

A Study to assess Attitude Towards Nursing Research among Nursing Students in Selected Colleges of Aurangabad city

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Abstract

Research comprises Creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, support theorems, or develop new theories. Do research. Feed your talent. Research not only wins the war on cliché, it's the key to victory over fear and its cousin, depression.

Objectives: To assess attitude towards nursing research among nursing students in selected colleges and to find out the association between the attitude towards nursing research among nursing students with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: A quantitative non experimental descriptive exploratory method was adopted for the present study. Study conducted on nursing students of College of nursing. The study samples are final year nursing students. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used. In this study attitude towards nursing research divided into 3 categories that is Positive attitude (28-40), Neutral attitude (14-27), Negative attitude (0-13) and findings shows that 73% students have positive attitude (28-40), 27% of students have neutral attitude (14-27) and 0% of students have negative attitude (0-13), towards nursing research.

Keywords: Attitude; Nursing research; Nursing Students.

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INTRODUCTION

Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life. Think of it, dream of it, and live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success.¹ *Swami Vivekananda*

Nursing research is the testing of knowledge that can be used to guide nursing practice.² It is concerned with examining questions and verifying

interventions based on human experiences. "I'm sure you are trying to convince yourself that nursing research is important (or you wouldn't be reading this textbook!).³ You may be trying to meet the educational requirements for a baccalaureate degree or, as a Registered Nurses, someone has convinced you that you need more knowledge about research. In the research classes that I teach, I try to do a hard sell on the first day of class. Sometimes the folded arms and facial expressions of students indicate that they are not convinced of the importance of learning about research. I try to help them understand that research knowledge will help them to be excellent nurses.⁴ They are challenged to question constantly every intervention they perform or see performed.

Questions to ask include these: Am I performing this intervention because someone told me to or maybe even because this is the intervention that has always been used? What evidence exists that this is the most effective intervention for the problem? If an intervention is not based on research evidence, there is no way to determine that this intervention is the optimum one. I hope that your instructor or your nurse friends will not have to do a hard sell to convince you that research is of utmost importance to the nursing profession. I promise you that your efforts to learn about nursing research will be rewarded in your nursing career in the future. It shall be the duty of the nurse to undertake nursing and health human resource development training and research which shall include, but not limited to the development of advance nursing practice.⁵

Nurses have relied on several sources of knowledge to guide nursing practice. A great storehouse of knowledge for nurses has been tradition. Tradition involves the handing down of knowledge from one generation to another and leads to actions that occur because "we've always done it that way." Another source of knowledge for nurses has been found in authority. Experts or authorities in a given field often provide knowledge for other people. In the past, nurses looked to physicians for a great deal of their practice knowledge. It has only been in recent years that nurses have begun to build a unique body of nursing knowledge. Nurses have also used trial and error as a means of discovering knowledge. If one approach did not work, another one was used.⁶ Finally, when a certain approach was found to be effective, the trial and error process ceased. Frequently, the reasons behind the failure or success of a certain method were not determined. The goal was "If it works, we'll use it." Nursing knowledge has been obtained from many sources, but the most objective and reliable

source of nursing knowledge is scientific research. Our other sources have not been the most reliable sources of nursing knowledge.⁷

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

An article on professional nurses' opinion on research and research utilization for promoting quality nursing care in selected teaching hospital in Nigeria, study investigated nurses' knowledge base for research conduct, attitudes towards research and perceived barriers to research utilization. Data for this descriptive survey were collected through a 41 item structured questionnaire. The sample consisted of 500 nurses purposively selected from three tertiary hospitals in the Southern part of Nigeria. Results show that 73.4% of the respondents received instruction on research methodology, 48.6% attended research workshop previously, 68.0% have conducted research, and 27.6% have collaborated with others. Educational level has a significant effect on knowledge base ($P < 0.05$). Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) was found between the hospitals with respect to conducting research and collaboration. Fifty per cent of the respondents held positive attitudes towards research conduct and utilization, and 40.8% reported utilizing findings frequently. Inability to understand research reports and statistics were identified as barriers. Nursing services managers and educators should promote better research education focusing on practitioners' knowledge/experience and attitudes towards research.⁸

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Nursing is considered one of the oldest arts, yet finds place among the youngest of profession. It is an evolving profession, which needs a continuously growing and expanding body of knowledge, which can be developed only through research.⁹ Research is one of the few ways by which knowledge can be generated, and a discipline can maintain its professional status and growth. Moreover, research provides a solid foundation on which nurses can develop and refine their professional knowledge and practice. Without new knowledge, nursing cannot improve techniques for newer and latest therapies such as infant care, pain management, grief counseling client education, or many more such interventions.¹⁰

Problem Statement

A Study to Assess Attitude towards Nursing Research among Nursing Students in Selected

Colleges of Aurangabad city.

