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Assess the Attitude of Post Rn 2nd Year and 4th Year Bsn Students Towards
Research Study in Two Private Nursing Colleges of Lahore.



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Assess the Attitude of Post Rn 2nd Year and 4th Year Bsn Students Towards Research Study in Two Private Nursing Colleges of Lahore.

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Abstract

Purpose: The main objective of this study was to assess the attitudes of student nurses towards research study. The study will help the students to have positive look towards research which will help them to develop a positive attitude towards research in order to maintain evidence-based practice in Nursing.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study design was selected and 153 students have been selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique out of the 250 students. Sample size was calculated by using the Sloven's Formula. The questionnaire was consisted of 27 items and developed on five-point Likert scale. The key questionnaire is given below Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Uncertain, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The data was analyzed on SPSS software version 20.0 and by using frequency distribution table showing the responses of the respondents and analyzed in percentage. The collected data was also presented in pie charts and bar charts.

Results: The results were calculated after collecting data. The overall cumulative mean score was 69.29% resulting in an overall individual mean of 3.4% indicating a degree of positive attitudes toward research. In conclusion it was found that BScN and Post RN nursing students have good awareness about the Knowledge of nursing research and have positive attitude toward research.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Policy and Practice: The study recommended as: I. Improve the professional behavior of nursing students through the conduct of training programs and make them aware of nursing research. II. Nursing students must be encouraged to begin their career by understanding the importance of nursing research in patient care. III. The organization and authorities must do some strategies to indulge nurses in implementing evidence-based nursing practices. IV. Education should be provided to the students of schools and college about the research and its utilization.

Keywords: *Attitude, Student Nurses, Research, Study.*

INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background

Research is described as a “systematic process of moment-to-moment discovery and the development of human knowledge”. Nursing research is hooked on professional scheme reliable to nursing intent and liability. Scientific researches in nursing pre-exists from Florence Nightingale era. Her database and inspection of factors that influence death and the morbidity of soldiers during the war evolve changes in health care setting. In spite of the fact, Florence Nightingale suggests to manage the clinical nursing research back in the mid-19th century, almost 100 centuries later that most nurses welcomed her instructions. The quantity and quality of research in nursing is increasing day by day. With the evolution of nursing education, the quantity of research project in the discipline of health care becomes greater (Weled et al., 2010).

Research is the first step in a successful start that forces the development of nursing to benefit greatly. Research is essential for teaching throughout education. The research journey should be integrated into all educational programs and curricula. In such a way nursing students can change their attitude and look right on practical research scholars and rephrase research findings into practice, they should be enough skillful to acknowledge research reports, criticize them and recognize phases of research. Having adequate understanding regarding research is helpful for professional role expansion and continuing a research culture. The purpose of this mandatory journey in nursing education is to guide students in nursing research in order to strengthen the engagement for database and put the research findings into practice. Baccalaureate nursing education enables students to become competent and familiar with research subjects and obtain research expertise in this field (Erkin et al., 2017).

Through research, nurses can find ways to improve patient care, increase professional trust and accountability, and document the cost-effectiveness of patient care (Halabi et al., 2016). The general literature is unreliable regarding the use of research results by nurses and their attitudes toward them.

1.2: Problem statement

Some of the evidence-based restrictions are implication of behavioral issues that alter attitude of human functioning both in general and in healthcare. There are enough principles for the future nurses in the use of research to acquire such capabilities in the management so that self-reliant decision making and problem solving can be achieved. This is why it is important for the nursing institutes and the nursing lecturers to develop a focus and interest in nursing research. Academic education has a pragmatic influence on student’s attitude to obtain a basic frame of reference about research and prepare them to take on research. Some difficulties in conducting research including time, lack of knowledge, nurse’s perception of the supervisory support and the research support service. Sometimes the participants feel hesitation to participate in the study.

1.3: Research purpose

The study is aimed to assess the current attitudes of nursing students toward research and provide a foundation for interventions to improve the organization's structure and processes related to nursing research, research utilization, and use of evidence-based practices.

One condition to graduate from a baccalaureate nursing education is to expand the research in collaboration with health professionals and professionals from other disciplines. One of the aims of this education is to allow nursing students to conduct research with analytical reasoning and facilitate the use of evidence based practices in nursing profession (Toraman et al., 2017).

