

INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL
B.Sc. Nursing Syllabus and Regulations
(BASIC PROGRAMME)
THIRD REVISION, 1981

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PREFACE

This revision of the Indian Nursing Council's publication B.Sc. Nursing Syllabus and Regulations, has been prepared by the special curriculum committee appointed by the Indian Nursing Council with the cooperation of many individuals.

The Council's primary objective in preparing and publishing its curriculum has been to encourage the Colleges of Nursing to provide guidance in revising or building curriculum for their institutions. The suggestions given in the guide should be considered as the minimum requirement and each institution should set their standard. The individual University and its Board of studies has the privilege of changing the sequence of subject, addition and deletion of any course of study provided that the matter or content is covered at some phase of the programme.

The Committee hopes that this revision of B.Sc. Nursing Syllabus and Regulations will provide a stimulus to all those responsible for nursing education to re-examine the B.Sc. Nursing (Basic) curriculum of their universities and it will provide helpful guidance in planning programme of revision, and in meeting the challenging educational problems of the next few years.

Indian Nursing Council

June, 1981

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PURPOSE

The main purpose of the undergraduate degree in Nursing is to provide an educational programme through which the graduates will be prepared to assume responsibility in the primary, secondary and tertiary care of people as professional nurses. It is expected that graduates are capable of teaching and supervising appropriate nursing and health care in different settings and participate in the administration of nursing service and education.

Level of Health Care includes:

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of B.Sc. Nursing Degree programme the graduates are expected to:

1. Assess health status, identifying nursing needs, plan, implement and evaluate nursing care for patients/clients that contribute to health of individuals, families and communities.

Primary Care denotes health promotion and specific protection.

Secondary Care deals with early diagnosis and treatment.

Tertiary Care refers to disability limitation and rehabilitation.

The essential elements of nursing practice are those that are related to maintaining or restoring normal life functions, assessing patient's physical and emotional state, assessing environmental factors, formulating and implementing a plan for the provision of nursing care based on scientific principles. In providing these services, the nurse functions as a member of the Health team in interpreting and carrying the instructions of physicians, by collaborating with professional colleagues in the planning and delivery of health services and by acting independently when the needs of the patient and the principles of nursing practice so indicate.

Different Settings refer to rendering care in hospitals, health centres, rural and urban community health agencies, industries, nursing institutions, educational institutions and national and international organizations.

2. Demonstrate competency in the skills and techniques of nursing based on concepts and principles from selected areas of physical, biological and behavioral sciences.

3. Participate as members of health team in the promotive, preventive and restorative health care delivery system of the country.

4. Demonstrate leadership qualities and decision making abilities in various situations.

5. Recognize the need for continued learning for their personal and professional development.

6. Demonstrate skills in teaching, management, interpersonal relations and communications.

7. Practice ethical values in their personal and professional life.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

1. The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years.

2. The minimum educational requirements shall be the passing of:

Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination (12 years Course), Senior School Certificate Examination (10+2), Pre Degree Examination (10+2) or an equivalent with 12 years schooling with Biological, Physical sciences and English.

DURATION

Duration of the Course shall be four years.

VACATION

A minimum of 6-8 weeks vacation shall be given each year.

COURSES OF STUDY			
Sr. No.	Subject	Total Hours of instruction	Supervised Nursing Practice
FIRST YEAR			
1.	English	75	
2.	Anatomy	75	

3.	Physiology & Biochemistry	105	
4.	Fundamentals of Nursing	210	300
5.	Nutrition	60	
6.	Introduction to Community Health including Family Welfare	75	45
7.	Psychology	90	
8.	Microbiology	60	
TOTAL		750	+ 345 = 1095
SECOND YEAR			
1.	Language	45	
2.	Sociology	60	
3.	Community Health Nursing-I	75	105
4.	Medical-Surgical Nursing-I	270	600
TOTAL		450	+ 705 = 1155
5.			
THIRD YEAR			
1.	Maternity and Gynecological Nursing	45	150
2.	Child Health Nursing	75	240
3.	Medical Surgical Nursing-II	75	210
4.	Mental Health Nursing	75	240
5.	Principles and Methods of Teaching	45	15
TOTAL		315	+ 855 = 1170
FOURTH YEAR			

1.	Midwifery Nursing	60	300
2.	Community Health Nursing-II	60	450
3.	Trends and Issues in Nursing including Nursing Research	45	
4.	Introduction to principles Of administration Nursing Service and Education	60	240
5.	Elective	30	
6.		255 +	990=1245

Notes:1.The individual University and its Board of Studies has the privilege of changing the sequence of subject or making addition and deletion of any course of study provided that the subject matter or content is covered at some phase of the programme.

2. The number of hours of instruction in theory and in scheme of examination and distribution of marks shall be fixed by the board of Studies keeping in mind the academic load of each subject and requirements of the profession.

3. Community Health is integrated through out the course. It is recommended that atleast one-fourth of the total practical experience should be in the community (other than hospital).

4. Depending on the policy of the University, subjects marked with asterisk (*) may be considered as subsidiary or qualifying subjects whereas the course in Nursing, Medical and Social Sciences are to be considered as main subjects.

Scheme of Examination

<i>Paper No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Duration Hours</i>	<i>Internal Assessment</i>	<i>External Examination</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>
THEORY					
Main Subjects					
FIRST YEAR					
1.	Anatomy & Physiology including Biochemistry	3	25	75	100
2.	Fundamentals of Nursing	3	25	75	100
3.	Microbiology	3	25	75	100
4.	Psychology	3	25	75	100
5.	Nutrition	3	25	75	100
6.	Introduction to Community Health including Family Welfare	3	25	75	100
SECOND YEAR					
7.	Sociology	3	25	75	100
8.	Community Health Nursing-I	3	25	75	100
9.	Medical Surgical Nursing-I	3	25	75	100
THIRD YEAR					
1.	Child Health Nursing	3	25	75	100

2.	Medical Surgical Nursing –II	3	25	75	100
3.	Mental Health Nursing	3	25	75	100
FOURTH YEAR					
1.	Midwifery including Maternity & Gynecological Nursing	3	25	75	100
2.	Community Health Nursing-II	3	25	75	100
3.	Introduction to Principles of administration, Nursing Service and Education	3	25	75	100

PRACTICALS

There shall be practical examination in the following:-

FIRST YEAR					
1.	Fundamentals of Nursing		50	50	100
THIRD YEAR					
2.	Medical Surgical Nursing		50	50	100
3.	Child Health Nursing		50	50	100
FOURTH YEAR					
1.	Midwifery		50	50	100

2.	Community Health Nursing		50	50	100
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Subsidiary Subject

FIRST YEAR					
1.	English	2	--	50	50
2.	Any other language	2	--	50	50

NOTE:1. Pass marks: In all main subjects, both theory and practical the minimum pass marks shall be 50% whereas in subsidiary/qualifying subjects (*) minimum pass marks shall be 35%.

2. No university examination is suggested for trends and issues in Nursing including Nursing Research, and Elective.

3. **Course:** Outlines for English and other language courses need to be worked out as recommended by the individual University.

4. The duration of practical examination is to be determined by the individual University depending upon the policy and place of examination but shall not be less than two hours.

