds dedicated to Cardiology, Neurology, Nephrology, Psychiatry, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic, Endocrinology, Gastroenterology and hematology disciplines.
GUEST HOUSE FACILITY

All institutions were having guesthouse facility or had a tie up with a hotel. Institutions having their own facility had rooms ranging from 1-10 and would accommodate 1-20 persons.

16 institutions had hostel facility and could accommodate up to 70 persons.

DISTANCE FROM RAILWAY STATION & AIRPORT

The institutions were located in a radius of 3-20 kilometers from the railway station.

14 Institutions were located less than 20 kilometer from the airport, while the 2 were located more than 40 kilometers.
Out of 18 institutions, 16.7% institutions have less than 10 faculties, 33.3% have between 11-15 and 11.1% have >16 faculties. The percentage represents 11 institutions, the rest (7) of the institutions were training & large hospital institutions therefore did not have OBGYN teaching faculty.

50% of these institutions (18) have 1-3 professors, & 1-3 associate professors.

55.6% of these institutions (18) have 1-8 assistant professors.

22.2 % have 1-5 tutors, 16.7% (3) have 1-5 statisticians, and 44.4% have 1-2 social workers.

All OBGYN departments have a team, who can support trainings and program implementation. Presence of statisticians in 03 departments is encouraging as these departments can be used for research work and data management.

Computers

91% of the institutions have computers, of which 63.6% have 1-2 computers while 27.3% have 3-5.

Internet connections were available in 1-2 computers spread across 63.6% institutions.

Except for the standard Microsoft windows the computers were not equipped with statistical packages.
**PROJECTS**

Only 03 institutions have executed projects. These projects have been focused on RCH. No projects have been executed in the field of malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB.

**CONFERENCES**

International & National conferences have not been done by any institution.

5 have done state level conferences on topics, which include, RCH, Colonoscopy, Safe abortion, FOGSI 2005 & MP chapter FOGSI conferences.

1 institution has done a district level conference, which was mainly a FOGSI general conference.

**CAMPS**

All institutions are conducting patient camps regularly, these camps in all reach out to 500 to 2000 patient population.

**TRAINING CONDUCTED**

05 institutions have carried out training in the last two years, 06 (including 5 from the above) institutions are currently involved in training.

Skills building (5 institutions), RCH (5 institutions), IMNCI (2 institutions), HIV/AIDS & TB (1 institution) trainings were conducted

On an average 15- 100 participants were trained through the training programs.

**DEPARTMENT CASE LOAD**

Out of the total 11 institutions, 5 institutions have 1-2 OBGYN units, 5 have 3 units and 1 has 5 units. These units manage a GYN OPD of 25 – 50 patients per day, 100 – 400 deliveries per month, 50 to 100 C-Sections per month and an ANC of 50 to 100 clients per month.

**TRAINED FACULTY**

01 - 03 faculties from each institution were trained in RCH, IMNCI, ART, PPTCT, PEP and RNTCP programs.

Faculties were also trained in the following programs; EmOC, Infertility, MVA & MTP.

*Caseload is good in most of the OBGYN department of the institutions and presence of trained faculty in key areas of health is an added advantage. There is a need to build capacities of more number of faculties so that a larger team can be utilized for the purpose of training.*
OBSERVATIONS – PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT

FACULTY

Total faculty support in 10 institutions was more than 16 persons, while 1 has less than 10 persons.

All 11 institutions have 1-2 professors, 10 have 1-3 associate professors, 9 have 1-4 assistant professors, 4 have 1-5 tutors, and only 2 have 1-5 statisticians.

All the institutions are equipped with teams who can be involved in training and managing programs and research work. We need to superimpose the training they have undertaken to find gaps, so that they can be further trained or may be used for the purpose of training in their current state.

INFRASTRUCTURE (Lecture Hall, Meeting Hall, Seminar Rooms, Auditorium, Library)

All the institutions were having the basic infrastructure of buildings & rooms in place to conduct the programs.

The number of rooms equipped with LCD/OHP/Computers/ was 1-3. Thus if more than one program is ongoing in the campus the institution may have to hire equipment.

COMPUTERS

All the pediatric departments (11) have 1-5 computers, however only 8 have Internet connectivity, of which 7 have 1 computer with Internet and 1 has 2 computers with Internet.

Barring Microsoft windows, the departments do not have any statistical software.

PROJECTS

Of the 11 departments, 7 were involved in executing 1-5 projects.

These projects were mainly in the area of RCH, HIV and Disease Surveillance.

No projects related to Malaria or TB was executed.

CONFERENCES

1 Department has hosted an International Conference, while 2 hosted a National level conference.
5 hosted state level conferences. All the conferences were focused on RCH. (Detailed topics or themes of the conferences was difficult to get from the departments)

TRAINING

6 departments have been training participants in RCH, IMNCI and HIV/AIDS.

The departments completed 1-4 trainings and they trained 15-100 participants through the programs.

TOTAL BEDS & UNDER 5 OPD

3 institutions have less than 100 beds, while 8 have 100 to 400 beds dedicated to the pediatric patients.

Pediatric OPD was good as the same was ranging between 50 to >100 per day.

Given the availability of beds, a good OPD and teams who have been imparting trainings the pediatric departments are well suited for both classroom and practical training.

FACULTY TRAINING

In each department 1-5 faculty was trained in one of the following disciplines – RCH, IMNCI, ART, PPTCT, PEP, and RNTCP.
OBSERVATIONS – PSM DEPARTMENT

FACULTY

All the departments have faculty at several levels. 05 of the departments have a good 16 or more faculty members.

All 09 departments have 1-2 Professor, 1-3 Associate Professors and 1-8 assistant professors.

COMPUTERS

8 departments have computers ranging from 1-10 in numbers. Only 06 departments had access to Internet through 1-2 computers.

SPSS and Epilinfo packages were present in 1 department computer.

CONFERENCES

Only 2 departments have conducted state and district level conferences, these were IMA conferences.

TRAINING

6 departments have conducted training in the last 2 years and they have ongoing programs as well.

RCH, IMNCI, TB, HIV/AIDS are the training areas.

ASSOCIATION WITH FIELD PRACTICUM SITE

All the departments have an association with 1-5 CHC & PHC each and about 11 villages in their areas.
PROJECTS

6 departments were involved in executing 1-6 projects, which were mainly in the areas of Disease Surveillance, RCH, TB and Malaria.