

TRACER

STUDY REPORT

2080



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MANMOHAN MEMORIAL
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

A QAA Certified Institution, Accredited by University Grants Commission (UGC) Nepal on 26 December 2024 AD.

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FOREWORD

Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences (MMIHS) was established in the year 2007 with the aim to work in the field of health professional education, research and service to institutionalize the contribution of late Manmohan Adhikari, a great patriot and renowned leader of Nepal and of South Asia. The institution is committed to invest its efforts to ensure the quality health care delivery and to provide the practical as well as scientific education through the cooperative initiatives. MMIHS is the product of untiring efforts of academicians, researchers, industrialists and prominent professional with extensive exposure to a wide range of knowledge, experience and teaching / learning practices. The campus is committed to provide quality, practical and real life based education and aims to be A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE through quality health professional education, research and services.

The campus has its own 300 bedded Manmohan Memorial Medical College & Teaching Hospital in Swayambhu as approved by Ministry of Health and Population.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Tracer study task team acknowledges all the participants of the of the survey. We also wish to thank the examination, library and Account section for providing the data and for administrative supports of the survey.



Executive Summary

IMPORTANCE OF GRADUATE TRACER STUDIES:

The main goal of MMIHS as an academic institution is to produce competent and highly qualified graduates that can eventually be competitive in a local and global arena. So, the tracer study is a very powerful tool that can provide valuable information for evaluating the whereabouts and performance of the graduates in the professional practice areas. This information may be used for minimizing any weakness of the educational program in terms of content, delivery and relevance and for quality assurance and contentious improvement.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TRACER STUDY:

The main objectives of the study were to trace the destination of the MMIHS graduates since they left university with a view to establish their current activity, utilization of skills, the level of employment, unemployment and underemployment as well as skill manpower mobility. The survey also aimed to assess the contribution of the College to the graduates and graduates to their profession life, personal development as well as the quality of the program of study in terms of content, delivery and relevance to the professional practice area.

RESULTS:

The tracer study covers the time from 2078 BS (2021AD) to 2080 (2023/24 AD). We found that maximum number of students were graduated in the year of 2078. In the year of 2080 the graduated seems to be decreasing. The passed-out number of graduates is decreased in 2080 (2023) because enrollment student was low due to change in examination pattern of medical education council and COVID 19 pandemic. There were 158 graduates in



2078, 136 in 2079 and 129 in 2080. Maximum number of students were graduated from BSc nursing (100.0%) in the year of 2078 and in the year 2080 cent percent student graduated from MSc biochemistry.

This survey revealed that 18.4% of the graduates were working aboard in the year 2078, 5.9% of the graduates in the year of 2079 and 5.5% of the graduates in the year of 2080.

The percentage of freelance 0.7% and 15.5% were in the year of 2080. In the year of 2078, 0.7% were freelancer, among 117 graduates form three years 47.5% form the year of 2078, 40.2% form the year 2079 and 12.8% in the year of 2080 graduates were working in different government and private hospitals. Likewise government job most of the graduate's form 2078 were engaged. Likewise working in NOGS and INGOS most of the BPH graduates were involved, 61.1% graduated from 2078. The almost 45% of the graduated from pharmacy graduates were involved in pharmaceutical companies. 2.5% of the graduated were self-employed and more than 15% of the graduates were studied various university of Nepal.



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1.1 Background

Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences (MMIHS) was established in the year 2007 with the aim to work in the field of health professional education and to institutionalize the contribution of late Manmohan Adhikari, a great patriot and renowned leader of Nepal and of South Asia. The institution is committed to invest its efforts to ensure the quality health professional education, research and health care delivery and to provide the practical as well as scientific education through the cooperative initiatives. MMIHS is the product of untiring efforts of academicians, researchers, industrialists and prominent professional with extensive exposure to a wide range of knowledge, experience and teaching / learning practices. The campus is committed to provide quality theoretical education, practical and real-life based education and aims to be *A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE* through quality health professional education, research and services. The campus has its own 300 bedded Manmohan Memorial Medical College & Teaching Hospital at Swayambhu that is permitted by Ministry of Health and Population.