5. Depending upon the policy of the University, examination can be held at the end of semester or academic year.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY INCLUDING BIOCHEMISTRY

Section A: Anatomy and Physiology

Unit I *The body as a whole:* Organization of the body, human cell-structure and physiology. Human tissues- characteristics, location, function and formation, Tissue repair, Membranes and glands- classification and structure.

Unit II *The skeleton system* : bones – types, structure, formation and growth, axial skeleton, description and functions of bones: joints: classification, structure and function.

Unit III *The muscular system*: Types, structure and functions of muscles, muscle groups and movements, Muscle tone, physiology of muscle contraction, levers and maintenance of posture.

Unit IV *The nervous system*: Structure and function of neuralgia and neurons; Stimulus and nerve impulse-definitions and mechanisms, the somatic nervous systems structure and functions of brain, cranial nerves, spinal nerves. Reflex arc, reflex action and reflexes. The automatic nervous system –structure, location, autonomic functions, “ Fight or flight” response, autonomic learning and biofeedback.

Unit V *Sense organs*: Somatic, visceral and referred pain. Structure of eye and physiology of vision; Structure of auditory apparatus, physiology of hearing and equilibrium; Olfactory sense organs; Gustatory sense organs.

Unit VI *The Circulatory System*: Blood-microscopic structure, formation, composition, blood groups, blood coagulation; Heart structure, conduction system and functions. Cardiac Cycle. Structure of blood vessels; Circulation principles, control; factors influencing blood pressure and pulse; Lymphatic System and spleen.

Unit VII *The Respiratory System*: Structure and functions of the organs of respiration. Physiology of respiration. Pulmonary ventilation, mechanics of respiration, exchange of gases in lungs,

carriage of oxygen and carbon-dioxide, exchange of gases in tissues, regulation of respiration.

Unit VIII *The Digestive System*: Structure and movements of the alimentary tract. Composition of food. Digestion in the mouth, stomach, small intestine, large intestine. Absorption of food. Structure and function of liver and pancreas. Metabolism of protein, carbohydrate and fat.

Unit IX *The Excretory system*: the structure and function of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra. Composition of urine. Mechanisms of urine formation. Structure and functions of the skin. Regulations of body temperature. Fluid and electrolyte balance.

Unit-X *The Endocrine System*: Structure and function of the placenta, ovary, testes, thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, pancreas, suprarenal and pituitary glands.

Unit-XI *The Reproductive System*: Reproduction of cells-DNA, mitosis, meiosis, spermatogenesis, oogenesis. Structure and functions of female reproductive organs- Structure and functions of breast. Female sexual cycles. Introduction to embryology. Structure and function of male reproductive organs. Male functions in reproduction, Male fertility.

Section-B :BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Introduction to Biochemistry:-

As basic science for the study of medicine.

Functions of chief intracellular components.

2. Chemistry of Carbohydrates

(a) General nature, classification,
Biological Importance,
Chemistry of monosaccharide,
Disaccharides and polysaccharides,
Structural, important chemical properties and functions.

3. Chemistry of Lipids

General nature, classification and biological importance.

Chemistry of important groups of lipids.

Fatty acid and neutral fats

Phospholipids (including functions)

Cholesterol and Lipoproteins

4. Chemistry of Proteins

General nature, biological importance

Classification and properties of amino acids

Proteins-Classification with examples

Structure-Peptide and other linkages

Physical Properties- as colloids

Properties due to charge and due to size (with Physiological importance wherever possible) Test for identification, Protein precipitant, denaturation.

5. Chemistry of Nucleoproteins

Purine and pyrimidine bases,

Nucleotides and nucleosides,
Nucleic Acids- DNA and RNA's
Biologic significance.

6. Enzymes

General nature, nomenclature and classification

Mechanism of action

Factors affecting enzymes activity

Enzyme inhibition

Co-Enzymes, Iso-Enzymes

Diagnostic applications

7. Chemistry of Haemoglobin

Chemical nature and functions.

Properties- (a) Action of Chemical substance!

(b) Combination with gases with reference to functions.

Abnormal Hemoglobin's.

Synthesis and Degradation of Haemoglobin.

8. Chemistry and Functions of Vitamins

Fat soluble vitamins

Water soluble vitamins

9. Plasma Proteins and their functions

Electrophoresis and other methods of separation.

10. Bio-Energetics

Biological oxidation

General concept of oxidation, features of cellular oxidation-respiratory chain oxidative phosphorylations.

11. Digestion and absorption of

Carbohydrates, Lipids and Proteins.

12. Carbohydrate metabolism

Glycogen-Synthesis and breakdown of liver glycogen, role of liver glycogen.

Fate of glucose in body- phosphorylation, glycolysis,

Fate of Pyruvic acid, citric acid, cycle-energy,

Metabolism of other hexoses

Helpathway and Significance

Blood glucose- Normal level and regulations

Glycosuri

13. Metabolism of lipids

Plasma lipids,

Fate of fat after absorption,

Sources of fat depot,

Relation of liver to fat metabolism,

Fatty liver- Lipotropic factors,

Ketone bodies- formation and utilization

Cholesterol- Sources, occurrence and distribution, blood level and metabolism.

14. Protein Metabolism

Amino-acid pool, amino-acid hormones, proteins synthesis

Dynamic equilibrium and balance

Essential amino-acids

Dissemination of amino-acids

Deamination, transamination, urea formation and glutamine formation.

15. Mineral Metabolism

Metabolism of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium and Phosphorus and Iron.

16. Water and Electrolytic balance and imbalance.

17. Acid base balance and imbalance.

18. Liver function tests.

19. Renal function tests.

FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING

Unit 1 Orientation to Nursing :

- Introduction to
- Definition of Nursing and profession
- Characteristics of a profession
- Organization of the Nursing profession
- Historical background of Nursing
- Principles that guide Nursing action
- Health-illness continuum and levels of health care.

Unit-II Hospital- A Community Health Agency:

- Introduction to
- Functions of Hospitals and classifications
- Departmental organization
- Lines of authority and communication
- Organization of a hospital ward.

Unit-III The Patient's Adjustment to the Hospital:

- The background of the patients-Health status –social, cultural and Religious, etc.
- Obtaining information about the patients
- Records
- Interviewing
- Observation

- The experiences of the patient prior to admission and his adjustment to the hospital.

The out-patient department - its organization and functioning.

Admission to the hospital

Discharge of patient

- Adjusting the environment to the needs of the patients.

Unit-IV Environmental conditions in the Hospital:

- Maintaining a healthful atmosphere
- Temperature, humidity, ventilation, light, control of noise and privacy.
- The patient's unit
- Care of the patient's unit
- Cleaning the unit when patient is discharged (infestations, control of pests in hospital, bed bugs, rodents, flies).

