

History of Female medical education in Pakistan: A case study of Fatima Jinnah Medical University



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Abstract: Education is essential to a nation's growth and development. Hence, the value of medical education to all aspects of human life covers. After the subcontinent was divided in 1947, two nations were created: Pakistan and India. Pakistan has faces numerous issues since gaining its independence, including the rehabilitation of refugees, water shortages, a shortage of doctors and nurses, a lack of space, etc. When Pakistan first appeared on the map of the world, there were 108 female doctors in West Pakistan and just 3 in East Pakistan. There aren't enough female doctors in the young nation, though. On the other side of Pakistan, there was no facility for girls to receive medical education. In this situation, the Pakistani government founded the Fatima Jinnah Medical College as the nation's first women's medical college. The focus of the academic discipline known as medical education is the study of medicine, particularly the fundamental training required to become a doctor. In Pakistan, formal medical education has a long history. FJMC also has a distinguished past. This institution, which only accepts female students, changed its name to Fatima Jinnah Medical University in 2015. One of them is the educational system of the Fatima Jinnah Medical University, which is committed to the greatest values of all human mental and physical growth.

Keywords: Balak Ram College, Partition, Refugees Problem, Establishment of new medical college FJMC, FJMU

Introduction

The field of education known as medical education focuses on the practice of being a medical practitioner, including the fundamental training required to become a doctor. In Pakistan, there is long history of medical educational institution. One of the institutions is the Fatima Jinnah Medical University, which is committed to the highest principles of all human mental and physical growth.

Study of Fatima Jinnah is important because it was first female medical institution established in 1948. Many historians and writers tried to explore medical education in Pakistan but unfortunately Fatima Jinnah medical college and

University is not focused lucky enough this study is going to fill that gap. Fatima Jinnah medical College and University was female medical institution which is playing very important role in medical education for the women. This study covered all the phases of the institution when and how it established and how it developed with the time collage to university. By evaluating the working of this institution, it can be assumed that how much female medical institution is compulsory for our society and how it can be benefited for this country. The Punjab is a new Province compared to many other regions of the Empire, and a significant portion of its public works has not yet been

completed. It lacks many of the essential administrative buildings, public buildings, law courts, and other facilities. Many of its district courts are housed in buildings that were built years ago on very basic foundations and now completely fall short of requirements. Pakistan first appeared on the globe map in 1947. It has numerous issues, including those with water, refugees, health, and medical education.

When Pakistan first appeared on the map of the world, there were 108 female doctors in West Pakistan and just 3 in East Pakistan. There aren't enough female doctors in the young nation, though. On the other side of Pakistan, there was no facility for girls to receive medical education. Pakistan's medical school system is modeled after the British one (MK Afridi, 1962). When there are numerous medical schools for women in India, such as the Lady Mardinning Medical College in New Delhi and the Women's Krischen Medical College, these schools are mostly for female students. India has a lot of resources for girls interested in medical studies. A medical college exclusively for Hindus was one of the goals of the Punjab Medical Education and Relief Society, which was founded in 1941 with 100 founding members. In a newly acquired home to house Balak Ram Medical College, Mrs. Balak Ram, the late Sir Ganga Ram's daughter-in-law, and her son L. Sri Ram, members of the organization, paid Rs. 2, 30,000.00 for the bungalow previously held by Lala Har Kishan Lal on Queen's Roa (Atiq ur Rehman, 1990). It began operations in 1942 with a class of 50 students. The college had a relationship with the recently opened Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, which was located across from the college building. The hospital had 125 beds when India gained its freedom. In order to collaborate with Balak Ram Medical College, the hospital was moved to its current location in 1943.