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

- To assess attitude towards nursing research among nursing students in selected colleges.
- To find out the association between the attitudes towards nursing research among nursing students with selected demographic variables.

A quantitative non experimental descriptive exploratory method was adopted for the present study. Study was conducted on final year nursing students of selected nursing colleges. The study samples were nursing students selected nursing colleges. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used.

RESULT

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables among nursing students.

Sr. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	20 - 21years	36.66%
		21 - 23 years	40%
		23 & Above	23.33%
2.	Gender	Male	20%
		Female	80%
3.	Marital Status	Married	6.66%
		Unmarried	93.33%
4.	Course	RGNM	56.66%
		B.Sc. nursing	10%
		M.Sc. nursing	33.33%
5.	Occupation of Mother	House wife	90%
		Employed	6.66%
		Business	0%
		Any other specify	3.33%
6.	Occupation of Father	Unemployed	6.66%
		Employed	13.33%
		Business	6.66%
		Any other specify	56.66%
7.	Monthly Family Income	Less than 10,000/-	30%
		10,000/- to 20,000/-	13.33%
		20,00/- to 30,000/-	36.66%
		More than 30,00/-	20%

Section II: Frequency and percentage distribution of the attitude towards nursing research among student nurses.

Table 2: Attitude towards nursing research among student nurses

Attitude Towards Nursing Research	Frequency	%
Positive attitude (28-40)	22	73.33%
Neutral attitude (14-27)	8	26.66%
Negative attitude (0-13)	17	0%

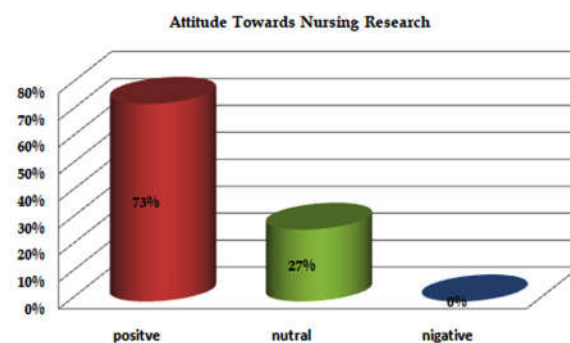


Fig. 1: Attitude towards nursing research among student nurses among nursing students

Table no 2 and figure 61 shows that 73% students have positive attitude (28-40), 27% of students have neutral attitude (14-27) and 0% of students have negative attitude (0-13), towards nursing research.

Section III:

Analysis of data related to association between study findings and selected demographic variables.

Table 3: Association of attitude towards nursing research among student nurses and selected demographic variables

(N = 30)

Demographic variable	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Chi square value	p-value	
Age	21 - 22 years	11	3	-	12.92	7.82
	23 - 24 years	9	1	-		
	25-26	4	1	-		
	26 and above	-	1	-		
Gender	Male	5	1	-	10.8	3.84
	Female	20	4	-		
Marital status	Married	1	1	-	22.52	3.84
	Unmarried	24	4	-		
Course	RGNM	14	3	-	9.8	5.99
	B.Sc. nursing	3	-	-		
	M.Sc. nursing	9	1	-		
Occupation of Mother	House wife	22	5	-	67.86	7.82
	Employed	2	-	-		
	Business	-	-	-		
	Any other	1	-	-		
Occupation of father	Unemployed	2	-	-	2.9	7.82
	Employed	4	-	-		
	Business	10	1	-		
	Any other	6	-	-		

Table No. 3 shows that there is significant association between attitude towards nursing research and age, gender, marital status, occupation of mother and the course of the student nurses at 5% level of significant.

DISCUSSION

To assess the knowledge of nursing students towards nursing profession, to assess the attitude of nursing students towards nursing profession, to find the association between the knowledge and the selected variables, to find the relationship between the knowledge and attitude on nursing profession.

