

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDY PALEM: NELLORE
NURSING RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
ON**

APPLICATIONS OF THEORIES AND TESTING THEORIES

DATE: 09/02/2019

Research department have conducted Continuing Nursing Education on Applications of Theories And Testing Theories on 09/02/2019 between 3-5 PM in seminar hall. The special invitees were Dr.Indira.S, Principal, Narayana college of nursing Mrs. Rajeshwari, Vice Principal & HOD department of mental health nursing, Narayana college of nursing, Mrs. B.Vanajakumari, HOD Of Community health nursing, Mrs. Latha, HOD, department of Medical & surgical nursing.

Pretest was conducted for 25 mints. The programme was started with prayer song and lamp lighting. Presentations started with Introduction by Prof. Dr. Indira, Principal, madam explained like Theory testing is primarily applied by the graduate student, as the name suggests, to test whether a certain theory of his choosing is a plausible explanation of a phenomenon he would like to investigate. A scientific **theory** is an explanation of an aspect of the natural world that can be repeatedly **tested** and verified in accordance with the scientific method, using accepted protocols of observation, measurement, and evaluation of results. Where possible, **theories are tested** under controlled conditions in an experiment.

Terminology was presented by Ms. B. Divya Vani, M.Sc(N), 1st year. **Theory:** It refers to an abstract generalization that explains how phenomena are interrelated . Eg: Henderson's theory, Nightingales theory. **Levels of theories:** Most commonly used in nursing for level or scope of theory are grand theory , middle-range theory, micro or practice theory. **Grand theory:** It describes and explains large segments of human experiences. In nursing there are several grand theories explanation of whole nursing and that address the nature, goals and mission of nursing practice as distinct from the discipline of medicine.

Theoretical framework VS conceptual framework was presented by Ms. M. Sowmya, 1st Year M.Sc(N). she explained like Theoretical frame work. A theoretical framework provides a broad explanation of relationships that exists between concepts. A theoretical framework based on one theory. And a Conceptual framework means it is not as well developed as is a theoretical framework.

Application of Maternal role attainment theory was presented by Prof. Mrs. Jayanthi. V, Principal, SNNC. Maternal Role Attainment was found by Mercer. This theory is also defined a process of binding in or being attached to the child and Maternal Role Identity or seeing oneself in the role and having a sense of comfort about it.

Application of Energy theory was presented by Prof. Mrs. H. Rajeswari, M.Sc(N). Madam had explained like Energy is neither created nor destroyed, only transformed. Human being is an energy state, & a psychophysiological organism who elaborates both hormonal and electrochemical impulses in a rhythmic, biofeedback manner (ornstein, 1976, p. 74). Application of Humanistic Nursing theory was presented by Prof. Mrs. S. Latha. M.Sc(N)

Application of Life perspective rhythm model was presented by Mrs. B. Jyothi. M.Sc(N) Madam had explained like a developmental model that proposes that the process of human development is characterized by rhythms. The person is treated as an open, holistic, rhythmic system that can be best described by temporal Pattern, motion Pattern, consciousness Pattern, and perceptual patterns.

Application of Self efficacy theory was presented by Asso. Prof. Mrs. B. Kalpana. M.Sc(N) Madam had explained like Self-efficacy is not self-image, self-worth, or any other similar construct. Self-efficacy is often assigned the same meaning as variables such as these, including confidence, self-esteem, or optimism; however, it has a slightly different definition than any of these related constructs.

Change theory application was presented by Ms. Aruna kumari. M.Sc(N) Madam had explained like Kurt Lewin born in 1890. Humanitarian, Social Scientist, Physicist . Theories formulated in 1940s and still in use today Areas of research – Field Theory, Group Dynamics and Action Research. Referred to as the Guru of Organizational Change theory. Application of Theory of comfort was presented by Prof. Mrs. B. Vanaja kumari. M.Sc(N) Madam had explained like Health Care Needs: identified by the patient/family in a particular practice setting. Comfort is the immediate experience of being strengthened by having needs for relief, ease, and transcendence met in four contexts (physical, psycho spiritual, social, and environmental).

Application of Transcultural Nursing theory was presented by Ms. K. Ramya. M.Sc(N) Madam had explained like Research focused on culture care as an interrelated phenomenon is crucial to help nurses discover and identify new ways to understand and advance nursing,

healing, and health care. Leininger holds that care needs to become meaningful, explicit, and beneficial

Testing theories was presented by Mrs. K. Kantha. M.Sc(N) Madam had explained like a good test theory should identify potential sources of definitional bias in the way that experiments are constructed. It should also be able to deal with a wide range of possible objections to experimental tests based upon it. Discovery that a test theory has serious omissions can undermine the validity of experimental work that is designed according to that theory.

At the end of presentations Prof. Dr. Indira. A, Principal, Narayana college of nursing, was awarded the certificates for the resources persons. Post test was conducted for 25 mints; the programme ended with vote of thanks and national anthem.

DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE

Table: 1 frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge in pretest

n=78

Sl. No	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	B	20	26
2.	B+	28	36.4
3.	C	15	19.5
4.	D	15	19.5
Total		78	100

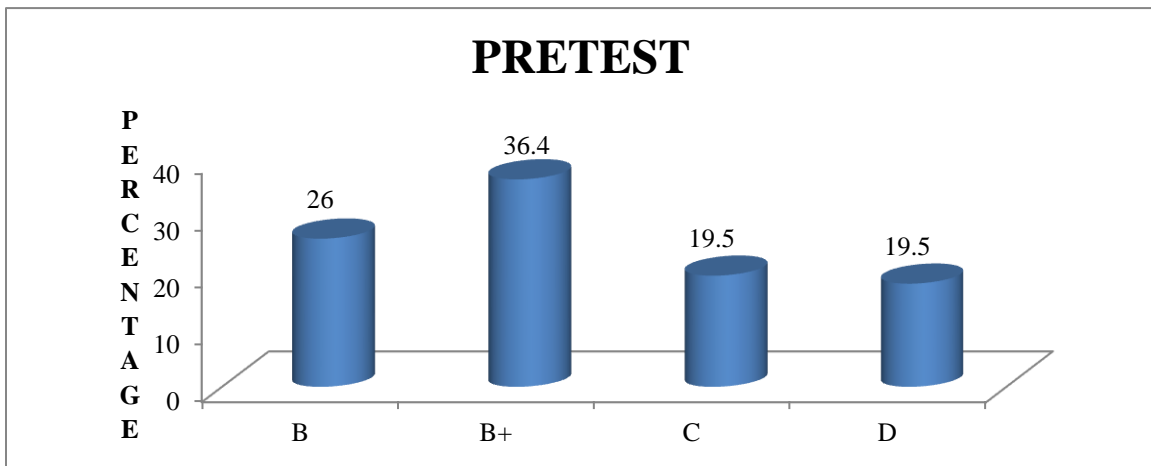


FIG: 1 Percentage distribution of knowledge in pretest

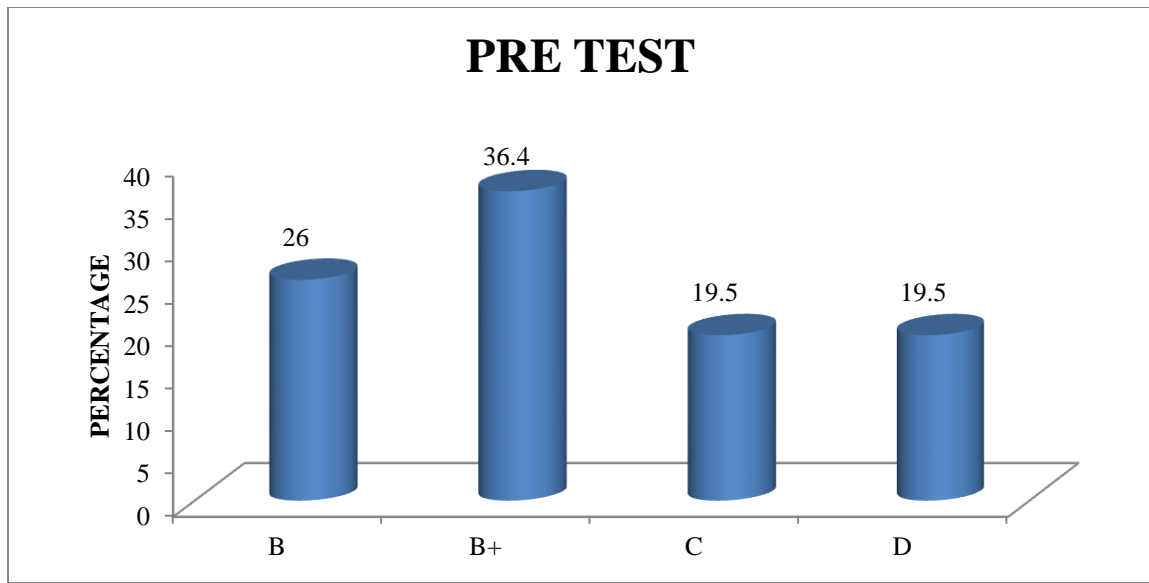


Table: 2 frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge in post test

n=27

Sl. No	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	A+	26	33.3
2.	A	24	31.2
3.	B	18	23.4
4.	B+	10	12.9
TOTAL		78	100

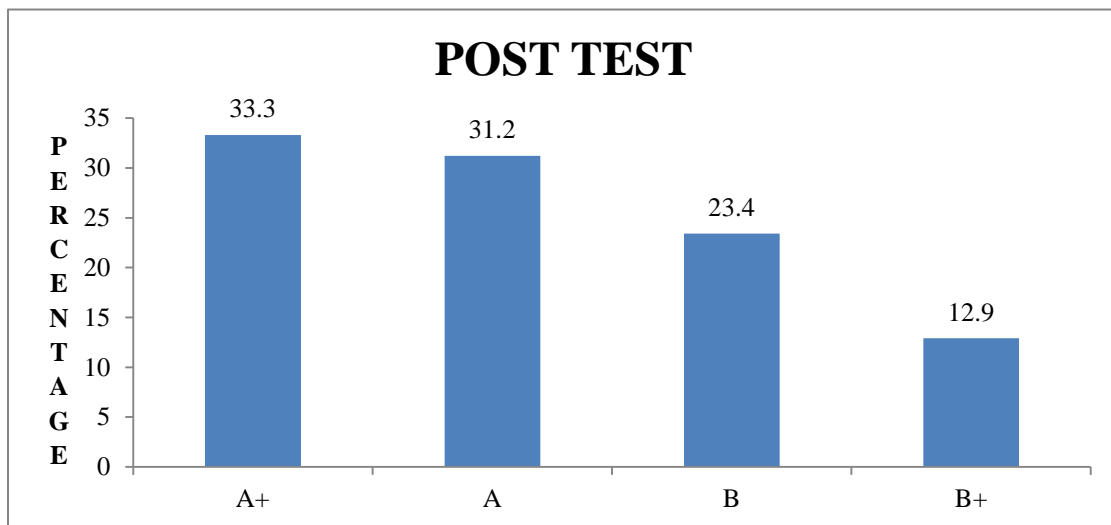


FIG: 2 Percentage distribution of knowledge in pretest





