

BIO-SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW ENTRANTS OF G.S.V.M. MEDICAL COLLEGE, KANPUR

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ABSTRACT:

Research Question :

What are the bio-social characteristics of first year medical entrants?

Objectives :

1. To find out the bio-social characteristic of first year medical entrants
2. To find out the educational background of students

Study Place : G.S.V.M. Medical College Kanpur

Study Period : 2000-2004

Sampling technique : Simple random sampling

Sample size : 445

Statistical analysis : Percentage

Study variable : Age, Sex, parents education and occupation

Result : Out of total 65.39% belonged to age group less than 21 years, 67.19% male, 91.91% Hindu and 3.15% were married. 61.35% were from urban communities and 27.19% student's parents with professional education. More than 2/3rd of students had done their intermediate from Hindi medium institutions.

Conclusion : First year entering students predominantly belonged to less than 21 years, male from Hindu community and urban area and of Hindi medium schools.

KEYWORDS - type of residence, parent's education and occupation.

Introduction :

The aim of medical education is to produce doctors who will promote the health of all people and that aim is not being realized in many places, despite the enormous progress that has been made during this century in the biomedical sciences. The individual patient should be able to expect a doctor trained as an attentive listener, a careful observer, a sensitive communicator and an effective clinician, but it is no longer enough only to treat some of the sick. Thousands suffer and die every day from diseases that are preventable, curable of self-

inflicted and millions have no ready access to health care of any kind⁽¹⁾. Unfortunately, in spite of the nation commitment to provide health to its entire people half a century back, commendation and policy formulation to reorient medical education to produce socially motivated health care providers have mostly remained in papers. With a strong lobby of commercialization, privatization and high quality care on one hand and comparatively weak regulatory function of MCI on the other, efforts to reorients medical curriculum to match policy goals have been defeated. Reaching out health to all will remain a mockery if medical

education in the country is not reoriented to meet in health care needs of its majority especially in rural areas⁽²⁾.

A basic doctor to effectively deliver health care to the country must be an astute clinician, a good communicator, good educator and a sound administrator, so as to effectively lead and ever expanding health team for a positive health action work. The action domain of the doctor has crossed the boundaries of drugs and dispensaries and Presently extends to a large

extent to the families and to the communities- hence the need for the basic doctor to be a community physician.

Methodology :

Simple random sampling technique was used to select the desired sampling units. 50% of first year students entering each year (from 2000-2004) were randomly selected. As a whole a total of 445 students were interviewed in pre-designed and pre-tested questionnaire regarding their biosocial characteristics.

Results :

Table No. 1

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Age Group	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
<19 Yrs	22(24.72)	23(15.48)	13(14.94)	25(25.77)	16(18.18)	89(20)
19-21 Yrs	51(57.3)	46(54.76)	33(37.93)	39(40.21)	33(37.5)	202(45.39)
21-23 Yrs	13(14.61)	17(20.24)	32(36.78)	19(19.59)	26(29.55)	107(24.04)
>23 Yrs	3(3.37)	8(9.52)	9(10.34)	14(14.43)	13(14.77)	47(10.56)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

Out of total 445 students surveyed, Maximum number of students belonged to 19-21 yrs of age group i.e. 45.39% and lowest number from the age group >23 years i.e. 10.56% .

Table No. 2

SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Sex	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Male	58(65.17)	56(66.67)	49(56.32)	62(63.92)	74(84.09)	299(67.019)
Female	31(34.83)	28(33.33)	38(43.68)	35(36.08)	14(15.19)	146(32.81)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

Overall male to female ratio was observed as 2:1. However this ratio was more for male in year 2004 i.e. 5.6:1 and almost equal in year 2002.

