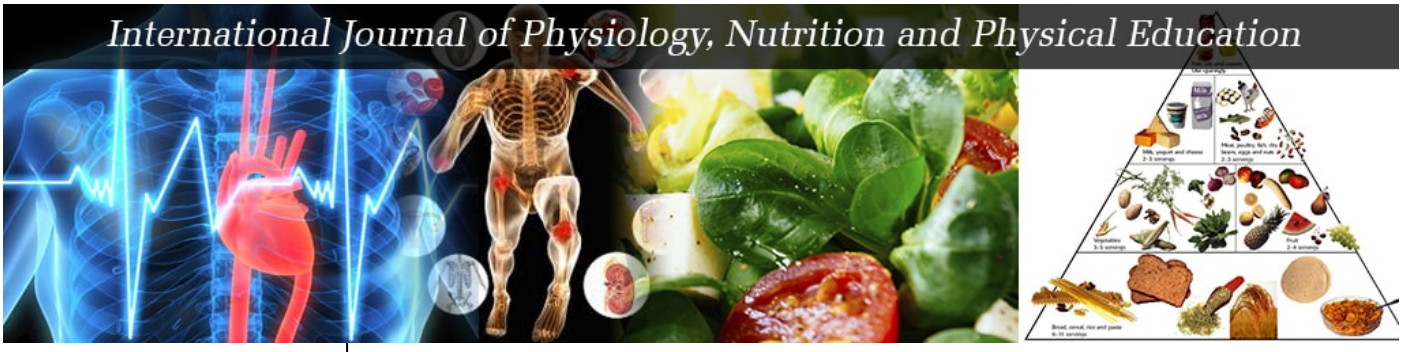

ISSN: 2456-0057
IJPNPE 2021; 6(2): 143-147

www.journalofsports.com
Received: 13-06-2021
Accepted: 16-07-2021

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Awareness and perceptin about mentorship in medical college amoung undergraduate and postgraduate medical students

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Abstract
This Cross-sectional interview-based Study was conducted by using a pre-tested & pre-validately online questionnaire to determine the awareness and perception about mentoring in medical colleges among UG & PG medical students in Maharashtra India. The total number of respondents were 294. Among them 144 were male (48.9.1.) & 150 Female (51.02%). Their age ranges from 18 Yrs to 28 Yrs. 18-22yrs 44.23%. 23-28 Yrs 54.76%. Among them 47.61/ have their residence in uban & 52.38% in Rural area. There were 83% of UG Students & 17%of PG Students. 72.7% respondents answered yes for necessity of mentorship programme. One to one mentor ship 59.1%. & Group mentoring 40.8%. Regarding the question to included mentorship programme form 1at MBBS to Postgraduate 74.8% & participants awareness Yes. Mentorship helps in Future clinical activities 88% participants answered Yes 87.09% agreed regarding benefits not only to academics purpose but to emotional aspects too. Regarding the question mentoring increase interest in academic Carrer by providing opportunities to work on research the 87.7%. Participants opted for Yes. 88% of responses agree for the question that mentoring improve communication Skills. The aim of this study to analyse the Current trends in medical Students mentoring programme & Key future implications for mentees, mentors & institutions.

Keywords: Mentoring, perception & awareness, UG & PG medical students

1. Introduction
The word mentors originates from Greek. In the present day it can be defined as an experienced & trusted adviser. As per Danielle 15 & Others mentoring should help the mentee, should help in Career development, both mentor & mentee should benefit from the relationship, there should be direct interaction between mentor & mentee, the mentors should have be more experienced when compared with the mentee. With increasing awareness of the potential value of mentoring, programs are being established worldwide. In Indian parlance, we may trace the practice back to the times of the Gurukuls. The pupils were entrusted to the care of Guru who nurtured & guided their professional, personal & all-round development over many years. Mentoring program in medical schools exist to provide support to students & guidance that Contribute to a fulfilling undergraduate medical experience. This facilitates the students in academic pursuit & provides them a way to cope up with the difficulties faced in new environment. Mentoring programme is perceived by the mentors to be a successful & promising Strategy for grooming young medical student mentoring program benefits students of both Undergraduate & postgraduate levels. Some of the benefits that the mentors experienced are feeling of being respected, acknowledged & needed. Mentoring is a vitally important mechanism to benefit & train the next generation of knowledge Creators & disseminators.

