Perception of nursing professionals and level of satisfaction with choice of nursing as career among nursing students of U.P India

Abstract:

Introduction: Nursing profession plays a crucial role in health sector around the clock. Motivated nurses, hence, will contribute better nursing care.

Objectives: To assess the nursing students’ perception towards the nursing profession, the level of satisfaction with choice of nursing as career and correlation between level of satisfaction and perceived feelings.

Methodology: A non-experimental descriptive survey design was employed for this study. The population of this study included nursing students undergoing either B.Sc Nursing or GNM. Both first and second years were considered accessible subjects. Two hundred samples who met the inclusive and exclusion criteria were included in the study. Eligible subjects were selected by using non-randomized convenient sampling technique. Interview schedule and a structured Likert 5 point rating scale were used for collecting demographic data and the perception of nursing students’ towards the nursing profession as well as level of satisfaction with choice of nursing as career. A structured self-report questionnaire with closed-ended questions were used as tool to collect

Results: The study found out that students taking nursing career were generally satisfied with their career choice at the time of collecting data. 27.3% (55) were very satisfied 22.3% (45) were satisfied 23.3% (47) were less satisfied 20.5% (41) was satisfied while 6.6% (13) were not sure of their level of satisfaction.

Conclusion: The study revealed that majority of students learnt about nursing career mainly during their interaction with nurses and from their parents and relatives. This study also showed that role models play a major role in influencing the choice of a career among the youth.

Key Words: Perception, Attitude, Career, Nursing, level of satisfaction, Nursing students

Introduction

Nursing is a health care profession focused on the care of individuals, families, and communities to attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life. Nursing is defined as the protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities, prevention of illness and injury, alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response, and advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations (American Nurses Association, 2012).

An explorative study was conducted on student nurse perceptions on evidence-based practice and research at University of Greenwich, England and the Faculty of Health Care Jesenice, Slovenia. The results showed four emergent themes regarding students' perceptions of EBP and research were
provided confidence, knowledge and empowerment in clinical practice’, ‘vital for improvements in patient care and safety’, students’ ‘responsibility to develop nursing as a profession’ and ‘realities of research in clinical practice’. (Joanne Brooke, 2015).

As part of an on-going longitudinal study in Canada, the nursing attitude questionnaire and nursing orientation tool were used to explore the perceptions of nursing of 213 beginning and 150 graduating students in a Baccalaureate nursing program. Overall, both groups of students held a positive image of nursing. However, there were significant differences between the groups in their orientation to nursing as well as their views on nursing roles, education, political issues, and the value of nursing as a profession. Implications for recruitment of nursing students were presented. (Patricia Grainger, 2017)

A mixed method study was conducted among 319 nursing students from first to fourth-year to describe the attitudes and perceptions toward nursing profession among nursing students at Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy (Hue UMP). To collect quantitative data, attitudinal scale for Nursing Profession and participants’ subjective perception of Nursing Profession was used. The quantitative results showed that the mean score of nursing students’ attitudes was 148.76 (SD = ± 37.29) and the average score on satisfaction for nursing profession varied from 40 to 200. Two emergent themes evolved from qualitative findings were; a career that requires passion and professionalism plus high-pressure and a boring career. In conclusion, the study recommended for collaborative studies to assist in developing stimulus material and learning strategies that will enhance the value of the role of nurses in contemporary Vietnamese health care (Hai et al, 2018).

A cross sectional study was conducted to assess the attitudes and perceptions of nursing professionals and their desired future practices by using a modified version of beliefs, attitudes and perceived practice questionnaire among 129 students who were undergoing B. Sc programme. The study reported that 34.1% of the subjects agreed that they were enrolled of their own interest where as 33.3%of them reported that they enrolled with no interest but to improve their financial situations. Upon graduation, 53.5%of the samples preferred to pursue the nursing career, 27.9% in academics, and 9.30%desired to change the profession. Almost 48.8% of the subjects concurred that social prejudice has a great influence on students in choosing nursing profession as their career. The study recommended for counselling and introduction to nursing course which should be introduced by all the universities, to develop positive attitudes towards nursing profession. (Poreddi, Vijayalakshmi et al).

On the basis of the reviews the present study was conducted to determine the perception of nursing students towards the nursing profession, to determine the level of satisfaction with choice of nursing as career and to correlate relationship between level of satisfaction and perceived feelings.