1.4: Research Objective

The objective of this study was to assess the attitude of student's nurses towards research study in two private Nursing colleges of Lahore.

1.5: Research Question

What is the attitude of BSN and Post RN student nurses toward research study?

1.6: Significance of the Study

Only research command can enhance the valuable assets by persuading the healthcare process to continue strong decision making and maintain the transfer of research skills among nurses. Nursing investigation is a structured query plan to spread comprehension about problems that are significant to nursing practice education, and management. Research enhances nursing care reliability of the career, answerability for practice, and documentation of the cost efficient care.

Nursing students should; acknowledge research articles critically, gather and describe well-grounded and logical data, should take part in nursing symposium, using library assets, and should draw up the conceptual presentation (Slattery et al., 2016).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Evidence based practice is the highest approach goal of nursing students must have some positive attitude toward research studies and research outcomes to perform evidence based practices. Nursing research offers the base for committed something that is for the patient, relatives, care givers and hospital profit ((Burns.et al., 2017)

Study conducted with 186 nursing students at King Abdul-Aziz College of Nursing. General attitude toward nursing was positive. Nearly 69% participants who took part in this survey expressed a positive attitude toward the study. Studies play an important role in professional and personal development. However, most students, 71% said research was difficult, and 64% said statistics was difficult (Al Furaikh.et al., 2017)

The primary aim of research is the advancement of nursing theories which can be structured into a figure of scientific nursing knowledge. This is additional factor that subsidize to good research

work in nursing. It would be helpful in orientation of student nurses in applying research because they know how to make new results and it will increase their knowledge the more there by spreading the scope and advance their practices (Olaoye et al., 2017).

The study results from Pakistan shows that due to unsupportive behavior of peers(49%),the unsupportive organizational environment, and inaccessibility of necessary facilities (49.8%), many nurses feel powerless to effect changes in patient care and they feel they are not driving their own benefit from research. These factors influencing nursing research practices in Lahore public hospitals. It was also indicated that this negative attitude stems from the diploma discipline where it is not mandatory (Kousar et al., 2017).

Among study activities expected from nursing students are; reading research articles critically, collecting and reporting reliable and valid data, attending nursing conferences, using library resources, and prepare abstract or paper presentation (Slattery et al., 2016).

Research statistic from a study conducted in Karachi to know the nurses attitude towards research obstacles and research application shows that nurses perform according to the attitude they develop as the prospective nurses. The research outcome also recommends that there is a fundamental need to improve evidence base practices in nursing career (Mohammad pour et al., 2014).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

3.1: Research Design

A Quantitative, non-experimental, descriptive study design was utilized in this project.

3.2: Research Setting.

The Study was conducted at two nursing colleges of Lahore, Saida Waheed FMH College of Nursing and Shalamar College of Nursing.

3.3: Target Population:

The target population consisted on BSN final year students and Post RN 2nd year students in both private nursing colleges of Lahore. The study population was 250 students.

3.4: Sampling technique and sample size:

A convenient sampling technique was utilized in this study. 153 students has been selected out of the whole Population consist of 250 students. Sample size was calculated using the Sloven's Formula i.e.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \text{ where}$$

n = sample size

N=Population size , e =standard of error

3.5: Inclusion criteria

Following criteria has been followed to include sample in study,

- Post RN Final year students
- Final year BScN students

3.6: Exclusion criteria

- Students from 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year Generic nursing were excluded from the study.
- Students from 1st year Post RN were also excluded from the study.

3.7: Tool for Data Collection

After taking permission from original author, data has been collected by adapted structured questionnaire on knowledge and attitude about Research study. It has two sections. Section “A” includes the socio-demographic data of the respondents. Section “B” is designed to introduce information on the research questions related to the student’s attitude toward research study. 153 questionnaires were distributed to all final year BSN and Post RN students. The questionnaire was given to the respondents in class and responses were collected on the same day and time.

