

Learning Trends of Medical Students in a Private Sector University

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Identify various learning trends to collect data on computer use and its timing to analyze learning patterns in hostels and day scholars.

Study Design: Analytic study.

Place and Duration of Study: This study was conducted at the Department of Community Medicine, Isra University, Hyderabad from January to December 2017.

Materials and Methods: A questionnaire detailing on learning trends was distributed in 3rd year MBBS students.

Results: A total of 89 students participated in the study including male as 40.4% and females as 59.6%. Western books were liked by 7 (7.94%) students while 92.08 liked Pakistani and non-western books. And regarding their academic performance 38.20% scored high while 61.79% showed either medium or lower performance.

Conclusion: Our study concludes that students are a user of many learning resources like computer and internet, library text books, but it is not clear high use of computer internet will leads to high performance in final results of examination.

Key Words: Student, Trend, Learning, Isra, Performance, Isra, Examination

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INTRODUCTION

Learning is an evolving field using technology and information sources in academia and research organizations is part of routine activities these technologies and gadgets are accessible to students particularly in private sectors universities and degree awarding institutions recognized by Higher Education Commission HEC and Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PM&DC) usually private sector and the assessment system by world federation of Medical Education (W.F.M.E). Such findings were published from Mashhad Iran.^{1,2,3}

In a website Quora.com, private colleges have many deficiencies. of hospital wards, faculty, building are not proper. It also mentions that in private universities intelligent students are admitted and teaching facilities are of good standard.⁴

During last many decades' big growth of medical & dental colleges has been observed in Pakistan. Currently as per P.M.D.C record there are 156 medical

and dental colleges out of which 102 in private sector and there is blame that part time teaching is conducted.

In an article published in Pub Medit was mentioned that health care and higher education system in U.K has great economic and political challenge. Those involved in teaching medical students and doctors must be trained, devote full time and even given incentive, so that medical students are taught without compromising the educational competencies⁵

Nauman A. Jadoon in a study from Lahore on medical students 61% students reported that they use internet for their learning this trend was same between males and females. Technology assisted learning like Internet provides them instant connection to retrieve updated and fresh information which will ultimately help them to practice evidence based medicine.⁷

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A questionnaire on learning trends was distributed in 3rd year MBBS students of Isra University Halla Road Hyderabad Sindh. The study was conducted during academic year starting from January to December 2017. The place of the study was faculty of Medicine and allied Medical sciences ISRA University. a sample size was 150 students of both gender male and female data was analyzed on SPSS version 22. before distributing questionnaire informed consent was obtained and students were told the data will be used only for research purpose Those who were consented and filled questionnaire were included in study while those who did not consent were excluded out of 150 students 89 filled the questionnaires

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RESULTS

Table 1 is showing distribution of students accordingly to sex there 40.04% male students while 59.06% were female's students the more girl's students indicate more admissions secured by females as compared to males. Table 2 showed the trend of books liked and read by medical students according to table Western books were liked by 7 (7.94%) students while 92.08 liked and read Pakistani books or non-western books. i.e. published locally. Table 3 shows that library was used by 76(85.44) % of the students however library was not used by 13 (14.56%) of students.

Table 4 shows that 44.95 students opted living in hostels while 55.05% of the students were day scholars. Table 5 shows use of computer and internet by medical students according to table 73 (82.02%) students were user while 16 (17.98%) were non user.

Table 6 shows academic performance those majority was computer user but high academic performance in 34 (38.02%) students while 55(61.98%) showed medium or low performance which indicates computer and internet used is not associate high academic performance Table 7 shows self-study pattern among boys and girls 72 (80.90%) do self-study while 17 (19.10%) were not doing self-study.

Table No.1: Gender of students

Gender	No	%
Boys	36	40.04
Girls	53	59.06
Total	89	100

Table No.2: Books liked

Books	No	Percentage
Western	7	7.9
Non western	82	92.1
Total	89	100

Table No.3: Library use for study

Library	Number	Percentage
User	76	85.44
Not user	13	14.56
Total	89	100

Table No.4: Residence

Residence	Number	Percentage
Hosteller	40	44.94
Non hosteller	49	55.04
Total	89	100

Table No.5: Computer/ internet user

Computer/ internet	Number	Percentage
User	73	82.02
Non user	16	17.98
Total	89	100

Table No.6: Academic performance

Performance	Number	Percentage
High	34	38.02
Medium/ low	55	61.98
Total	89	100

Table No.7: Self-study

Self-study	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
Yes	31	41	72	80.90
No	05	12	17	19.10
Total	36	53	89	100

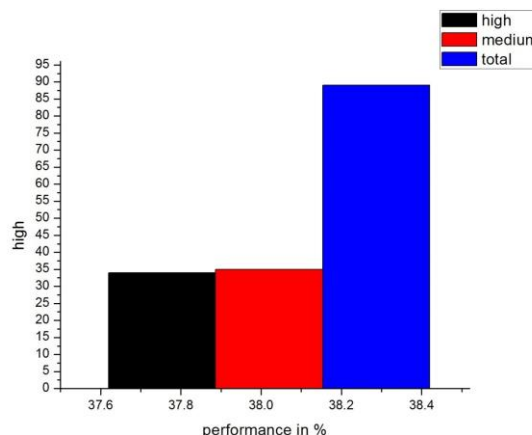


Figure No.1: Performance ratio

DISCUSSION

Our study shows that majority of students were female (59.6%) while 40.4% were males. This trend is observed in Pakistan, Indian and Iranian studies. The important learning resource is printed medical books, In the past it was a trend that western books were very attraction, high quality, but in our study trend to read locally published or non-western books where found and liked by 92.1% students perhaps good authors and printing technology has defeated the monopoly of western books. Library use was still in practice by student's trend showed that 85.44% students were going to library because both internet and shelf study books were available for student. The use of computer is observed by 82.02% students while non – users were 17.98%, this trend was similar in many published studies^{6,7}. The unusual finding in our study was high academic performance was secured by those who reported they were not using internet or web based information, another words high use of computer and internet is no associated with high academic performance This needs to be looked into carefully, why non-internet users are receiving high performance marks in examination. The old students of 60's and 80's are good doctors, surgeons without aid of computer and internet technology. Hence the myth that computer and internet results in high performance is not supported by

our study^{4,6,8} as per UNDP report 2018 published April 2018 mentioned that youth in Pakistan have 15% access to internet 85 % have no access to internet, while 52 % on mobile phone and 48% do not own mobile Phone⁹ in future more information assisted learning will be available but it is guaranty that good medical student and Doctors will be produced. Asia is providing 60% of global health care to the patient while it has 44% of medical schools and hospitals and their low density of physicians in the as compared to Europe. six top countries producing doctors are in Asia⁹

When students use E-learning resources it is basically technology such as WWW, internet and multimedia based computer applications The Kings college London has promoted the e learning successfully for medical students in many countries.¹⁰

CONCLUSION

Our study concludes that students are a user of many learning resources like computer and internet, library text books, but there is no association between high use of internet to high performance in final results of examination.

Author's Contribution:

Concept & Design of Study:	Hussain Bux Kolachi
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Revisiting Critically:	Hussain Bux Kolachi, Munir Ahmed Shaikh
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Conflict of Interest: The study has no conflict of interest to declare by any author.

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