2. Materials and Methods
This Cross-sectional interview-based Study was conducted by pre-tested & pre-validated questionnaire administered online via Google form to the UG &PG medical Students aged 18+ years of either gender, who were pursuing Medical Counseling in the medical colleges of Maharashtra, India. Informed consent was taken. On the google forms. The data were adapted to Microsoft Excel spread sheet.

3. Results & Discussion

There were total 294 respondents. Females 51.02% & males 48.9%. From Undergraduate (UG) & post-graduate (PG) Students of medical Course.

Table 1: Percentage of gender

Characteristics	No of participants (total 194)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	144	48.9
Female	150	51.02

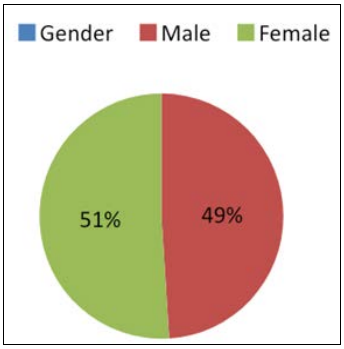

Fig 1: Percentage of gender

Table 2: Percentage of age

Age	Number	Percentage (%)
18 - 22	133	45.23
23-28	161	54.76

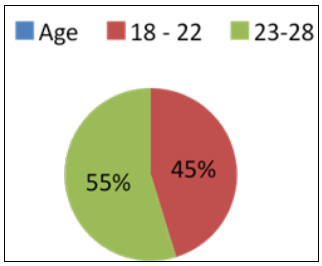

Fig 2: Percentage of age

Table 3: Percentage of residence

Residence	Number	Percentage (%)
Urban	140	47.61
Rural	154	52.38

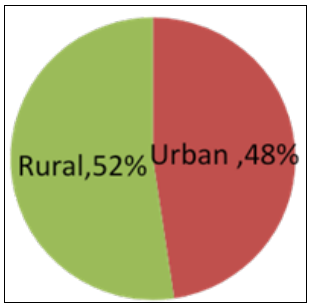

Fig 3: Percentage of residence

Table 4: Percentage of PG students

Student of	Number	Percentage (%)
UG	245	81.62
PG	50	18.36

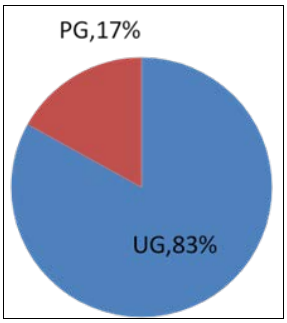

Fig 4: Percentage of PG students

Table 5: Percentage of PG students of year

PG student of year	Number	Percentage (%)
1st	20	40
2nd	18	36
final	12	24

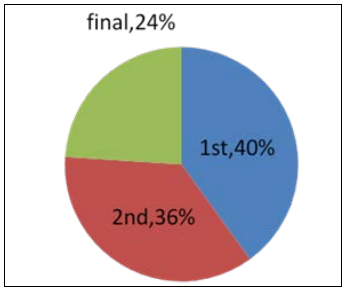

Fig 5: Percentage of PG students of year

Table 6: Percentage of UG students of year

UG student of year	Number	Percentage (%)
1st sem - 4th sem	120	50
5th sem - 9th sem	70	29.1
Internship	50	20.83

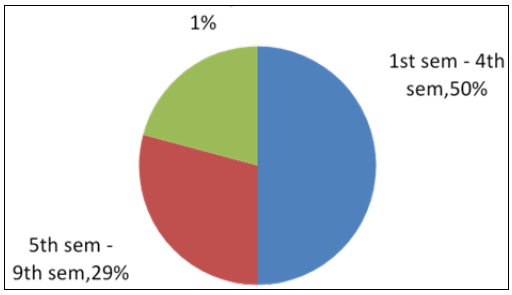

Fig 6: Percentage of UG students of year

Table 7: Necessity of mentorship program

Necessity of mentorship program	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	214	72.7
No	80	27.2

