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# A need based study in assessing the aptitude, attitude, and other related factors among the students appearing in Entrance Exam of BAMS & MBBS.

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## **Preface and Acknowledgments :**

Health care in Nepal has become an increasing problem. This is more acute in the remote and furlong area of Nepal. The problems are manifested in many ways lack of trained health manpower, unwilling to work in the remote and difficult areas of the country and low afford ability for health treatment by people seeking health services.

Ayurveda word derived from our ancient Holly Book of Veda that means 'knowledge of human life'. In ancient period, Ayurveda was glorious health treatment all over the world. The main objectives of it are to cure disease, to prevent disease and to promote health. due to destruction of civilization, the glorious of Ayurveda remain hidden in the books (literature). According to need and new intervention, many health systems are available now. These are only paradigm shift. Now currently only one system is not enough to meet all objectives.

Ayurveda is indigenous health system of Nepal (especially eastern people of world). Nepal has become an important source of Ayurveda treatment that has very little or less side effect but our natural resources of Ayurveda are exporting second and third countries in cheap rate and importing Allopathy medicine in high rate. It is also surprising that Ayurveda is becoming popular in Western countries. There is good potential and scope in the future but allocated seats for Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) are not occupied. The present study tries to seek answer to various issues related with the aptitude, attitude and other confounding factors among the students seeking admission for BAMS and MBBS.

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## Abstract :

This research study tries to seek the reasons for the Ayurveda campus not being able to fulfill the main objective of T.U. There is huge difference in the number of students appearing in entrance exam of BAMS and MBBS. Nepal is rich in resources of Ayurveda medicine and there is good scope of future study. Even so the allocated seats for BAMS are not occupied. Most of science students prefer to compete MBBS entrance exam than BAMS. Moreover those students who have completed PCL Ayurveda prefer to compete MBBS entrance exam. Site for this study IOM, Dean office, Maharajgunj where the entrance exam for both program are held. It is a non intervention study or Analytical (comparative) study whose sample size is equal number of respondent 70:70 of both programs. The objective of this study is to find out the aptitude, attitude and other confounding factors among the students appearing in the entrance exam of BAMS and MBBS. This study was conducted in Aug. 1998.

The last institution attend by BAMS is 40% in Governmental school while 11% of MBBS students are only the product of Government school. Knowledge about BAMS is 40% of BAMS and 2% of MBBS students. Seven percent (7%) of BAMS students and 3% of MBBS have visited Ayurveda Hospital many times. Scope of BAMS, less side effect of Ayurveda, job satisfaction and opportunity of Ayurveda is higher in MBBS than BAMS students. Family income and public related job of parents is higher in MBBS students than BAMS students.

The finding of this study shows that scope and opportunity of Ayurveda is high but professionalism of Ayurveda has not developed and social and economic status may be also be low and public has less knowledge about Ayurveda.

The study shows that 90% of students appearing for the MBBS entrance are under twenty years of age whereas only 46% of those appearing for BAMS are under twenty.

## **Introduction :**

Nepal is a developing countries so it has to prioritize in different fields of fundamental needs such as health, food, education. Its per capita income is only \$180 and more than 60% people live under poverty line.

Health care in Nepal has become an increasing problem Allopathy is western health system and it possess high technology and mechanism which is too expensive for us. But Ayurveda is eastern health system or indigenious health system of Nepal. More over Nepal is rich in resources of Ayurveda medicine but most of them are exported outside at cheap rate and importing Allopathic medicine in high rate. According to Joshi & Joshi 1991, 87 types of vegetation are rare, 66 types of vegetation are threatened and 28 types are endanger. The main reasons of these condition are due to lack of education and awareness of Ayurveda.

Ayurveda was first technical course in Nepal. But today there is a vast difference between the status of BAMS and MBBS. The level and study period of both courses are equal but there is a big competition in Entrance Exam of MBBS while the given seats for BAMS was not fulfilled in 1996 & 1997. More over studying status of BAMS is also poor. The percentage of dropout is also high while still there is not any dropout in MBBS.

The present study attempt to find out issues and aptitude, attitude, and other confounding factors among the students appearing in Entrance Exam of BAMS and MBBS.