As teaching hospitals, Gulb Devi Hospital, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Devi Jamiuat Singh Hospital, and Naraiyan Das molchand Hospital are all connected to Balak Ram Medical College. Since that time, the hospital has been a part of the medical university that was erected across the street. After the country gained its

independence, the college was abolished. Subsequently, to address the issue of the country's lack of female doctors, Prof. Shujaat Ali, a medical expert from King Edward Medical College, revived the dream of establishing a medical institution in the Balak Ram College that would focus on training female doctors. Fatima Jinnah Medical College was created in Punjab in 1948 to address this disparity as a result of Rana Liaqut Ali Khan's wife and the Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Sister Fatima Jinnah's struggle to improve the status of women in the medical industry (L Jefferson, K bloor & A Maynard, 2015). Following Independence, 1948 saw the founding of the Fatima Jinnah Medical College (FJMC). A facility to train women in the medical field needed to be established immediately. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, was related to Fatima Jinnah, and she was expected to support him. As a competent dentist who made significant contributions to the fight for liberation, Fatima Jinnah served as an inspiration for Pakistani women. The institution was named after Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's sister Mohtarma Fatima after the latter's approval of the concept. 39 students were admitted into this newly constructed woman's medical college in Lahore in October 1948, and Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, Pakistan's Prime Minister, officially opened it in March 1949.

The Fatima Jinnah Medical College Library opened its doors in 1948 as well. Only girls were eligible for medical education at this institution. Approximately 2500 books in medicine, surgery, and public health are housed at the college library, along with 45 magazines. Books and publications were used by teachers and students to learn new information. Catalog Dictionary Cards make up the library (Tufail, 1962). The establishment of the first women's medical facility in the nation was undoubtedly a momentous landmark for the country. Prof. Dr. Shujaat Ali served as the first guiding principle. There have been 20 principals at the Fatima Jinnah Medical College in Lahore, representing a variety of specialties. Finally, The Fatima Jinnah Medical College will become a university thanks to a decision made by the

Punjab government (Jefferson, Bloor & Maynard, 2015). The Fatima Jinnah Medical University would be the first women's university in the country once it has been upgraded. Along with other relevant officials, Vice chancellors from the King Edward Medical University (KEMC), the University of Health Sciences (UHS), the law secretary, the health special secretary, and the extra secretary (technical) were present at the conference.

Situation in the camps of refugees

It is important to place in Lahore Camp experience in the larger setting of the camp for refugee's circumstances across India's north before delving into the experience of refugees there. The Punjab was one of British India's most prosperous provinces, and as its capital, Lahore was one of the provinces with the greatest economic prosperity (Farina, 2010). The deeper evolution the partitioning process throughout history below in relation Life in refugee camps is described in detail, giving insight to the Indian experience. The Kingsway Delhi as well as the enormous camps in Kurekshetra for Pakistani migrants has been the subject of writings by Ravinder Kaur. Joya Chatterji has also made a case for West Bengal drawn attention to glaring contrasts between the lives of "camp refugees" (Chatterji, 2007). With the acceptance the Walton Camp for Muslim refugees in Lahore as described by Ian Talbot, the experience of Pakistan little mentioned. There was little to no cleanliness, said to a missionary who worked in the Lahore camps on a volunteer basis. The same might be said of the medical assistance. The rations provided by the government were completely insufficient, and individuals who had brought meal often devoured between one and three weeks. Numerous refugees passed away from respiratory illnesses, cholera, malaria, diarrhoea, and other illnesses. Because they were unable to receive urgent medical care, several injured people died. The West Punjab camps experienced a horrific fatality rate in the month of October 1947.