Unit-V Observation, Recording and Reporting:

- Principles & methods of observation
- Observation of cardinal symptoms
- Observation of sputum and other body discharges
- Recording and Reporting
- Sending specimens for laboratory examination

Unit-VI Meeting the basic needs of Individuals in Health and illness:

- **Nursing Process:** Assessment of needs. Planning of nursing care, implementation and evaluation of care.
- **Providing for hygienic care:** Making an occupied bed, Care of the skin- bed bath, self bath: Care of hair and nails- shampooing in bed: Oral hygiene; Care of pressure points- Pressure sores, causes and prevention: morning, afternoon and evening care.
- **Promoting comfort, rest and sleep:** Principles of good posture and body behaviour; Bed posture and position for patients; Moving and lighting patients: Assisting patient in attaining ambulatory status; Diversional and recreational activities.
- **Promoting urinary and intestinal elimination:** Offering urinal, bedpan; Observation of urinary and faeces.
- **Maintaining Nutrition:** Nutritional needs; Helping in eating and drinking.
- **Maintaining:** Fluid and electrolyte balance, maintaining intake and output record, Oral intake measures, Introduction to causes of imbalance.
- Helping patient meet his spiritual needs.

Unit-VII Nurse- Patient Relation-ships:

- Communication needs
- Establishing relationship with patients
- Principles of Communication
- Communication among health team members.

Unit-VIII Introduction to Medical and surgical Asepsis:

- Mode of transmission of diseases
- Medical and surgical asepsis- definitions, principles and techniques.

- Measures- promoting tissue healing

Unit-IX Nursing Responsibilities in Diagnosis and therapy:

- History taking
- Physical examination- preparation, positioning and systematic examination.
- Assisting with diagnostic tests.

Unit-X Nursing responsibilities in Therapy

- Therapeutic use of heat and cold
- Disturbances in G.I. tract and bladder and treatments related to G.I. tract and bladder.
- Nursing measures to promote respiration- breathing and coughing exercises, oxygen and inhalation therapy.
- Resuscitation measures
- Treatments related to eye, ear, nose and throat.

Unit-XI Introduction to Pharmacological therapy:

- General Principles of drug therapy
- Weights and measures
- Administration of Medicine- Oral Parenteral- intracutaneous, intra-musculars, subcutaneous and intravenous; Topical drug administration.

Unit-XII First Aid and Nursing in Simple Emergencies

Unit-XIII Care of the acutely ill, chronically ill, terminally ill patients.

Unit-XIV Health Teaching:

- Nurse as a health teacher
- Principles, techniques, adapting to situations.

MICROBIOLOGY

Unit-I History of Microbiology and Virology : a brief description.

Unit-II The Micro-Organisms

1. Micro-organisms and their relation to human beings.
2. Classification of Bacteria
3. Elementary morphology and reproduction of bacteria.

Unit-III Inhibition and Destruction of Micro-organisms.

1. The physical methods of destruction,
2. The chemical methods of destruction,
3. Chemo-therapy and anti-biotics.

Unit-IV Infection and its transmission:

1. The sources of infection
2. Portals of entry and exit. Koch's postulates.
3. Transmission of infection.
4. Spread of infection by water, sewage, milk, food and air.

Unit-V Infection and Immunity:

1 Acquired Active Immunity- Natural resistance to infections:

- (a) Inflammation
- (b) Phagocytosis
- (c) Anti-gen and Anti-body formation- Opsonis- Agglutinin, Lysins, Antitoxins.
- (d) Principles of Agglutination and complement fixation Widal test. Wasserman Reaction.

2 Acquired Active Immunity- Artificial:

- (a) Injection of living, attenuated and harmless organisms.
- (b) Injection of dead organisms.
- (c) Injection of bacterial exotoxins and toxoids.

3 Acquired Passive Immunity- Artificial:

- (a) Injection of Antitoxins
- (b) Passive Immunity in prevention and care of disease.
- (c) Allergy in passive immunity.

4 Acquired passive immunity- Natural

5 Hypersensitivity:

- (a) Mechanism of hypersensitivity
- (b) Immediate and delayed reaction
- (c) Tests and treatments in hypersensitivity

Unit-VI Pathogenic Bacteria

Brief Study of:

- 1. Staphylococcus
- 2. Streptococcus
- 3. Diplococcus- Pneumococcus
- 4. Neisseria- Gonococcus- Meningococcus
- 5. Salmonella
- 6. Shigella
- 7. Cholera vibrio
- 8. Pasteurella Pestis
- 9. Pertosis
- 10. Haemophilus Influenzae
- 11. Corynebacterium – Diphtheria
- 12. Mycobacteria- Tuberculosis and Lepae
- 13. Anthrax
- 14. Clostridium- Tetani and Welchii
- 15. Spirochetes
 - Leptospira
 - Treponema Pallidum

Unit-VII Other Pathogenic Organisms,

Very brief study of:

1. Rickettsia

2. Filterable

Viruses- Gaus,

Hydrophobia- Rabies Poliomyelitis Encephalitis

Small pox,

Chicken pox, Measles

German measles

Common cold

Influenza fever

Yellow fever

Mumps-Dengue fever Trachoma

Infective Hepatitis

Unit-VIII Actinomyces and fungi

1. Fungi- Yeasts and Molds

2. Pathogenic Yeasts and Molds

3. Pathogenic Fungi

PSYCHOLOGY

Unit-I Introduction

Development of Psychology as a science.

Methods used in the study of Psychology

- Unit-II** Foundations of Behaviour
Biological inheritance
Influence of environment
- Unit-III** Personality and its development
Nature of personality
Personality types and assessment
The developing personality
- Unit-IV** The Physiological basis of behaviour
Central nervous system and sense organs
Autonomic nervous system
The endocrine glands.
- Unit-V** Dynamics of Human Behaviour
Motivation
Behaviour drives
Biology
Social
Development of interests
Attitudes
Habits
Unconscious behaviour
- Unit-VI** Emotions and Human behaviour
Basis of emotions

Control of emotions

Influence of emotions on health and vice-versa

Unit-VII Mental ability and intelligent Behaviour

Nature of intelligence

Development of intelligent behaviour

Measurement of intelligence

Aptitudes and its measurement

Thinking and reasoning

Formation of concepts of ideas

Types of thinking

The place of language in thinking

Process of reasoning, deduction, induction,

Steps in problems-solving

Learning:-

Nature

Factors influencing learning

Methods of Learning

Attention

Perception, common abnormalities of sensing and perceiving.

Disorders, such as illusions, hallucinations.

Memory, retention and forgetting.

Mental deficiency

Mentally superior.

**Unit-VIII Problems of Personal and Social Adjustment.
Frustration and conflicts;**

Nature

Sources

Responses

Compensation

Rationalization

Projection

Identification

Regression

Withdrawal

Frustration tolerance

Problems of group living:

Leadership

Competition

Unit-IX Mental Hygiene in Meeting stress

Prevention of mental and emotional disturbances

Community facilities

Guidance and counselling- Individual and group

Activity groups

**Unit-X Developmental Psychology- Infancy, childhood,
Adolescence, adulthood and old age.**

NUTRITION

Unit-I Orientation to Science of Nutrition

1. Definition of terms
2. Food patterns of implications and superstitions, culture and religion.
3. Food in relation to health.

Unit-II Elements of Normal Nutrition

In this unit the following food constituents will be studied in relation to definition, classification, food sources, daily requirements, functions, deficiencies, symptoms, methods of preparation.

