

#### A SEMINAR ON "PLAGIARISM TOOL AND COPYRIGHT."

**Start:** 20-09-2017 **End:** 20- 09- 2017

Presented By: Mrs. Navrinder Kaur (MS.c Library Science), Librarian

Venue: Dhanwantri (Seminar Hall), Army College Of Nursing

A workshop on library DELNET developing library network was conducted on march 2017 in which new open source software & technologies were discussed which are very useful & helpful for library users & researchers. With those softwares we can upgrade our library.

Following softwares were introduced:

Drupal

Joomla

Dspace

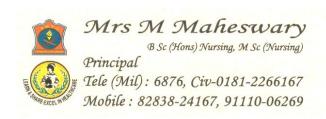
e- Prints

Greenstone

Kopa

Coral etc.

These are very helpful for users to collect, share all e- resources according to their needs. Users can store their articles, database, and lists. The main objective of DELNET are to promote resource sharing among the Member- libraries by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering networking



services to users; to undertake scientific research in the area of information science and technology, create new systems in the field, apply the results of research; offer technical guidance to member- libraries on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information; coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible; facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically etc.

# DELNET conducts research in the following areas:

- 1. Use of International standards: DELNET was the first to introduce in India the use of MARC 21 standards among the libraries. Special training programmes were organized from time to time in the use of MARC 21 standard.
- 2. Open Source Software: DELNET gives training in the use of Koha- an open source integrated Libraries. DELNET also offers consultancy to libraries in implementing these open source software.

(M Maheswary)

Army College of Nursing Jalandhar Cantt

(M Maheswary) Principal

Army College of Nursing Jalandhar Cantt



#### A SEMINAR ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: META ANALYSIS

**Start:** 20-04-2018 **End:** 20-04-2018

Conducted By: Maj. Gurpreet Singh(Doctor of Medicine in Community

Medicine)

Venue: Auditorium, MH, JRC

A seminar was conducted by Maj. Gurpreet Singh, Physician, and Doctor of Medicine in Community Medicine. He explained the purpose of the seminar is to introduce students to the most important conceptual approaches of research as well as to explore and formulate the theoretical framework for the analysis of the topic that is examined in the context of their undergraduate Dissertation.

He briefed about Research methods which are classified based on different criteria. They are a general category, nature of the study, the purpose of the study, and research design. Also, there are interviews and case studies based on research methodology. In some researches, more than two methods are combined while in some, very few methods are taken into account for the study.

#### **BASED ON GENERAL CATEGORY:**

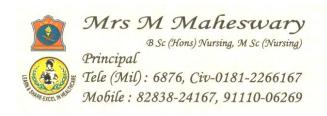
## 1. Quantitative Research

As the name suggests, quantitative refers to the numbers where data is collected based on numbers, and a summary is taken from these numbers. Graphs help to quantify the results in quantitative research.

# 2. Qualitative Research

Qualitative refers to the non- numerical elements in the research. When the information or data cannot be grasped in terms of numbers, qualitative research comes for the rescue. Though not reliable as much as quantitative, qualitative research helps to form a better summary in terms of theories in the data.

Based on the nature of the research.



## 3. Descriptive Research

Facts are considered in descriptive methods and surveys and case studies are done to clarify the facts. These help to determine and explain with examples, the facts, and they are not rejected. Many variables can be used in descriptive research to explain the facts.

## 4. Analytical Research

Analytical research uses the facts that have been confirmed already to form the basis for the research and critical evaluation of the material is carried out in this method. Analytical methods make use of quantitative methods as well.

#### **BASED ON THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:**

## 5. Applied Research

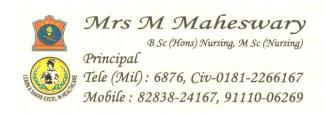
Applied research is action research where only one domain is considered and mostly the facts are generalized. Variables are considered constant and forecasting is done so that the methods can be found out easily in applied research. The technical language is used in the research and the summary is based on technical facts.

#### 6. Fundamental Research

Fundamental research is the basic or pure research done to find out an element or a theory that has never been in the world yet. Several domains are connected and the aim is to find out how traditional things can be changed or something new can be developed. The summary is purely in common language and logical findings are applied in the research.

(M Maheswary) Principal Army College of Nursing

Jalandhar Cantt



#### **BASED ON RESEARCH DESIGN:**

#### 7. Exploratory Research

Exploratory studies are based on the theories and their explanation and it does not provide any conclusion for the research topic. The structure is not proper and the methods offer a flexible and investigative approach for the study. The hypothesis is not tested and the result will not be of much help to the outside world. The findings will be topic related that helps in improving the research more.

#### 8. Conclusive Research

Conclusive Research aims at providing an answer to the research topic and has a proper design in the methodology. A well-designed structure helps in formulating and solving the hypotheses and give the results. The results will be generic and help the outside world. Researchers will have an inner pleasure to solve the problems and to help society in general.

## 9. Surveys

Not least considered, but Surveys play a main role in the research methodology. It helps to collect a vast amount of real-time data and helps in the research process. It is done at a low cost and can be done faster than any other method. Surveys can be done in both quantitative and qualitative methods. Always, quantitative surveys must be considered above qualitative surveys as they provide numerical outputs and the data is real. Surveys are mainly used in the business to know the demand for a product in the market and to forecast the production based on the results from the survey.

#### 10. Case Studies

Case studies are another method of research methodology where different cases are considered and the proper one for the research is selected. Case studies help to form an idea of the research and helps in the foundation of the research. Various facts and theories can be considered from the case studies that help to form proper reviews about the research topic. Researchers can either make the topic general or



specific according to the literature reviews from the studies. A proper understanding of the research can be made from the case study.

