



**A STUDY OF SOCIOECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF
MAHARASHTRIAN STUDENTS ADMITTED TO 1ST MBBS COURSE THROUGH
MHCET FOR YEAR 2000-2004**

Anatomy

Dr. Baig M. M (MS) Prof. & Hod Dept. Of Anatomy, Gmc Latur.

Dr. Peerzade M. M* (MS) Asst. Prof. Dept. Of Anatomy, Dr. VMGMC Solapur. *Corresponding Author

Dr. Dope S. A. Asso. Prof. Dept. Of Anatomy, GMC Latur.

ABSTRACT

This Study was conducted to assess the socioeconomic & educational background of Maharashtra Students admitted to 1st MBBS through MHCET. The data collected for this study was from students of Dr.VMGMC Solapur (2000 Batch(74 Students) and 2004 Batch(77 Students)) and SBHGMC Dhule (2004 Batch(41 Students)). The data was subjected to statistical analysis, χ^2 (chi square test) was applied. Aim of study was to assist whether any of this factor have an influence on the performance of students.

- 1) Father's education, profession and family income did not show any association with performance of students while mother's education as well as profession showed an association with the performance of the students. It was noted 80% of mothers were housewives.
- 2) Maximum among the fathers profession was the number of government servants 31.8% while farmer representation was 8.9%. Least was skilled worker (Labours) was 2.6%.
- 3) Average female to male ratio was 0.67 .
- 4) Residents- i) Urban 52.5% ii) Rural 21.25%
- 5) Home studied- 84%
- 6) Attended coaching classes- 76.9%

KEYWORDS

Socioeconomic Status, Mhcet, Parent Education And Profession, Coaching Classes

AIM:-

- 1) To assess the effectiveness of present system of admission in relation to various section of society.
- 2) To assess the impact of socioeconomic factors on the academic performance.
- 3) To assess the impact of educational background of family on the academic performance.
- 4) To discuss any corrective measures so that the benefits of education percolate equally to all section of society.
- 5) To discuss the effectiveness of present system of education and selection in getting top most brains for medical education.
- 6) To discuss any criteria apart from academic excellence to be included as prerequisite for medical education.

PARAMETERS AND RESULTS (OBSERVATIONS):-

Table showing the comparison between the batches 2000 and 2004 with Percentage:

Parameters	2000 Dr.VMGMC Solapur(74)		2004 Dr.VMGMC Solapur(77)		2004 SBHGMC Dhule(41)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1) Sex						
a) Male	41	55.4	50	64.9	24	58.5
b) Female	33	44.6	27	35.1	17	41.5
2) Where Studied						
a) Home	64	86.5	58	75.3	36	87.8
b) Hostel	10	13.5	19	24.7	05	12.2
3) Parent Education						
i) Father (2 expired)						
a) Post graduate	8	10.8	10	13	2	4.9
b) Graduate	25	33.8	25	32.5	15	36.6
c) Non graduate (10 th & above)	11	14.9	13	16.9	9	32
d) Non matric	5	6.8	2	2.6	1	2.4
e) Professional education	23	31.1	21	27.3	14	34.1
f) Illiterate	00	00	06	7.8	00	00

$\chi^2 = 15.48$, H_0 Accepted, $P > 0.05$

There is no association in father's education between these batches.

ii) Mother						
a) Post graduate	6	8.1	5	6.5	5	12.2
b) Graduate	17	23	17	22.1	6	14.6
c) Non graduate (10 th & above)	30	40.5	22	28.6	19	46.3
d) Non matric	09	12.2	10	13	11	26.8
e) Professional education	03	4.1	07	9.1	00	00
f) Illiterate	08	12.2	16	20.1	00	00

$\chi^2 = 23.17$, H_0 Rejected, $P < 0.01$

There is association in mother's education between these batches.

4) Parent Profession						
i)Father (2 Expired)						
a)Govt. Service	27	36.5	22	28.6	10	24.4
b) Professionals	10	13.5	13	16.9	04	9.8
c) Private Service	11	14.9	11	14.3	7	17.1
d) Teacher	10	13.5	13	16.9	5	12
e) Farmer	5	6.8	6	7.8	7	17.1
f) Business	9	12.2	5	6.5	6	14.6
g) Skilled worker	00	00	5	6.5	1	1
h) NA/ Expired	02	2.6	00	00	00	00
2=16.63 Ho Accepted., P > 0.05 There is no association in father's profession between these batches.						
ii)Mother						
a)Govt. Service	03	4.1	00	00	01	2.4
b) Professionals	06	8.2	04	5.2	00	00
c) Private Service	00	00	04	5.2	00	00
d) Teacher	07	9.5	03	3.9	06	14.6
e) Farmer	00	00	00	00	00	00
f) Business	01	1.36	01	00	00	00
g) Skilled worker	00	00	00	00	00	00
h) Housewife	57	77	65	84.4	34	83
2=17.42 Ho Rejected., P < 0.01 There is association in mother's profession between these batches.						
5) Family Income						
a)Upto Rs.50,000/-	17	23	11	14.3	10	24.4
b)Rs.51,000 to 1,50,000/-	30	40.5	37	48.1	20	49.8
c)Rs.1,51,000 to 5,00,000/-	24	32.4	28	36.4	11	26.8
d)above Rs.5,00,000/	03	4.2	1	1.3	00	00
2=5.81 Ho Accepted., P > 0.05 There is no association in family income between these batches.						
6)Coaching Classes attended						
	53	71.6	59	76.6	28	68.3
7)Residential Status						
a) Urban	38	51.4	37	48.1	22	53.7
b)Semi- Urban	24	32.4	20	26	08	19.5
c)Rural	12	16.2	20	26	11	26.8
2=4.29 Ho Accepted, P > 0.05 There is no association in residential status between these batches.						
8)Computer Awareness						
a) Having Basic Knowledge	38	51.4	57	74.4	29	70.7
b)Having PC	6	8.1	18	23.4	14	34.2
c)Using Internet	12	29.7	40	52.0	24	58.5

DISCUSSION:-

The study was conducted on a small group of students so we may not be able to draw any long term conclusion. But it can be used as pointer to undertake further such studies on large scale to help us to come out with some positive conclusion in our study following significant observation were noted.

1. Following factors did not show any association with performance between these batches

- Father's Education
- Father's Profession
- Residential Status
- Family Income

2. Following factors showed an association with performance

- Mother's Education
- Mother's Profession. It was noted that 80% mothers were housewives. Does this prove the age old belief that housewife as mother is a better option for children than the working mother.
- The female male ratio is below than that of our state which should be a cause of concern.
- 76.9% students attended coaching classes.
- 84% studied at home.
- As per the residence is concerned it was noted that 52.2% were urban, 29% semi-urban, 25% had rural residence we may think that 25% students having a rural background is a good sign as far as percolation of higher education to rural areas is concerned. The

percentage of farmers as a father's profession was 8.9% this indicates that much effort are still required to take higher education to rural areas.