



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME (PTP) ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG NONPROFESSIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SELECTED AREAS IN JAIPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Blood is a vital and lifesaving fluid which can neither be manufactured in factories, nor substituted with blood of any other creature. At the same time, blood proves to be a good medium for the growth of any organism because of its nutrients and oxygen, thus gets easily infected. Blood is the part of life that is given to those who need it by those who have the resource to satisfy the need.

Material and Method: The sample for the present study is 60 Non Professional college Students Study in Gurukul Mahavidyalya, Jaipur. An evaluatory research approach was used. A pre-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test design was used.

Result: student in pre-test had a Average knowledge score (36-70%) and 8.33% of student had an Poor knowledge score (0-35%) and 00% having good knowledge score (70-100%) where as in post test the majority 98% student had an good knowledge score, 1.67% Average knowledge score and 00% had Poor knowledge score.

Conclusion- There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge of the student. After giving plan teaching programme the knowledge of the student is improved.

Keyword: Assess, Effectiveness, Planned Teaching Programme, Blood donation

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INTRODUCTION

The blood is needed every minute to replace blood loss because of accidents, to treat shock, for minor and major surgeries, for burn victims. Patient suffering from anemia, during childbirth for the mothers, for children suffering from ailments like thalassemia, hemophilia, leukemia & blood cancer. In India 60% of population are eligible to donate blood, yet less than 5% do. Unfortunately, 83% of global population living in developing countries have access to only 40% of blood supplied rather than voluntary non-remunerated low risk donors & this blood in 60% of cases is collected from paid & replace donors. A single donation from person can help one or more patients. This is possible because whole blood is made up of several useful components. These components perform special functions in your body and in the body of patients who receive blood. The various blood components are Red Blood Cells, White Blood Cells, Platelets, Plasma and selected Plasma Proteins. Each of these components can be separated from persons donated volume of blood and

transfused into a specific patient requiring that particular component.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

An evaluative research approach was adapted in order to assess the knowledge on blood donation among non professional college student in a selected area at Jaipur. A pre-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme for the present study. for present study 60 sample were taken from among non professional college Students.

The following sections were including developing the Planned Teaching Programme.

SECTION-I: It dealt with the analysis of the demographic data of the samples like age group, gender, area of living, religion, faculty, previous personal experience about blood donation, source of previous knowledge regarding blood donation etc.

SECTION-II: It dealt with the analysis of level of knowledge on blood donation among non profession collage students.

□ Aspect wise distribution of scores during the pre-test and post-test.



□ Association between pre-test and post-test scores.

SECTION-III: Association between the level of knowledge of student a selected demographic variable (age, gender, area of living, religion, faculty, personal experience about etc.).

RESULT: DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study show below in table.

- The pre-test knowledge scores among most of the Nonprofessional College Students were poor and average.
- The introduction of the Planned (PTP)Teaching Programme among Nonprofessional College Students helped them to learn more about the blood Donation, which was evident, in the post-test knowledge scores.
- The (PTP) proved its validity as one of the effective teaching method of information about blood Donation. It was well appreciated and accepted by the Nonprofessional College Students.

SECTION-I TABLE- 1

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

N=60

S.No	Demographic Variable	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age Group		
1.1	18-20years	42	70
1.2	20-23years	18	30
1.3	23-26years	00	00
1.4	26-28years	00	00
2.	Gender		
2.1	Male	60	100
2.3	Female	00	00
3	Area of living		
3.1	Urban	35	58.33
3.2	Rural	25	41.67
4.	Religion		
4.1	Hindu	46	76.67
4.2	Sikh	3	5
4.3	Muslim	7	11.66
4.4	Christian	4	6.67
5.	Faculty		
5.1	Arts	20	33.33
5.2	Science	20	33.33
5.3	Commerce	20	33.33
6.	Pervious personal experience about the blood donation		
6.1	Yes	5	8.33
6.2	No	55	91.67
7.	Source of pervious knowledge regarding blood donation		
7.1	TV	28	46.66
7.2	Radio	3	5
7.3	Newspaper	9	15
7.4	Camp	15	25
7.5	No Knowledge from any source	5	8.34



.N=60

Table-I showing respondents out of 60 samples according to age, sex, Religion, their Subject Interest, And their Knowledge On basis Source of previous knowledge regarding blood donation.

SECTION-II

TABLE-II DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS OVERALL PRE-TEST&POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES ON BLOOD DONATION AMONG NONPROFESSION COLEGE STUDENT.

.N=60

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor (0-35%)	5	8.33	0	0
Average (36-70%)	55	91.67	1	1.67
Good (70-100%)	0	0	59	98.33
Total	60	100.0	60	100.0

Table-II showing the results Knowledge of students on the basis of Pre test And Post.

SECTION-III

TABLE-III DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF PRE TEST & POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES

Aspect of knowledge	Pre-test			Post-test			Effectiveness (post-test&pre-test)		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean %	Mean	S.D.	Mean %	Mean	S.D.	Mean %
Introduction And definition of Blood Donations	2.16	1.14	43.03	4.65	0.47	93	2.49	0.53	49.97
Benefits and Criteria of Blood Donations	4.15	1.39	46.11	7.4	0.87	82.22	3.25	0.23	36.11
Procedure and Myths & Facts of Blood Donations	2.83	1.10	47.16	4.81	0.68	80.16	1.98	0.37	33
Total	9.14	3.63	45.7	16.86	2.02	84.3	7.72	1.6	38.6

Table no.-3-Pre test score was 9.14, Post test was 16.86. mean difference of pre-test and post-test were 7.72 and mean% difference are 38.63 and pre-test and post-test SD difference are 1.6 the t-test was statistically significant as the obtained value (3.753) is higher than the tabulated value (1.97) required for value to be significant at .05 level of significant.



DISCUSSION: The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Teaching Programme (PTP) On knowledge Regarding Blood Donation Among Nonprofessional College Students In Selected Areas In Jaipur City” An evaluative research approach was adapted in order to assess the knowledge among Nonprofessional College 60 participants.

CONCLUSION: The whole study was cost effective, simple and carried out in an acceptable way to assess the level of knowledge regarding blood donation in selected area Jaipur city. The result show that non profession students in adequate knowledge regarding of Age, Area of living, Religion, Faculty, Previous personal experience about blood donation.

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