ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

COMPARE KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET AMONG THE USER AND NON USER 1ST YEAR NURSING STUDENTS.

KEY WORDS: Computer, education, internet, nursing students

Mrs. Deeplata Mendhe	Lecturer, Community Health Nursing,
Ms. Savita Pohekar	Lecturer, Medical Surgical Nursing

ABSTRACT

Background: Internet is a useful tool to update the knowledge. The aim of the present study was to assess the current level of knowledge on the computer and internet among the user and non user 1st year nursing students. The Internet has become an essential component of people's everyday life throughout the world.[1]

Objectives: 1. to see the extent of computer and internet addiction among the nursing students and its Relation with their Academic Achievements.2. To assess the Attitude of computer and internet addiction among the nursing students and its relation with their academic achievements 3.To compare the computer and internet addiction among the user and nonuser nursing students.4.To associate the findings with their demographic variables.

Method and material: - study habits inventory for college students (S.H.I.C.S.) and demographics questionnaire.

Major findings: - demographic characteristic reveals that 37% of them were 18 years of age, 26% and 69% were females. Only 36% of the parents had knowledge about computer usage. Duration of using internet shows that 83% of them were using computers less than 1 hour Mean knowledge score of the computer user was 3.75 ± 1.30 and that of internet user was 29.60±17.86. Mean attitude score of the computer user was 30.95 ±4.71and that of internet user was 30.67±4.99. Statistically significant difference was found in knowledge score among internet user and non user (t=2.52,p-value=0.017).hence it is interpreted that computer and internate user has more knowledge as compared to non users. Parent's knowledge about computer use of nursing students is statistically associated with their knowledge score.

Conclusion: From the study findings; it is concluded that78% of computer user and 80% of internet user had positive attitude score towards academic achievements. It is interpreted that computer and internate user has more knowledge as compared to non users. It is a general observation that the use of internet can lead to improve student's performance in thinking logically, formation of concepts, problem solving procedure and understanding relationships and advised that computer technology must be part of professional nursing practice.

Introduction:

World Internet Users and Population in 2011 stated that Internet is a useful tool to update the knowledge. The number of Internet users in the world has experienced a growth of 480.4% between 2000 and 2011 with the number of Internet users around the world estimated to be over 2 billion people within a world population of approximately 6,93 billion by March 31, 2011 With a growing demand for Internet access on campuses, universities have contributed to this growth as they perceive the Internet to be a valuable source of information for students and a tool to enhance their productivity .[2]

STATEMENT: Compare knowledge of computer and internet among the user and non user 1st year nursing students.

AIM: The study aims comparing the knowledge of computer and internet among the user and non user 1st year nursing students.

OBJECTIVES
1) To see the extent of computer and internet addiction among the nursing students and its Relation with their Academic Achievements.
2) To assess the Attitude of computer and internet addiction among the nursing students and its relation with their academic achievements
3) To compare the computer and internet addiction among the user and nonuser nursing students.
4) To associate the findings with their demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY
Research approach: quantitative approach
Research design: comparative study.
Population: first year nursing students
Sample: The Computer and Internet User and Non User 1st Year Nursing Students.
Sample Size:-100

Sampling Techniques: Quota Sample, Convenient Sampling Technique.

Methods of data collection: A convenient sample of 100 subjects was drawn from the study population, who were from nursing colleges. The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics including age, gender, location, parent's knowledge about computer, availability of personal computer at home, mode of using internet and duration of using internet per day respectively. Formal permission was sought from the concerned authority to conduct a final study at selected nursing schools in wardha district. Structured knowledge questionnaire were administered to the subjects to complete the tools. All the participants were gathered in a classroom of the selected school at scheduled time. The participants were explained about the study. An informed consent from each participant was taken.

Result: The demographic characteristic reveals that 37% of them were 18 years of age, 26% 19 years, and 69% were females. 64% of them were from urban area and 36% were from rural area. Only 36% of the parents had knowledge about computer usage according to availability of personal computer at home shows that 25% had computers available and 75% need not have any computers available at Student's home. 80% of the nursing students were using mobile and 20% were using laptops. Duration of using internet shows that 83% of them were using computers less than 1 hour.

