



“A Experimental Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Bag Technique Among GNM 2nd Year Students In Selected Index Nursing College, Indore (M.P.)”

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ABSTRACT

- **Background:** The Community health nurse bag is crucial for transporting supplies during home, school, and industry visits, facilitating urine testing, medication administration, and eye irrigation. Constructed from materials like canvas or leather, it can be carried by shoulder or by hand. The bag is designed for comprehensive patient care and infection prevention, employing the "bag technique" to reduce cross-contamination and enhance cleanliness during visits.
- **Objective:** to assess the Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Bag technique among GNM 2nd year students.
- **Methodology:** A pre- experimental study one group pretest post test design was used. Pre and post-test data was collected The study identifies the independent variable as a structured teaching program aimed at enhancing knowledge regarding the bag technique among II year GNM nursing students. The dependent variable is the knowledge level concerning the bag technique. A non-probability purposive sampling technique was employed for sampling.
- **Results:** In a study involving 40 GNM II second-year nursing students, 55% were aged 19–20, 25% aged 18–19, and 20% aged 20+. The gender distribution showed 30% men and 70% women. Pre-test results indicated that 67.5% scored between 0 and 5 (Fair), while post-test results revealed that 75% scored between 11 and 15 (Good). The improvement in mean scores from 8.65 (pre-test) to 16.02 (post-test), along with significant statistical findings ($t_{39}=19.8$, $p\leq 0.05$), led to the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the research hypothesis, indicating the effectiveness of the Planned Teaching program in enhancing knowledge of the bag technique among GNM II nd year nursing students.
- **Conclusion:** The study concludes that PTP regarding Bag Technique was Effectiveness. very effective in improving the skills of nursing students regarding bag and mask ventilation in neonates.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Knowledge Bag technique ,Planned teaching programme GNM.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: The Community health nurse bag is designed to carry essential supplies and equipment for home, school, and industry visits, facilitating urine testing, medication administration, and eye irrigation. It should be made of materials like canvas, leather, light metal, or rexin, and can be carried over the shoulder or by hand. The bag's use exemplifies comprehensive care, focusing on patient needs while adhering to infection prevention principles. The "bag technique" emphasizes minimizing cross-contamination in healthcare settings, particularly in nursing, to enhance the effectiveness and cleanliness of home visit procedures.

2. NEEDED OF THE STUDY:

During home visits, which are the foundation of community health nursing, nurses use the standard community health nursing bag. The essential and disposable equipment that the community health nurse has to bring with them while making house calls is this. To provide individuals and families with comprehensive nursing care, nurses utilize the community health bag. Community health bags may be used to efficiently address family health requirements such as health evaluation, wound care, and nutrition demonstration.

Anil Ashok Shirsath et.al.(2022) Assessing nursing students' opinions about using community health nursing packs at a few chosen nursing schools in the Sangli, Miraj, and Kupwad corporate area was the goal of the study. 176 students made up the sample, which was selected using stratified random selection and a descriptive study approach. Findings indicated that 21.02% of respondents were men and 78.98% were women, with the majority of respondents (97.73%) being between the ages of 19 and 25. The distribution of students among the several nursing programs was equal. A substantial majority of P.B.B.Sc., G.N.M., and A.N.M. students (100%) had good opinions on the use of community health nursing bags, whereas 11.06% of Basic B.Sc. Nursing students had a negative opinion.

As a researcher I felt that community health nurses historically utilize medically clean supplies in community settings, transporting them in backpacks for instructional purposes. In countries like India, where healthcare facilities can be hard to access, community health packs offer a teaching nursing techniques. Planned teaching programme enhance the effectiveness of these training approaches for GNM 2nd year nursing students during providing care to individual family and community.

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT : A experimental study to assess the Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Bag technique among GNM 2nd year students in selected INDEX Nursing college Indore in the year

4. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1.To assess the mean pre-test knowledge score regarding Bag technique among GNM 2nd year Nursing students.

3.To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding Bag technique among GNM 2nd year Nursing students.

4.To find out association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables .

5. HYPOTHESIS :

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in knowledge score of GNM IInd year students regarding Bag technique group at 0.05 level of significance.