He explained the different benefits of Research methodology

# **Advantages of using different Research Methodology**

Below are the advantages mentioned:

- In a research, critical evaluation of the topic is important to analyze and verify the research. This helps the researcher to explore the research more
  - effectively. Various methods in the research helps to explore the research from different perspectives and to analyze in a fact-driven manner.
- Quantitative methods and surveys help to gain numerical outputs that help in all the research. Results can be formed easily without explaining much in the thesis with the help of numbers.
- Reliable researches are important to make use of them and the methods help to make it valid and useful to the topic and in a generalized manner. Several methods help researchers formulate the research area and to improve their knowledge.

#### **Conclusion**

He concludes the developments in all the fields are made by the researchers and their studies are helpful to society in general. An understanding of the research methods is important to verify and validate the research in different fields.

M Maheswary)

Principal

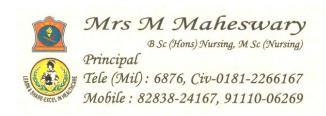
Army College of Nursing

Jalandhar Cantt

(M Maheswary)

Principal

Army College of Nursing Jalandhar Cantt



# 1<sup>ST</sup> NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "ETHICL ISSUES IN EVERYDAY NURSING"

**Start:** 02-06-2018 **End:** 02-06-2018

**Organized by:** Army College Of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt.

Venue: Ashoka Hall, ACN

The 1<sup>st</sup> National conference on "Ethical Issues In everyday Nursing" was organized in Army College Of Nursing on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2018. Total 175 delegates including Principals of Nursing Colleges & Schools have participated in the Conference.





The chief guest of the event was Dr. Deepak Bhatti, Dean (Colleges) BFUHS, Faridkot. The conference commenced with the arrival of chief guest at 9am. The inaugural ceremony started with bouquet presentation.



Brig. Ramesh Kaushik, Brig Med, HQ 11 Corps presented bouquet to the chief guest. The bouquets were also presented to Brig. Ramesh Kaushik, Brig Med, HQ 11 Corps, Maj Gen Harinder Singh (Ret) HOD preventive medicine PIMS Jalandhar, Brig Avinash Das, Commandant, MH, Jalandhar, Col PS Rema Devi, PM, MH Jalandhar Cantt. The chief guest and other diginitaries lit the lamp followed by invocation song by B.Sc Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students of ACN.



The formal welcome speech was given by Dr. (Mrs) Baljit Kaur, Principal, ACN. She opened the theme of the conference and explained the concept of ethics in Nursing Profession.



The scientific session started at 10.30am on the topic "Medico legal issues" by Col A Rudra, Col (Med), HQ 11 corps followed by "Nursing Ethics in Community setting.

The books play Vital Role in our life. The book release ceremony was conducted by Dr. (Mrs) Baljit Kaur, Principal, CAN, Col Daljit Kumar (Ret) Registrar ACN and Principals of reputed institutes released four books from different publishers namely Wolters Kluwer & JP Publishers.

The lunch was organized in Annapurna (hostel mess) for all the dignitaries, guests and staff.



The post lunch session started at 2pm with the topic "Ethics In Nursing Education" conducted by Dr. (Mrs) Chander Sarin, Principal, Rayat Bahra College of Nursing, Mohali. Dr. (Mrs) Shama Sharma, Principal, Shivalik Institute of Nursing, Shimla also taken lecture on the topic, "Ethical Issues in Nursing research".

During valedictory session, the prizes &certificates were distributed to the winners of poster making competition on the topic "Medico Legal Issues Pertaining to Documentation by Nurses".



The vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Shailza Sharma, Assistant Professor Army College Of Nursing.



# A SEMINAR ON "OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH AND ITS METHODOLOGY"

**Start:** 18-08-2018 **End:** 18-08-2018

Conducted By: Mrs. Varinder Pal Kaur, Asst. Prof.

Venue: Dhanwantri (Seminar Hall), ACN, JRC

A seminar was conducted by Mrs. Varinder Pal Kaur, Asst. Prof. on Methodology. It was attended by few Faculty members and B.Sc Nursing IV Year Students. Research methodology is defined as the systematic method to resolve a research problem through data gathering using various techniques, providing an interpretation of data gathered and drawing conclusions about the research data.

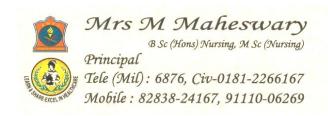
She put light on difference between Methods and Methodology in the context of research refer to two related but different things: method is the technique used in gathering evidence; methodology, on the other hand, "is the underlying theory and analysis of how a research does or should proceed" (Kirsch & Sullivan, 1992, p. 2). Similarly, Birks and Mills (2011, p. 4) define methodology as "a set of principles and ideas that inform the design of a research study." Meanwhile, methods are "practical procedures used to generate and analyze data (Birks and Mills, 2011, p. 4).

# **Methodological Approach or Methods Used in Research**

In research, there are two fundamental methods used for either approach—quantitative and qualitative research methods:

# QUALITATIVE:

This approach is often used by researchers who follow the scientific paradigm. This method seeks to quantify data and generalize results from a sample of a target



population. It follows a structured data collection process with data output in the form of numbers. Quantitative research also observes objective analysis using statistical means.

#### **QUANTITATIVE:**

Unlike the quantitative approach that aims to count things in order to explain what is observed, the qualitative research method is geared toward creating a complete and detailed description of your observation as a researcher. Rather than providing predictions and/or causal explanations, the qualitative method offers contextualization and interpretation of the data gathered. This research method is subjective and requires a smaller number of carefully chosen respondents.

#### Mixed methods

A contemporary method sprung from the combination of traditional quantitative and qualitative approaches. According to Brannen and Moss (2012), the existence of the mixed methods approach stemmed from its potential to help researchers view social relations and their intricacies clearer by fusing together the quantitative and qualitative methods of research while recognizing the limitations of both at the same time.

