



COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS HOME VISITING OF URBAN COMMUNITY, GHAMAPUR AND NURSING STUDENTS OF A SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE AT JABALPUR

Ms. Anubha M. Yoel

Lecturer, JIHS, Jabalpur, M.P

ABSTRACT

Providing health care to people has shifted from treatment centres such as hospitals to community centres. Therefore, the training procedures of the nursing students should be community-oriented. This would allow the system to educate skilled nurses who would be able to fulfil the requirements of the health system. The study was carried out to assess the attitude towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur and nursing students of a selected nursing college at Jabalpur. In view of the objectives of the present study quantitative, non-experimental comparative descriptive two group design is considered to be suitable for a comparative study to assess the attitude towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur and nursing students of a selected nursing college at Jabalpur. The study was conducted in the selected urban community, Ghamapur Jabalpur and selected nursing college of Jabalpur. The samples were taken from urban community, Ghamapur Jabalpur and the nursing students were taken from Amar Jyoti College Of Nursing Sciences And Research Jabalpur. In the present study the target population consists of urban community and nursing students. The sample size is 100. 50 samples of urban community and 50 samples of nursing students. The investigator adopted the non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected with the help of tools. Section A:- Socio demographic variables Section B:- 5 Point likert scale. Same tool will be applicable for both urban community and nursing students. The findings of the study reveals that in urban community majority 43(86%) have uncertain attitude, 7 (14%) have positive attitude and none have negative attitude towards home visiting whereas for nursing students majority 28(56%) have positive attitude, 22(44%) have uncertain attitude and none have negative attitude towards home visiting. the mean score for urban community is 96.1 and standard deviation is 13.87, whereas for nursing student the mean score value is 112.9 and standard deviation is 87.59, mean difference of attitude towards home visiting is 16.8, standard deviation of error is 2.20, t-value is 5.64 at df 98 which is higher than the tabulated 'P' value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Above finding concluded that that nursing students is having more positive attitude towards home visiting as compared to urban community. The study was carried out to assess the effectiveness of animation song in reducing the behavioural response of pain.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION:-

A nursing home visit is a family-nurse contact which allows the health worker to assess the home and family situations in order to provide the necessary nursing care and health related activities. In performing home visits, it is essential to prepare a plan of visit to meet the needs of the client and achieve the best results of desired outcomes. Home visit is a face to face contact made by the Public Health Nurse to the client to render care and services.

Home visits refer to meeting the health needs of the people at their door steps. The goals of these early home health care visits are to care for the sick, to teach the family how to care for the person, and above all to protect the public from the spread of disease. A nursing home visit is a family-nurse contact which allows the health worker to assess the home and family situations in order to provide the necessary nursing care and health related activities. In performing home visits, it is essential to prepare a plan of visit to meet the needs of the client and achieve the best results of desired outcomes. Home visit is a face to face contact made by the Public Health Nurse to the client to render care and services.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

1. Assess the attitude towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur.
2. Assess the attitude towards home visiting of nursing students of a selected nursing college at Jabalpur.
3. Compare the attitude towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur and nursing students of selected nursing college at Jabalpur.
4. Find association between attitudes towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur with their selected socio demographic variable.
5. Find association between attitude towards home visiting of nursing students and their selected socio demographic variable.

HYPOTHESES:-

1. H₁:- There will be a significant difference between attitude scores towards home visiting of urban community and nursing students.

2. H₂:- There will be a significant association between attitude scores towards home visiting of urban community and their selected socio demographic variables.

3. H₃:- There will be a significant association between attitude scores towards home visiting of nursing students and their selected socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:-

In this study quantitative, on-experimental comparative descriptive two group design is considered to be suitable for a comparative study to assess the attitude towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur and nursing students of a selected nursing college at Jabalpur. The study was conducted in the selected urban community, Ghamapur Jabalpur and selected nursing college of Jabalpur. The samples were taken from urban community, Ghamapur Jabalpur and the nursing students were taken from Amar Jyoti College of Nursing Sciences And Research Jabalpur. In the present study the target population consists of urban community and nursing students. The sample size is 100. 50 samples of urban community and 50 samples of nursing students. The investigator adopted the non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected with the help of Tool I:- 5 Point likert scale comprised of two sections,

Section A:- Socio demographic variables

Section B:- Attitude scale

Same tool will be applicable for both urban community and nursing students.

TOOL I:- 5 Point likert scale

The tools consist of 2 sections.

Section-A:- Socio demographic variables such as age, gender, qualification, family size, family income, religion.

Section-B:- Attitude scale, 5 Point likert scale which consist of Strongly Agree, Agree, Uncertain, Disagree, Strongly Disagree. The total score was of 150 marks. The score was based on the following categorization:

SCORE	RESPONSE
134-159	Strongly Agree
108-133	Agree
82-107	Uncertain
56-81	Disagree
30-55	Strongly Disagree

SCORING SYSTEM FOR ATTITUDE SCALE IS:-

- Maximum marks = 150
- Minimum marks = 30

SCORING:- The total score was of 150 marks. The score was based on the following categorization:

- Score 5 was given for strongly agree opinion.
- Score 4 was given for agree opinion.
- Score 3 was given for uncertain opinion.
- Score 2 was given for disagree opinion.
- Score 1 was given for strongly disagree opinion.

RESULT & DISCUSSION:-

Distribution of Subjects According to Socio Demographic Variables.

Distribution Of Subjects According To Socio Demographic Variables Of Urban Community.