In the present context of 21st Century with high-tech facilities in education systems, we still are following traditional systems in teaching-learning activities. We have resource constraints in one hand and in another we have to fulfill the expectations of stakeholders. So this study is basically focused to find out the real scenario of the present situation of the health professional work force, difficulties they felt in the practice and mismatched

between the expectations of employer and us as an education and training provider.

1.2 Objectives of the study

This Graduate Tracer Study 2079/80 aims at finding the relationship between health professional education provider and health care delivery practice in Nepal and abroad. It is based on the data collected in between the MMIHS graduates.

The Study has following specific objectives:

1. To find graduates personal profile
2. To explore the employment status and further study of the graduates.
3. To assess the shortcoming of health professional education provided by MMIHS
4. To enroll students into the database
5. To update permanent alumni e-mail id
6. To provide database access on as-needed basis
7. To facilitate student mentoring by alumni
8. To promote research & consultancy relationships between faculty & alumni
9. To support networking activities and events including reunions
10. To connect the alumni and students emotionally to the MMIHS

1.3 Study Design

The study is designed to provide relevant information by quantitative method, to educational planners and policy makers to assist them to make informed decisions and fine-tune their strategies, in view of meeting the country's high-level and skilled human resource needs.

Institutional arrangements to conduct the study MMIHS has dedicated team that prepares and publishes this report on regular basis. This study is basically focused to find out the real scenario of the current employment status, present situation of the health professionals', skills they need and the expertise that employers require.

1.4 Methodology

The collection of Alumni information was carried out by using following methods:

1. Google based questionnaires
2. Telephone and Email enquiry and
3. Respective class representative (CR) provide information

1.5 Data Processing and Analysis

The data collected were edited, coded and inputted on an MS Database Access. Data analysis was done in Excel. The analysis of the survey data took longer than expected, owing to numerous attempts made during the process to improve the structure of reporting and enhance the quality and level of analysis.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the study

This study aims to cover all pass out graduate from PG courses (MPH, MN and M Sc Biochemistry) and UG courses (BPH, B Sc MLT, B Pharm, B ScN and BNS) from MMIHS in last ten years from 2078 to 2080 engaged in professional practice, further study and/or self-employment in the country as well as abroad.

This chapter is described into four major sections. The first section deals graduates personal profile, Second employment status and further study and the third the assessment on quality measures of MMIHS and fourth section is presents the suggestion, recommendation and contribution of graduates for the betterment of MMIHS.

2.1 Sex distribution of graduates from 2079 to 2080

Table 1: Sex Distribution of Graduates from 2079 to 2081

Sex	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
Male	28(17.8)	25(18.4)	19(14.7)
Female	130(82.2)	111(81.6)	110(85.3)
Total	158(100.0)	136(100.0)	129(100.0)

The above table represents the sex of the graduate student's personal profile, this indicates that more than eight out of ten (82.2%) of the graduates were female and rest were males (17.8%) were in the year of 2078. Likewise, 81.6% graduates were female and 18.4% were in the year of 2079 and in the year of 2080 the 85.3% of graduates were females and 14.7% were male graduates.

2.2 Distribution of Faculty wise graduate student in the year of 2078 to 2080

The table indicates that faculty wise graduate students for year of 2078 to 2080. This indicates that highest percentage of gradated student from MSc Biochemistry (100.0%) followed by B.Sc. nursing (97.5%) and BPH (94.9%) and least percentage of student were graduated from Masters of nursing in the year of 2080 (50.0%).