H₀₂ There is no significant difference in knowledge score of GNM II ND year students regarding Bag technique after Planned teaching programme at 0.05 level of significance.

H₀₃: There is no significant association between pre assessment knowledge and selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H₁: There is a significant difference in knowledge score of GNM II nd year students regarding Bag technique group at 0.05 level of significance.

H₂: The mean post knowledge score is significantly higher than mean pretest knowledge score regarding Bag technique among GNM IInd year students after Planned teaching programme at 0.05 level of significance.

H₃: There is significant association between pre test knowledge score and selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

6.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: Research Approach: Quantitative approach. Research Design: one group pretest post-test research design. Population: GNM II nd year Nursing students. Research Setting: Selected INDEX Nursing School. : **Independent Variable-** In this study **structured Teaching program on knowledge regarding bag technique** among GNM II nd year nursing students was the independent variables. **Dependent Variable:** In this study Knowledge regarding bag technique among GNM II nd year nursing students was the dependent variables. Sampling Technique: Non-probability purposive sampling technique. Sample Size: 40 Sampling Criteria: Inclusion Criteria: • who are all willingly to participate in this study. • who are available at the time of data collection. Tool for Data Collection: Part 1: Demographic data of GNM II nd year students. Part 2: Assessment of knowledge by structured knowledge questionnaire.

7.ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION : data are based on data collected through structured knowledge questionnaire Analysis and interpretation of data was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study and hypothesis to be tested.

Table1.Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to their socio-demographic variables. N=40

Socio-demographic variables.		Frequency	Percentage
Age	18-19 year	10	25%
	19-20 year	22	55%
	Above 20 year	08	20%
Gender	Female	28	70%
	Male	12	30%

Table 1: presents the frequency and percentage distribution of a sample of 40 individuals according to their socio-demographic variables. In terms of age 55% are in age group 19-20 years 25 % are in age group 18-19 year and 20 % are in age group above 20 years . Gender distribution shows 70% are female and 30% are male.

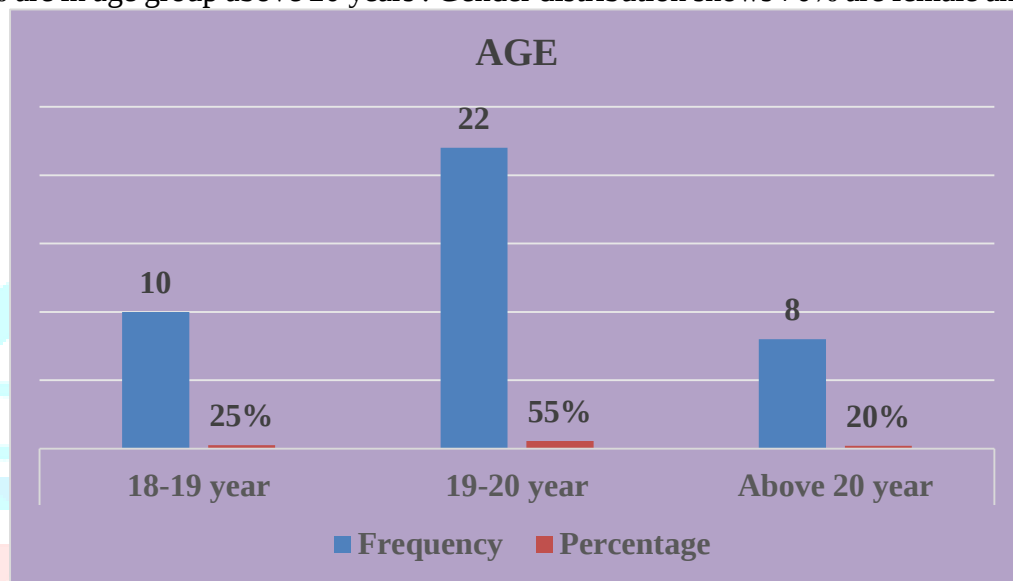


Fig .1: Bar-diagram representing age distribution of participants.