1. Carbohydrates
2. Fat
3. Protein
4. Mineral Salts
5. Vitamins

Unit-III Planning for Nutritional Needs

1. Balanced Diet
2. Adjustments to meet specific periods of life time
3. Menu Planning and meal preparation
4. Food costs marketing

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY HEALTH INCLUDING FAMILY WELFARE

Unit-I Introduction to community Health

Growth and Development of Sciences of health

Definitions

Primary Health Care

Unit-II Major health problems

(i) Health problems in India and goals to be achieved.

Unit-III Organizations to meet health problems.

Curative and preventive health services.

Health Organization centre to Periphery.

Unit-IV Family Welfare

Philosophy, Objectives, programmes,

Method of conception control.

Unit-V Health team and its role

Methods of conception control.

Unit-VI Health Hygiene

(i) Water Supply

(ii) Disposal of human excreta

(iii) Disposal of refuse

(iv) Housing

(v) Ventilation and lighting

(vi) Disposal of the dead

(vii) Food hygiene

(viii) Insect control and rodent control.

Unit-VII Personal hygiene and mental hygiene.

SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I Introduction
Importance of study of Sociology
Relationship of Anthropology, Sociology, etc.

Unit-II Culture
Nature of culture
Man's Cultural past
Diversity and uniformity of culture

Unit-III Social Organization
Social groups- Crowds and Public groups-
Nations Race
Social Institutions:
 The Family-Marriage
 Education
 Religion
 Arts
 Economic Organization
 Political Organization
The Community:
 Ecology

Characteristics of the village

Characteristics of the town and city

Social Stratification

Class and caste

Unit-IV Process of social interaction:

Competition

Conflict-War

Co-operation

Accommodation

Assimilation

Unit-V Nature and process of social change:

Factors influencing cultural change

Cultural lag.

Unit-VI Social problems- Social disorganization, control and planning:

Poverty

Food Supplies

Population

Growth of Urbanization

Housing

Prostitution

Illiteracy

Minority groups

Rights of women

Delinquency and crime

Unit-VII The individual and society:
Interdependence of the individual and society
Personal disorganization

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING-I

Community Development Programme

Unit-I Growth and Development of Community Health in India

Unit-II Scope and objectives of Community Health Nursing.

- (i) Trends Primary Health Care
- (ii) Principles of Community Work
- (iii) Generalized and specialized work in community
- (iv) Nursing personnel involved in the health care delivery system.

Unit-III Family Health Services

- Aims, objectives, scope, comprehensive nursing
- Domiciliary visits; Records and Reports
- Clink contacts; registers
- Maintaining records and register, preparing report.

Unit-IV Epidemiology

- Definition, causations, host, agent and environmental factors.
- Levels of prevention
- Investigation
- Legislation related to communicable disease National and International.
- Application of Epidemiology principles in Control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Unit-V Vital Statistics

- Introduction, definition and scope, legislation.
- Reporting, recording and compiling of vital statistics at the local, state, national and international level.
- Definitions and methods of computing vital statistics.
- Methods of presenting data.

Unit-VI Role of the Community Nurse

MEDICAL- SURGICAL NURSING-1

Unit-I Introduction to Medical- Surgical Nursing

- Brief history and evolution of modern medicine and surgery.
- General principles of caring for an adult patient.
- Concept of disease, causes, classification and control of infection.

- Anaesthesia and post Anaesthesia recovery
- Pre-operative, operative and post-operative nursing care.

Unit-II Fundamentals of General and Clinical Pathology

Cellular and tissue changes; infiltration, degeneration and regeneration.

Inflammation and infections

Immunity- Definition, types, immunological response, hypersensitivity; immunologic mechanism.

Cellular growth, neoplasm.

Disturbances of fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Pathology of common cardio-vascular, respiratory, genito-urinary, digestive disorders.

Physical examination and assessment clinical aspects.

Diagnostic tests and laboratory investigations-

Blood examination, urine analysis, liver function tests, kidney function tests.

Significance of abnormalities.

Unit-III Pharmacology

Introduction- Terminology, sources of drugs, classification of drugs, factors affecting dosage, forms of drugs, legislation relating to drug and narcotics.

Drugs that effect the circulatory system:-

- Anticoagulants, Coagulants, Hematinics, Vasodilators, Vasopressors, Anti- hypertensive, Cardiotonics, Stimulants and depressants.

Drugs acting on respiratory system:

- Bronchial dilators, Antitussive agents, stimulants and depressants.

Drugs acting on nervous system:

- Stimulants, depressants, sedatives, tranquilizers, muscle relaxants, anaesthetics, adrenergics and cholinergics.

Drugs that affect on urinary system:

- Diuretics, alkalinizers, acidifiers, urinary antiseptics.

Drugs that affect gastro-intestinal system-

Miscellaneous drugs-

Hormones, Corticosteroids, Thyroid inhibitors

Anti-infective- general and specific

Antineoplastic drugs

Anti-histamines and histamines.

Unit-IV Dietetics

Introduction to diet therapy, routine hospital diets,

Therapeutic diet in:

Cardiovascular diseases

Gastro-intestinal diseases

Renal disorders

Endocrine and metabolic disorders

Allergy

Infections and fevers

Pre and post-operative stage

Deficiency diseases and malnutrition

Overweight and underweight

Unit-V Nursing Process pertaining to patients with:

- Fever
- Pain
- Fluid and electrolyte imbalance
- Unconsciousness
- Incontinence
- Sensory-motor problems
- Dyspnea.

Unit-VI Nursing care of Patients with Cardio-Vascular Disorders

- Inflammatory disorders of heart and blood vessels.
- Congenital
- Hypertensive
- Rheumatic
- Congestive cardiac failure
- Angina pectoris
- Myocardial Smonale
- Blood dyscrasis

Unit-VII Nursing Care of Patients with disorders of Respiratory system.

- Pleurisy, Brochiectasis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Phenomonina, Allergy, Emphysema.

Unit-VIII Nursing Care of Patients with Disorders of Gastro-Intestinal System

- Inflammatory conditions
Benign growth
- Peptic Ulcer, intestinal obstruction, cholecystitis.
- Pancreatitis, hepatitis, cirrhosis of liver
- Poisons and Allergy

Unit-IX Nursing Care of Patients with Disorders of Genitourinary System

- Inflammatory conditions, Pyelities Cystitis
- Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, renal failure
- Calculi-Renal ureter, bladder and urethral
- Benign growths

Unit-X Nursing Care of Patients with neurological Disorders

- Inflammatory conditions- Meningitis, encephalitis- Poliomyelitis.
- Injuries- Head, Spinal cord
- Tumors
- Parkinsonism

- Seizures
- Cerebrovascular
- Degenerative conditions.

Unit-XI Nursing Care of Patients with Endocrine.

Metabolic Deficiency Diseases.

- Diabetes Mellitus, diabetes insidus,
- Hypo and Hyperthyroidism, Simple goitre
- Cushing's syndrome
- Acromegaly
- Malnutrition inefficiency of proteins, Calories, Vitamins and minerals

Unit-XII Nursing Care of Patients with Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Typhoid, Cholera, Amoebic Dysentery, Measles, Chicken pox, Small pox, Mumps, Polio, Sexually transmitted diseases, Plague, Rabies, Worm infestation, Hookworm, Roundworm, Pinworm, Tapeworm, Kala Azar, Typhus.