Table 2: Faculty wise graduate student in the year of 2078 to 2080

Faculty	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
B. Pharmacy	22 (55.0)	25(62.5)	25(62.5)
B.Sc. MLT	11(55.0)	16(80.0)	12(60.0)
B.Sc. Nursing	40(100.0)	38(95.0)	39(97.5)
BNS/PBBN	36(90.0)	15(78.9)	-
BPH	39(97.5)	34(97.1)	37(94.9)
MPH	10(100.0)	8(100.0)	11(73.3)
MSC Biochemistry	-	-	2(100.0)
MN	-	-	3(50.0)

2.3 Distribution of graduate for job and abroad study

Table 3: Distribution of graduate for abroad Job

Faculty	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
B. Pharmacy	3(10.3)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Bsc MLT	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Bsc Nursing	6(20.7)	0(0.0)	2(28.6)
BNS/PBBN	3(10.3)	3(37.5)	0(0.0)
BPH	12(41.4)	4(50.0)	1(14.3)
MPH	5(17.2)	1(12.5)	4(57.1)
MSC Biochemistry	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Total	29(100.0)	8(100.0)	7(100.0)

The table 3 represents the distribution of the graduates for abroad Job. Most of the graduates (82.6%) belongs to B. pharmacy were different countries and abroad companies. And almost two out of ten of the graduates (17.4%) from BSc. MLT faculty were employed in different country other than Nepal.

2.4 Distribution of graduates for abroad study

Table 4: Distribution graduates for abroad study

Faculty	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
B. Pharmacy	3(10.3)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
B.Sc. MLT	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
B.Sc. Nursing	6(20.7)	0(0.0)	2(28.6)
BNS/PBBN	3(10.3)	3(37.5)	0(0.0)
BPH	12(41.4)	4(50.0)	1(14.3)
MPH	5(17.2)	1(12.5)	4(57.1)
Total	29(100.0)	8(100.0)	7(100.0)

Table 4 illustrates the distribution of graduates selected for abroad study. This indicates that in the year of 2078, exactly 41.4% of the BPH students selected abroad study and job after graduating from MMIHS. Followed by BNS (10.3%), BSc. Nursing (20.7%) and B Pharmacy (10.3%). Similarly in the year of 2080, 57.1% MPH graduates, 28.6% Bsc Nursing and 14.3% BPH graduates were selected for the further study and job. 2.5 Distribution of Freelancer from MMIHS.

2.5 Distribution of Freelancer from MMIHS

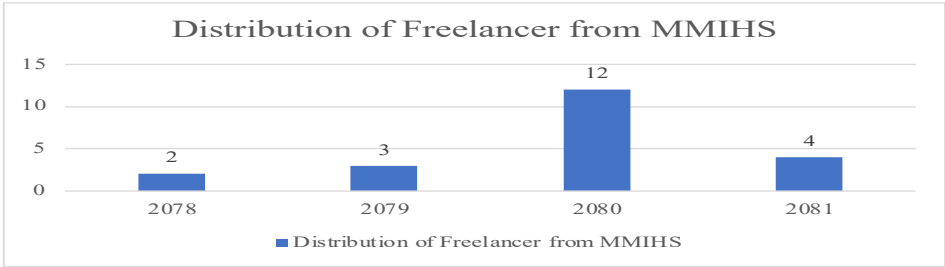


Figure 1: Distribution of Freelancer form MMIHS

The above figure 1 represents the distribution of freelancer form MMIHS. In the year of 2078 2 student was working as a freelancer. Similarly, in the year of 2079 and 2080, 3 and 12 graduates were working as a freelancer.

And in the year of 2081 4 students were freelancer. Most of the freelancer were form the faculty of public health and nursing.

2.6 Distribution of graduates working in Government/Private Hospitals

Table 5: Distribution of graduates working in Hospitals

Faculty	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
B. Pharmacy	3(5.5)	4(8.2)	7(15.2)
B.Sc. MLT	7(12.7)	8(16.3)	0(0.0)
B.Sc. Nursing	26(47.3)	29(59.2)	29(63.0)
BNS/ PBBN	17(30.9)	5(10.2)	5(10.9)
BPH	2(3.6)	3(6.1)	3(6.5)
M.Sc. Biochemistry	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(4.3)
Total	55(100.0)	49(100.0)	46(100.0)