Mixed methods are also known for the concept of triangulation in social research. Triangulation provides researchers with the opportunity to present multiple findings about a single phenomenon by deploying various elements of quantitative and qualitative approaches in one research.

# How to write an effective methodology section?

o **Introduce your methods.** Introduce the methodological approach used in investigating your research problem. In one of the previous sections, your methodological approach can either be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods.



- Establish methodological connection. Explain the relevance of your methodological approach to the overall research design. Keep in mind that the connection between your methods and your research problem should be clear. This means that your methodology must be appropriate to achieve your research paper's objective—to address the research problem you presented.
- o **Introduce your instruments.** Indicate the instruments you are going to use in collecting your data and explain how you are going to use them. These tools and instruments can be your surveys, questionnaires for interviews, observation, etc. If your methods include archival research or analyzing existing data, provide background information for documents, including who the original researcher is, as well as how the data were originally created and gathered.
- Discuss your analysis. Explain how you are going to analyze the results of your data gathering process. Depending on the methods you use, you can use statistical analysis or explore theoretical perspectives to support your explanation of observed behaviors.
- Provide background information. When using methods that your readers may be unfamiliar with, make sure to provide background information about these methods.
- Discuss sampling process. Explain the reason behind your sampling procedure. For example, if you are using statistics in your research, indicate why you chose this method as well as your sampling procedure. If you are going to do interviews, describe how are you going to choose the participants and how the interviews will be conducted.
- Address research limitations. Make sure to address possible limitations you may encounter in your research, such as practical limitations that may affect your data gathering process. If there are potential issues you anticipate to encounter in the process, indicate your reason why you still decide to use the methodology despite the risk.

What to avoid in writing the methodology section of your research?

o Avoid including irrelevant details.

(M Maheswary) Principal Army College of Nursing

Jalandhar Cantt

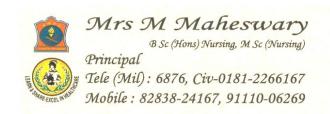


- Keep your methodology section straightforward and thorough. Details that do not contribute to the readers' understanding of your chosen methods should not be included in your methodology section.
- Irrelevant information includes unnecessary explanations of basic procedures.
   Basic procedures should only be explained if they are unconventional and unfamiliar to the readers.
- o Do not ignore the problems you might encounter during the data gathering process. Instead of turning a blind eye, describe how you handled them.

# Ethical Principles of Research Competence Justice Dignity Researchers Beneficence Participants Responsibility Honesty Autonomy Privacy Confidentiality

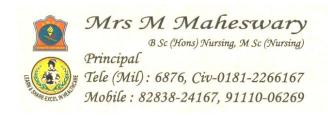
# **Ethical Considerations**

Researchers must adhere to ethical norms to ensure trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. There are some ethical considerations that researchers must



be mindful of, especially during the process of gathering and presenting research data:

- The rights to privacy of the individuals involved.
- The nature of participation in the research must be voluntary and the individuals involved must have the right to withdraw partially or completely from the process.
- All participants must provide their consent first.
- Maintenance of the confidentiality of data provided by individuals as well as identifiable participants' anonymity.
- o How participants react to the researchers' methods in seeking to collect data.
- How the participants will be affected by the way in which data is analyzed and reported.
- o The behavior and objectivity of the researcher.



# A WORKSHOP ON "CARDIAC CARE SKILLS"

**Start:** 26-03-2019 **End:** 26-03-2019

Conducted By: Army College of Nursing In Collaboration With Inscol Academy

Venue: Dhanwantri (Seminar Hall), ACN, JRC

This workshop was conducted by Ms. Kalpana Gambhir, Cardiology RN, Canada at Army College of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt. She explained in details about cardiology nursing, its scope and skills in cardiac care.

Cardiac Nursing is one of the specialties of nursing that work with patients who have suffered from various conditions of the cardiovascular system.

A Cardiac Nurse is a Registered nurse who specializes in treating and caring for patients with different types of heart diseases or conditions.

Skills to be acquired by a Cardiac Nurse

A cardiac nurse must have some basic skills to enable proper management of any client or patient with cardiac issues. These skills include:

- Basic life support
- Advance cardiac life support

Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) is the use of an instrument to record the impulses generated as electricity that travels to the heart muscles through the use of electrodes on the skin.

<u>Stress</u> test that is monitoring the patient during exercise through the use of treadmill or bicycle. Echo cardiograph is an ultrasound examination of the heart.

Cardiac nurses perform postoperative care on a surgical unit, stress test evaluations, cardiac monitoring, vascular monitoring, and health assessments. Cardiac nurses must have Basic Life Support and Advanced Cardiac Life Support certification. In addition, cardiac nurses must possess specialized skills including electrocardiogram monitoring, defibrillation,

(M Maheswary) Principal Army College of Nursing

Jalandhar Cantt



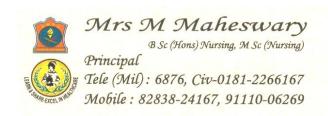
and medication administration by continuous intravenous drip. Cardiac nurses different work environments, including coronary in many care units (CCU), cardiac catheterization, intensive care units(ICU), operating theatres, rehabilitation centres, clinical cardiac research, cardiac surgery wards, cardiovascular intensive care units (CVICU), and cardiac medical wards.

#### Roles of Cardiac Nurse

The cardiac nurse plays diverse roles by educating patients in preventive methods and treat patients in clinical settings, keeping records of their medical histories as well as performing diagnosis on the patients.

They speak and educate the patients" families and helping them understand various types of heart conditions. Educate them on relevant health problems, procedures, planning and assisting them in follow up care.