Table No. 3

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS

Characteristic	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Hindu	86(96.33)	75(89.29)	80(91.95)	84(86.6)	84(95.45)	409(91.91)
Muslim	3(3.37)	9(10.71)	7(8.05)	13(13.4)	4(4.45)	36(8.09)
Upper	54(60.67)	40(47.62)	46(52.87)	15(46.39)	33(37.5)	218(48.99)
OBC	19(21.35)	20(23.81)	28(32.18)	29(29.9)	36(40.91)	132(29.66)
SC/ST	16(17.98)	24(28.57)	13(14.94)	23(23.71)	19(21.59)	95(21.35)
Married	2(2.25)	4(4.76)	2(2.3)	0(0)	6(6.82)	14(3.15)
Unmarried	87(97.75)	80(95.21)	85(97.7)	97(100)	82(93.18)	431(96.85)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

In total 445 students, majorities were Hindu (91.91%), and Caste wise distribution was as 2:1:1 (Upper:OBC:SC/ST) and only 3.15% of students were married before the time of admission.

Table No. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO DIET, WEIGHT AND HEIGHT

Characteristic	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Diet						
Veg	58(65.17)	38(45.24)	31(35.63)	56(57.73)	51(57.95)	234(52.58)
Non-Veg	31(64.83)	46(54.76)	56(64.37)	41(42.27)	37(42.05)	211(47.42)
Weight						
<46 Kg.	10(11.24)	16(19.05)	8(9.2)	18(18.56)	15(17.03)	67(15.06)
46-50 Kg	19(21.33)	16(19.05)	16(18.39)	14(14.43)	21(23.86)	86(19.33)
51-55 Kg	16(17.98)	14(16.67)	12(13.79)	19(19.59)	9(10.23)	70(15.73)
56-60 Kg.	34(38.2)	20(23.81)	14(16.09)	16(16.49)	23(26.12)	107(24.04)
>60 Kg	10(11.24)	18(21.43)	37(42.53)	30(30.93)	20(22.73)	115(25.84)

Height						
<160	42(47.19)	55(65.46)	38(43.68)	40(41.24)	32(36.36)	207(46.52)
160-170	43(48.31)	23(27.38)	28(32.18)	49(50.52)	45(51.14)	188(47.25)
>170	4(4.49)	6(7.14)	21(24.14)	8(8.25)	11(12.5)	50(11.24)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

In total the distribution of vegetarian was almost equal as non-vegetarian. However in the year 2000, the majority of students were vegetarian and in year 2002, majority were non-vegetarian. Almost half of the students were more than 55 Kg, the height of students varied from <160->170 cm. The majority were in between 160-170 cm. with fewer number having heights >170 cms.

Table No. 5

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO PARENTS RESIDENCE & EDUCATION

Items	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Residence						
Rural	29(32.58)	33(39.29)	32(36.78)	38(39.18)	40(45.45)	172(38.65)
Urban	60(67.42)	51(60.71)	55(63.22)	59(60.82)	48(54.55)	273(61.35)
Father's Education						
Illiterate	3(3.37)	4(4.76)	1(1.15)	1(1.03)	1(1.14)	10(2.25)
Up to 12 Stands	18(20.22)	20(23.81)	32(36.78)	38(39.18)	30(34.09)	138(31.01)
Graduate & Above	44(49.44)	40(47.62)	19(21.84)	30(30.93)	43(48.86)	176(39.55)
Professional	25(28.09)	21(25)	34(39.08)	28(28.87)	14(15.91)	122(27.19)
Mother's Education						
Illiterate	14(15.73)	13(15.48)	11(12.64)	15(15.46)	16(18.18)	69(15.51)
Up to 12 Stands	32(35.96)	48(57.14)	52(59.77)	48(49.48)	43(48.86)	223(50.11)
Graduate & Above	40(44.94)	22(26.19)	18(20.68)	32(32.99)	29(32.95)	141(31.68)
Professional	4(4.49)	2(2.38)	5(5.75)	3(3.09)	0(0)	14(3.15)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

The ratio of students from urban to rural was almost 2:1, Regarding educational status of parents the majority of fathers were educated Graduate & above while mothers were either up to 12 standard or illiterate. Only 31.68% of students, mothers were educated Graduate & above.