The research instrument used was Boothe's Attitudes on Nursing Research Scale, modified version by Bostrom A. C, with prior permission to use. The original questionnaire has 46 questions. Only 27 items were selected which were essential and convenient for my study. Permission to use the modified survey tool was obtained from Bostrom (Appendix D). The key for responses for the current study were rearranged from strongly disagree “1” to strongly agree “5”. The scale contains 3 subscales: Interest and Environmental Support, Payoff and Benefits, and Barriers to Conducting Research. Answers are given on the Likert 5-degree scale starting from 1 (I strongly disagree) to 5 (I strongly agree). Each option followed by the five options.

3.8: Data Analysis:

The data obtained from the distributed questionnaires was analyzed on SPSS software version 20.0 and by using frequency distribution table showing the responses of the respondents and analyzed in percentage. The collected data was also presented in pie charts and bar charts.

3.9: Validity and Reliability:

Reliability coefficients for the whole questionnaire and for all three subscales have been calculated. Chronbach alpha for all the particles (with five reversed points) is 0.904. For the first subscale it is 0.869, for the second subscale it is 0.839, and for the third subscale it is 0.439. The Hofmeister’s study produced similar reliability coefficients for the three subscales (Interest and Environmental Support 0.879, Payoff and Benefits 0.844, and for the third subscale Barriers to Conducting Research it was 0.571(Bostrom et al., 1988).

3.10: Ethical Consideration:

Permission was taken from the Academic Director Misbah Zafar to collect the data from colleges. Permission sought from the college policies which gave the permission for the study in their respective colleges. Privacy and confidentiality were maintained to obtain information from respondents by not asking for their names or address. It was also ensured that the subjects understand the nature and purpose of the research, and how they benefit, and their consent was obtained prior to enrollment in the study. Written informed consent has been taken from all participants. All the participants have been informed about the purpose, procedure, benefits and nature of the study. All information and collected data have been kept confidential by principal investigator hard copy in lock. Confidentiality of soft copy also maintained. The subject has been informed that there were no disadvantages or risk on the procedures of the study. They have also been informed that they will be free to withdraw at any time during the process of the study.

RESULTS

The result of this study were distributed into two sections, first section is statistics of demographic factors of students and second section contains statistics on attitude of students toward research study 27 items.

Demographic Factors frequency**Table 1:**

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age years		
20-25	97	63.4
26-30	48	31.4
31-35	8	5.2
Gender		
Male	7	4.6
Female	146	95.4
Marital status		
Married	25	16.3

Unmarried	128	83.7
Religion		
Muslim	119	77.8
Non-Muslim	34	22.2
Class level		
Post RN 1st year	77	50.3
BScN Final year	76	49.7%

Section A: Table 1 shows that the frequency of demographics includes age, gender, level of education, marital status, religion etc. The results revealed that the age of respondents shows that out of 153 respondents, 97(63.4%) fall within the age range of 20-25years,48(31.4%) participants were belonging to age group of 26-30years and 8 (5.2%)fall within 31-35 years and above. It is possible to fall results within 20-25years range because all students are young. Gender of the participants was found 7 (4.6%) male and 146 (95.4%) were female, because co-education is limited in majority of the nursing schools. The majority of the participants was enrolled in degree program Post RN Final prof with 77(50.3%) and only 76 (49.7%) were enroll for BSN,that is almost equal. The marital status of the respondent's shows that out of 153 respondents, 123(83.7%) are single or unmarried, 25(16.3%) are married. Religious status shows that out of 153 respondents 119(77.8%) are Muslims and 34(22%) are Non-Muslims because in Pakistan majority are Muslims in Pakistan.

Table 2:

Section B: It shows that the percentage against 27 items of 153 students regarding attitude of students' nurses toward research study and results revealed that.

ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
I would like to conduct research.		
Strongly Disagree	19	12.4
Disagree	5	3.3
Uncertain	12	7.8

Strongly Agree	47	30.7
Agree	70	45.8
I would like to put research high on my list of priorities		
Strongly Disagree	10	6.5
Disagree	14	9.2
Uncertain	31	20.3
Strongly Agree	40	26.1
Agree	58	37.9
Nursing research is conducted because it allows nurses to be promoted.		
Strongly Disagree	12	7.8
Disagree	7	4.6
Uncertain	19	12.4
Strongly Agree	71	46.4
Agree	44	28.8
I believe my place of employment would provide me with ample assistance during the research process.		
Strongly Disagree	7	4.6
Disagree	20	13.1
Uncertain	35	22.9
Strongly Agree	35	22.9
Agree	56	36.6

I believe my place of employment would provide me with ample consultative assistance for conducting research		
Strongly Disagree	9	5.9
Disagree	16	10.5
Uncertain	34	22.2
Strongly Agree	43	28.1
Agree	51	33.3
My supervisor would allow time in my daily assignment to conduct research.		
Strongly Disagree	10	6.5
Disagree	37	24.2
Uncertain	19	12.4
Strongly Agree	35	22.9
Agree	51	33.3
The process of submission of the research proposal to the hospital nursing research committee is too detailed.		
Strongly Disagree	8	5.2
Disagree	19	12.4
Uncertain	27	17.6
Strongly Agree	46	30.1
Agree	53	34.6

I know what is expected of me when submitting my research proposal to the hospital nursing research committee		
Strongly Disagree	8	5.2
Disagree	11	7.2
Uncertain	16	10.5
Strongly Agree	42	27.5
Agree	76	49.7
I am familiar with selected statistical procedures used for the analysis of research findings.		
Strongly Disagree	5	3.3
Disagree	11	7.2
Uncertain	18	11.8
Strongly Agree	53	34.6
Agree	66	43.1
I believe my job provides the time necessary to conduct research		
Strongly Disagree	7	4.6
Disagree	34	22.2
Uncertain	24	15.7
Strongly Agree	36	23.5
Agree	52	34.0
My colleagues (other professionals) would encourage		

me to conduct research		
Strongly Disagree	5	3.3
Disagree	24	15.7
Uncertain	32	20.9
Strongly Agree	42	27.5
Agree	50	32.7
I believe my peers in nursing would assist in conducting research		
Strongly Disagree	6	3.9
Disagree	19	12.4
Uncertain	26	17.0
Strongly Agree	43	28.1
Agree	59	38.6
My job provides ongoing educational programs in order to conduct research		
Strongly Disagree	9	5.9
Disagree	21	13.7
Uncertain	28	18.3
Strongly Agree	36	23.5
Agree	59	38.6
I believe my working environment provides ample opportunity to conduct research		
Strongly Disagree	11	7.2

Disagree	22	14.4
Uncertain	35	22.9
Strongly Agree	22	14.4
Agree	63	41.2
Nursing research should be conducted by nurses with a baccalaureate degree		
Strongly Disagree	7	4.6
Disagree	21	13.7
Uncertain	42	27.5
Strongly Agree	39	25.5
Agree	44	28.8
I believes my place of employment has ample statistical assistance for anyone wishing to conduct research		
Strongly Disagree	12	7.8
Disagree	32	20.9
Uncertain	26	17.0
Strongly Agree	35	22.9
Agree	48	31.4
Nursing research requires more from me than I am willing to give to my job.		
Strongly Disagree	9	5.9
Disagree	22	14.4

Uncertain	27	17.6
Strongly Agree	37	24.2
Agree	58	37.9
Nursing research is more essential in the medical setting than in the Psychiatric setting.		
Strongly Disagree	10	6.5
Disagree	28	18.3
Uncertain	34	22.2
Strongly Agree	45	29.4
Agree	36	23.5
Time spent giving patient care is more important than time spent conducting res		
Strongly Disagree	10	6.5
Disagree	23	15.0
Uncertain	25	16.3
Strongly Agree	61	39.9
Agree	34	22.2
I am interested in conducting research.		
Strongly Disagree	6	3.9
Disagree	9	5.9
Uncertain	24	15.7
Strongly Agree	62	40.5