Help patients recover at home through assessing and treating them.

- Monitoring the cardiac and vascular readings regularly or as prescribed by the Cardiologist:
- Monitoring stress test evaluation.
- Providing the necessary care especially in cases of postoperative care.
- Supporting patients changing life style gradually.

Generally, the roles of a cardiac nurse cannot be over emphasis and must also have the following:

- Customer service oriented.
- Critical thinking.
- Situational awareness.
- Good judgement decision making.
- Excellent communication.
- Time management.

#### Conclusion

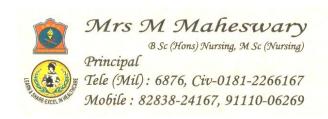
The heart is the engine room and major organ of the humans without which these beings cannot survive. The human heart is an organ that pumps and supplies blood round the body through the circulatory system by supplying oxygen and nutrients to tissues as well as removing carbon dioxide and other wastes. The heart with issues is taken care of medically by doctors, nurses and other medical practitioners. Cardiac Nursing is the specialty that deals and takes care of patients suffering from various conditions of the cardiovascular system. The cardiac nurse is a Registered nurse who specializes in treating and caring for patients with different types of heart diseases or conditions.

The roles and acquired skills of a cardiac nurse cannot be over emphasis. She plays diverse roles by educating patients in preventive methods and treat patients in clinical settings, keeping records of their medical histories as well as performing diagnosis on the patients. Educating the patients" families and helping them understand various types of heart conditions as well as assist them with follow up



care. The nurse should be able to work with any age group and monitor the cardiovascular readings regularly. The nurse must be customer service oriented, have excellent communications and must be able to take good judgement decision. Maintaining a healthy life style is maintaining a healthy heart.





(M Maheswary)

Jalandhar Cantt

Army College of Nursing

rincipal

# A SEMINAR ON "REVIEW OF LITERATURE: COMBINE VIEW AND SEARCH ENGINE"

**Start:** 10-09-2019 **End:** 10-09-2019

Conducted By: Mrs. Baljeet Kaur, Asst. Prof.

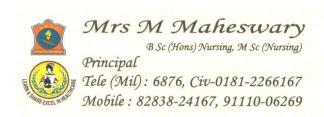
Venue: Dhanwantri (Seminar Hall), ACN, JRC

Review of Literature is one of the most important steps in research process. It is an account of what is already known about particular phenomenon. The main purpose is to convey to the readers about the work already done and knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research.

A literature review provides an overview of previous research on a topic that critically evaluates, classifies, and compares what has already been published on a particular topic. It allows the author to synthesize and place into context the research and scholarly literature relevant to the topic. It helps map the different approaches to a given question and reveals patterns. It forms the foundation for the author's subsequent research and justifies the significance of the new investigation.

A literature review can be a short introductory section of a research article or a report or policy paper that focuses on recent research. Or, in the case of dissertations, theses, and review articles, it can be an extensive review of all relevant research.

- The format is usually a bibliographic essay; sources are briefly cited within the body of the essay, with full bibliographic citations at the end.
- The introduction should define the topic and set the context for the literature review. It will include the author's perspective or point of view on the topic, how they have defined the scope of the topic (including what's not included), and how the review will be organized. It can point out overall trends, conflicts in methodology or conclusions, and gaps in the research.
- In the body of the review, the author should organize the research into major topics and subtopics. These groupings may be by subject, (e.g., globalization



of clothing manufacturing), type of research (e.g., case studies), methodology (e.g., qualitative), genre, chronology, or other common characteristics. Within these groups, the author can then discuss the merits of each article and analyze and compare the importance of each article to similar ones.

• The conclusion will summarize the main findings, make clear how this review of the literature supports (or not) the research to follow, and may point the direction for further research.

(M Maheswary) Principal

Army College of Nursing
Jalandhar Cantt

(M Maheswary) Principal

Army College of Nursing Jalandhar Cantt



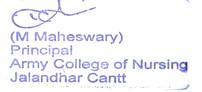
# NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "RECENT ADVANCEMENT IN INFECTION CONTROL AND VACCINE SAFETY"

**Start:** 22-10-2019 **End:** 22-10-2019

**Conducted By: Organized by:** Army College Of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt.

Venue: Ashoka Hall, CAN







- 1. <u>Gen.</u> Army College of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt is organising a National Conference on "Recent Advancements in Infection Control & Vaccine Safety" on the theme "Vaccination is Everybody's Business on 22 Oct 2019; Poster Presentation, free oral presentation and Exhibition stall will also be organised on this occasion.
- 2. **AIM:** aim of review the basic principle and practice of infection control and vaccination. In the conference, Poster Presentation and Exhibition will also be organised.
- 3. <u>Chief Guest.</u> Lt Gen Arvind Dutta, AVSM, VSM, General Officer Commanding, Vajra Corps has kindly consented to be the Chief Guest and Guest of Honour respectively.





- 4. <u>Guest of Honour.</u> Mrs Jacinta G, Senior Nursing Officer, Hospital Infection Control Nurse (HICN), AIIMS, New Delhi will grace the occasion as Guest of Honour.
- 5. **Objectives.** The objectives for the conference are : -
  - (a) To impart in-depth knowledge regarding strategies to fight against vaccination.
  - (b) To elaborate on the health services and policy for infection control and vaccination.
  - (c) To describe new trends and controversies in vaccination.
  - (d) To discuss effectiveness of vaccinations and patient safety.
    - (e) To raise awareness that Vaccines are everybody's Business. A vaccine presents an easy way to stay healthy and prevent infections from spreading.
- 6. <u>Delegates/Audience.</u> The college has extended invitation to college's faculty, Nursing Professionals, students (Under Graduates / Post Graduates) of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir, & Haryana to attend the conference. It is expected that approximately 100 delegates may participate. The remaining capacity of venue will be optimally utilised by own student and faculty.