All doctors were alarmed by the large number of patients and their horrifying conditions. An angry doctor in Lahore once told a journalist from the United States visiting the city's

internment camps on September 7, 1947: "Independence Day should be written not in letters of gold, but in letters of blood (Argus, 1947). The more isolated locations, where many migrants were camped out on the side of the road without access to shelter or medical care, the situation of the refugees was even worse. Similar to other professions, migration of Hindus and Sikhs had a negative impact on Pakistan. Over 50% in the colonial West Punjab of the Medical Officers came from these ethnicities. They arrived in Lahore after six weeks of travel. Unsurprisingly, many of them quickly passed away from the plagues that ravaged the refugee camps or simply died from illnesses like lung infection brought on by the flu. A representative within the team, Chaudhry Mehtab, addressed a direct letter to Jinnah, the founding father of the country. "A further 600,000 Meos' lives were in danger due to the circumstances in the refugee camps, he said, adding that Already, 100,000 Meos had perished from the flu, cold and infections after arriving in Pakistan (S. Amin, & Chakrabarty, 1997). In both Pakistan's west and east wing, King Edward Medical College was the only institution of higher learning for physicians and medical education, when the country had a population of 72 million. In 1948, First Women medical college was established. Due to widespread migration at the time of independence, the nation experienced a severe shortage of registered medical professionals in the first ten years, ranging from 500 to 1,000.

Devising of a plan of Fatima Jinnah Medical Education in Lahore

Prior to the Subcontinent's Partition:

A medical college exclusively for Hindus was one of the goals of the Punjab Medical Education and Relief Society, which was founded in 1941 with 100 founding members. To house Balak Ram Medical College, Mrs. Balak Ram, the late Sir Ganga Ram's daughter-in-law, and her son L. Sri Ram, members of the organization, paid Rs. 2, 30,000.00 for the bungalow previously held by Lala HarKishan Lal on Queen's Road. A class of 50 students was the first to enroll, and operations began in 1942. The college had a relationship with the recently opened Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, which was

located across from the college building. The hospital had 125 beds when India gained its freedom. Sir Ganga Ram, a philanthropist from the Hindu faith, founded the Sir Ganga Ram Hospital in Lahore in 1921. In order to collaborate with Balak Ram Medical College, the hospital was moved to its current location in 1943. As teaching hospitals, Gulb Devi Hospital, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Devi Jamiyat Singh Hospital, and Naraiyan Das Molchand Hospital are all connected to Balak Ram Medical College. Since that time, the hospital has been a part of the medical university that was erected across the street. The college was abolished after the war for independence.

The Task to Build New Medical College for Girls:

When Pakistan first appeared on the map of the world, there were 108 female doctors in West Pakistan and just 3 in East Pakistan. There aren't enough female doctors in the young nation, though. On the other side of Pakistan, there was no facility for girls to receive medical education. Later, to address the issue of the country's lack of female doctors, Prof. Shujaat Ali, a medical doctor from King Edward Medical College, and his academic team brought to life the idea of establishing a medical school on the grounds of Balak Ram College specifically for the purpose of training female doctors. The concept of creating a medical facility to educate and create female doctors to aid in the healthcare of the female population of his newly established nation it was felt in particular that it was a crucial need at the time given the culture and social structure of Muslim society. In March 1948, the plan to construct a women's medical college received approval.

As a sister of Pakistan's founder Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was expected to uphold their relationship and support. Due to her professional background as a dentist and her contributions to the liberation struggle, Fatima Jinnah served as an inspiration for Pakistani women. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was chosen to serve as the college's principal. The institution was named after Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's sister Mohtarma Fatima after the latter's approval of the concept. A new Medical College

reserved for girl students was opened in Lahore in October 1948 under the name of the Fatima Jinnah Medical College started with a First Year Class of 42. The number of admissions has been increasing since then, the present First Year Class consisting of 83 girls (Five year Review, 1947-1953). In future the College hopes to admit 100 girl students every year. 39 students were admitted into this newly constructed woman's medical college in Lahore in October 1948, and Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, the (Governor General) of Pakistan, officially opened it on March 30, 1949, at 10:00 a.m. Mohtarma In 1949 and 1950, Fatima Jinnah paid visits to F.J. Medical College.

