



Use of computer assisted teaching learning methods and internet among the teachers in a Medical College

Authors

Dr M. Sathikumar¹, Dr K.Padmakumar²

¹Associate Professor, Dept of Forensic Medicine, SUT Academy of Medical Sciences, Thriuvananthapuram

²Professor, Dept of Forensic Medicine, Jubilee Mission Medical College & Research Institute, Thrissur

Corresponding Author

Dr M. Sathikumar

Associate Professor, Department of Forensic Medicine, SUT Academy of Medical Sciences, Vattapara, Thriuvananthapuram-695028

Email: drsathikumar6@gmail.com, Mob:9447620097

Abstract

Background: *The aim of present study is to know the extent of the use of computer based teaching learning methods and internet among the teachers in Medical Education.*

Materials and Methods: *A questionnaire based study was conducted among the faculty members of SUT Academy of Medical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. Questionnaire contained information like use of computer, power point and internet in addition to the basic information like age, sex, designation and department.*

Results: *Out of the 104 faculty members 55 were females and 49 were males. 65 faculty members were belonging to the age group of less than 40 years. Among the 104 faculty members, 4 faculty members (03.85%) have not learned computer at all and are not using it for any personal and teaching purposes. 36(34.62%) faculty members used only power point as their media in the present study and 77.96 % of faculty members used power point alone. The purpose of use of internet by the faculty members is also studied.*

Conclusion: *Computer based teaching learning methods have almost replaced the traditional methods of teaching. Almost all faculty members uses internet for gathering information and also to collect material for teaching in addition to mailing purpose.*

Key Words: *Medical Education, Power point, teaching learning methods.*

Introduction

Computer assisted learning is defined as using the computer technology to assist, augment or deliver part or all of the instruction or course and also to evaluate the student progress.¹ Power Point slide presentation with the help of a computer and LCD projector have now almost replaced the other

methods of teaching including the traditional slide show with a conventional projector, overhead transparencies with an overhead projector and the chalk and black board.

Internet is the largest store of information and it can help medical teachers to gain and share information about various aspects of education.

The use of computer and internet by the public and educational community has increased over the past two decades. With regard to use of computer and internet many studies have shown that medical students are the regular users of such Medias.^{2,3,4} Literature showing the use of computer assisted learning methods and internet among the medical teachers in India is very few. Hence a study has been conducted in a medical college to know the extent of the use of computer based teaching learning methods and internet.

Materials and Methods

A questionnaire based study was conducted among the faculty members of SUT Academy of Medical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. Tutors, Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors of all the departments were included in the study. Junior residents working in the hospital side were not included. In addition to the basic information like age, sex, designation and department, the questionnaire contained information like use of computer, power point and internet.

Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the institutional research and ethics committee. The data was analysed by Microsoft excel and by SPSS- Statistical Package for Social Sciences.

Results

Demographic profile of faculty members who participated in this study is shown in table-1. Out of the 104 faculty members 55 were females and 49 were males. 65 faculty members were belonging to the age group of less than 40 years.

Table:1 Baseline characteristics of the study population

S.No	Characteristics	Number	Percentage
1.	Age group		
	Up to 40 years	65	62.50
	41 to 60 years	14	13.46
	Above 60 years	25	24.04
2.	Gender		
	Male	49	47.12
	Female	55	52.88

Table-2 shows the rank wise distribution of faculty members

Table: 2 Rank of teachers

Rank of teachers	Number	Percentage
Tutor	10	09.62
Assistant Professors	61	58.65
Associate professors	13	12.50
Professors	20	19.23

Out of the 104 faculty members, 4 faculty members (03.85%) have not learned computer at all and are not using it for any personal and teaching purposes. They use black board and Over Head Projector for teaching.

Table-3 shows how teachers use computer assisted teaching learning methods in teaching.

Table: 3 Use of computer for teaching

Methods	Number	Percentage
No power point at all	08	07.69
Selected topics through power point	60	57.69
Power point only	36	34.62

The purpose of use of internet by the faculty members is also studied and shown in Table-4

Table-4 Pattern of use of internet

Methods	Number	Percentage
Never uses internet	04	03.85
Uses internet for mails only	02	01.92
Uses internet for mails, to gather information and to collect material for teaching	98	94.23

Use of any other computer assisted teaching learning methods was also included in the questionnaire and 8 faculty members(07.69%) were using computer assisted teaching learning methods other than power point like multimedia, videos and CD/DVD. None were found using e-learning and M-learning.