Agree	52	34.0
Nursing research should be initiated by Nurse researcher		
Strongly Disagree	9	5.9
Disagree	13	8.5
Uncertain	23	15.0
Strongly Agree	60	39.2
Agree	48	31.4
I would conduct research if I had the time		
Strongly Disagree	10	6.5
Disagree	13	8.5
Uncertain	16	10.5
Strongly Agree	59	38.6
Agree	55	35.9
Nursing research is the means whereby the theoretical basis for nursing practice is derived		
Strongly Disagree	7	4.6
Disagree	15	9.8
Uncertain	25	16.3
Strongly Agree	46	30.1
Agree	60	39.2
Research findings that are advantageous to good patient care can be implemented in my working		

environment		
Strongly Disagree	5	3.3
Disagree	14	9.2
Uncertain	20	13.1
Strongly Agree	55	35.9
Agree	59	38.6
I would conduct research if I know how to write the proposal, conduct and analyze the results and findings		
Strongly Disagree	8	5.2
Disagree	6	3.9
Uncertain	21	13.7
Strongly Agree	62	40.5
Agree	56	36.6
Research is important in client care.		
Strongly Disagree	6	3.9
Disagree	15	9.8
Uncertain	17	11.1
Strongly Agree	65	42.5
Agree	50	32.7
Research in general Is difficult and Many students do Not like researching		
Strongly Disagree	9	5.9

Disagree	9	5.9
Uncertain	22	14.4
Strongly Agree	63	41.2
Agree	50	32.7
Students lack confidence in doing their research		
Strongly Disagree	11	7.2
Disagree	13	8.5
Uncertain	22	14.4
Strongly Agree	46	30.1
Agree	61	39.9

Section B: It shows that the frequency and percentage against 28 items of 153 students regarding attitude of students’ nurses toward research study and results revealed that

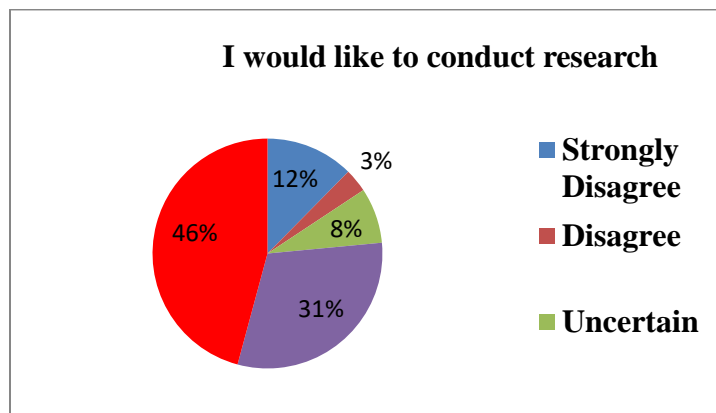


Figure 1: Attitude of students toward research study-I (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 31% of the respondents strongly agreed that I would like to conduct research, 46% agree, 3% disagree and 12% strongly disagreed and 8% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have Positive attitude toward research study.

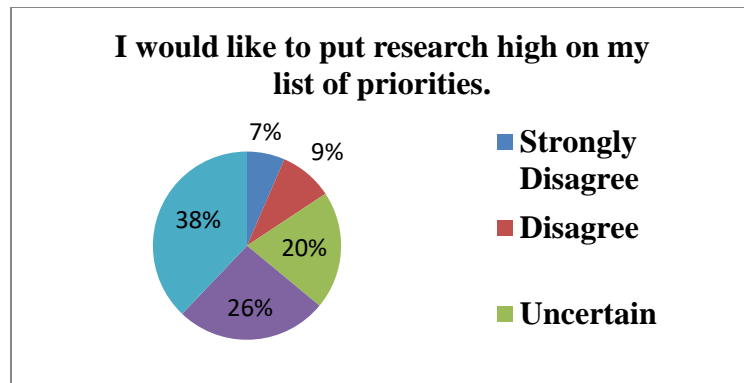


Figure 2: Attitude of students toward research study-II (N=153)

Figure two above shows that 26% of the respondents strongly agree, 38% agree, and 9% disagree, 7% strongly disagree, 20% are uncertain that students would like to put research high on her list of priorities. This indicates that majority of students put research high on her list of priorities in doing their research. This also indicate favorable attitude towards research study.