A Continuous Struggle:

The establishment of the first women's medical facility in the nation was undoubtedly a momentous landmark for the country. Prof. Dr. Shujaat Ali served as the first guiding principle. There have been 20 principals at the Fatima Jinnah Medical College in Lahore, representing a variety of specialties. They have all made significant contributions in one way or another. The Fatima Jinnah Medical College Library opened its doors in 1948 as well. Only girls were eligible for medical education at this institution. Approximately 2500 books in medicine, surgery, and public health are housed at the college library, along with 45 magazines. Books and publications were used by teachers and students to learn new information. Catalog Dictionary Cards make up the library (Tufail, 1962). The Anatomy and Physiology Departments had labs and equipment when the Punjab Government took control of the college in 1948. The previous structure served as the home for the remaining departments. Construction on the administrative block began in 1951. In 1952, the departments of pharmacology and pathology were added. Until 1985, when a separate department was constructed, the department of Forensic Medicine was housed under the department of Preventive Medicine, which was built in 1965. A distinct biochemistry department was established in 1968. The departments of Hematology, Histology, the Anatomy Museum, and the College Library were added in 1972.

Since that time, the FJMC has educated female students from Pakistan as well as the rest of the Muslim world and friendly nations. Too far, 8500 students have received their degrees from the institution. The Fatima Jinnah Medical College was internationally renowned and had an unbreakable basis by 1963, when ten batches of students had graduated from the institution. At that time, Dr. Basharat Yousaf, Dr. Qamar Khan and Dr. Rose Madan gave the idea of formation of an Old Students' Association. The academic requirements of teachers and students are being met via an electronic library that was built in 2010. Since its establishment in 1978, a state-of-the-art Audio-Visual Department has made it easier for students to learn using contemporary methods. Regular publication of the collegiate journal "Vanguard" is done by the literary organization "SHANAWAR." Students participate in intercollegiate and inter-college debates, mushaira competitions, and declamation contest (<https://fjmu.punjab.gov.pk/>). They have won awards from other institutions, making Their Institution extremely proud. Since its founding, the Fatima Jinnah Medical College in Lahore has undergone numerous alterations to its infrastructure. The structure is still the same as when it was refurbished after independence, but on a site of roughly 314 kanals, college labs and libraries have been modernized and furnished with the most up-to-date diagnostic and educational tools. Multimedia features are integrated into the seminar room and lecture hall. 12500 medical articles with abstracts are now available for free through an electronic library at the university. All hospital and college departments will be connected through HECN in the future. Free internet access is available at the main library. For student boarding housing, a seven-block hostel is built that can house 1000 students. For the benefit of the pupils, the location has a swimming pool, a gymnasium, indoor games, outdoor sports, and more

Strive and Evolution of Fatima Jinnah Medical college to university

Finally, Fatima Jinnah Medical College became a university thanks to a decision made by the Punjab government (Dawn News, 2012). A

senior official aware with the decision told Dawn on that the issue a committee meeting where it was discussed formed by the Punjab government to seek ideas for upgrading its status. The committee, which was chaired through Senator Ishaq Dar, convened on and the relevant government agencies were given the duty of developing the details for turning FJMC into FJMU a university. The Fatima Jinnah Medical University would be the first women's Medical University in the country once it has been upgraded. Along with other relevant officials, The conference was attended by University of Health Sciences (UHS), the law secretary, the special secretary for health, and the additional secretary (technical) and Vice Chancellors of KEMU (King Edward Medical University), According to the official, the meeting was scheduled to put into effect the Supreme Court's ruling elevating how the FJMC is now doing, which has providing instruction to Pakistani female pupils and overseas since 1948. This committee, according to him, addressed the college's continuing programs, in terms of money situation, financial resources allotted, People resources, and include infrastructure. Additionally, it examined the future needs of the state-run medical University, such as the need for new positions and student medical seats, following an upgrade. The official went on to say that in order to avoid issues, the legal procedures were also discussed, and that the law secretary had been asked to draught ideas regarding this. A unique budget was provided to the health department assignment to create a thorough upgrade plan. He claimed that the Fatima Jinnah Medical College students, who attend one of the nation's top public medical schools, had started a string of demonstrations against the school's association with the UHS. A long-standing demand of the students was for the institution to be upgraded to university status. He claimed that Khwaja Muhammad Sharif, then chief judge, had taken Suo motu notice of the student protests in 2010. Later, the Punjab government was told to transform the institution into a university by the Lahore High Court.