## **Statement of Problem :**

- There is hug difference in the number students appearing in BAMS and MBBS Entrance Exam.
- Nepal is rich in resources of Ayurveda medicine and there is a good scope of future study and bright future in Ayurveda. Even so, the given seats for BAMS are not occupied.
- Most of the science students prefer to compete MBBS Entrance Exam than BAMS Entrance Exam. Moreover, those students who have completed PCL in Ayurveda prefer to compete MBBS Entrance Exam.

## **Objectives :**

The general objectives of the study is to find out the attitude, aptitude and other confounding factors among the students appearing in the qualifying examination of BAMS and MBBS.

The specific objectives of the study are .....

- To find out aptitude among the students appearing in entrance exam of BAMS and MBBS.

- To find out attitude among the students appearing in entrance exam of BAMS and MBBS .
- To determine other confounding factors among the students of MBBS and BAMS.
- To recommend the conclusion to Ayurveda Campus, and IOM.

### List of Variables :

1. **Dependent :** Aptitude, attitude, future job satisfaction, bright future, knowledge, scope of future study, scope of social status, parents education, parents occupation.
2. **Independent:** Education (respondents) level of awareness.
3. **Confounding variable :** Family income, physical facility of campus, teacher, learning Aids.

### Operational Definition

Hos - Hospital

Med - Medicine

Ayur - Ayurveda

Janu - Jaundice

Neuro - Neuro logical deficit (paralysis)

Neutral answer - Don't know

BAMS - Bachelor in Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery

MBBS - Bachelor in Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery

Excess family income - annual saving

Enough family income - sufficient but no saving

Less family income - not sufficient

Educated - diploma and above

No educated - under diploma

Public related job - service, business, politics and social work etc.

Non public related job - only doing farming

### Literature Review

BAMS and MBBS Entrance status of 2050,2051,2052,2053,2054 is taken from Examination Section, Dean office, IOM Maharajgunj BAMS and MBBS studying status is taken from Ayurveda Campus, Dallu and Maharajgunj Campus Maharajgunj.

### Methodology :

The present study is non Interventional . It is a comparative study.

### Design :

This is cross sectional and comparative study based on primary data.

### **Study Population :**

Students appearing in Entrance Exam of BAMS and MBBS in Aug 1998 were considered study population. Seventy respondents from each group were selected randomly.

### **Tools & Instruments:**

Prerecorded and pre tested questionnaire were asked to real respondents systematic sampling procedure was employed.

### **Procedure of data collection :**

First of all explanations about study was given to respondents and formal consent was taken from them. The questionnaires were distributed to real respondents and completed questionnaire were collected immediately by researcher and other two assistants.

### **Procedure of data analysis :**

All open and close ended questionnaires data were recorded were entered into EPI 6 software program in computer by analyzing data, cross table, frequency and percentage were produced. The results of study were written in descriptive way.

## Result / findings

**Table No. 1.**

### Background Characteristics of Respondents

	Gender		Age			Last	Institute	Attendant	Parents education		
	Male	Female	Under 20 yrs	20-25 yrs	Above 25 yrs	Govt	Pvt	No ans	Educated	No Edu.	No Ans
BAMS	74	26	46	43	11	40	26	34	44	17	39
MBBS	66	34	90	10	-	11	56	33	66	23	11

**Table No. 1**

Table shows that number of male students from both group of MBBS (74%) and BAMS (66%) are greater than the female students applying for Entrance Exam.

The majority students of BAMS under twenty years are only 46% and between twenty to twenty five years is 43% while high percent students of MBBS (90%) are under twenty.

The majority of BAMS students (40%) are product of governmental school while majority student of MBBS (56%) are the product of private school.

Forty four percent parents of BAMS students are educated while to 66% parents of MBBS students parents are educated.