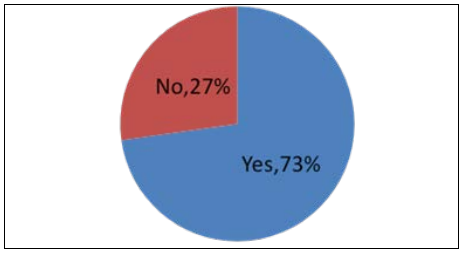

Fig 7: Necessity of mentorship program

Table 8: Choice of mentorship

Choice of mentorship	Number	Percentage (%)
One to one	174	59.1
Group mentoring	120	40.8

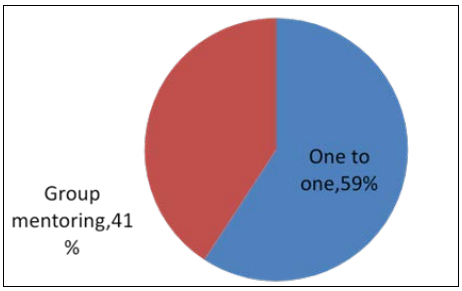

Fig 8: Choice of mentorship

Table 9: Choice of mentors

Choice in mentors	Number	Percentage (%)
Senior teacher	158	53.74
Junior teacher	136	46.2

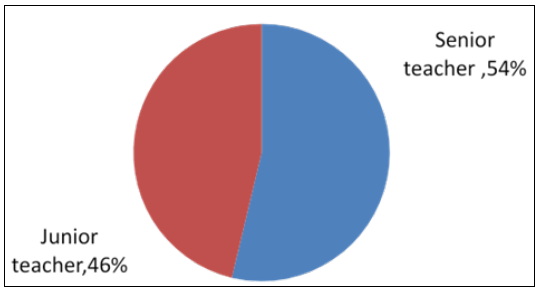

Fig 9: Choice of mentors

Table 10: Preference

	Number	Percentage (%)
Female student with female mentor	126	42.8
female student with male mentor	24	8.1
Male student with male mentor	90	30.61
Male student with female mentor	54	18.3

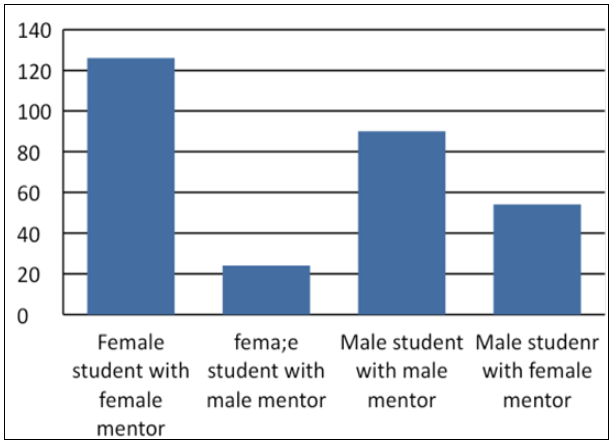

Fig 10: Preference

Table 11: Including mentorship program from 1st of MBBS to pg

Including mentorship program from 1st of MBBS to pg	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	220	74.8
No	74	25.1

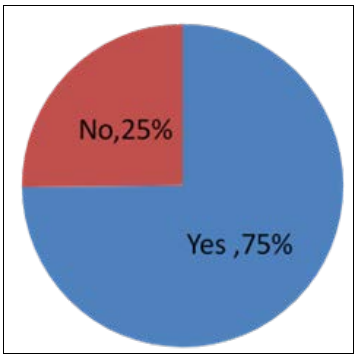

Fig 11: Including mentorship program from 1st of MBBS to pg

Table 12: Mentorship as a help in future clinical activities

Mentorship as a help in future clinical activities	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	259	88
No	35	12

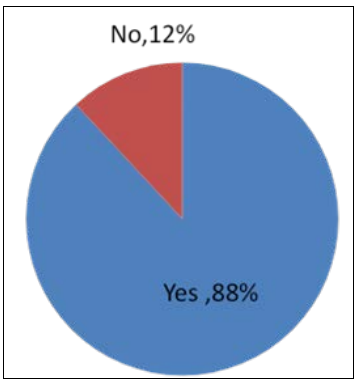

Fig 12: Mentorship as a help in future clinical activities

Table 13: Mentoring benefits not only to academics purpose but to persona ans emotional aspects

Mentoring benefits not only to academics purpose but to persona ans emotional aspects	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	256	87.09
Disagree	38	12.9