Unit-XIII Nursing Care of Patients with Musculo-skeletal Disorders

- Sprains, dislocations, fractures, deformities.
- Arthritis, Osteomyelitis
- Bone tumors

- Amputation

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

- Unit-I** Introduction to Child Health
Growth and Development including embryology and genetics from conception to adolescent period.
Meeting the needs of normal children, stages in growth of personality development.
Play needs and child guidance.
Nutrition in infancy and childhood.
- Unit-II** Child Health Nursing:
Introduction to modern concepts of child care
Preventive paediatrics.
Problems of the exceptional child.
- Unit-III** Community organization for care of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, and handicapped child.
- Unit-IV** Nursing Management of ill child in the hospital and home.
Classification of diseases common to the children.
Planning and meeting the needs of all child in the hospital in e.g. Nutritional disorders, respiratory disorders, Gastro- intestinal infection and infestations.
Nursing management of children with hyperpyrexia, convulsions, unconscious child, viral infections,

Encephalitis, meningitis, genito-urinary disorders e.g. acute nephritis and nephrotic syndrome.

Congenital and acquired heart conditions.

Congenital and acquired neurological disorders, anaemias, disorders of Blood, diseases of livers, Juvenile diabetes.

Common communicable diseases in children and their nursing management in the hospital and home.

Unit-V Paediatric emergencies
Nursing management in Neo-natal.
Surgery and Paediatric surgical conditions.

Unit-VI Care of children with behaviour problems:

MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING-II

Unit-I Nursing care of patients with cancer.
Introduction and Incidence distribution of cancer
Cancer of various systems of the body
Cancer chemotherapy
Radiation therapy
Surgical Interventions
Prevention and control, therapeutic and rehabilitative care.

Unit-II Nursing care of patients with Dermatological conditions.

Inflammatory, infectious, injuries, growths and allergy- scabies, dermatitis, eczema, boils, fungal infections, leucoderma, scloroderma, pamphigns and burns psoriasis, Urtcaria.

Unit-III Nursing Care of patients with Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat disorders

Eye - Inflammation & infections, Foreign body,
- injuries and growth.
- Conjunctivitis, Trachoma, Glaucoma, Cataract
Cornmealu leers, Retina detachment. Squint,
Refractory errors, blindness.

Ear - Inflammations, infections, Foreign body
Injuries and growths.
Otitis Media, Mastoiditis, Labrynthitis deafness.

Nose - Inflammations, infections, foreign body, injuries and
growth.

Throat- Rhinitis Sinusitis, Deviated nasal septum, epistaxis.
Tonsilitis, Adenoditis
Laryngits, Pharyngitis.

Unit-IV Operation Theatre Techniques

Introduction and Orientation to operation room
technique. Anaesthetic- Types, methods of
administration, effects of patient before, during and
after Anaesthesia.

Preparation of articles- Preparation and Packing.

Setting up of trolley for various operations.

Anaesthesia Trolley, Operating table and necessary equipment. Preparation for and assisting in common surgical operations, Scrubbing, gowning, gloving, positioning, draping, Basic set.

- Sutures and needles
- Steps of common operations
- Assisting with common operations, Minor surgery, Major surgery.
- Care of patients in the operating room- before, during and after surgery.

Unit-V Intensive Nursing Care

- Principles of intensive care
- Organization of intensive care unit
- Special technologies and procedures, emergency treatments.
- Intensive care records.
- Psychological considerations.

Unit-VI Health Assessment and Identification of common deviations

- Need and purpose
- History taking
- Physical examination of adult.

MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

This course is meant to enable the students to recognize and appreciate the causes, symptoms, dynamics and treatment of abnormal human behaviour as compared to the normal one. It also includes aspects of Community Mental Health, Clinical observation, Nursing care of patient.

Unit-I Short history, concepts of normal and abnormal behaviour, Social and cultural influences distribution and extent of mental illness. Psychiatric disorders and their classification.

Unit-II Community Mental Health

Identification of psychological crisis situation and intervention.

Prevention of potential problems of mental health in a community (assumption of new roles, rural and urban displacement! Isolation from members of family, unemployment, marriage, customs, tradition, traumatic surgical procedures, joint family problems).

Unit-III Nature of nursing in mentally ill patient, changing trends, orientation to various theories relevant to mental health. Communication skill (verbal and non-verbal) Interviewing techniques.

Unit-IV Principles of mental health nursing. Role of nurse, Nurse patient interaction, therapeutic environment, Milieu therapy, therapeutic activities, observations of behaviour and reporting. Appreciation of modern psychological concepts into nursing such as behaviour therapy, group therapy, family therapy etc.

Unit-V Nursing care of mentally ill patients with various disorders such as Neurosis, Psycho-somatic disorders,

Schizophrenia, affective disorders. Organic states, mental retardation. Psychiatric disturbances of childhood. Adolescence and old age. Personality disorders.

Unit-VI Legal aspects in mental health

Unit-VII Developing community acceptance of the mentally ill, rehabilitating the discharged patient and family facilities required for promoting mental health.

MIDWIFERY-INCLUDING MATERNITY AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

Section-A: Maternity & Gynaecological Nursing

Unit-I Introduction to Maternal and child Health Nursing

1. History and trends in M.C.H.
2. Morbidity and Mortality in mothers and children.

Unit-II Family: Role & attitudes of parents and its impact on child development

Unit-III Anatomy & Physiology of Reproductive System:

- Review
- Disorders of menstrual cycle
- Gynaecological examination and diagnostic procedures

- Inflammatory condition of female reproductive organs
- New growth- Benign and malignants polyps and cysts
- Displacement of uterus
- Menopause
- Sterility- Diagnosis treatment
- R.V.F. and V.V.F.

Unit-VII Post-partum period:

1. Normal puerperium- Anatomical and physiological changes during puerperium.
2. Management and Nursing care of the mother, baby and family.
3. Physiology of lactation and establishment of lactation.
4. Post-natal care.
5. Customs and beliefs in relation to confinement and puerperium.

Unit-VIII New Born:

1. Normal Characteristics.
2. Management and nursing care of new born.

Section-B: Midwifery

Unit-I Review:

1. Review of normal pregnancy

2. Review of normal labour
3. Review of normal puerperium
4. Review of care of new born.

Unit-II Physiology of Labour:

1. Causation
2. Stages of Labour
3. Mechanism of Labour
4. Sign and symptoms of each stage

Unit-III Conduct of Labour:

1. Preparation of mother and delivery room.
2. Rectal and vaginal examination.
3. Management of Labour

Unit-IV Multiple Pregnancy:

1. Diagnosis
2. Presentation
3. Antenatal care
4. Delivery, management of mother and babies.

Unit-V Abnormalities of Pregnancy:

1. Ectopic gestation- Abortion
2. Vascular mole, dehydraminions- mal formation of foetus.
3. Hypermisis gravidarum, toxaemias the Rhesus factor.

4. Complications of third stage of labour
5. Injuries to birth canal.
6. Obstetrical operations and procedures.

Unit-VII Abnormalities of Puerperium:

1. Sub involution
2. Puerperal haemorrhage
3. Puerperal sepsis
4. Thrombo-phlebitis, embolism.
5. Cracked nipples, breast abscess, suppression of lactation.
6. Psychiatric disturbances

Unit-VIII Neo-natal Problems

1. Asphyxia Neonaterum, Birth injuries, Congenital anomalies.
2. Infection of new born.
3. Haemolytic disease of new born.
4. Still births- incidence, causes and prevention.

