

# To Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program On Selected Learning Styles Used for Enhancing Memory Regarding Knowledge and Attitude Among IstYear Nursing Students in Selected Nursing College at Jaipur

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** Many studies have found these techniques to have significant effect on student's learning. Mnemonics is one of the old techniques used for encoding and memorizing information and mnemonics have been confirmed to be very helpful in learning the hybrid introductory statistics course in Eastern United States University<sup>1</sup>.

Good health is central to human happiness and well-being that contributes significantly to prosperity and wealth and even economic progress, as healthy populations are more productive, save more and live longer. Telemedicine is the exchange of medical information from one location to another using electronic communication, which improves patient health status. Telemedicine has multiple applications<sup>2</sup>.

Study conducted with descriptive design was used to assess the preferred learning style. The selected college was M. M. College of Nursing. Sample includes all B.Sc. nursing and post-basic nursing third year students from the selected nursing college (n = 100). Consent for the participation was confirmed by the subjects' acceptance to fill out the questionnaire as was clarified earlier. The response rate was 99.1%<sup>3</sup>.

**Materials & Methods** A quantitative research approach was adopted. Pre-experimental research design was used. Research setting was selected nursing college at Jaipur. First year nursing students who were present at the time of data collection and participated in the study. Total 60 Nursing Students were participated in the study through non-probability convenient sampling technique. A five-point Likert attitude scale was prepared to assess the attitude of the samples. Content validity of the developed tool and planned teaching program was established before the data collection. Reliability of structured knowledge questionnaire was 0.795 Reliability of structured Attitude scale was 0.849, which shows the attitude scale is reliable<sup>4</sup>.

**Results:** Data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean pre-test knowledge score of students is 14.65+3.93 (48.1%) and the mean pre-test attitude score of students is 3.82+3.91 (67.68 %). The mean post-test knowledge score of students is 20.73+2.99 (69.1 %) and the mean post-test attitude score of students is 39.32+3.19 (78.64 %). Finding related to assessment of level of knowledge shows, in pretest all the students 14 (23.3%) had poor knowledge level 39 (65%) of the sample had average and 7 (11.7%) good knowledge level. Where as in post-test 35(58.3%) samples had good knowledge level, 25 (41.7%) samples had average knowledge level and no samples had poor knowledge level. This shows the shifting of knowledge from poor to good. Finding related to assessment of level of attitude shows, in pretest all the students 14 (23.3%) had unfavorable attitude and 46 (46.7%) of the students were having favorable attitude. Whereas in post-test 60 (100%) of the participant had favorable attitude and only none of are having unfavorable attitude.

**Conclusion:** The study shows the shifting of knowledge and attitude from unfavorable to favorable in post test.

**Keywords:** Nursing; Learning; Assess; Effectiveness; Memory; Knowledge; Attitude

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## Introduction

The inability to recall a significant amount of academic knowledge is one of the most frequently mentioned issues among students. The current study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of mnemonics, chunking, and mind-mapping in improving memory. Aim: The primary goals of the study are to evaluate the students' learning styles and the effectiveness of mnemonics, chunking, and mind-mapping in improving memory in undergraduate nursing students<sup>5</sup>.

The learning styles of the respondents were mostly kinesthetic learning style and auditory learning styles which is 14(27.5%) for both, ten respondent had combinations of various styles, seven respondents had read write learning style and six respondents had visual learning style which is 13.7% and 11.8% respectively. Chi-square test shows that there was significant difference between learning style and respondents' demographic factors of previous school and number of siblings, where  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ . For others demographic variables, result was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).<sup>6</sup>

## Objectives:

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge scores of first year nursing students studying in selected nursing colleges of Jaipur regarding selected learning styles used for enhancing memory before and after administration of planned teaching program.
2. To assess the pre-test and post-test level of attitude scores of First year nursing students studying in selected nursing colleges of Jaipur regarding selected learning styles used for enhancing memory before and after administration of planned teaching program.
3. To identify association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables among first year nursing students studying in selected nursing college of Jaipur.
4. To identify association between pre-test attitude scores and selected socio demographic variables among first year nursing students studying in selected nursing college of Jaipur.

