

IJAPC

Volume 11 Issue 2, 2019

www.ijapc.com 2350-0204

GREENTREE GROUP PUBLISHERS



Int J Ayu Pharm Chem

REVIEW ARTICLE

www.ijapc.com

e-ISSN 2350-0204

Introduction of Video Film while Teaching *Kupipakwa Rasayan* as a Learning Tool

Arati P Dubewar¹, Dashetwar A R² and Ashwin Shete^{3*}

ABSTRACT

Ayurvedic students need to learn classical procedures. To elaborate those procedures in drug preparation, demonstration and practicals are needed. Whereas in theory lecture, if videos of these practicals used, it can be of great importance. *Kupipakwarasayana* is time consuming and costly practicals, and used in present era.

For this task, video film is used as learning tool to teach *Kupipakwa Rasayana* in *Rasashastra & BhaishjyaKalpana* to undergraduate Ayurvedic Students. Study between practical skill by current learning method and this video study method is discussed in this article. Two different groups of students are compared with these two learning tools. Appropriate statistical study and results discussed.

KEYWORDS

Video film, Rasashastra, Practical, Undergraduate, Kupipakwa Rasayan.



Received 18/06/19 Accepted 21/08/19 Published 10/09/19

¹⁻³Dept Of Rasashastra Evam B K, Dr D Y Patil College of Ayurved & R C ,Pimpri,Pune, India

²Dept of Medicinal Chemistry, R D College of Pharmacy, Bhor, India



INTRODUCTION

Study of Rasashastra by various methods plays an important part in the curriculum of 2nd year Ayurvedic course of BAMS. Rasashastra is studied by various methods like didactic lectures, practical's, visits of pharmacy and most importantly by drug in the preparation practical's Rasashastra. Drug preparation is practiced as a way to study Rasashastra since thousands of years. Drug Preparation gives a very good hands on exposure which definitely helps students understanding of the subject. But, now a days the course of 2ndB.A.M.S. is reduced to 1 year as it was one and half year previously. The academic year is reduced 6 practically by months. Completing the syllabus in this stipulated time is a very difficult task for 2ndB.A.M.S. students. Most of the times, one teacheskupipkwaRasayanin a didactic lecture due to lack of time.

Due to above mentioned reasons the video filmis getting popular as a learning tool in the teaching of Rasashastra. Rather than didactic lecture, introduction of video film is better tool to teachpreparation of drugi.e*Kupipakwarasayana*.

Need of the study

Due to insufficient time allotted in the curriculum, the various aspects of

Rasashastra like drug purification, bhasmikaran, drug preparation etc cannot be studied thoroughly. Use of Video film in the Lecture of Rasashastra, will save time which can be used for implementing various curriculum enrichment activities so as to incorporate various aspects of Rasashastra for better understanding of the subject.

AIM

To study efficacy ofvideo film than ordinary dictating lectureto understand *Rasashastrakupipakwarasayana* method in 2nd yearB.A.M.S. students.

Competency

2ndyear B.A.M.S. student should be able to appreciate knowledge and understanding of *kupipakwaRasayan* and improvement in practical skill.

Specific objectives:

Learners objectives:

At the end of the programme -

1. 2nd year B.A.M.S. students should be able to have better knowledge and understanding of

KupipakwaRasayantaughtby Video film.

2. 2ndyearB.A.M.S. students should be able to compare improvement in practical skill by current learning method and study method.

Process objectives:



Use of video film serve as an effective educational tool in conducting practical's of *Rasashastra*. It saves time as compared to present method of study.

Outcome objectives

Short term objective- B.A.M.S. student will get sufficient knowledge by audiovisual effect by video for study of *Rasashastra* and will be able to apply knowledge.

Intermediate objective – B.A.M.S. students will become more competent due to enriched knowledge of *Rasashastra* and training in its practical application.

Long termobjective : B.A.M.S. professionals will become more competent and confident.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Inclusion criteria

The students willing to participate in the project were included.

Informed consent was taken from2ndB.A.M.S. students for the participation in the project.

• 1st phase of study

- Total no. of students were divided in to 2 batches i.e. A& B
- a) 'A' batch was withcurrent learning method group.
- b) 'B' batch was regular study group.

c) Time consumed by students to study was noted.

• 2nd phase of study

After the completion of Learning,

- a) 'A 'batch which was prepared a kupipakwaRasayan(Rasasindur).
- b) 'B' batch which was prepared a kupipakwaRasayan(Rasasindur).