Unit-IX Drugs in Midwifery

1. Drugs in common use.
2. Indications for administration.
3. Drugs permitted for use by midwife, standing orders for practice of midwifery.

Unit-X 1. Professional responsibilities of the midwife.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING-II

Unit-I Introduction

Unit-II Public health administration

- Brief history of the development of Public health services in India.
- Health Survey and Planning Commissions recommendations.
- Health care programmes for the future.
- Administrative organization, centre, state and local.
- Voluntary health organization and their role.
- International health agencies.
- National health programmes.

Unit-III Health Services:

- Maternal and child health services and Family Welfare.
- School health services
- Industrial health services
- Applied nutrition programmes
- Health education

Unit-IV Evaluation of health services.

Unit-V Supervision in Community Nursing.

INTRODUCTION TO PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATION NURSING SERVICE AND EDUCATION

A. Principles of Administration & Nursing Service

Unit-I Introduction

1. Definition and components of administration.
2. Principles of administration.

Unit-II Hospital Organization:

1. Functions of hospital
2. Organization of hospital
3. Control and line of authority

Unit-III Nursing service Organization and administration-
Hospital:

1. Trends and Organization
2. Principles (applications of principles of administration to Nursing Service Administration).
3. Responsibilities of a nursing service administrator.
4. Job description of different categories of nursing service personnel.
5. Methods of staffing

Unit-IV Public Health Administration:

1. Trends and objectives
2. Organization of community health service
3. Administrative and supervisory functions of Primary Health Centre and District Level.
4. Job description of different categories of community health workers.
5. Staffing pattern

Unit-V Nursing Service of a Department/Unit:

1. Organization and management of unit.
2. Management of personnel.

3. Maintenance of records and reports.
4. Management of patient/client/family care.
5. Co-Ordinating role of the nursing administration of the Unit/Department.

Unit-VI Supervision and Evaluation

- Component and techniques
- Staff counselling
- In-service education

Unit-VII Nursing School Administration:

Organization and control of nursing school

1. Administration of curriculum- implementation, relation with practice, field examination
2. Selection, admission and counselling of student
3. Faculty- recruitment, organization of work-load, supervising and evaluation.
4. General administration-finance, accrediting/affiliation and publicity.

B. Principles of Education

- Nursing education pattern in India.
- Education: meaning and aim.

Introduction to:

- **Curriculum process** : planning, organization and evaluation; source planning, lesson planning. Organization of clinical teaching programme.
- **Teaching-Learning process:** Learning process-types, principles and maxims; Techniques of teaching-lecture, demonstration, laboratory, seminar, discussion, conference. Clinical teaching, methods; Evaluation-

meaning, principles, techniques including test construction development of clinical performance, evaluation tool.

TRENDS AND ISSUES IN NURSING INCLUDING NURSING RESEARCH

A. Trends and Issues in Nursing

- Principles of intensive care
- Nursing as a profession; code of nursing ethics
- Responsibilities of a graduate nurse
- Trends influencing nursing practice
- Development of nursing education in India and trends in nursing education
- Professional organization

B. Introduction to Research and Statistics

I. Research

- Definition of research, steps of the Scientific method, need for nursing research and areas of research in nursing.
- Research process, problem statement, review of literature survey method, simple sampling techniques, methods of obtaining data, classifying and organizing the data, presentation and interpretation of data.
- Essentials in writing scholarly paper, professional articles, research reports.

II. Statistics

- Types of measures, graphic methods of presentation, measures of central tendency and variability, correlation, probability distribution.

- Bio-statistics-Vital and health statistics, uses, sources of obtaining data, estimation of rates and trends.

ELECTIVE

Courses suggested are:

Music, Dance, Drama, Interior decoration, Cookery, handicrafts, yoga, Flower arrangement. Foreign Language, Typing and shorthand etc. Details are to be worked out by the individual institutions according to the facilities available.

INTERNSHIP (OPTIONAL)

During the internship period the students would undergo planned, supervised and intensive practical experience. The experience is intended to help students learn to give comprehensive care in different areas as well as to develop professional skill in giving of care.

Internship experience assists to bridge the gap between the professional, academic perspective gained during education, and conflict and identification discrepancies upon work entry. The initial stipulation from the point of view of education are:

- * Internship is an educational component of the total programme.
- * There be a 32-40 hours of work per week on any and all shifts as appropriate including time for case presentation, discussion, group teaching, conducting nursing study.
- * The practice for each intern should be planned according to the learning and registration requirements.
- * There be guidance in the promotion of professionalisation in planning, delivery and evaluating patient care.

SUGGESTED PRACTICALS

1. Anatomy and Physiology

Study of the microscopic structure of different tissues, study of human skeletons. Dissection of sheep'' kneejoint, heart, lungs, kidney, brain, eye; preparing blood slides, staining; study of blood cells under microscope R.B.C., W.B.C, count blood grouping, bleeding and clotting time, estimation of H.B.C.E.S.R., muscle contraction-Demonstration of normal curve, fatigue; Demonstration on the recording of normal cardio-gas in frog-beating of isolated heart; experiments showing change of heartbeat; Measurements of respiratory volumes- Spiro-meter, Spirogram, Measurement of Blood Pressure.

2. Biochemistry

- Study of properties of CHO, Lipids and proteins.
- Characteristic tests for sugar, albumin and phosphates in Urine; study of normal urine constituents.

3. Microbiology

Use of Microscope- Examination of common objects under the Microscope; Examination of Bacteriological culture by hanging drop and cover-slip preparation; Simple staining, Gram staining, Acid fast staining; Use of physical agents for destruction of Bacteria; Effect of ultraviolet rays; effect of boiling and autoclaving; use of chemical agents for destruction of bacteria; Use of mechanical methods in habitation; Use of dyes and penicillin for bacteriostatic action.

Source of infection and transfer of infection; Plate exposed to air, Plate inoculated with the swab from unwashed fruit, plate exposed to surface of desk.

Isolation of pathogenic organion from discharges of diseased person; Collection of samples.

Study of Morphology, collection of sample and occurrence in diseases, Salmonella and Shigalla, various cocci, diphtheria, B.T.B. and Laepral; To study the morphology and reproduction of yeast and molds.

4. Psychology

Demonstration of simple experiments on:

- (i) Perception and reaction time.
- (ii) Administration of selected psychological tests.
- (iii) Observation and recording of data; field observation, interview, case study, self rating.

5. Nutrition

Methods of cooking and cooking rules, menu planning, calculation of food values in normal diets; preparation of low cost nutritious dishes for vulnerable groups.

6. Introduction to Community Health including Family Welfare

Observation of housing, disposal of wastes, drainage, roads, etc. in a typical village to identify health problems, to study of health clinic records, to identify common health problem of the population. Observation visit to water purification plant, sewage disposal plant, public eating places, dairy farm.

7. Introduction to principles of Administration. Nursing Service and Education

A. Assignment of Ward/Clinic management duties management of hostel and mess, working out staffing requirement, student rotation plan.