The above table represents the distribution of graduates private and government hospitals. In the year of 2078 most of (47.3%) B.Sc. Nursing student, 30.9% of BNS/ PBBN, 12.7% B.Sc. MLT, 5.5% B. Pharmacy graduates were working in various government and private hospitals. Similarly, 63.0% of B.Sc. nursing and 15.2% pharmacy students were working in various government and private hospital in the year of 2080

2.7 Distribution of graduated working in Government Job

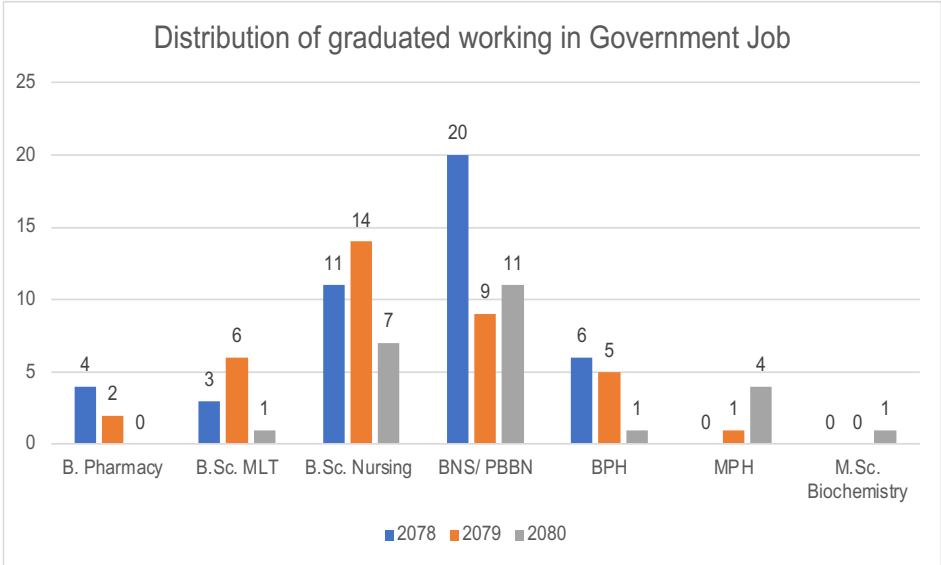


Figure 2: Distribution of graduated working in Government Job

The above figure 2 represents the distribution of graduated working in government job. This indicates that most of the graduates (20) were from BNS/PBBN graduates and least of the student were from B.Sc. MLT (3) in the year of 2078. Were as in the year of 2080 most of the Bsc nursing student (7) were working as government job followed by MPH graduates (4). And only one student from M.Sc. Biochemistry graduated in the year of 2080 working as a government job.

2.8: Distribution of graduates working in NGO and INGO

The table 6 indicates the distribution of graduates working in INGO, this illustrates that in the year of 2078 to 2080 most of the BPH students were working in NGOs and INGOS. Followed by BSc Nursing and BNS.

Table 6: Distribution of graduates working in NOG and INGOS

Faculty	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
Bsc Nursing	5.6	26.7	18.2
BNS/PBBN	11.1	6.7	0.0
BPH	61.1	53.3	72.7
MPH	22.2	13.3	9.1
Total	18(100.0)	15(100.0)	11(100.0)

2.9 Distribution of graduates working in Different national and international laboratories

Table 7: Distribution of graduates working in Different national and international laboratories

Faculty	Year 2078	Year 2079	Year 2080/81
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
B.Sc. MLT	7	5	2
B.Sc. Nursing	2	2	0
M.Sc. Biochemistry	0	0	1

The table 7 indicated that distribution of graduates working in different national and international laboratories, in the year of 2079 to 2080 most of the BSc MLT and M.Sc. biochemistry graduates were involved. Likewise BSc nursing students were also involved in different laboratory. Distribution of MMIHS graduates working in Different Pharmaceutical companies