7. **Resource Persons.**Eminent resource persons from UNICEF, AIIMS other Institutes and organisations will also grace the occasion. The details of resource persons and topics being covered by them are as under: -





Ser	Resource Persons	Topic		
No (a)	Mrs Jacinta G, AIIMS New Delhi	Key Note Address on Infection Prevention & Surveillance Activities		
(b)	Dr (Mrs) Reena J, Principal, College of Nursing, CMC Ludhiana	Vaccines Preventable Disease – A Review		
(c)	Prof (Mrs) M Maheswary Principal, ACN Jalandhar Cantt	Vaccine Research & Development		
(d)	Maj Gen Harinder Singh (Retd) PIIMS, Jalandhar	Health Services and Policy for Infection Control and Vaccination		
(e)	Lt Col Manish Kumar Military Hospital, Jalandhar Cantt	New Trends and Controversies in Vaccination		
(f)	Mrs Anuradha, UNICEF	Vaccines Safety and Efficacy		
(g)	Mrs Sangeetha Samuel, Deputy Nursing Superintendent CMC, Ludhiana	Critical Role Infection Control Plays in Improving Patient Safety		
(h)	Dr Monika Agarwal, Department of Microbiology Patel Hospital, Jalandhar Cantt	Infection Control & Contemporary Practices in Hospital		
(j)	Mrs Varinder Pal Kaur Assistant Professor ACN Jalandhar Cantt	Protocol in Community		
(k)	Mr Dennis Victor Infection Control Nurse AIIMS, New Delhi	Strategies to Fight Against Infection		



8. Conduct: The programme will be conducted as per the following six session

1. **Session I :** Overview of Infection Control and Prevention

2. **Session II**: Epidemiology

3. Session III: Vaccine and Patient Safety

4. Session IV: Vaccine and Infection Control

5. **Session V**: Poster Presentation (Oral)

6. **Session VI**: Poster Exhibition

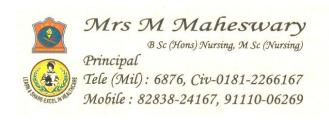
9. **Programme.** The detailed programme of the conference is as under: -

Ser No	Time	Event	Remarks		
(a)	0800h- 0900h	Registration of Delegates			
(b)	0900h	Arrival of Chief Guest	To be received by Director, ACN (Comdt, MH JRC), Principal ACN and Registrar, ACN		
Inaugural Session					
(b)	0905h- 0915h	Lamp Lighting Ceremony	Chief Guest		
(c)	0915h-	Welcome Address &			
	0925h	Unfolding of Theme	Vice Principal ACN Jalandhar Cantt		
(d)	0925h-	Key Note Address on			
( /	0950h	Infection Prevention &	•		

Ser No	Time	Event	Remarks		
		Surveillance Activities			
(e)	0950h-	Address	Chief Guest		
. ,	1000h				
(f)	1000h-	Felicitation Ceremony	Chief Guest		
	1010h	-			
(g)	1010h-	High Tea			
	1030h				
(h)	1030h	Departure of			
		Chief Guest			
Sess	<u>ion I : Overvi</u>	ew of Infection Control and	<b>Prevention</b>		
(j)	1030h-	Vaccines Preventable	Dr (Mrs) Reena J, Principal,		
	1055h	Disease –	College of Nursing,		
		A Review	CMC Ludhiana		
(k)	1055h-	Vaccine Research &	Prof (Mrs) M Maheswary		
	1120h	Development	Principal,		
			ACN Jalandhar Cantt		
Sess	<u>ion II : Epideı</u>	<u>niology</u>			
	<u> </u>				
(1)	1120h-	Health Services and	Maj Gen Harinder Singh		
	1145h	Policy for Infection	(Retd)		
		Control and Vaccination	PIIMS, Jalandhar		
(m)	1145h-	New Trends and	Lt Col Manish Kumar		
	1210h	Controversies in	Military Hospital, Jalandhar		
		Vaccination	Cantt		
Sess	<u>ion III : Vacci</u>	ne and Patient Safety			
(n)	1210h-	Vaccines Safety and	Mrs Anuradha,		
	1230h	Efficacy	UNICEF		
(o)	1230h-	Critical Role Infection	Mrs Sangeetha Samuel,		



Ser No	Time	Event	Remarks
	1300h	Control Plays in Improving Patient Safety	Deputy Nursing Superintendent CMC, Ludhiana
(p)	1300h- 1400h	Lunch	
Sess	ion IV : Vacci	ne and Infection Control	
(r)	1400h- 1425h	Infection Control & Contemporary Practices in Hospital	Dr Monika Agarwal, Department of Microbiology Patel Hospital, Jalandhar Cantt
(s)	1425h- 1450h	Protocol in Community	Mrs Varinder Pal Kaur Assistant Professor ACN Jalandhar Cantt
(t)	1450h- 1515h	Strategies to Fight Against Infection	Mr Dennis Victor Infection Control Nurse AIIMS, New Delhi
(u)	1515h- 1610h	Poster Presentation (Oral)	
(v)	1610h- 1635h	Poster Exhibition	
(w)	1635h- 1700h	Valedictory Session	
(v)	1700h- 1715h	Tea	
(w)	1715h	Dispersal	