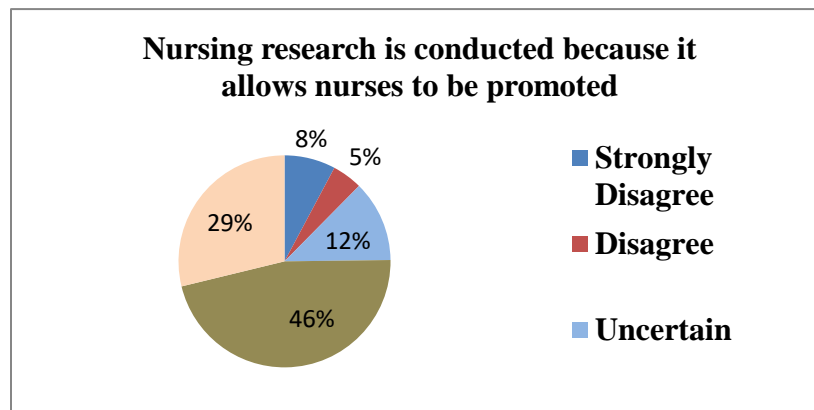


Figure 3: Attitude of students toward research study-III (N=153)

The figure above indicates that 46% of respondents strongly agreed that many students know that research is very important for their career up graduation, 29% agreed and 8% strongly disagreed while 5% disagree and 12% not sure about promotion. This indicates positive attitude towards research study.

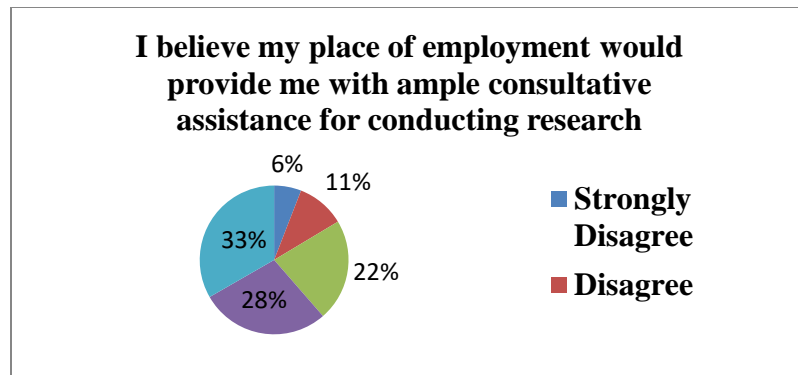


Figure 4: Attitude of students toward research study-IV (N=153)

This pie chart above indicates that 28%strongly agreed and 6%strongly disagreed, 33% agreed and 11% disagreed and 22% are uncertain about consultative assistance on work place, and this indicates positive attitudes towards research.

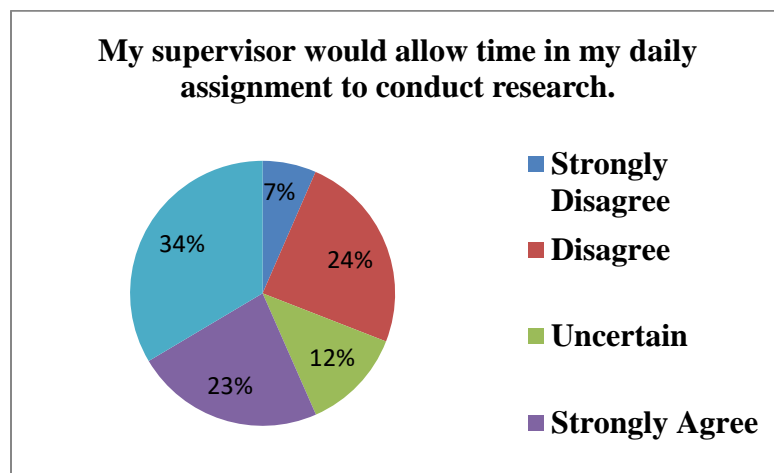


Figure 5: Attitude of students toward research study- V (N=153)

This pie chart above indicates that 23%strongly agreed and 7%strongly disagreed, 34% agreed and 24% disagreed and 12% are uncertain about facilitation by supervisor on work place, and this indicates 50% favorable attitudes towards research.