## Materials & Methods:

**Research approach:** A pre-experimental research approach.

**Research design:** pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design.

**Population:** First year nursing student.

**Sample:** Nursing students studying in selected nursing colleges at Jaipur.

**Sample size:** 60

**Sampling Technique:** Non- probability sampling technique for the study

**Setting of the Study:** Saint Florance college of nursing, Sitapura, Jaipur.

**Result:****Table :01 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE SAMPLES.****[n=60]**

Sr.No	Demographic variables	Variables	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
1	Age in years	17-20 years	54	90
		21-25 years	6	10
		Above 25 years	0	0
2	Gender	Male	14	23.3
		Female	46	76.7
3	Area of residence	Rural	9	15
		Urban	51	85
4	Medium of language of study till 12th std	Gujarati	14	23.3
		English	46	76.7
		Hindi	14	23.3
		Other	0	0
5	Currently staying at	Hostel	6	10
		Home	49	81.7
		P.G. Facility	5	8.3
6	Type of family	Extended	17	28.3
		Nuclear	33	55
		Single parent	10	16.7
7	Previous knowledge	Yes	22	36.7
		No	38	63.3

Illustrate the percentage wise distribution of samples based on Demographic Variables. In age the majority of respondents 54 (90%) fell into the 17-20 years age, while only 6 (10%) were in the 21-25 years age group. None of the respondents were above 25 years old. Regarding gender: Approximately 14 (23.3%) of the respondents identified as male, while the majority, constituting 46 (76.7%), identified as female. With respect to area of residence: The majority 51 (85%) of respondents resided in urban areas, while 9 (15%) were from rural areas.

In medium of language of study till 12th std: The majority 46 (76.7%) studied in English, followed by Gujarati 14 (23.3%), in Hindi 14 (23.3%) while no respondents selected 'Other' Regarding currently staying at: The highest percentage (81.7%) indicated that they were staying at home, followed by Hostel (10%) and P.G. Facility (8.3%). Regarding type of family: The majority (55%) belonged to Nuclear families, followed by Joint families (28.3%), and Single parent families (16.7%). In previous knowledge: 63.3% reported having no previous knowledge, while 36.7% indicated that they did have prior knowledge.

**Table :02 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA RELATED TO PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF THE SAMPLES [n=60]**

Level of knowledge	Score	Pre-test		Post-test	
		frequency	Percentage (%)	frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor Knowledge	0-10	14	23.3	0	0
Average knowledge	20-Nov	39	65	25	41.7
Good knowledge	21-30	7	11.7	35	58.3
<b>Total</b>		60	100%	60	100%

Shows that in pretest majority 39 (65%) samples had average knowledge level, 14(23.3%) sample had poor knowledge level and 7 (11.7%) sample had good knowledge level. Whereas in post-test 35 (58.3%) samples had good knowledge level, 25 (41.7%) samples had average knowledge level and no samples had poor knowledge level. This shows the shifting of knowledge from average to good.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA RELATED TO PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST ATTITUDE SCORE OF THE SAMPLES [n=60]**

Attitudelevel	Score	Pretest		Posttest	
		f	%	f	%
Unfavorable	30-10	14	23.3	0	0
Favorable	31-50	46	76.7	60	100
<b>Total</b>		60	100%	60	100%

Shows that in pretest majority 46 (76.7%) samples had favorable attitude and 14 (23.3%) were having unfavorable attitude. Whereas in post-test all the 60 (100%) participants had favorable attitude. This shows the shifting of attitude from unfavorable to favorable in post-test.

**Conclusions:**

From the above finding the conclusion can be drawn that samples are aware about selected learning styles for enhancing memory after exposure to Planned Teaching program. Thus, the Planned Teaching program was found effective in enhancing the knowledge and improve the attitude of Nursing students on selected learning styles for enhancing memory There is association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable such Age, Gender, Medium of language of study till 12th std, Area of residence, currently staying at, Type of the family, any previous knowledge regarding learning styles used for enhancing memory.

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