



## Pre- experimental study regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. (N) 2<sup>nd</sup> year students Bilaspur (C.G.)

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### Abstract

An evaluative study was carried out to assess effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding instructional aids on 50 B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.)

The objective of the study were to assess the pre-test knowledge regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.). To assess the post-test knowledge regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.). To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.) and to find out the association between pre -test knowledge score and selected socio demographic variables.

An evaluative research approach using pre –experimental one group pre- test post- test research design is used the technique of determining the subject used in this research was purposive sampling, self -structured questionnaire is used for data collection. Majority 50(54%) student belongs to 18-20 year. In terms of education 44(88%) students was 12<sup>th</sup> pass, and 44(88%) has previous knowledge regarding instructional aids.

The Z value calculated between mean of pre-test and post- test knowledge score shows that post –test mean is significantly higher than the pre- test ( $Z_{50}=10.63$ ). The finding shows that effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge regarding instructional aids hence  $H_1$  is accepted.

There is significant association between the pre-test knowledge score with educational qualification. And there is no significant association of pre-test knowledge score with age, type of student and previous knowledge.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, planned teaching programme, instructional aids

### Introduction

Teaching-learning materials generally refers to all those materials, which are used as the means for the transaction of curriculum in the classroom. These include text books, work books teaching guides, supplementary reading materials, teaching-learning aids and other educational kits. These materials need to be available and the teacher should use them with main focus on making the children learn in more effective and stimulating manner.

Thus, teaching aids are important in the classroom to maximize the comprehensions of the students. Through the use of the teaching aids the learning becomes faster and remains in the memory of the learners.

The importance of teaching aids in the teaching-learning process has gained momentum in this modern age as the methodology of teaching shifted gradually from passive flow of information to interactive way of learning. Teaching aids are the tools that are used by teachers in classrooms which helps in explaining a concept effectively to students. Teaching aids facilitates the process of learning. Teaching aids generally helps in drawing the attention of the students and in integrating classroom teaching with the day to day situations of life. Since many years blackboards, chalk, chart, instructional materials like the books have been used extensively and are much popular among teaching aids. The scenario of using teaching aids in the classroom has rapidly changed with the change in science and technology and also due to the emergence of the information age. Some of the modern teaching aids are overhead projectors, LCD projectors, white boards, computers /laptops, power point presentation (PPT), e-books and many such audio-visual

aids. Today most of the classrooms are equipped with these modern teaching aids to provide quality education to students. Especially the internet has brought a tremendous change in providing various online aids of teaching. Gradually the modern teaching aids have created dominance over the traditional teaching aids.

Teaching aids aim to increase student motivation and learning outcomes through concrete teaching aids (Rahayu, 2018). The use of letter Teaching aids aim to increase student motivation and learning outcomes through concrete teaching aids (Rahayu, 2018). The use of letter Teaching aids aim to increase student motivation and learning outcomes through concrete teaching aids (Rahayu, 2018). The use of letter

### Material and method

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### Objectives

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.)
2. To assess the post-test knowledge regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.)
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students of government college of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.)

- To find out the association between pre -test knowledge score and selected socio demographic variables

**Research Design:** Pre experimental one group pre-test post -test research design

**Research setting:** Govt. College of nursing Bilaspur (C.G.)

**Population:** B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students.

**Sample:** 50 student of B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year.

**Sampling technique:** purposive sampling technique

**Inclusion criteria:** the study includes B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year who are

- Present at the time of data collection
- Willing to participate in the study
- Available for post-test

Exclusion criteria the study excludes B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year who are

- Not present at the time of data collection
- Not willing to participate in the study

#### Development of tool

The steps followed in preparing the tool were:

- Review of literature.
- Consultation with the guide and subject experts.
- Preparation of blue print.
- Content validity.

#### Study tool

**Part I-Socio- demographic variable:** It consist of population age, sex, education qualification, type of student, do you have previous exposure regarding instructional aids,

**Part II:** It consist of 26 self-structured multiple choice questionnaire.

**Validity:** To ensure content validity, the tool along with blueprint, criteria checklist were submitted to seven experts to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding instructional aids among B.Sc. nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year students. The experts were requested to give their opinion regarding accuracy, relevance, and appropriateness of the content. As per the guidance and experience changes have been made and item are modified.

**Reliability of the tool:** Split-half method was used to measure the internal consistency of the tool. Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula was used to estimate r value the reliability was found to be 0.82 which indicated that the tool was reliable. The pilot study was conducted to assess the feasibility of the study.

#### Result

Data analysis and interpretation-section 1- frequency distribution of subject based on socio-demographic data in terms age 50(54%) student belongs to 18-20 year, 16(32%) were in the age group of 21-23 year, 5(10%) were 30 years and above and 2(4%) were from 27-29 years. In terms of education 44(88%) students was 12<sup>th</sup> pass, 5(10%) were graduate and 1(2%) were A.N.M. In terms of type of student

45(90%) were regular student and 5(10%) were in service student. In terms of previous knowledge regarding instructional aids 44(88%) were has previous knowledge and 6(12%) were not.

**Section 2:** Analysis of all over pre-test and post-test score of knowledge regarding instructional aids in pre-test it was found that 28 (56%) had average knowledge 14 (28%) had poor knowledge and 8(16%) had good knowledge. In post-test 38(76%) had good knowledge 10(20%) had average knowledge and 02 (04%) had poor knowledge.

**Section 3:** Analysis of knowledge score regarding chart by using mean percentage, standard deviation in pre-test and post-test in group of 50 sample of B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year in pre-test mean score was 11.88, mean percentage was 45.692% and the standard deviation was 3.77 and in post-test mean score was 19.74, mean percentage was 75.923 and standard deviation was 3.60.

**Section 4:** Evaluation of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge in term of knowledge the mean post test score 19.74 was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score 11.88 mean difference was 8.24, than the calculated z value 10.63 is higher than the table value  $Z = 2.00$  hence the research hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> is accepted which indicate the planned teaching programme on instructional aids was significantly effective in increasing the knowledge of subject which indicate the there is increase in knowledge of subject.

**Section 5:** association with the pre- test knowledge score and selected demographic data there is significant association between the pre-test knowledge score with educational qualification. And there is no significant association of pre-test knowledge score with age, type of student and previous knowledge.

#### Conclusion

The knowledge score of student s increased in the post- test which indicates the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. The chi-square analysis shows the association between the pre-test knowledge score with educational qualification.

#### Limitation

- The study is limited to B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year studying in Govt. college of nursing, Bilaspur
- The study was confined to only fifty B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year student which limits the generalization of the findings.

#### Recommendations

- A similar study can be done on larger sample
- A similar study can done to find effectiveness of instructional aid in teaching learning activity.
- A similar study can be done as comparative study among two different types of instructional aids

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