Materials and Methods: A survey conducted among 183 nursing students of Manipal College of Medical Sciences (Nursing Programme), Pokhara, Kaski District, Nepal.

Results: Regarding knowledge about nursing profession, 91.8% of the nursing students had fair knowledge towards nursing profession. Regarding attitude towards nursing profession, out of 183 students, 98.4% of the student showed positive

attitude towards the statements on the scope of nursing is very broad and highly demanded, 81.4% on a nurse is a professional liaison between the physician and the patient, 77.6% on nurses work with high technology, 74.9% on nurses are capable of independent practice, 96.1% on the service given by nurses is as important as that given by physicians, 84.7% on nurses with advanced degrees make important contributions to patient care, 86.9% on nurses feel good about what they do, 98.36% on a healthy nurse will be able to organize her work properly and confidently, 99.4% on a nurse must have a friendly and helpful nature and behaviour towards patient, 99.4% on a nurse should be able to cope with any kind of difficult situation, 71% on there is no clear cut written policy for nursing profession in most of the nursing institutions and hospitals, 56.8% on media concealed the role of nurse to the public, 90.7% on the public does not know the different cadres of nurses with different qualifications, 66.1% on nurses have limited voices with administrators, and 57.3% on nurses receive little respect from other health care providers and society. Out of 183 students, 92.9% had negative

attitude towards the statements on anyone can be a nurse easily, 75.9% on nurses follow the physician's orders without any questions, 55.7% on nurses make decisions for themselves, 97.3% on nurses' work is just giving injection and care to patient, and 68.3% showed negative attitude on career ladder of nursing profession is limited. There was no significant association between the knowledge score and selected variables like age, educational qualification, professional qualification, and type of family, residence, occupation of father and occupation of mother. There was significant relationship between the knowledge and attitude ($p = 0.01$)

Conclusion: The study was conducted aiming to find out the levels of knowledge, and attitude of the nursing students towards nursing profession. The study findings revealed that majority 91.8% of the nursing students were having fair knowledge towards nursing profession while 2.2% of the students had poor knowledge. Majority 96.2% of the students had good attitude towards nursing profession and none of the students were with poor attitude. There was no significant association between the knowledge score and selected variables but there was significant relationship between the knowledge and attitude ($p=0.01$).¹¹

A study to assess attitude and perception towards nursing profession among male nursing students of selected nursing colleges in Navi Mumbai. To assess the attitude towards nursing profession among male nursing students, to assess the perception towards nursing profession among male nursing students, to find out significance association between the attitude and perception with selected demographic variables among male nursing students towards nursing profession. Exploratory survey design is used in this study.

Sample: In this study, samples are male nursing students of 1st year to 4th year B.Sc. Nursing of selected nursing colleges where sample size is 90 male nursing students. This study concludes that male nursing students have an average attitude and perception towards the nursing profession. This also concludes that there is significant association between some demographic variables with attitude and perception. Chi square statistics show association between age, religion, marital status and enrollment in nursing with the attitude of male nursing students. Where the statistical evidence from the study did not shown association between caste, education, locality and family income with attitude of male nursing students. Statistical data also showed association between marital status

and education with perception of male nursing students. Where the statistical evidence from the study did not showed association between age, caste, religion, locality, family income, enrollment in nursing with perception of male nursing students towards nursing profession.¹²

CONCLUSION

The data was collected from 30 samples. Both descriptive and inferential statistics The result of the study helped the investigator to assess attitude of student nurses towards nursing research of selected nursing colleges, and result shows that majority of the students has positive attitude towards nursing students. Positive attitude of nursing students towards nursing research optimistic for nursing research. It is important to foster positive attitude towards nursing research among nursing students who will assume the role of the registred nurses after graduation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations have been made for further study.

1. Research can be conducted to assess nursing students utilization of nursing research in nursing curricula.
2. Similar study can be conducted on large subject to generalize the result.
3. A study can be conducted to assess attitude and practice among student nurses in depth.
4. The same study can be conducted for a longer period to get more reliable result.
5. The qualitative study to assess attitude among student nurses towards nursing research in depth.
6. The study can be done in various settings eg. College, hospitals, Work places, community area etc.

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