2.10 Distribution of MMIHS graduates working in Different Pharmaceutical companies

The table 7 represents the distribution of MMIHS graduates working in different pharmaceutical companies. Among 11 graduates working in pharmaceutical companies in the year 2078, 72.7% were from B. Pharmacy graduates, 18.2% were from BSc nursing and 9.1% were from BNS

graduates. But in 2080 all the 100.0% graduates working in pharmacy company were the pharmacy graduates. Table 8: Distribution of MMIHS graduates working in Different Pharmaceutical companies

Table 8: Distribution of MMIHS graduates working in Different Pharmaceutical companies

Faculty	2078	2079	2080
B Pharmacy	72.7	80.0	100.0
Bsc Nursing	18.2	10.0	
BNS/PBBN	9.1	10.0	

2.11 Distribution of graduates created their own Job (self-employed)

Table 9: Distribution of graduates created their own Job

Faculty	2078	2079	2080
B pharmacy	3	1	0
Bsc MLT	0	1	4
Bsc Nursing	0	0	0
MPH	0	3	3

The table 8 represents the self-employed graduates form MMIHS, in the year of 2078 3 students from pharmacy graduated were self-employed. However, in the year of 2080, 7 graduates were self-employed, among them 4 were from B.Sc. MLT faculty and 3 were of MPH graduates.

2.15 Distribution of graduate’s further study in different university of Nepal

Table 10: Distribution of graduate’s further study in different university of Nepal

Study in Nepal	2078	2079	2080
Pharmacy	1	0	0
B.Sc MLT	0	2	0
BPH	6	9	25
	7	11	25

The given table 10 depicts the MMIHS graduates’ study in different university of Nepal, in the year of 2078 most of the BPH graduates were studied in different university of Nepal. Likewise in the year of 2080 , 25 of the BPH graduates were planning to study in different university of Nepal

This tracer study was studies the three-year graduates from 2078 to 2080. In this study 158 graduates were from in the year of 2078, 136 form the year of 2079 and 129 form year of 2080. This indicated that more than eight out of ten (82.2%) of the graduates were female and rest were males (17.8%) were in the year of 2078. Likewise, 81.6% graduates were female and 18.4% were in the year of 2079 and in the year of 2080 the 85.3% of graduates were females and 14.7% were male graduates.

The faculty wise graduate students for year of 2078 to 2080. This indicates that highest percentage of gradated student from MSc Biochemistry (100.0%) followed by B.Sc. nursing (97.5%) and BPH (94.9%) and least percentage of student were graduated from Masters of nursing in the year of 2080 (50.0%).

distribution of the graduates for abroad Job. Most of the graduates (82.6%) belongs to B. pharmacy were different countries and abroad companies. And almost two out of ten of the graduates (17.4%) from BSc. MLT faculty were employed in different country other than Nepal.

This study indicates that in the year of 2078, exactly 41.4% of the BPH students selected abroad study and job after graduating from MMIHS. Followed by BNS (10.3%), BSc. Nursing (20.7%) and B Pharmacy (10.3%). Similarly in the year of 2080, 57.1% MPH graduates, 28.6% Bsc Nursing and 14.3% BPH graduates were selected for the further study and job. The distribution of freelancer form MMIHS. In the year of 2078 1 student was working as a freelancer. Similarly, in the year of 2079 and 2080, 7 and 20 graduates were working as a freelancer. Most of the freelancer were form the faculty of public health and nursing.

This study also suggests that distribution of graduates private and government hospitals. In the year of 2078 most of (46.3%) B.Sc. Nursing student, 30.9% of BNS/ PBBN, 12.7% B.Sc. MLT, 5.5% B. Pharmacy graduates were working in various government and private hospitals. Similarly, 60.0% of B.Sc. nursing and 33.3% pharmacy students were working in various government and private hospital in the year of 2080. most of the graduates (20) were from BNS/PBBN graduates and least of the student were from B.Sc. MLT (3) in the year of 2078. Were as in the year of 2080 most of the Bsc nursing student (7) were working as government job followed by MPH graduates (4).