**Table No. 2****Aptitude of 140 Respondents**

	What is BAMS			No. Of Ayur. Hosp.			Time of visital Ayur.hosp.			Opportunity for BAMS			
	right answer	wrong answer	Neutral answer	right answer	wrong answer	Neutral answer	1-3 times	many times	never	accept it	not accept	ask to parents	neutral answer
BAMS	40	37	23	34	27	39	57	7	36	87	-	10	3
MBBS	2	31	67	6	34	60	20	3	77	30	16	30	24

**Aptitude of 140 Respondents**

	Prefer Med while sick			Prefer Med. in Jaun & Neuro		Nepal is Rich in Ayur. Resource		
	Ayurveda	Allopathic	Other	Ayurveda	Others	Yes	No	Neutral answer
BAMS	87	10	3	84	16	91	3	6
MBBS	17	61	22	26	74	87	10	3

Above table shows that 40% students of BAMS have replied right answer of what is BAMS while 2% of MBBS students have given right answer about it and majority of them (67%) of them have given neutral answer about it. 34% of BAMS have given right answer of number of Ayurveda Hospital while 6% of MBBS students have given right answer about it and majority of them (60%) have given neutral answer about it. 7% students of BAMS have visited Ayurveda hospital many time and some of them (36%) have never visited it while 3% of MBBS have visited it many time and most of them (77%) have never visited it. Most of students of BAMS (87%) are ready to accept BAMS while 30% students of MBBS are ready to accept BAMS and 24% have given neutral answer about it. Most students of BAMS 87% use Ayurveda medicine while they are sick in contrast majority students of MBBS (61%) use Allopathic medicine. Most of students of BAMS (84%) prefer Ayurveda medicine while suffering from Jaundice and Neurological deficit in contrast 26% students prefer it. Most of students of BAMS (91%) agree that Nepal is rich in Ayurveda medicine similarly most of students of MBBS (87%) agree with it.

**Table No. 3****Attitude of 140 Respondents**

	Scope of BAMS			Scope of MBBS			Job satisfaction of ayur			Job satisfaction of Allo			Less Side effect of Ayur			Less Effect of Allo		
	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	neu. ans	+Ve	+Ve	Neu. ans
BAMS	61	39	-	97	1	2	61	10	29	81	3	16	84	7	9	40	41	19
MBBS	91	2	7	73	11	16	73	11	16	57	17	26	86	8	6	30	47	23

**Attitude of 140 Respondents**

	More need of MBBS			More Need of BAMS			Opportunity for Ayu.			Opportunity in Allopathic		
	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans	+Ve	-Ve	Neu. ans
BAMS	76	17	07	96	4		64	6	30	64	17	19
MBBS	90	10		93	1	6	89	4	7	69	10	21

Reveals that majority of BAMS students (61%) agree of scope of BAMS in contrast 91% of MBBS students agree about it. Most of students of BAMS (97%) are agreed of scope of MBBS while only (73%) of MBBS agree with it. Majority students of BAMS (61%) agree of job satisfaction of Ayurveda similarly majority students of MBBS (73 %) agree about it and only 16% of them have given neutral answer about it. Most of students of BAMS (81%) agree of job satisfaction of Allopathic while only 57% of MBBS students agree with it and 26% have given neutral answer about it. Most of students of BAMS 84% agree to less side effect of Ayurveda similarly ;most of MBBS students (86%) agree with it and 6% of MBBS have given neutral answer about it. 40% of BAMS students agree to less side effect of Allopathic and 19% of them have given neutral answer about it similarly 30% of MBBS agree about it. 76% of BAMS agree to more need of MBBS while 90% of MBBS agree to more need of MBBS. Most of students (96%) of BAMS agree to more need of BAMS similarly most of students of MBBS (93 %) also agree about it. More BAMS students (64%) agree to opportunity for Ayurveda in contrast while most of students of MBBS (89%) agree to it. Both groups have accepted opportunity in Allopathy.

**Table No. 4.****Other Confounding Factors of 140 Respondents**

	Job of Family		Income Resources of family				Physical Facility in Ayur. Cam.		
	Public related	Nonpublic related	Excess	Enough	Less	Neutral ans	Yes	No	Neutral ans
BAMS	60	40	-	46	36	18	33	26	41
MBBS	86	14	20	37	23	20	36	13	51

Above table shows that family of BAMS students (60%) are doing public related types of service while 86% family of MBBS are doing such type of service. Non of BAMS family income is excess while twenty percent of MBBS have excess, thirty seven percent have enough, family income. Thirty three percent students of BAMS agree to physical facility for BAMS Ayurveda similarly thirty six percent of MBBS agree to it and majority of MBBS students 51% have given neutral answer about it.