**Methodology**

Non experimental descriptive survey design was employed in this study. The study was conducted in Vivekananda College of Nursing and Krishna School of Nursing, Lucknow district, UP. The population of this study included nursing students who were undergoing either B. Sc Nursing or GNM programme from respective colleges. Two hundred study participants who met the inclusive and exclusive criteria were enrolled for the study by adopting non randomized convenient sampling technique.

Ethical permission was obtained from the respective institute’s ethical committee to conduct the study. The procedure of the study was explained briefly to each participant at the very first meeting and informed and written consent was obtained from the same before the data collection. Subjects were encouraged for voluntary participation and informed that they can withdraw at anytime of the study in case of dislikes. Anonymity and confidentiality throughout the procedure was emphasized.

The tool was consist of 2 sections. Section I included socio
demographic and clinical data of the subjects and section II was consisted of set of questions to assess the nursing students’ perception towards the nursing profession. Section III composed of Likert scale to assess the level of satisfaction with choice of nursing as career and correlation between level of satisfaction and perceived feelings. The questionnaire was displayed in Likert scale, with 4 options for each question and the options were: always; most of the time; sometimes and never. The scoring options of each question were: 3 for always; 2 for most of the time; 1 for sometimes and zero for never. The maximum and minimum score for each question were 3 and 0 respectively. The resulting score was interpreted as: good (>75%); moderate (50-74%) and poor (<50%).

Descriptive statistics was performed to analyze demographic data and ANOVA was applied to find out the association between selected demographic variables and level of satisfaction. The collected data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.

Result

Result showed that majority of the sample were female (72.3%) while male students were only 27.7%. Most of the students (91.7%) were mainly in the ages of 20–24 years (73.7%) while 18.0% were 15–19 years. Students in older ages were more males than those in younger ages. Conversely, females were more among the younger ages than males. Majority of the students were Hindu (64.30%). However 31.3% (94) of the students were Panjabi and 1.0% (3) of them belonged to other denominations. It was found that mothers of 75% (150) of the students were housewife, 25% (50) were on salaried employee. Fathers of 28.3% (85) of the student were businessmen, and 71.7% (115) were employed workers.

Result also showed that 65.0% (130) of the students had applied once before they were considered for admission and 25% (70) had applied twice for admission.

The common sources of information for students to learn about nursing career were their parents and relatives (60%, 120), personal interaction with the friends media (radio, television and newspapers) and books (40%, 60).

Hundred percent of students were having senior secondary level of education and none of them having any previous professional educational qualification.

The students’ choice of nursing career was influenced mainly by Nurses as a role model 20% (40). Fifty five percent (110) were influenced by their own parents, 5.0% (10) were influenced by the relatives, 7% (14) were influenced by teachers and school counsellors, 10% (20) influenced by peers and friends while 3% (6) of the students were influenced by other unspecified things to choose nursing. However, the results showed that 46.3% (139) of the students were not influenced by anybody.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Satisfaction</th>
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<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Satisfied</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less satisfied</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 1 showed that students taking nursing career were generally satisfied with their career choice at the time of collecting data. Twenty seven point three percent (55) were very satisfied, 22.3% (45) were satisfied, 23.3% (47) were less satisfied and 20.5% (41) was satisfied while 6.6% (13) were not sure of their level of satisfaction.

Students’ perception on nursing career regarding tested aspects on helping society similarly varied significantly in their ages. Older students significantly agreed that nursing involves helping the society more than younger students \( (\chi^2=31.117, p=0.002) \).

Conversely the result showed that younger students agreed that nursing career gives them opportunity for interacting with the society than older students \( (\chi^2=21.902, p=0.039) \). Significantly
implies that to the younger students, interacting with the society does not imply that they help the society.

Prior to joining nursing career, 50% (100) of the respondents had never been involved in giving care to a sick person. A large number of respondents (40.7%, 81), were however found to have been involved in giving care to a sick person, 22% (8) of these people were given care from the comfort of their homes while other were at the hospital and 7.9% (19) were at a nursing home.

**Conclusion**

The study revealed that majority of students learnt about nursing career mainly during their interaction with nurses and from their parents and relatives. This study also showed that role models play a major role in influencing the choice of a career among the youth. It was found that having a personal experience in caring for a sick person contributed immensely to students’ decision to choose nursing career.

**References**