Discussion

The present study evaluated the awareness and utilization of internet and a computer assisted teaching learning methods among the faculty members in a medical college in south India. According to Devitt and Palmer ⁵, it is possible that suitably prepared computerised materials will be used to replace traditional styles of teaching,

namely the lecture, tutorial and practical class. This study was conducted to know to what extent it has happened in a Medical College.

Regarding the study participants out of the 104 faculty members 55 were females and 49 were males. 65 faculty members (62.50%) were belonging to the age group of less than 40 years. 14 (13.46%) belonged the age group of 41 to 60 and 25 (24.04%) belonged to the age group of above 60 years. There is an uneven distribution in the number of faculty members partly because the pattern of Medical Council of India and also few faculties have not participated in the study. A similar study conducted in North India showed similar type of uneven distribution⁶

Out of the 104 faculty members, 4 faculty members (03.85%) have not learned computer at all and are not using it for any personal and teaching purposes. They use black board and Over Head Projector for teaching. Most of the faculty members (57.69%) teach selected topics through power point and in addition they use traditional methods like black board and Over Head Projector. Different studies show that a combination of power point along with black board is better than power point alone.⁷ 36 (34.62%) faculty members used only power point as their media in the present study. This is in contrast with the study conducted in another institution where only 22.03 % faculty members used combination of power point and other traditional methods and 77.96 % of faculty members used power point alone⁶. One study conducted in Lucknow showed that the students preferred power point teaching over the other teaching aids.⁸

In the present study 4 faculty members never used internet at all while 2 were using only for mail purposes. Remaining members of faculty uses internet for gathering information and also to collect material for teaching in addition to mailing purpose. In another study it was shown that 88.13 % teachers were using internet for collection of material for teaching.⁶

Another finding of the present study was 8 faculty members (07.69%) were using computer assisted teaching learning methods other than power point like multimedia, videos and CD/DVD but not e-learning or m-learning modules.

Limitation of the present study

Study was limited to a single institution. Not all members of faculty were participated in this study. A student feedback was not taken regarding the efficacy of teaching learning methods adopted by faculty members.

Conclusion

Almost all members of faculty of SUT Academy of Medical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram are computer literate and majority uses power point mode of teaching for selected topics and still uses traditional methods. Faculty members uses internet for gathering information and also to collect material for teaching in addition to mailing purpose. Few among them are using computer assisted teaching learning methods other than power point like multimedia, videos and CD/DVD.

References

1. T Singh, P Gupta, D Singh. Principles of Medical education: National publication house 2013 Gwalior; Jaypee pp 57-58.
2. Inamdar, SC, Rotti S B Computer use among medical students in an Institution in Southern India, National Medical Journal of India:17: pp 8-10.
3. Sharma R, Verma U, Sawney V, Arora S, Kapoor V Trend of internet use among medical students JK Science 2006:8 pp-101-102
4. Lal P Malhotra R Ahuja C, Ingle G K: Internet use among medical students and residents of a Medical College in North India; Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 2006: 31 pp 293-294.

5. Devitt P, Palmer E: The role of computer in Medical education; Rev Cubana Educ Med Super 2001: 15(1) pp 76-84.
6. Satish C. Agrawal, Anita Kumari: Use of the computer and the internet in Medical Education: A study at a Medical College of North India. South East Asian Journal of Medical Education 2013: 7 (2) pp 40-44.
7. Sultan Ayoub Meo, Shaikh Shahabuddin, Abeer A, Al Masari, Shaikh Mujeeb Ahmed, Mansoor aqil et al. Comparison of the impact of power point and chalk board in Undergraduate Medical teaching: An Evidence Based SAstudy. Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2013 23(1): pp 47-48.
8. Mishra R, Kesarwani P, Keshari SS. Comparision of power point and chalk board lecture delivery methods in Undergraduate Medical students in Lucknow region. International Journal of Innovative Medical Education Research 2015: 1: 12-14.