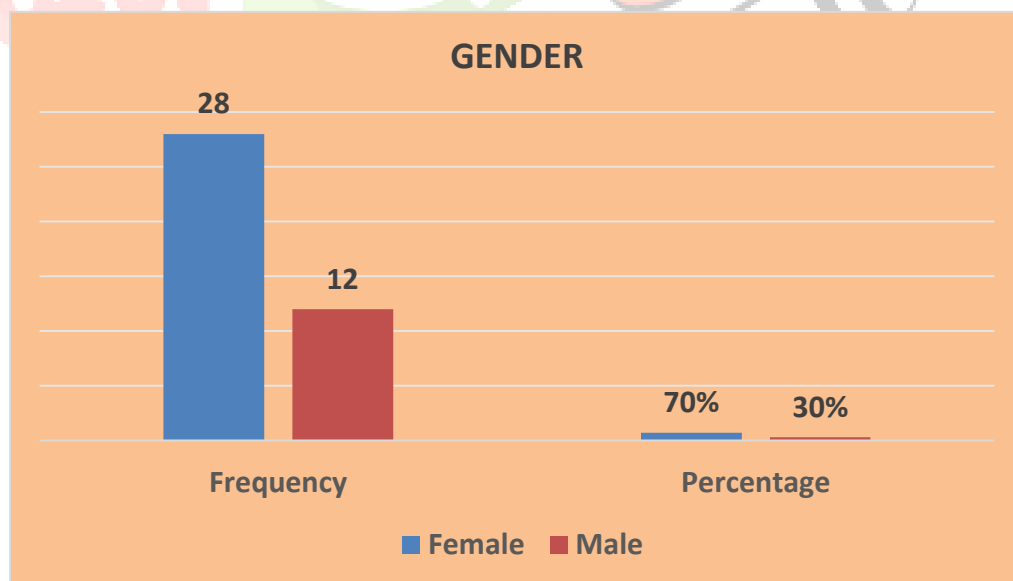


Fig .2: Bar-diagram representing gender distribution of participants.

Table No. 2 Grading of sample based on pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score

(N= 40)

.NO.	SCORE	GRADING	PRETEST SCORE		POST TEST SCORE	
			Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
1.	0-5	Fair	27	67.5%	0	0%
2.	6-10	Average	13	32.5%	0	0%
3.	11-15	Good	0	0%	30	75%
4.	16-20	Excellent	0	0%	10	25%
TOTAL			40	100%	40	100%

Table 2:Grading of a sample of 40 participants shows that in the pre-test, 67.5% scored between 0-5 (Fair) and 32.5% between 6-10 (Average), with no participants scoring above 10. In the post-test, 75% scored between 11-15 (Good) and 25% scored between 16-20 (Excellent), indicating significant improvement. Therefore, it can be concluded that most research participants have a high level of understanding about bag technique .This indicates that **Planned Teaching program** was effective in increasing knowledge score regarding bag technique among GNM II nd year nursing students .

Table: 3 comparison between Mean ,Standard deviation and ‘t’ value of pre-test and post-test Awareness score

(N= 40)

KNOWLEDGE SCORE	MEAN	SD	MEAN DIFFEREN CE	t – VALUE	Df	Result
PRETEST	8.65	2.42	7.37	19.8	39	S
POST TEST	16.02	1.91				

Paired t value 39=19.8 , $P \leq 0.05$

INTERPRETATION: The data presented in table no. 3 shows that the mean post test knowledge score 16.02 is apparently higher than the mean pre test knowledge score 8.65, the dispersion of post test score ($SD \pm 1.51$) is lesser than pre test score ($SD \pm 2.36$) and the paired t value ($t_{39} = 19.8$ $p \leq 0.05$) is greater than tabulated t value ($t_{39} = 1.68$ $p \leq 0.05$) shows there is significance difference between pre test and post test knowledge score ,thus null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. This indicates that **Planned Teaching program** was effective in increasing knowledge score regarding bag technique among GNM II nd year nursing students .