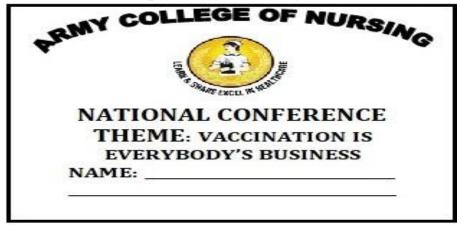
# **RECEPTION COMMITTEE:**

- ➤ Members of reception committee:-
- 1. Mrs. khushnasib
- 2. Miss. Rupinder kaur
- ➤ 4<sup>th</sup> year students in reception committee:-
- 1. Priya
- 2. Sapna
- 3. shikha
- 4. Namrata
  - > 3<sup>rd</sup> year students in reception committee:-
- 1. Sanam 4.lucky
- 2. Charu 5.Neha gupta
- 3. simran 6.shivangi
  - ➤ Details of budget:-

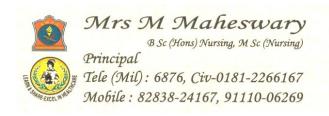
3	Items	Received	Utilized	balance	Price	of
		items	items		items	
1.	Ornamental plant	4 plants	2 plants	2 plants	1400	
		_		_		
2.	Blue slings	226	223	3		
3.	Green slings	40	38	2		
4.	Red slings	180	123	57		
5.	Id cards	396	309	87		



- 1. In welcome of guests, 2 teachers 10 students were in reception committee who escorted guest to auditorium.
- 2. Cards were provided to guests, faculty and students



- 3. Ornamental plants were presented to guests.
- 4. Welcome song (Sarswati Vandana) was presented by 5 students.
- 5. Lamp lightening ceremony was done by guest of honor and chief guest.
- 6. Flower shower on guests at the time of their arrival in auditorium.
- 7. Ribbon cutting was done by the main guest.



## ON OCTOBER 22<sup>ND</sup>, SCIENTIFIC SESSION:

START TIME: 1100Hrs

**Session-I- Overview of Infection Control and Prevention** 

Chairperson: Brig. SV Saraswati, HQ Western Command, Chandimandir

Resourse Person: 1) Dr. Reena Jairus, Principal, CON, CMC, Ludhiana

2) Prof. M.Maheshwary, Principal, Army College of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt

#### **Session-II- Epidemiology**

Chairperson: Prof. Parmila Visagan, Principal, LLRINE, Jalandhar

Resourse Person: 1) Maj. Gen. Harinder Singh (retd) PIMS, Jalandhar

2) Lt. Col. Puneet Bali, MH, Jalandhar Cantt.

#### **Session-III- Vaccine and Patient Safety**

Chairperson: Dr. Triza Jiwan, Principal, CON, DMC, Ludhiana

Resourse Person: 1) Dr. Rishi Sharma, Surveillance MO, WHO

2) Mrs. Sangeeta Samuel, DNS, CMC, Ludhiana

3) Lt. Col. Rajini. Mole, Nursing Officer, MHJRC

#### Session-IV- Vaccine and Infection Control: Health Care Setting

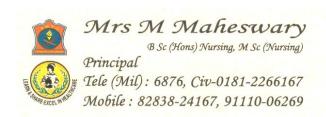
Chairperson: Mrs. Jacinta Gunjiyal, Senior Nursing Officer, AIIMS, New Delhi

Resourse Person: 1) Dr. Monika Agrawal, Microbiology Department, Patel Hospital, Jalandhar

2) Mrs. Varinder Pal Kaur, Asst. Prof, ACN JRC

3) Mr. Dennis Victor, Infection Control Nurse, AIIMS, New Delhi

The scientific session ended at 7pm.



# A SEMINAR ON "OSCE- OBSERVED STRUCTURED CLINICAL EVALUATION"

**Start:** 25-01-2020 **End:** 25-01-2020

Conducted By: Prof (Mrs) M Maheswary, Principal, Mrs. Harpreet Kaur, CI, Ms.

Rashmi, CI, Ms. Amanjeet Kaur, CI.

Venue: Dhanwantri (Seminar Hall), ACN, JRC

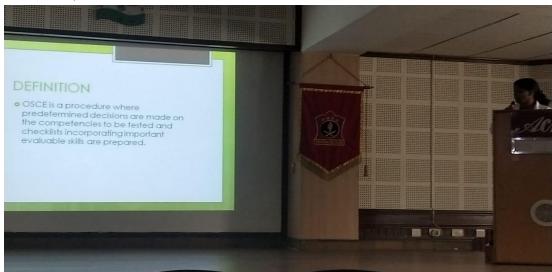
Session- I: Prof (Mrs) M Maheswary, Principal, ACN, JRC

Prof (Mrs) M Maheswary discussed the introduction about OSCE.

It was first reported from Dundee and Glasgow, Scotland (Harden and Gleeson, 1979).

It was firstly adopted in North America in a widespread manner. Then widely adopted in the UK in the 90s.

The principle method for clinical skills assessment in medical schools and licensure bodies across USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and other countries, is now the **OSCE**.





# Session- II: Mrs. Harpreet Kaur, CI, ACN, JRC

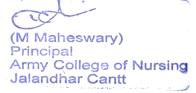
She explained how to prepare for OSCE under heading preparing for your osce: getting the most out of your learning. She detailed about pre- preparation of OSCE and explained about patient safety points while doing OSCE:

- ❖ Treat them with dignity and respect them as individuals'
- ❖ 'Ensure that their consent will be sought prior to care or treatment being given'
- \* 'Ensure that their rights will be respected'.

This section also discussed what is to be expected from the various types of OSCE and the differences between them.

- Observed OSCE
- Computer assisted OSCE
- Video recording
- ❖ Oral /Viva
- ❖ Multiple choice questions /short answers type questions







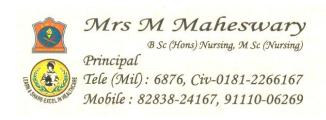
Session- III: Ms. Rashmi Sharma, CI, ACN, JRC

Preparing For Your OSCE: Before and On The Day Of OSCE. Ms. Rashmi explained about the stress level and how to combat that before starting of exam.