## **Discussion :**

The percentage applying for MBBS is higher than BAMS because of development of professionalism, prestigious job and well organized infrastructure of Allopathy. Other reasons for this may be their parents education, occupation, source of family income and last institution attended by respondents.

Most of respondents have not adequate knowledge about Ayurveda campus, BAMS and Ayurveda hospital it means people have less interest or lack of advertisement. The percentage of MBBS students is higher than BAMS who have never visited Ayurveda Hospital, the percentage visiting Ayurveda hospital many time is very low in both group it may be low status of Ayurveda medicine and hospital and lack of professionalism of Ayurveda.

The result shows that the respondents of MBBS group accept good scope of BAMS, job satisfaction less side effect of Ayurveda and opportunity for future study of Ayurveda rather than BAMS but they are not motivated to apply for BAMS. It may be the reason of low social status of BAMS than MBBS.

## **Conclusion :**

There is no significant difference in attitude and other confounding factors among the students applying for Entrance Exam of MBBS & BAMS but there is a lot of differences of motivation. Due to poor social status and undeveloped professionalism of Ayurveda, students most like to attempt for MBBS.

The age for applying BAMS are common between twenty one to twenty five, it means they have already attempted for MBBS or others.

Both courses level and study period are same but due to lack of their interest and awareness about their indigenous health system (Ayurveda) students are not motivated so national commitment is necessary to bring some drastic changes in education of Ayurveda. People give less priority for BAMS. Lack of knowledge of indigenous Ayurveda health system and it's potential and scope of in the future.

## **Recommendation :**

1. Ayurveda must be compulsory subject in curriculum of S.L.C. so that people can understand its utilization and its important in present context of Nepal.
2. National commitment is necessary to disseminate our indigenous health system of Ayurveda to develop its infrastructure and protect the natural resources which are endanger, threatened and rare.
3. A good professionalism of Ayurveda must be develop so that people can feel its recognition, good scope, job satisfaction and future opportunity as MBBS.
4. To reduce the lacking of knowledge about BAMS (Ayurveda) a broad types of advertisement must be done by audio visual and news papers so that Ayurveda can motivate more students toward of education and research.
5. the present study type is only non interventional so interventional (qualitative) type of research must be done to get dept. knowledge (why & how) about it.

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## Questionnaires :

### 1. Introduction

Age :

Sex :

Name the last institution of respondent :

Parents Education : (Father) (Mother)

Parents Occupation : (Father) (Mother)

### 2. Aptitude of Respondent :

(a) What is your Aim ?

MBBS/BAMS

(b) How many Ayurveda Hospitals are in Nepal ?

One/two/three/don't know

(c) Have you ever visited it ?

Yes/No

(d) How many time have you visited Ayurveda Hospital ?

Once/twice/thrice/never

(e) If you get opportunity for BAMS course, What would you do ?

accept it/not accept/ask to parents/don't know

(f) Suppose you are sick which medicine you would take ?

Allopathy / Ayurveda/Homeopathy/Naturopathy/Uani

(g) Suppose you / your family member is suffering from jaundice (hepatitis) paralysis (neurological deficit) where would you prefer ? Ayurveda hospital / hospital nsg home/individual doctors

(h) Is Nepal rich in resource of Ayurveda medicine ?

Yes/may be /no / don't know

### 3. Attitude of respondent :

(a) Is there a good scope of BAMS

Yes/may be/no/don't know

(b) Is there a good scope of MBBS ?

Yes/may be/no/don't know

(c) Is there good job satisfaction in Ayurveda ?

Yes/may be/no/don't know

(d) Is there a good job satisfaction in allopathy ?

Yes/may be/no/don't know

- (e) Do you feel that Ayurveda medicine has less side effect ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know
- (f) Do you feel that allopathy medicine has less side effect ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know
- (g) Do you feel that there is a need for more MBBS doctors in Nepal ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know
- (h) Do you feel that there is a need of BAMS doctors in Nepal ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know
- (i) Do you feel that there is a good opportunity for future study in ayurveda ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know
- (i) (j) Do you feel that there is a good opportunity for future study in allopathy ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know

4. Other confounding factors :

- (a) What is income source of your family ?  
Service / Business/Industry/Farming
- (b) What is your family income ?  
Excess/enough/less/don't know
- (c) Do you know that Ayurveda campus has physical facility ?  
Yes/may be/no/don't know