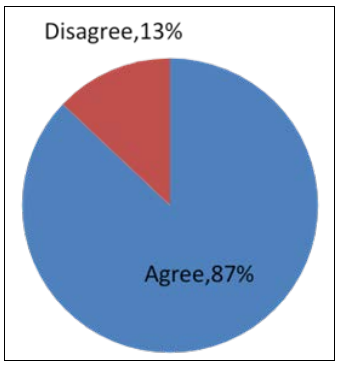

Fig 13: Mentoring benefits not only to academics purpose but to persona ans emotional aspects

Table 14: Help to monitor students progress continuously

Help to monitor students progress continuously	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	265	90.1
Disagree	29	9.8

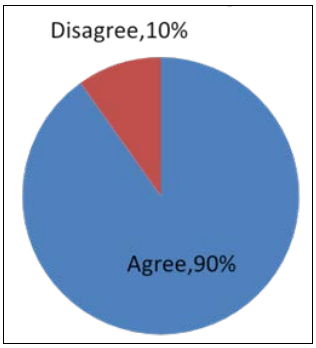

Fig 14: Help to monitor students progress continuously

Table 15: Mentoring is advising, guiding and supporting students in their academic ans professional life

Mentoring is advising, guiding and supporting students in their academic ans professional life	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	263	89.4
No	31	10.5

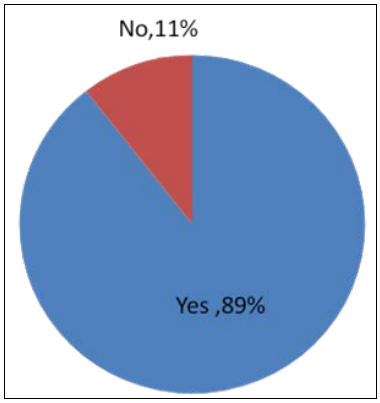

Fig 15: Mentoring is advising, guiding and supporting students in their academic ans professional life

Table 16: Mentoring will help in guiding in extracurricular activities

Mentoring will help in guiding in extracurricular activities	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	259	88
No	35	12

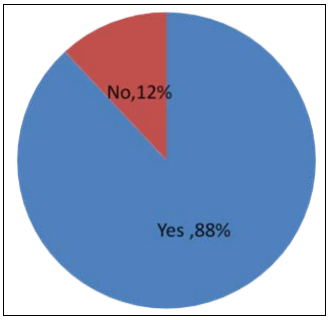

Fig 16: Mentoring will help in guiding in extracurricular activities

Table 17: Mentoring increase interest in academic carrer by providing opportunities to work on research?

Mentoring increase interest in academic carrer by providing opportunities to work on research?	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	258	87.7
No	36	12.2

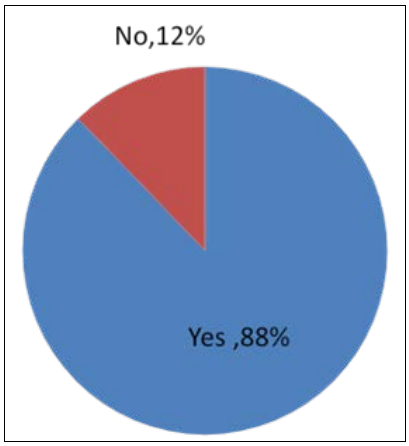

Fig 17: Mentoring increase interest in academic carrer by providing opportunities to work on research?

Table 18: Mentoring provide mental and psychological support

Mentoring provide mental and psychological support	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	258	87.7
No	36	12.2

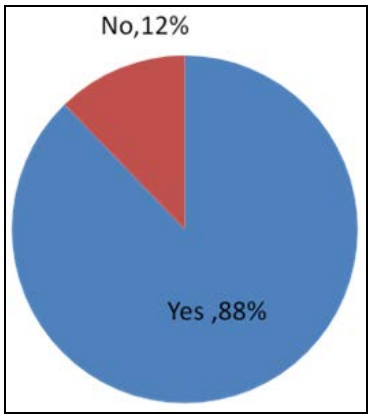

Fig 18: Mentoring provide mental and psychological support

Table 19: Frequency of mentoring meeting

Frequency of mentoring meeting	Number	Percentage (%)
Once in week	83	28.2
Once in 15 days	101	34.3
Once in month	110	37.4