B. Planning a course/ part of a course, lesson planning, supervised health teaching and clinical teaching and few class room teaching, preparing inexpensive graphic aids.

8. Research and Statistics

Assignment on problem solving. Developing simple questionnaire or interview schedule, collecting data, summarizing data, using measures of central tendency. Learning to write bibliography, reference, footnote, annotated bibliography, quotation, etc.

9. Sociology

Visit to villages to identify community structure and characteristics. Survey of population cross-section to identify social problems affecting health. Assignment in rural-urban population to identify common beliefs, superstitions and cultural approaches influencing health.

NURSING PRACTICALS

Fundamentals of Nursing

Practical experience in laboratory (classroom, hospital and community) should be correlated with theory paper. Practical should be closely supervised. Students need to develop basic skill in: Communication: meeting basic physical, mental and spiritual needs of individual patients; observation, reporting and recording of signs and symptoms; taking history of nursing process; and recognizing patient-client is an individual with basic human needs a member of the family and community; carrying out simple nursing procedures and assisting in treatments.

Medical-Surgical Nursing

The practice should be spread over health clinics, Medical surgical wards, OPD, OT, ICCU, Post-operative ward, follow-up home care and community. Short experience in hospital kitchen, central supply etc. may also be arranged. The students should have experience in giving morning, evening and night care to get a comprehensive view of patient care. Students should work on assigned patients and write case study, clinical papers on selected cases. Planned and incidental patient teaching should be integrated.

Students need to develop basic ability in: applying scientific principle in the care of patient, carrying out common medical-surgical nursing procedures, adopting to individual needs; observing and interpreting signs and symptoms meaningfully; administering medicine, recording and reporting the desired or untoward changes in patients, recognizing complications; assisting in diagnostic procedures, meeting health teaching needs; assisting and meeting needs for therapeutic diet, rehabilitation, diversion; operation room techniques. Students need to develop skill in health assessment (as a step to nursing process), taking complete health history, doing physical examination, recording data and being able to identify common and important deviations from normal.

Child Health Nursing

Clinical experience in children's surgical ward, children's medical ward, neo-natal nursery, under five clinic, child guidance clinic, nursery school and visits to community health centre and child welfare agencies.

Students will learn and develop beginning skills in providing comprehensive nursing care for neonates and children of all age groups with different medical and surgical conditions. Assess growth and development, participate in health education and immunization programme. Observe growth and development of normal and sick children. Students will develop knowledge of some of the community resources available for the care of the children. Promotive and preventive care is to be emphasized in community practice

Psychiatric Nursing:

Students need to develop the ability to establish therapeutic relationship with patients using interview and communication skills; prepare the patients and assist the psychiatrists in various treatments : E.C.T. Sedac and Abreaction; Participate in therapeutic community; observe and understand group therapy, observe and report patient deviated behaviour; identify patient needs and intervene accordingly. Administer the various psychopharmacological drugs used, and observe expected changes in behaviour and side effects; write process recording. Experience in community psychiatry should also be included.

Midwifery (including domiciliary midwifery)

This involves nursing care of women with gynaecological problems; antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care; care of new borns including care of prematures. Students will have experience of working in all the shift duties including night duty in the labour room. To enable them to register as midwife, each student should complete the following case load:

Conducted anenatal examination	30
Postnatal cases nursed in hospital	20
at home	3
Conducting normal deliveries (including 2-3 at home)	20
Witness normal deliveries	10
Witness abnormal deliveries	10
Vaginal examination	5
Episiotomy and suturing	2
Motivation for planned parenthood and Introduction to I.U.D. cases	2

Community Health Nursing

Practical experience should be in the urban and rural community health fields/agencies and should also include guided observational visits to community health related agencies. Students need to develop basic skill in assessing health needs of a given community, planning; conducting health education programme and immunization programme; participating in ongoing National Health Programme; providing care to selected individual, family and community with special emphasis to support National Health Programme.

Students need to develop skill in health assessment

- taking complete health history, doing physical examination, recording data and being able to identify common and important deviations from normal. Practical experience should also include giving treatments in common ailments.

STAFFING PATTERN

(FOR 50-100 Admission Annually)

Sr.No	Department	Professor	Associate Professor/Reader	Lecturer	Assistant Lecturer/Demonstrator (Proportion 1:10) Demonstrator, Student
1.	Community Health Nursing	1	1	1	5
2.	Obst. & Gynaec.	1	1	1	3
3.	Psychiatric Nursing	1	1	1	2
4.	Paediatric Nursing/ Child Health Nursing	1	1	1	3
5.	Medical and Surgical Nursing including fundamentals	2	3	4	3
6.	Administration and Education Principles	1	-	1	1

Vice Principal by rotation from among Senior-most Professors on 5 year rotation.

Total	7	7	9	17/20
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Note:

1. All nursing teachers must possess a basic university or equivalent qualification as laid down in the schedules to the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947. They shall be registered under the State Nursing Registration Act.

2. Nursing Lecturer in Nursing College except- Demonstrator/ Assistant Lecturers must possess the requisite recognized post-graduate qualification in their respective subjects.

3. Holders of equivalent Postgraduate qualifications which may be approved by the Indian Nursing Council from time to time, may be considered to have the requisite recognized Postgraduate qualification in the subject concerned.

4. All teachers of Nursing other than Principal (and Vice-Principal) should spend at least 4 hours in the clinical area for clinical teaching and/or supervision of care everyday.

5. All teaching programmes, wherever possible could be organized for 5 days/week with half one day as off and 1 day utilized for individual conference independent study, tutorial etc.

Others

Full time Lecturers	-	Microbiology and Pathology
	-	Psychology

- Anatomy and Physiology
- Part time lecturers - for other remaining subjects
- Nutrition, Pharmacology,
- Sociology,

Social-Pre-medicine and Language

OTHER STAFF

Ministerial

(a)	Administrative Officer	1
(b)	Personal Assistant	1
(c)	Office Superintendent	1
(d)	P.A. to Principal	1
(e)	Stenographers to Professors	2
(f)	Accountant/Cashier	1

Upper Division Clerk

(a)	for Establishment	1
(b)	for Admissions	1
(c)	for University Examinations	1

Lower Division Clerk

(a)	for Records	1
(b)	Dispatch work	1
(c)	Maintenance of stores	1
(d)	Typists	2
(e)	Peons for Principal	1

	Cyclostyling	1
	Daftry	1
	Staff	1
(f)	Classroom Attendants	2
(g)	Sweepers	3
(h)	Lab. Attendants for Fundamentals Of Nursing, Nutrition, Microbiology And biochemistry	3
(i)	Watchmen/chowkidars	4
(j)	Lab. Techniques	2(desirable)
(k)	A.V. & Gestetner/Technician	1
(l)	Driver for each vehicle	1

Library

(i)	Librarian	2
(ii)	Library Attendants	3

Hostel

(a)	Wardens	2
(b)	House Keepers	2
(c)	Cooks, Bearers, Sweepers according to ratio as given in other University Students Hostel	2
(d)	Ayas	4 (depends on

- (e) Watchmen/ Chowkidar structural
- (f) Gardeners and Dhobi facilities)

Community Health Staff

- (a) Chowkidar-cum-Mali
- (b) Cook
- (c) Aya
- (d) Sweepers

**RECRUITMENTS AND ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS
AND EXPERIENCE FOR TEACHERS OF
THE UNDERGRADUATE NURSING PROGRAMME**

Sr. No	Designation	Academic qualification & Experience	Salary
1.	Principal/ Professor	Masters Degree in Nursing 10 years experience in teaching in a College of Nursing	Salary should be as per U.G.C. scale or as per teachers of Medical Colleges.
		<i>Desirable:</i> Independent published work of high standard/ Doctorate Degree.	