Session- IV: Ms. Amanjeet Kaur, CI, ACN, JRC

Ms.Amanjeet explained about the feedback after the completion of OSCE session. She explained about Feedback in brief as:

- ❖ Feedback is a two- way process where candidate is working in a partnership with his/her tutor.
- good performance is the key point of feedback.
- ❖ Feedback needs to be timely and occur soon after your OSCE to be finished.
- ❖ Ask for feedback regularly to improve your practice most effectively.
- ❖ Using peer assessment so that student are used to giving feedback to others and identifying how they may perform themselves.
- ❖ Giving students the opportunity to develop their own assessment criteria to experience the process of using marking tool.
- ❖ One of the aims of feedback is to prompt you to reflect on your performance following your OSCE.
- \* Reflection also takes courage to make it meaningful one should need to practice to critiquing and evaluating by yourself as well as by others.
- ❖ One should try to practice with peers to refine yourself and enhancing skills of peers also.
- ❖ In the final evaluation, your tutors need feedback on the OSCE process and your experience about it.
- ❖ Students can give feedback via online questionnaire or as a hard copy, as well as verbally.



# A VIRTUAL SEMINAR ON "BASIC CONCEPT OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS"

**Start:** 20-07-2020 **End:** 20-07-2020

Conducted By: Mr. PGN Swamy, Associate. Prof.

Venue: Dhanwantri (Seminar Hall), ACN, JRC

Mr. PGN Swamy conducted an online seminar on topic statistical analysis. Students of B.Sc Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year and few faculty members attended this seminar.

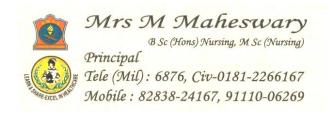
The word statistics and the process of statistical analysis induce anxiety and fear in many researchers especially the students. Difficult and different terminologies, complex calculations and expectations of choosing the right statistics are often daunting. However, it is well recognized that statistics play a key role in health and human related research. As it is not possible to study every human being, a representative group of the population is selected in research studies involving humans. Statistical analysis assists in arriving at right conclusions which then promotes generalization or application of findings to the whole population of interest in the study. This article attempts to articulate some basic steps and processes involved in statistical analysis.

Researchers attempt to answer specific questions on human behaviour and response by collecting pertinent data. In a quantitative research design the data are collected from a representative sample of the population and from the gathered data conclusions are drawn for the population. The group of individuals who represent the population and are studied is called 'sample' and the term 'statistic' is used to describe the characteristics of this group (Munro, 2005). An individual who is part of the sample in the study is called 'subject'. Researchers use various methods such as rating scales, observations and questionnaires to collect



information that are relevant to their question. The information thus collected is termed data. The decision about data collection methods should be based on the ethical guidelines, cost, time constraints, population appropriateness as well as availability of research assistants to collect data. When data collection is complete a large amount of data are available in many pieces and sections. Statistics involves extracting meaning from seemingly incomprehensible data. Statistics as a discipline is defined as "a method of collecting, organizing, analyzing and interpreting the numerical data". Large sets of data can be complex, and understanding what the data means requires advanced analytical tools. Statistics is a set of tools than can inform experts dealing with complex information.

Statistical analysis is a backbone of the research and unless the data is correctly entered and analyzed with appropriate statistics the true essence behind the research findings will go unnoticed. Every parametric analysis has an alternative non parametric analysis. It is essential to check for assumptions and use appropriate statistic and arrive at right conclusions to enhance generalization of results.



#### WEBINAR ON "CURRICULUM EVALUATION"

**Start:** 2-11-2020 **End:** 3-11-2020

Conducted By: Organized by: Army College Of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt.

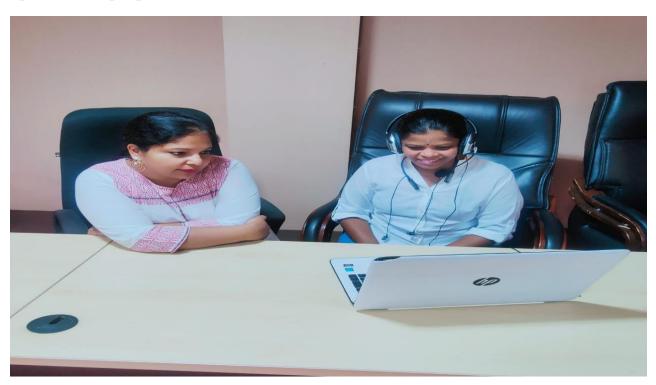
Venue: Patanjali, (Conference Room), ACN

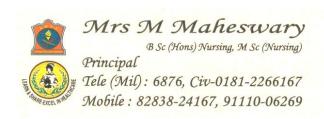
The Army College of Nursing, Jalandhar Cantt. Organised an international webinar on "CURRICULUM EVALUATION "ON THE 2ND & 3RD NOVEMBER 2020. The webinar was attended by 166 delegates around the world and was highly appreciated by the participants.





Ms.Gagan Sharma ,Organising committee welcomed all to the webinar and introduced Prof. (Mrs.) M. Maheswary, Principal, Army College of Nursing, JRC, who welcomed the resource persons and participants at national and international level. She also unfolding of Theme "CURRICULUM EVALUATION" for the webinar and emphasised the role of the nursing professionals in constantly improving the quality of nursing education. Under the present circumstances the learner can develop better skills, knowledge and attitudes through various means one of which is an online medium. This international webinar is a great opportunity for all the nursing fraternity to reunite once again to share knowledge, ideas, and updates with people around the world.





For greater effectiveness and enhancing the capabilities, education can contribute a lot for the advancement of nations throughout the world. Two questions arise: 'How can we measure the effectiveness and productivity of education?' and 'How can we improve the quality of educational services?'

