

# Assess the Attitude of the Women towards Home Visiting by Nursing Students in Selected Rural Community Area

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## 1. Introduction

Home visiting is the backbone of community services. Home visiting is a process of providing care to patients at their doorstep. It is essential to the community health services because majority of patients are found at home. Home visit gives a more accurate assessment of family structure and behaviour in natural environment. Home visiting has following objectives; to carry out simple nursing care at home & prevention from disease and promotion of health of members of family.

Through home visit, student nurse finds many problems related to family (Family environment habits, life style, hygiene etc) with the help of visiting. Home visit services are very beneficial for those individuals who are sick but unable to attend a treatment centre. It is important that a nurse gains the respect and trust of services used in their own honest endeavor to work in partnership with the patient, their main caregiver and other networks.

The aim of the re-usable learning objectives to introduce to the settings at home centered health care and some of the preliminary issues may be faced with and also to practically think about how to deal with personal characteristics, values and actions can influence the success of programme of care. The realistic exercise has been designed to raise awareness of situations linked to communications and interpersonal skills, accountability and safety.

Home visiting should be regular, flexible according to the need of the family. Mainly purpose of home visit should be clear for student nurse. It should include survey, MCH services, its not only based on services but also includes health teaching. It should be acceptable and educative for community. Nurse must be flexible and must respect the patient his right, accept or reject care and to participate in goal setting and goal achievement. During home visiting activity, there must be maintenance of IPR with family and with the help of trust / IPR, student nurse should assess the needs and provide services.

Community health nurse should follow certain basic principles; Home visiting should be planned with purpose and should be given according to the need of the patient. The purpose of home visiting should be cleared and must meet the needs of the patient. It should include survey, MCH services, home nursing care of illness including health teaching. Home visiting should be regular, convenient acceptable and educative, and flexible according to need of the patient and give opportunity for nurses to demonstrate hygienic principles.

Nurses should make an attempt to include each family while using nursing procedure. She must develop positive interpersonal relationship in their work to achieve the work and she must be flexible and respect the patient's right to accept or reject care and to participate in goal setting and goal achievement.

The frequency of home visits changes with the stages of pregnancy and as the child grows, and can be adapted to the mother's needs. The goal is to visit every week to two weeks, depending on the phase of the program. Detailed visit-by-visit program guidelines are organized around challenges which mothers and children typically encounter during pregnancy and infancy. Program topics focus on six areas : (1) personal health (2) environmental health; (3) life-course development; (4) maternal role; (5) family and friends (6) health and human services. Visitors assess maternal, child and family functioning. Depending on the results of the assessments and family specific needs and priorities, strength based interventions are used to assist mothers. Home visitors are relied upon to create relationships with families to communicate program messages. Educational requirements for home visitors vary from program to program and a variety of options exist on the type of educational qualifications required of program staff. Programmes face consistent staffing challenges, such as high staff turnover and burnout. Staff educational levels, burnout, and turnover can contribute to the success or failure of home visitation programmes.

## 2. Need of the Study

Home visiting is the most important aspect of community health nursing. It is a process of providing nursing care to patient at their doorstep. Home visitation programs can prepare children for school (Daro, 2006; Gomby, 2005; Geeraert, 2004, Karoly, 2005; Sweet and Appelbaum, 2004). It is difficult to change individuals' behaviors, particularly when problems like poverty are community wide. Therefore, it is important for programs to examine not only individual behavioral issues but broader policy solutions to address these issues.

The attitude of the community people towards home visiting by nursing students affects the nursing services. So there is need to find the reason for it so that health problems can be solved with the help of home visiting. So the investigator did a modest attempt to study the attitude of community people towards home visiting.

### 3. Statement of the Problem

A survey to assess the attitude of women towards home visiting by nursing students in selected rural community of Gajjukhera.

#### Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study to assess the attitude of women towards home visiting by nursing students in selected rural community of Gajjukhera.

#### Objectives

- 1) To assess the attitude of community women towards home visiting by nursing students.
- 2) To determine association of attitude of women towards home visiting by nursing students with demographic variables.

#### Assumption

Women age group 20 - 60 yrs.

#### Delimitation

The women who were in the age group of 20 - 60 yrs residing in the village Gajjukhera.

#### Operational Definition

**Home visiting:** It is the visit paid by the nursing students in Gajjukhera to provide health services at their doorstep.

**Attitude:** It is a view point of women towards home visiting done by the nursing students in Gajjukhera.

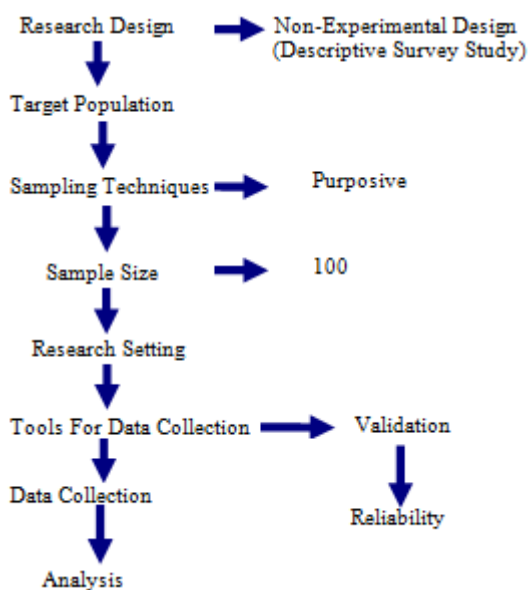
#### Inclusion Criteria

The women in the age group 20 - 60 yrs who were willing to participate in the study.