Evaluation:

- 1. Time consumed by students to study practical skill was noted.
- 2. Structured practical examination of both batches was conducted after completion of preparation of *Rasasindura*.
- 3. Feedback forms were taken from the students to know their perspective regarding the two different learning methods.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Time taken by students for study

It was noted that,

- I. Time taken by students in the batch of Video film was very less as compared to the time taken by students in the batch of current learning lecture group.
- II. Study group batch students got practical skill in depth.
- III. All the students from study group batch were able to prepare medicine in given time.
- IV. Current learning student group batch always took extra time as they were



supposed to understand by themselves to prepare a medicine.

V. All the students from current learning student group batch were not able to study the given medicine preparation in the allotted time.

2. The data is presented in tabulated form after assessing the performance of students in terms of marks.

Two groups are considered i.e. Current Learning method group and Study Group. H₀:Study group has no significant

performance as compared to Current Learning group.

i.e. H₀ (Null Hypothesis):

Marks obtained (Study Group) =
Marks obtained (Current Learning Group)

H₁:Study group has significant
performance as compared to Current
Learning group group.

i.e. H₁ (Alternative Hypothesis):

Marks obtained (Study Group) # Marks obtained (Current Learning Group)

The collected data is continuous, randomly selected and independent,

 Table 1 Current Teaching Method

Mean Score	Oral	Structural short ans	MCQ	OSPE	Total
Pre Test	3.8	04	4.2	2.4	14.4
Post Test	7.6	7	7	4	25.6

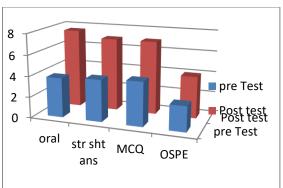


Figure 1 Bar diagram of Current Teaching Method

Table 2 Study Method

Mean Score	Ora 1	Structur al short	MC Q	OSP E	Tota 1
		ans			
Pre Test	3.8	04	4.2	2.4	14.4
Post Test	8.4	8.6	8.4	4.4	29.8

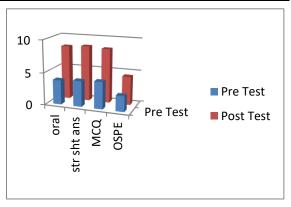


Figure 2 Study Method

The table 1 and 2 and Figure 1 and 2 shows the statistical analysis for two different ofunderstanding methods KupipakwaRasayan where pre test mean is less than 3.6, which means the difference, is not significant at the end of the study. In other words, it means that the two different methods of understanding KupipakwaRasayan equally are effective(Dia 1 &2). In this study it is observed study method observed more effective.



Analysis of feedback of students on two different learning methods

According to the feedbacks obtained from students about 70% students gave feedback in favour of 'Study Method 'and about 30% students gave feedback in favour of 'Current Teaching Method'.

Remarks in the feedbacks of students as

- 1. Study Method is more interesting but Current Teaching Method is equally effective
- 2. Study Method is more effective understanding subject.

DISCUSSION

- 1. The two different methods of understanding *KupipakwaRasayan* are equally effective.
- 2. In case of Medicine Preparation, it is observed that Study method was more effective.
- 3. Students from both the groups were able to identify the different KupipakwaRasayan; performed KajjaliPuran, YantraSthapan, Agni, Shalaka Sanchalan, Mudran & Chedan
- 4. Time taken by students in Study method was very less as compared to the time taken by students of Current Teaching Method.
- 5. Students are more satisfied after video film lecture.

So it is of utmost importance to train the students in the view of problem based learning and in practically oriented set up.

This can be achieved by adapting time saving learning methods which are equally effective.

CONCLUSION

- 1. Study Method is equally or more effective as compared to Current Teaching Method in practical of Rasashastra.
- 2. Students are more satisfied and confident about their knowledge after video film lecture.

This was a pilot project which needs further study on a large scale which will include a bigger sample and will cover study of all the regions of Rasashastra.



REFERENCES

- 1. Teachers use of multiplatform educational screen content: the case of australia'ssbs prudence emma miles b. A. Hum. (griffith) dip.ed. (griffith) m. Ed. Research (qut)
- 2. Early introduction of cost-effective elearning icts in schools by oyetadekayodeemmanuel (21347799)
- 3. Effectiveness of an educational video as an instrument to refresh and reinforce the learning of a nursing technique: a randomized controlled trial:lorissalina, carloruffinengo, lorenzaga rrino, patriziaassariello, lorenacharrier, bar baramartin,mariasantinafavale, and valerio dimonte
- 4. Brame, C.j. (2015) Effective educational videos, from http://cft.vanderbilt.edu/guilde s-sub-pages/effective-educational-videos/.
- 5. Using Media to Enhance Teaching and Learning, Profile Dirk Mateer, Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus, Profile Ray Purdom, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Profile Linda Ghent, Eastern Illinois University, Profile Tod Porter, Youngstown State University