The Punjab government filed a petition with the

Supreme Court, which nearly four months ago upheld the LHC's decision and commanded it to abide by the rules. The founding vice chancellor of Fatima Jinnah Medical University and the last principal of Fatima Jinnah Medical College is Prof. Dr. Sardar Fakhar Imam. As the University's first regular vice chancellor, Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal has assumed leadership. The institution was given university status in July 2015, following the example of the King Edward Medical University (KEMU), which also operates without a constituent medical college. For all sessions, from first year to final year, 1,500 students are currently enrolled at the FJMU. Depending on the class, there may be 300 pupils (Dawn News, 2015). The students and their parents' futures are now in danger due to the FJMU's status after it was upgraded from a college to a university, putting them in trouble. Along with people from all the provinces, Gilgit Baltistan, and Kashmir under Indian control, many of them are immigrants from other nations. Since receiving university status in July 2015, it is extremely concerning that the institute has not even been able to administer the first exams for its own medical students. When the PMDC forbade the FJMU from holding exams the previous year, there was a "conflict" between the two parties. Although the Punjab University had been de-notified by the PMDC for being a non-medical university, it nonetheless organized the exams for the FJMU students. Exams might be held by the PU in the students' best interests thanks to approval from the Lahore High Court. This year, when the FJMU repeatedly requested that the PMDC permit it to organize exams, the problem arose once more.

Conclusion:

This study demonstrates that how women medical education was started and how it develops over the times. Despite male supremacy in the society and especially medical field, higher trend was seen as far as women contribution in medical field is concerned. Although gender-based discrimination is global issue especially in Pakistan women are placed under the men but in medical field women are seen empowered. One of the objectives of the

study was to highlight how women are empowered in this noble profession. This research reveals how a newly established country took initiative for the female medical education at those crucial times in minimum resources. In 1942 Women were extinct and, in some cases, barred from medical schools beginning in the Middle Ages and continuing into the middle of the 20th century. In various parts of the world, women's medical institutions were established by the end of the 19th century, putting a stop to this extinction. A medical college exclusively for Hindus was one of the goals of the Punjab Medical Education and Relief Society, which was founded in 1941 with 100 founding members. To house Balak Ram Medical College, Mrs. Balak Ram, the late Sir Ganga Ram's daughter-in-law, and her son L. Sri Ram, members of the organization, paid Rs. 2,30,000.00 for the bungalow previously held by Lala HarKishan Lal on Queen's Road. The college had a relationship with the Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, which was located across from the college building. The hospital had 125 beds when India gained its freedom.

When Pakistan first appeared on the map of the world, there were 108 female doctors in West Pakistan and just 3 in East Pakistan. There aren't enough female doctors in the young nation, though. On the other side of Pakistan, there was no facility for girls to receive medical education. To sum up, in order to raise Pakistan's medical education system's level of quality to par with that of other countries, there is an urgent need for qualified, full-time teachers who are also able to account for their pay and devote their time to teaching. As is done, institutionalized medical practice at the Fatima Jinnah Medical University in Lahore and in other nations is possible. Based on their consistent performances, teachers should be given tenure and promotion. At the Fatima Jinnah Medical University and in the SAARC nations, this is now being done. The newly founded country gains strength from Fatima Jinnah Medical College, which also plays a significant role in the education of women in medicine. Following this institute's conversion to a medical university, a lot of work went into building and

promoting their name.

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