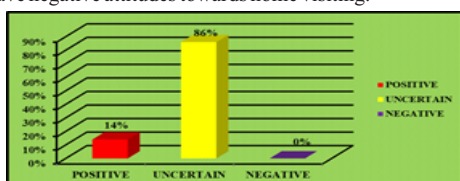
Demographic Variables Of Urban Community	f	%
Age		
• 18-25	16	32%
• 26-33	15	30%
• 34-41	17	34%
• 42 & above	2	4%
Gender		
• Female	34	68%
• Male	16	32%
Qualification		
• Primary	19	38%
• Middle	19	38%
• Higher secondary	9	18%
• Graduation & above	3	6%
Family Type		
• Nuclear	36	72%
• Joint	14	28%
Family Income		
• Rs 5000-6000	13	26%
• Rs 6001-7000	20	40%
• Rs7001-8000	13	26%
• Rs 8000 & Above	4	8%
Religion		
• Hindu	43	86%
• Muslim	4	8%
• Christian	3	6%
• Others	0	0%

Distribution Of Subjects According To Socio Demographic Variables Of Nursing Students.

Demographic Variables Of Nursing Students.	f	%
Age		
• 18-20Years	32	64%
• 21-23Years	12	24%
• 24-26Years	6	12%
• 27-29Years	0	0%
Gender		
• Female	46	92%
• Male	4	8%
Marital Status		
• Single	39	78%
• Married	11	22%
• Divorced	0	0%
• Widow	0	0%
Religion		
• Hindu	46	92%
• Muslim	2	4%
• Christian	2	4%
• Others	0	0%

Analysis Of Data Related To Attitude Score Towards Home Visiting Of Urban Community:-

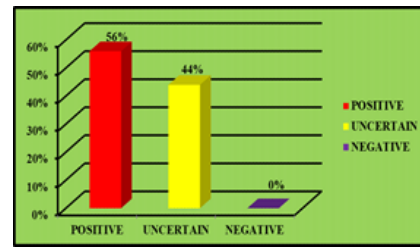
It shows the following findings: Majority 43(86%) peoples in urban community have uncertain attitude, 7(14%) have positive attitude and none have negative attitudes towards home visiting.



Bar Diagram Showing Attitude Towards Home Visiting By Urban Community.

Analysis Of Data Related To Attitude Score Towards Home Visiting Of Nursing Students:-

It shows the following findings: Majority 28(56%) of nursing students have positive attitude, 22 (44%) have uncertain attitude, and none have negative attitude towards home visiting.



Bar Diagram Showing Attitude Towards Home Visiting Of Nursing Students.

Comparison Of Attitude Towards Home Visiting Of Urban Community And Nursing Students:-

N=50 N=50

Group	Mean	Mean difference	SD	SED	t-Value	Significance
Urban community	96.1	16.8	13.87	2.20	5.64	't'=5.64 p<0.05 significant at 98df P value=1.9
Nursing Students	112.9		87.59			

The finding reveals that the mean score for urban community is 96.1 and standard deviation is 13.87, whereas for nursing student the mean score value is 112.9 and standard deviation is 87.59, mean difference is 16.8, standard deviation of error is 2.20, t-value is 5.64 at df 98 which is higher than the tabulated 'P' value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence research hypothesis H₁ "there is significant difference between attitude scores towards home visiting of nursing students and urban community" is accepted.

Association Between The Attitude Towards Home Visiting Of Urban Community And Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables:-

Finding show that there is non-significant association between attitude and age of urban community as the calculated chi-square value is 11.76 at degree of freedom 6 which is lower than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is significant association between attitude and gender of urban community as the calculated chi-square value is 5.2 at degree of freedom 2 which is equal to the tabulated value which is 5.99 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is significant association between attitude and qualification of respondent of urban community as the calculated chi-square value is 48.08 at degree of freedom 6 which is higher than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is significant association between attitude and family type of urban community as the calculated chi-square value is 9.68 at degree of freedom 2 is higher than the tabulated value which is 5.99 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is non-significant association between attitude and family monthly income of urban community as the calculated chi-square value is 10.48 at degree of freedom 6 is lower than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is most significant association between attitude and religion of urban community as the calculated chi-square value is 93.84 at degree of freedom 6 which is higher than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Hence the research hypothesis H₂ "there is significant association between attitude score towards home visiting of urban community and their selected socio demographic variable is accepted in gender, qualification of respondent, family size and religion.

Association Between The Attitude Towards Home Visiting Of Nursing Students And Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables.

Finding shows that there is most significant association between attitude and age of nursing students as the calculated chi-square value is 46.32 at degree of freedom 6 which is higher than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is most significant association between attitude and gender of nursing students as the calculated chi-square value is 35.28 at degree of freedom 2 which is higher than the tabulated value which is 5.99 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is most significant association between attitude and marital status of nursing students as the calculated chi-square value is 81.36 at degree of freedom 6 which is higher than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Finding show that there is most significant association between attitude and religion of nursing students as the calculated chi-square value is 119.92 at degree of freedom 6 which is higher than the tabulated value which is 12.59 at the level of p value <0.05.

Hence the research hypothesis H₁, "there is significant association between attitude score towards home visiting of nursing students and their selected socio demographic variables" is accepted.

CONCLUSION:-

The study is conducted with the objectives to compare the attitude towards home visiting of urban community, Ghamapur and nursing students of a selected nursing college at Jabalpur.

The findings of the study revealed that the mean attitude percentage score towards home visiting of nursing students was 56% showing positive attitude and for urban community 14% showing positive attitude towards home visiting.

Thus it is interpreted that nursing students is having more positive attitude towards home visiting as compared to urban community.