Table 1: Extent of computer and internet addiction among the nursing students and its relation with their academic achievements

Level of knowledge score	Percentage score	Knowledge Score	
		Computer User	Internet User
Poor	0-20%	2	44
Average	21-40%	17	46
Good	41-60%	51	10
Very Good	61-80%	22	0
Excellent	81-100%	8	0

Mean±SD	3.75 ± 1.30	1.48±0.89
Mean %	53.57±18.65	29.60±17.86
Range	1 to 7	0 to 3

The above table no 1 shows that 2% of computer user and 44% of internet user had poor level of knowledge, 17% of computer user and 46% of internet user had average, 51% of computer user and 10% of internet user had good knowledge, 22% of computer user had very good and 8% of computer user had excellent level of knowledge score.

Table 2: Attitude of computer and internet addiction among the nursing students and its relation with their academic achievements

Level of attitude score	Score Range	Percentage range	Attitude Score	
			Computer User	Internet User
Strongly negative	20-40	1-25%	0	0
Negative	41-60	26-50%	17	15
Positive	61-80	51-75%	78	80
Strongly Positive	81-100	76-100%	5	5
Mean±SD			30.95±4.71	30.67±4.99
Mean %			61.18±9.43	61.34±9.99
Range			20 to 41	19 to 43

The above table no 2 shows that 17% of computer user and 15% of internet user had negative attitude, 78% of computer user and 80% of internet user had positive attitude and each 5% had strongly positive attitude towards academic achievements.

Table 3: Comparison of computer and internet addiction knowledge among the nursing students

Overall	User	Non User	t-value	p-value
Computer	3.86±1.29	3.68±1.31	0.63	0.52,NS
Internet	1.77±0.83	1.31±0.88	2.52	0.017,S

statistically significant difference was found in knowledge score among internet user and non user (t=2.52,p-value=0.017).hence it is interpreted that computer and internate user has more knowledge as compared to non users.

Table no-4 Association of knowledge score regarding computer and internet addiction in relation to parent's knowledge about computer use

Parent's Knowledge	No. of nursing students	Mean knowledge score	t-value	p-value
Yes	36	5.63 ±1.41	2.02	0.046 S,p<0.05
No	64	5±1.67		

The tabulated 't' values was 1.66(df=98) which is much less than the calculated 't' i.e. 2.02 at 5% level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.046 which was much less than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is interpreted that parent's knowledge about computer use of nursing students is statistically associated with their knowledge score.

Discussion: Temple and Gavillet, in 1990 stated that the use of internet among nursing students in India has led to a vast change in their life styles and study habits. It is a general observation that the use of internet can lead to improve student's performance in thinking logically, formation of concepts, problem solving procedure and understanding relationships. [3]

Saba (2001) stated that the importance of including information technology knowledge and skills (i.e., informatics) in nursing curricula is well supported in the nursing literature depicted the future of nursing in the 21st century and advised that computer technology must be part of professional nursing practice. [4]

Bakken (2001) stated that informatics competencies are an essential building block for evidence-based nursing practice. Many experts have documented the importance of preparing nurses for informatics. This study provides empirical evidence of the critical need to include information technology concepts, skills, and tools in nursing curricula across the United States. [5]

CONCLUSION: From the study findings; it is concluded that 78% of computer user and 80% of internet user had positive attitude score towards academic achievements. It is interpreted that computer and internate user has more knowledge as compared to non users. It is a general observation that the use of internet can lead to improve student's performance in thinking logically, formation of concepts, problem solving procedure and understanding relationships and advised that computer technology must be part of professional nursing practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS: In light of these findings, it is suggested that consideration should be given to the inclusion of more structured teaching module on comparing the knowledge of computer and internet among the user and non user 1st year nursing students.

References
1. American Academy of Nursing. (2002). American Academy of Nursing cites technology as one solution to looming nursing shortage. Retrieved August 23, 2002, from the American Nurses Association.
2. World Internet Users and Population in 2011 Essentials of baccalaureate education for professional nursing practice. Washington, DC: Author.
3. Temple and Gavillet, in 1990 recreating nursing practice for a new century: Recommendations and implications of the Pew Health Professions Commission's final report. Nursing and Health Care Perspectives, 21, 14-21.
4. Saba (2001). Scope and standards of nursing informatics practice. Washington, DC: American Nurses Publishing.
5. Bakken, S. (2001). An informatics infrastructure is essential for evidenced-based practice. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, 8, 199-201.