Table No. 6

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO PARENTS OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Father						
Business	14(15.73)	10(11.9)	24(27.59)	14(12.43)	12(13.64)	74(16.63)
Agricultural	12(13.48)	21(25)	10(11.49)	23(23.71)	20(22.73)	86(19.33)
Service	62(64.66)	53(63.1)	53(65.42)	59(60.82)	52(59.09)	279(62.7)
Others	1(1.12)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1.03)	4(4.55)	6(1.35)
Mother						
Housewife	5(84.2)	73(86.9)	75(86.21)	64(65.98)	77(87.5)	364(81.8)
Business	0(0)	3(3.57)	5(5.75)	3(3.09)	2(2.27)	13(2.92)
Agricultural	3(3.37)	7(8.33)	6(6.9)	18(18.56)	6(6.82)	40(8.99)
Service	10(11.24)	1(1.19)	1(1.15)	12(12.37)	2(2.27)	26(5.84)
Others	1(1.12)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1.14)	2(0.45)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

As occupation of parents concerned, predominately fathers (62.7%) belonged to services class and among mothers (81.8%) were housewife.

Table No. 7

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Items	Year of Admission					Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Last Education						
12 th	78(87.64)	68(80.95)	75(86.21)	85(87.63)	80(90.91)	386(86.74)
Other	11(12.36)	16(19.05)	12(13.79)	12(12.37)	8(9.09)	59(13.26)
Board						
U.P. Board	54(66.67)	65(77.38)	49(56.32)	65(67.01)	60(68.18)	293(65.84)
Others	35(39.33)	19(22.62)	38(43.66)	32(32.99)	28(31.82)	152(34.16)
Medium						
Hindi	69(77.53)	66(77.38)	48(55.17)	62(70.45)	62(70.45)	306(68.76)
English	20(22.47)	19(22.62)	39(41.83)	35(29.55)	35(29.55)	139(31.24)
No. of Attempts						
First	21(23.6)	9(10.71)	28(32.18)	30(30.93)	8(9.09)	96(21.57)
Second	35(39.33)	35(39.29)	28(32.18)	28(28.87)	19(21.59)	143(32.13)
Third	28(31.46)	31(36.9)	13(14.94)	22(22.68)	31(35.23)	125(28.09)
Forth & More	5(5.62)	11(13.1)	18(20.69)	17(17.53)	30(34.09)	81(18.2)
Total	89(100)	84(100)	87(100)	97(100)	88(100)	445(100)

86.74% of students were having education 12th standards at the time of admission and the ratio of students from U.P. Board verses other boards were 2:1, predominantly belonging to Hindi Medium School. Almost half of students qualified the CPMT/ others entrance exam with one or two attempts while a few (18.2%) qualified entrance examination in more than three attempts.

Discussion :

The diversities among our rural and urban areas are many but the striking feature is that our population is divided in 3:1 ratio in rural and urban areas respectively, despite that the

ratio revers when it comes to the background of doctors in making ⁽⁹⁾ as in the present study only 38.65% of medical entrants were from rural background. Hence more competitive feelings and interest should be inculcated among parents

and students of rural areas, so that after doing medical course, they may not hesitate to work in the rural areas. As far as occupational background is concerned, only 1/5th of medical entrants were having agricultural job in their families. Hence motivation of parents in rural areas for opting medical profession by their children is need of our nation. The majority of medical entrants (65.84%) completed their Intermediate course from U.P. Board institutions hence message can be given in advance to the students that if they aspire for becoming a doctor by state combined pre-medical test (CPMT), they should prefer U.P. board syllabus especially of Hindi medium as depicted in this study that the majority (68.76%) of medical entrants were of Hindi medium.

The need of the hour is to produce not only treating doctor but such physician who are not only treating the disease but providing care, catering to needs of community and thus striking at the root of community problems. The

concept of five star physicians which is now the need of the society, is a competent care provider, community health team manager, community catalyst, communicator and compassionate decision maker. A doctor with all these skills is certainly going to make the difference in the present status of the community health problems.

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