To answer these questions we need to know more about curriculum evaluation in Education. Evaluation of both the processes and products of Nursing Education becomes imperative to know to what extent the goals of nursing education have been achieved. Flexibility has been enhanced by providing participants wider horizons and equips them with a broader spectrum of knowledge. Significant topics such as test construction, Evidence Based practice are highly relevant to all Nursing faculties. Nursing Students can also benefit from this webinar as it will help them to know more about the administrative aspects in curriculum evaluation, effective learning strategies on online platform and to prepare for exams cognitively and psychologically. These sessions will enhance their knowledge and help them learn effective means to deal with exams stress.

She also extended a hearty welcome to all the Resource Persons from India and abroad. She appreciated and acknowledged all of them for sharing their expertise in this field. She wished all a fruitful and successful learning.

Ms.Gagan Sharma, Assit.Professor, Organising committee welcomed and introduced the first resource person of the day Prof. (Mrs) Charlotte Ranadive, Vice Principal, Army College of Nursing, JRC who elaborated on the topic Concept Curriculum Evaluation. She expounded further on the Meaning and definition of Curriculum Evaluation, Need for Curriculum Evaluation, Purposes and functions of Curriculum Evaluation, Effectiveness of curriculum assessment. She concluded the session with words of gratitude to the participants and the organisers.

Ms.Jyotika, Clinical Instructor, Organising committee welcomed and introduced Dr. Hardeep Kaur, Prof & HOD CHN, UCON, Faridkot, who discussed on the topic



Strategies for Curriculum Evaluation. She deliberated on various methods of evaluating the curriculum and refining it for the benefit of the programme, faculty and students. She concluded the session with words of gratitude to the participants and appreciated the organisers for the efforts put to organize the webinar.





Ms.Gagan Sharma, Assit.Professor, Organising committee welcomed and introduced the last resource person for the day who was none other than Dr (Mrs) AV Raman, Professor Emeritus, Chennai. She drew attention on Test Construction which is one of the major aspects for the teaching and learning methodology. She emphasised the role of Nurse Educators and Faculties in Nursing in the construction of a good test and the importance of evaluation in the profession. She summarised the session with a feedback from participants and appreciation for the organizers for the successful winding up of the first day of webinar.

Ms.Jyotika, Clinical Instructor, Organising committee welcomed and introduced Mrs Soni Anil, Psychiatric Mental Health Practitioner (Wayne State University, MI), Mental Health Counsellor & Visiting Faculty KIMS. She delivered a talk on the topic Effective Learning Strategies on Online Platform and preparation for Exam: Cognitive and Psychological Aspect. She encouraged the students to learn the various methods of learning through online platform as well as focused on the management of stress during the preparation of exams. She resolved the session with answering the quarries and expressing thankfulness to the organisers.

Ms.Gagan Sharma, Assit.Professor, Organising committee welcomed and introduced Dr. Madhu Nath, Post-Doctoral Fellow: Kellogg Eye Centre, university of Michigan, USA

She highlighted on few very important Models of Curriculum Evaluation and explained them in a very interesting and effective manner to enhance the understanding and the process of implementation of the same which was appreciated by the participants.

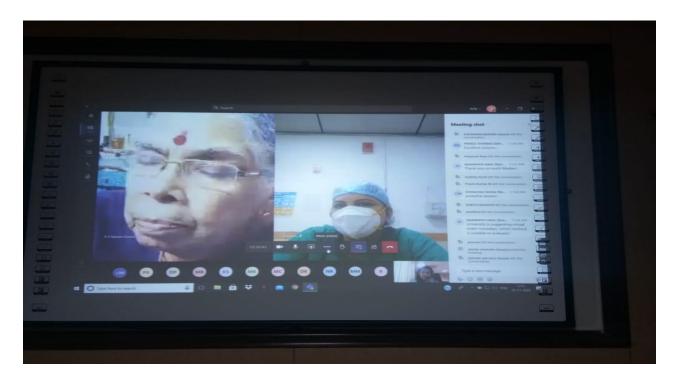
Ms.Jyotika, Clinical Instructor, Organising committee welcomed and introduced Dr Maria Baby, RN Clinical Nurse Specialist, New Zealand who deliberated on the topic Evidence Based Practice which was a relevant and worthwhile subject for all

(M Maheswary) Principal Army College of Nursing

Jalandhar Cantt



the participants. The session was very interesting and had valuable information for all who participated.



Ms. Varinderpal Kaur Assist. Professor proposed the vote of thanks by expressing gratitude to our Patron LT Gen Sanjeev Kumar Sharma, YSM, GOC, 11 Corps, for his continuous support and motivation for organising such professional activities for the benefit of all associated with the profession. She thanked our Officiating Chairperson, Brig K Biswas, Brig Administration; HQ 11 Corps for his encouragement in this event. She expressed her heartfelt gratefulness to our Director Brig Vembu Anand, Comdt MH JR for his continuous support and encouragement for this event.



She also extended a heartfelt thankfulness to all the Resource Persons from India and abroad for conducting valuable sessions and sharing their expertise in this field. She thanked (Mrs.) M. Maheswary, Principal, Army College of Nursing, JRC, the organising committee and all the supportive staff who worked tirelessly for organising this webinar which was a comprehensive pack of knowledge for all. At the end she appreciated the participants for their participation and the valuable question and answer session to clear their doubts.

Ms.Gagan Sharma, Assit.Professor, Organising committee, took the lead in thanking the participants and informed them about the feedback link and the online distribution of the certificates, with that the webinar achieved a successful culmination.

The feedback of the webinar was very good as the total candidates who filled the feedback forms were 161 and the mean score was 8.83. The outcome of webinar is very good with mean value 8.83 which means that many of candidates were effectively educated about curriculum evaluation.