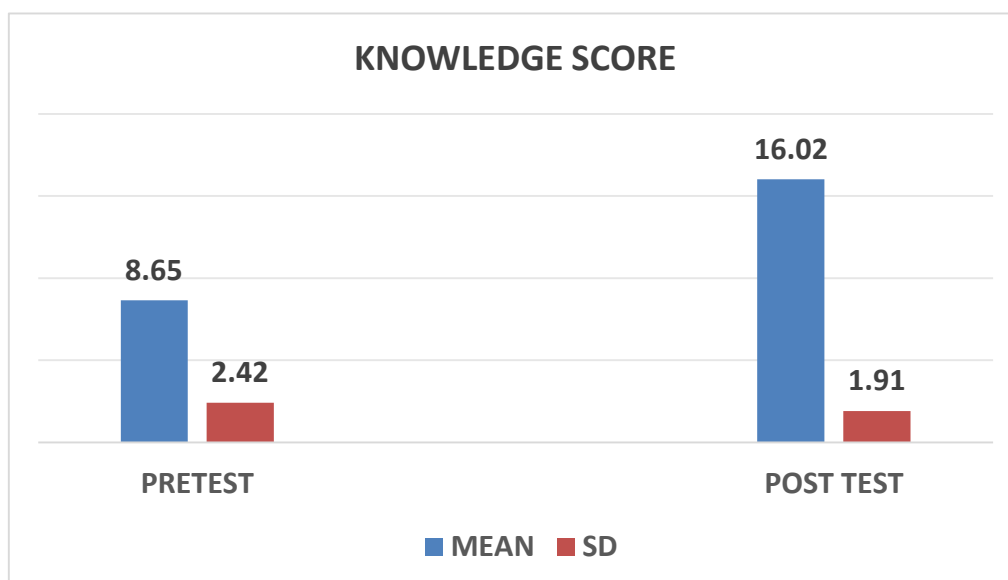


Figure.3: Bar diagram representing mean and standard deviation in pretest and post test knowledge score regarding bag technique among GNM 2nd year students.

8.DISCUSION & CONCLUSION:. In terms of age, 55% belong to the 19–20 age group, 25% to the 18–19 age group, and 20% to the 20+ age group. According to the gender breakdown, 30% of people are men and 70% are women. In the pre-test, 67.5% of the sample of 40 participants scored between 0 and 5 (Fair), and 32.5% scored between 6 and 10 (Average). No participant scored higher than 10. Significant progress was seen in the post-test, with 75% scoring between 11 and 15 (Good) and 25% scoring between 16 and 20 (Excellent). Thus, it can be said that the majority of research participants are very knowledgeable with bag method. This suggests that the Planned Teaching approach was successful in raising GNM II second-year nursing students' knowledge scores on bag method. demonstrates that the mean post-test knowledge score (16.02) appears to be higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (8.65), the post-test score's dispersion ($SD \pm 1.51$) is lower than the pre-test score ($SD \pm 2.36$), and the paired t value ($t_{39} = 19.8$ $p \leq 0.05$) is higher than the tabulated t value ($t_{39} = 1.68$ $p \leq 0.05$) indicates a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score. As a result, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted. This suggests that GNM II second-year nursing students' knowledge scores on bag method were raised by the Planned Teaching program.

9.NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

- Administrators should implement an in-service education program for nurses so that they may increase their expertise and apply it to patients.
- Institutes should conduct periodic inspections to ensure that students have proper knowledge of the bag technique.
- Administrative assistance should be provided for the production of such teaching materials, which are driven by bag technique , etc.

10.NURSING RESEARCH:

The findings of the study add to the corpus of knowledge in nursing. In the future, the investigators can utilize the findings and technique as reference materials. It identifies the areas that deserve more investigation. Other researchers undertaking more research in the same topic can use the ideas and recommendations. Further research may be undertaken on this area to have a more comprehensive understanding of low bag technique among GNM 2nd year nursing students.

11.RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of the study:

- A similar study can be undertaken on a large scale for making a more valid generalization.
- A comparative study can be arranged between knowledge and practice.

- A similar study can be arranged for b.sc nursing students working in specialist hospitals or multi specialist hospitals in different settings.
- An experimental study can be conducted to evaluate effectiveness of self-instructional module in terms of knowledge and attitude of nursing students.
- A similar study can be undertaken with a descriptive survey research design.

12. ACKNOWLEDGMENT : I am filled with humility and thankfulness to everyone who has assisted me in turning my ideas—which are far from straightforward—into something substantial. I am appreciative of my friends, family, and coworkers for helping me finish this assignment.

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