In the year of 2078 to 2080 most of the BPH students were working in NGOS and INGOS. Followed by BSc Nursing and BNS. The graduates working in different national and international laboratories, in the year of 2079 to 2080 most of the BSc MLT and M.Sc. biochemistry graduates were involved. Like wise BSc nursing students were also involved in different laboratory.

Among 11 graduates working in pharmaceutical companies in the year 2078, 72.7% were from B. Pharmacy graduates, 18.2% were from BSc nursing and 9.1% were from BNS graduates. But in 2080 all the 100.0% graduates working in pharmacy company were the pharmacy graduates.

In case of self-employment, graduates from MMIHS, in the year of 2078 3 students from pharmacy graduated were self-employed. However, in the year of 2080, 7 graduates were self-employed, among them 4 were from B.Sc. MLT faculty and 3 were of MPH graduates. MMIHS graduates' study in different university of Nepal, in the year of 2078 most of the BPH graduates were studied in different university of Nepal. Likewise in the year of 2080 25 of the BPH graduates were planning to study in different university of Nepal

MMIHS graduates provide the health care delivery in the different level of health care system of Government of Nepal, NGOs and INGOs. Substantial number of graduates are perusing their further study of health professional education in the country and abroad. Few numbers of graduates are self-employed and got opportunity for foreign country employment. This graduate tracer study is mainly a survey intended to trace graduates from MMIHS to their place of employment or self-employment or further study. The result of the tracer study provides information on the demand for qualified and skill health professional work force.

5.1 Conclusion

The findings presented in this report represent rich data related to feedback from alumni and evidence for further improvement. It provides useful information on their employment status and entrepreneurial pursuits, community involvement and further study. Additionally, this evidence on the achievements of MMIHS graduates provides an important marketing tool to be used for student admission and curriculum feedback to affiliating university. Results from this study are intended to be used along with other information to strengthen the MMIHS and improve the overall quality of teaching-learning and research activities in MMIHS.

The following are the valuable findings from the study.

1. Most of the graduate were female.
2. Most of the graduate were form Public Health department.
3. Most of the graduate belongs to pharmacy department were gone for abroad job.
4. Most of the graduate belongs to BNS students were gone for abroad study.
5. All the freelancer was belonging to public health faculty.
6. More than 45% of the government hospital working form MMIHS were BNS graduates.
7. More than 50% of the graduate form MMIHS working as a government Job.
8. Public Health graduates are mostly working in development sector NOGs and INGOs.
9. B.Sc. MLT and B Pharmacy students were involved in different national and international Laboratories.
10. In total 45% where B. Pharmacy graduates are working in pharmaceutical companies.
11. BNS graduates choose the teaching profession frequently than other graduates.

Graduate from MMIHS all are satisfied, because college have almost 100% pass rate. With good reputation in market, most of the student were employed and doing good in their respective field of working.

5.2 Recommendations

Some recommendations are given below.

1. The institution should put effort for new course and program.
2. The institution should organize and improve proper physical facilities.
3. Upgradation of library is suggested.
4. Alumni association is in the process of registration and Alumni activities to be promoted.


The findings of this year's tracer study reveal both progress and persistent challenges compared to the previous report. Notably, there has been an improvement in the overall employment rate of graduates, indicating that recent efforts to align academic programs with market demands may be yielding results. A higher proportion of respondents reported securing jobs within six months of graduation, suggesting better preparedness and more effective career support services. Compared to last year, more graduates found employment in fields related to their area of study, reflecting positive curriculum reforms and enhanced internship opportunities. However, the report also highlights ongoing concerns, such as limited job opportunities in rural areas and skill mismatches in certain disciplines. Feedback from employers this year suggests improvements in communication and technical skills among graduates, though gaps in critical thinking and problem-solving remain. These insights underscore the importance of continuous collaboration between educational institutions, industries, and policymakers to ensure that academic programs remain responsive to evolving labor market needs. The results of this tracer study will guide further curriculum development, support services, and policy advocacy aimed at improving graduate employability and educational relevance.



MMIHS

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