

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Computer Assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Induction of Labour among RGNM Internship Students in Selected Nursing College

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1. Objectives of the Study

- 1) To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding induction of labour among RGNM internship students.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of computer assisted teaching by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding induction of labour among experimental and control group.
- 3) To assess the effectiveness of computer assisted teaching by comparing the post-test knowledge score regarding induction of labour among experimental and control group.
- 4) To determine the association of pre-test knowledge score regarding induction of labour with selected demographic variable.

2. Hypothesis of the Study

H1: There will be significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding induction of labour in experimental group.

H2: There will be significant difference between the post-test score of experimental group and control group.

H3: There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding induction of labour with their selected demographic variable.

3. Method

A quantitative research approach with True experimental Pretest Posttest control group research design to accomplish the objective of determining the effectiveness of computer assisted teaching regarding induction of labour among RGNM internship students at selected nursing college. The sample size was 60 RGNM internship students. Formal written permission from nursing college was obtained prior to data collection process. Data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

4. Results

The following are the major findings of the study:

1) Demographic description of subjects:

Majority of subjects found in age group between 22-23 year 27 (90%) in experimental group and 22 (73.33%) in control group. Majority of subject 29 (96.67%) female in experimental group and 28 (93.33%) female in control group. Majority of subjects 25 (83.33%) in experimental group and 22 (73.33%) in control group are from 12th Science. Majority of subjects 29 (96.67%) in experimental group and 26 (86.67%) in control group are unmarried. Majority of subject 22 (73.33%) in experimental group and 21 (70.00%) in control group are urban residence. Majority of subject 24 (80.00%) in experimental group and 24 (80.00%) in control group having previous knowledge. Majority of subjects 15 (62.50%) in experimental group and 17 (70.83%) got information from teachers or hospital staff.

2) Finding related to comparison of knowledge pretest and posttest knowledge of experimental group regarding induction of labour among RGNM internship students.

In experimental group posttest knowledge mean score is 22.16 (4.83) and pretest mean score is 10.9 (5.06). So, there is significant mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score in experimental group. Finding suggest that there is significant increased the knowledge in experimental group related to induction of labour among RGNM internship students after administration of computer assisted teaching. So, H1 hypothesis is accepted.

3) Finding related to comparison of posttest knowledge between experimental and control group regarding induction of labour among RGNM internship students.

Posttest mean score of experimental group is 22.17 (4.84) and mean score of control group is 10.97(4.77). Finding shows that there is significant difference in both the group of mean score. There is significant increased the knowledge in experimental group related to induction of labour among RGNM internship students after administration of computer assisted teaching. There is significant difference posttest knowledge of experimental and control group. So, H2 hypothesis is accepted.

4) Finding related to association of pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variable.

In table no. 4.1 shows that, there is significant association between pretest knowledge score of RGNM internship

students regarding induction of labour with their selected demographic variable such as educational status, previous knowledge and source of information. So, H3 research hypothesis is accepted.

5. Conclusion

This study conclude that there is significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score of experimental group, significant difference in posttest knowledge score of experimental and control group and showing association of pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variable such as educational status, previous knowledge and source of information. Finding shows that, the computer assisted teaching regarding induction of labour was effective and knowledge of student increased after administration of computer assisted teaching (CAT). All hypotheses are proved and accepted.

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