-3 years experience in administration (3 years of experience is relaxable, if suitable candidate is not available).

2. Professor -(same qualifications as above)

Academic: Masters Degree in a specialized field.

Experience: 8 years, teaching in a Collegiate programme.

Desirable: Independent published work of high standard/Doctorate Degree.

3. Associate Professor/
reader *Academic:* Masters Degree in specialized field.

Experience: 5 years teaching in a collegiate Programme

4. Lecturer *Academic:* Masters Degree in a specialized field.

Experience: 3 years
teaching experience.

5. Assistant Lecturer/
Demonstrator *Academic:* B.Sc.
Degree in Nursing.

Experience:
1 year experience in
Nursing.

6. Recruitment rules for other staff should be worked out as per
the state rules.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Teaching Block

The college should be housed preferably in a unitary building and it should be located near the teaching hospitals. The college ground should have room for future expansion.

There should be four lecture theatres in the college. One auditorium with seating capacity of 500 and an assembly or examination hall having capacity of 400 seats. There should be a Council/Seminar room and a student's common room.

Academic number of store rooms and toilets should be provided.

Each college should have a community oriented centre in a rural setting with residential accommodation for 50 students.

Laboratories

-	Nursing Laboratories for Nursing Fundamentals	1
-	M.C.H.	1
-	Nutrition	1
-	Community Health Nursing	1
-	Microbiology)
-	Physiology and Bio-chemistry)
-	Anatomy Lab-/Museum) Atleast 1

Library

Should be easily accessible to staff and students. A reading room with sufficient space and seating arrangement for 100 students with good lighting and ventilation should be available.

Upto-date reference books, text books, journals and daily newspapers should be available and should also have at least a thousand professional books printed within the last five years.

There should be provision for:-

- (a) Reference room
- (b) Room for librarian and other staff
- (c) Room for Daftaries, other attendants and book binders.

- (d) Microfilm reading room.
- (e) Journal room.
- (f) Audio-visual room.

Besides these, there should be issue counter and catalogue space.

Offices:

Administrative:

1. Principal/Dean's Office
2. Room for P.A., Cash Counter, Accountant's room.
3. Visitors/waiting room.
4. Rooms for administrative Officer, Office Superintendent and ministerial staff
5. Record rooms for students files and office records.
6. Stores
7. Room for maintenance staff
8. Duplicating/ Gestetner room.

Teaching:

- * Every teaching faculty from the rank of Lecturer and above should have a separate office.
- * Demonstrators/ Instructors should have a common office department wise.
- * There should be a staff common room and a students Counseling room.
- * There should be facilities for drinking water, proper storage and sanitation.

Residential Accommodation for Students

There should be single room and double rooms accommodation. However the number of double room accommodation should not exceed 20% of the total accommodation.

The space should be 100sq. feet for single room and 150 sq. feet for double room.

The furniture provided should include separate sleeping, seating and storage arrangements for each student. It is preferable to have built in wardrobe and dressing table to economize space.

Sanitary and bathing facilities with a minimum of 1 latrine, 1 bathroom for 4 students.

There should be sufficient hand washing basins at strategic places.

Other facilities should include:

- Visitors room, common room, dinning hall attached with kitchen store and other facilities.
- Recreation room to accommodate 50% of the total number of students with facilities for indoor games.
- Reading room to accommodate $\frac{1}{4}$ of the students be provided adequately.
- Washing, drying and ironing facilities should be provided adequately.
- Kitchenette and pantry should be provided in each floor.
- Provision for outdoor games should be available.

- There should be at least 4 guest rooms.
- Warden's office should have provision for reception and enquiry.
- Cafeteria, enquiry and infirmary with 4 bed unit are desirable.

Staff: Residential accommodation for teaching and ancillary staff should be adequately located, preferably in the campus. Either the Principal or Vice-Principal should live in the campus.

Teaching Staff:

Independent family accommodation should be available for all teaching staff according to rules.

- Family accommodation for all wardens should be provided in the residential quarters.
- There should provision for family quarters for essential ancilliary staff.

Transport:

There should be facilities for transport for staff and students to clinical areas including community field.

At least a 25 seater mini bus should be available.

Parking places and Garages should be provided in the campus. There should be two field cars/ jeep/ station wagon for rural field work.

CLINICAL FACILITIES

Hospital

O.R. Burns and Re-constructive Surgery
Cancer and others, if exist.

5. **Head Nurse/Ward Sister:** Should be a nurse with B.Sc. Degree in Nursing having 3 years experience in Nursing. One for each Unit/ Ward having 25 or less patients. (Ward should be having not more than 25 patients).

6. **Staff Nurses:** Should be a registered nurse, registered midwife or equivalent to midwifery for male nurses. The nurse-patient ratio should be 1:3 in special units like I.C.U., C.C.U., Neuro-surgery, Recovery room and other units nurse-patient ratio should be 1:1.

There should be in service coordinator of the level of Assistant Nursing Superintendent/ Departmental Sister in each hospital.

Provision should be made to appoint part-time nurse for service and teaching if full time nursing personnel are not available.

Community

The activities of urban and rural health centres selected for Community Nursing experience should be consistent with the learning experience desired for the students.

These centres should be well-established with legal responsibilities for service independent of resources form the teaching institutions.

It is desirable that the College adopts a sub-centre.

There should be a written agreement between the health agencies and the teaching institutions which may be reviewed as and when desired, community health material such as guidelines, manuals and worksheets should be made available at the selected centres.

Transport facilities should be available for both students and the staff.

Equipment and supplies for Quality Nursing Care

It is essential that the necessary facilities for practice quality nursing are supplied. The wards must be provided with one duty room for nurses, ward kitchen, a place where ward teaching groups may meet, a small but selected ward library, adequate provision for efficient sterilization of equipment and adequate hand washing facilities for the nursing as well as medical and domestic staff. The supplies of hospital equipment linen, drugs, stationery etc. must be adequate to enable good curing possible.

COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION

Organization and Administration of the College:

The organization should be such as to give freedom in carrying out the educational programme and facilitate the achievement of the purposes and aims of the college.

1. The college of nursing should receive the same status and privileges of the University as are accorded to other constituted.

3. There should be a Governing Body and other college committees as required by the University for other constituent or affiliated colleges within its jurisdiction.

4. There should be college representation on the various hospital committees including selection committee of nursing personnel.

College Committees

1.	College Council	Each college should formulate the purpose and composition of the committee.
2.	Coordinating Committees	
3.	Library Committee	
4.	Curriculum Committee	
5.	Students Welfare Committee	
6.	Mess Committee	
7.	Recreation & Sports Committee	
8.	Discipline Committee/ Joint Consultative Committee	