#### Exclusion Criteria

- 1) The women who are not willing to take part in research.
- 2) The women who are not available on the day of data collection.
- 3) Men not included in data collection.

### 4. Research Methodology



**Research Design and Approach-** A Non Experimental descriptive survey research approach was used.

**Research Setting** - The present study was conducted in village Gajjukhera, under tehsil Rajpura, district Patiala. Total population of village is approximately 7000. The village is approximately 14-15 kilometres away from Gian Sagar Medical college and hospital.

**Population-** The target population of the study was 100 women who were willing to participate between the age group of 20 - 60 yrs residing in Gajjukhera.

**Sample-** The sample population for the study was 100 women 20-60 yrs residing in Gajjukhera.

**Sampling Technique-** Purposive technique was used.

**Independent Variables** - Attitude of women.

**Dependent Variables** - Home visiting by nursing student.

#### Description of Tool

The tools consist of two section :

Part 1: Demographic Profile

Part 2: Checklist for assessing the attitude of women towards home visiting.

This tool consist of 28 items.

Sr. No.	Area	Questions
1.	Nursing services	1 - 9
2.	Duration of home visiting	10 -14
3.	Communication	15-24
4.	Interference	25-28

The checklist consists of yes or no, Yes contain 2 marks and No contain 1 marks.

#### Criteria Measures

Maximum score=56

Minimum score = 28

Sr. No.	Attitude	Score
1.	Positive Attitude	29-56
2.	Negative Attitude	1-28

#### Content Validity

The content validity of tool was determined by the expert's opinion. The tool was given to 12 experts of college of nursing.

**Pilot Study:** The pilot study was conducted on 10 women in (20-60yrs) in Gajjukhera.

**Reliability of tools:** Reliability refers to the degree of consistency with which an instrument measures the attributes it is designed to measure. It was calculated by using Karl Pearson' co-relation and Spearman Brown's prophecy formula. Reliability of the tool was found 0.007.

**Ethical Consideration:** The sarpanch of gajjukhera was contacted prior to conduct the research study and written permission was taken. Anonymity of subjects and confidentiality of information was maintained.

**Data collection procedure:-** The data collection procedure was carried out from 12 April to 29 April, 2013 prior to conduct study permission from sarpanch was taken.

**Plan of analysis:-** Analysis and interpretation of data was done on the basis of the objectives of the study. Data obtained had been analyzed in terms of descriptive statistics i.e means, medians and S., frequency and percentage. In inferential statistics chi-square was applied.

## 5. Data Analysis and Interpretations

Data analysis enables the researcher to reduce, summarize, organize, evaluate and communicate numerical information.

In descriptive statistics, frequency, percentage was used for analyzing the distribution of respondent according to their demographic characteristics.

In inferential statistics chi square was used.

Result of study was shown in the form of tables and figures. The level of significance selected for the study was  $P < 0.005$  level.

### Research Problem

A survey to assess the attitude of the women towards Home visiting by nursing students in selected rural community area, Distt. Patiala, Punjab.

### Purpose of Study

The purpose of study to assess the attitude of women towards Home visiting by nursing students in selected rural community area, Distt. Patiala, Punjab.

### Objectives

- To assess the attitude of community women towards the home visiting by nursing students.
- To determine association of attitude of women towards home visiting by nursing students with demographic variables.

**Independent Variables-** Attitude of women.

**Dependent Variables-** Home visiting

### Major Findings

- Women who had positive attitude were maximum (51%) in the group 33-45 years and minimum (21%) in the age group 46-60 years.
- Maximum number of the women who had positive attitude were literate (66%) where as only 34% were illiterate.
- The women who had positive attitude were maximum (74%) who belonged to middle class family while only 10% of the women had high class family.
- Maximum number of the women with positive attitude were house wives (57%) while remaining involved in other occupations.

This chapter gives a brief account of the study undertaken including conclusion drawn from finding, limitations,

implications of study and recommendations for future research.

### Research Problem

A survey to assess the attitude of women towards home visiting by nursing students in selected rural community area, distt. Patiala, Punjab.

### Objectives

- To assess the attitude of community women towards the home visiting by nursing students.
- To determine association of attitude of women towards home visiting by nursing students with demographic variables.

### Inclusion Criteria

- The women of age group of 20-60 years residing in Gajjukhera.

### Exclusion Criteria

- The women who are not willing to take part in research.
- Who are not available on the day of data collection.
- Men are not included in data collection.

### Operational Definition

**Home visiting :** Home visiting is the visit paid by the nursing students in Gajjukhera to provide health services at their doorstep.

**Attitude:** It is a view point of women towards home visited done by the nursing students in Gajjukhera.

## 6. Implications

The finding of the study have implications in four major areas, which are discussed here.

Nursing education  
Nursing administration  
Nursing practice  
Nursing research

### 1) Nursing Education

- Student should be educated how to communicate with the community people.
- Continuous education should be provided to nursing students regarding home visiting.

### 2) Nursing Administration

- In service education should be given to the staff and training should be given to the health workers.

### 3) Nursing practice

- The students should know how to apply the principles of home visiting.

### 4) Nursing research

- There should be ongoing research study to assess the attitude of the community people towards the Home visiting.

## 7. Recommendations

- The study can be conducted on large samples.
- The study can be replicated by including sample from different areas like urban.

## 8. Conclusion

In the present, the women had positive attitude towards home visiting. It was also suggested by the women that the nursing students should provide free medicine facility to them and the duration of home visiting should be 1-2 hour, twice a week. Moreover, no association was found between the attitude of women towards home visiting and demographic variables.

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## Author Profile



Sonia Rani is the author of this paper