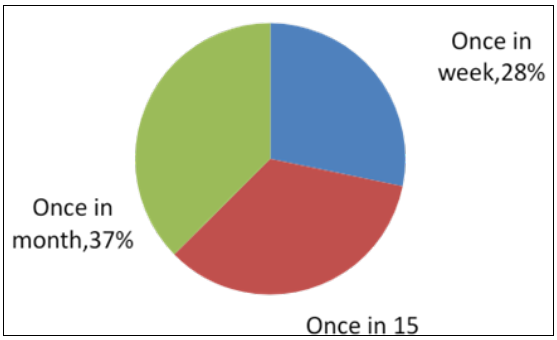

Fig 19: Frequency of mentoring meeting

Table 20: Mentoring for all medical students

Mentoring for all medical students	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	259	88
No	35	12

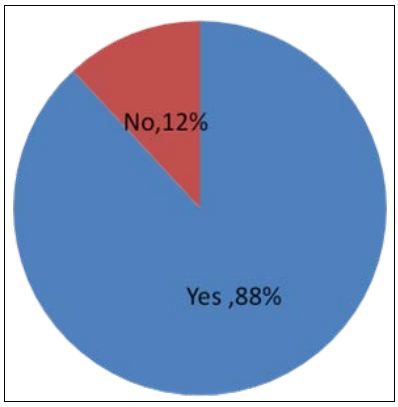

Fig 20: Mentoring for all medical students

Table 21: It improve communication skills

It improve communication skills	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	259	88
Disagree	35	12

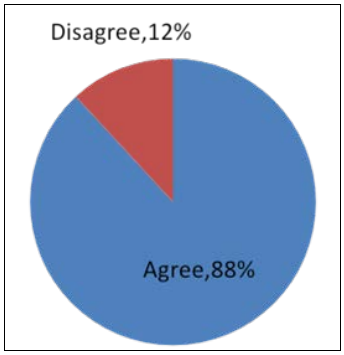

Fig 21: It improve communication skills

Respondents age group 18-29 yrs 45% & 23-28 yrs 55%. Among the respondents 47.61% urban residence and rural residence 52.38%. Necessity of Mentorship 72.7% Answered Yes & No 27.2%. Their Choice of mentoring one to one 59%. & group mentoring 41%. The work of E Frei & Others released that mentoring is obviously an important Career advancement tool for medical Students. Jyoti N-m *et al.* abo reported that there is an imminent need to train the medical Students in mentoring Skills & orient the students to mentor-mentee relationship. Karuna SP & other reported that [7] mentoring is an important tool in career progression of a medical student. Mentorship helps in future clinical activities: 88% answered yes & 12%. No. mentoring benefits not only to academics. Purpose but also emotional aspects: Among the participants 87% agreed % 13%. Disagreed Ka Ying Bonnie Ng & others reported in their work that mentorship may be a useful addition to help prepare students for future Clinical practice. R Rehman & other reported that mentoring program reinforces the psychological well-being of medical students. As per Sami AR and others it could be a tool to Manage Stress. Mentoring increase interest in academic career by providing opportunities to work on research: 87.7%. Participants answered yes & 12.2.1. No. Mentoring, will help in guiding in extracurricular activities 88%. Answered Yes and 12% answered No T L vasylyeve reported that-mentorship will to help future generation of Clinician-scientists who will be able to undertake valuable research that will lead to better patient outcomes. Lem N & others also reported that the impact of mentorship in research Capacity strengthening is well-recognized in the importance of research mentors needs to be acknowledged. Ensuring the Continuity of such programmes essential for creating a positive. And the importance of research mentors needs to be acknowledged. Ensuring the Continuity of such programmes essential for creating a positive Culture.

It improve Communication skills: Among the respondent 88% agreed & 12.1% disagreed. Judy T & others revealed that-managing up is likely to improve communication of by mentorship is not only an important tool for career development but also necessary for development of good Communication Skills.

4. Conclusion

Mentoring is an important tool in career progression of a medical Student. A well planned mentoring programme benefits the mentees in building their academia Career as well as personal development. Mentoring programs are increasingly recognized by medical institutions. As important Components of the Curriculum & can aid in developing Students, professionalism, personal growth, Knowledge & skills. It is important for mentees & mentors to be matched in a way that encourages their relationship to succeed.

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