

NURSING RESEARCH

Abstracts of Studies on Indian Nursing Problems

Gulabani, L. "An exploratory Study of the nature and intensity of the Problems encountered by the Present B. Sc. (Hons.) Nursing Students in the College of Nursing, University of Delhi," was submitted in partial fulfilment for the Degree of Master of Nursing at the College of Nursing, University of Delhi

THIS study was undertaken with a view to explore the nature and intensity of the problems encountered by the students and to find out whether there is any relationship between the problems and variables such as educational background of the students, reasons for taking up B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing Course etc. and to make specific recommendations on the basis of the findings to strengthen and improve existing guidance and counselling programme in the College.

Data was collected by Un-structured inventive method, Structured inventive method and the Problem Check List (modified from Luella J. Morison Problem Check List). The Personal Data Sheet and the five summarising questions were attached to the Problem Check List. The subjects for the study were all the B. Sc. (Hons.) Nursing students in the College of Nursing, total number being 111.

The analysis of the data included the nature of problems, the intensity of the problems in each of the 13 areas, the rank order of problem areas (in terms of weighted score). The Personal Data Sheet and five summarising questions were analysed. Statistical methods used were percentages, weighted score, ranks and measures of significance of the difference among four groups, such as 'Analysis of Variance' and 'Coefficient of Concordance'.

The Main findings were as follows :

1. A very high percentage of students have problems in the area of 'Curriculum and College Programme', 'Finances, Living Conditions and Food', 'Social and Recreational Activities', 'Personal-Psychological Relations' and 'Adjustment to the College.'
2. The First five most pressing problematic areas are 'Curriculum

and College Programme', 'Social and Recreational Activities', 'Personal-Psychological Relations', 'Finances, Living Conditions and Food' and 'Adjustment to the College'.

3. The difference among the four groups regarding the intensity of problems is significant and regarding the nature and priority of problems there is a common pattern for all the four year students as revealed by analysis of variance and co-efficient of concordance.
4. Majority of the students enjoyed filling up the Check List, and they need somebody to talk to about their problems ; but do not know the particular persons, they would like to talk to.

Gupta, S.D. "An Investigation into the Causes that Affect the Normal Introduction of Foods to Infants, Registered at a Babar Road Centre, New Delhi, during September 1, 1963 to August 31, 1964". This study report was submitted in partial fulfilment for the degree of Master of Nursing at the College of Nursing, University of Delhi in the year 1965.

CHILD nutrition is the most important aspect of child care.

To educate mothers in this regard a schedule of (normal introduction of foods) is suggested to supplement breast feeding among infants at Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Babar Road, New Delhi. The present study had its origin in the past experience of the investigation as a member of the staff of the College of Nursing at this Centre. The survey of the last five years of infants health records revealed that even in 1963, approximately 40-80 per cent. infants were not given substitute foods in various age levels. This study aimed to explore all the probable causes that affect the normal introduction of foods to infants, from mothers and health workers, so that they could be taken into account while effecting any Health Education Prog-

5. The educational background of the students and their reasons for taking up B. Sc. (Hons.) Nursing Course are significantly related to the intensity of the problems.

Based on the above findings, recommendations and suggestions for future studies were given under two areas—Guidance and Counselling Programme in the College and Reorganisation and Modifications in Students' Life in the College and Hostel, in relation to the intense problems emerging out of the study.

This study was mainly a diagnostic and exploratory study offering rich possibilities for deeper probe and further research along allied lines. A few such suggestions for further research were indicated in the last Chapter.

gramme for mothers. In all forty-eight mothers were selected and interviewed individually in their homes. A check list was prepared and mailed out to thirty-five health workers who cared for them (Infants of these mothers). Only twenty-four check list were received back duly filled in. The analysis and interpretation of data throws light on the causes inferred and as given by mothers and health workers.

The oft-stressed causes given by both of them were :

1. Economic difficulties.
2. Customs and beliefs of the family.
3. Interest of mothers.
4. Mothers not convinced about the utility of the substitution of foods.
5. Lack of time to attend teaching.

The study ends with the suggestions.