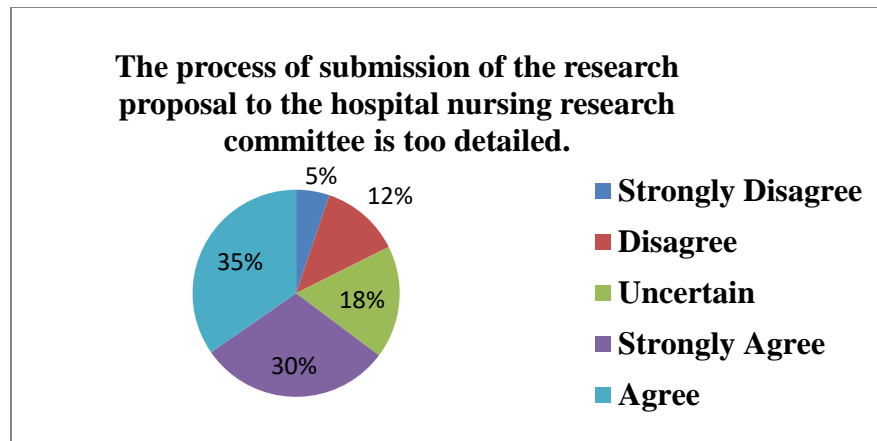


Figure 6: Attitude of students toward research study- VI (N=153)

The figure above indicates that 30% of respondents strongly agreed that many students know that research is very important for their career, 35% agreed and 5% strongly disagreed while 12% disagree and 18% not sure about process of submission. This indicates positive attitude towards research students.

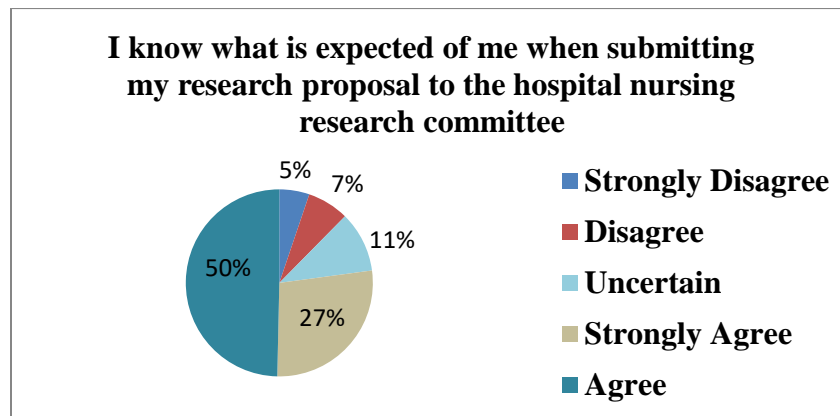


Figure 7: Attitude of students toward research study- VII (N=153)

The figure above indicates that 27% of respondents strongly agreed that many students know about the research, 50% agreed and 5% strongly disagreed while 7% disagree and 11% not sure about process of submission. This indicates positive attitude towards research study.

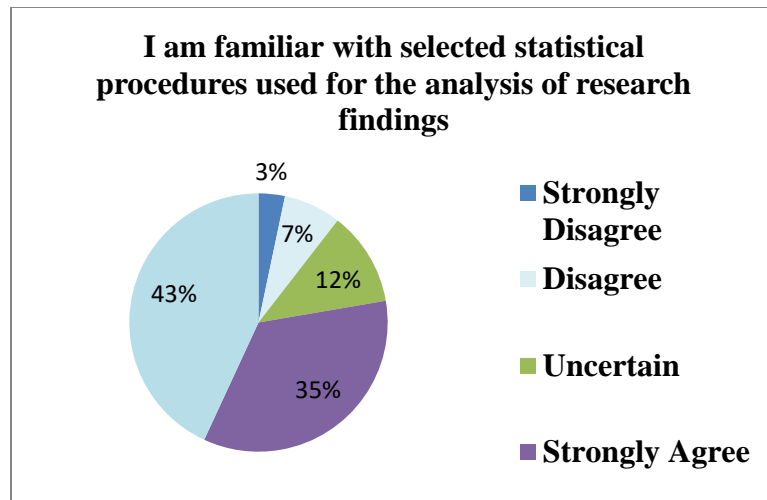


Figure 8: Attitude of students toward research study- VIII (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 35% of the respondents strongly agreed that they know procedure to conduct research, 43% agree, 7% disagree and 3% strongly disagreed and 12% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have Positive attitude toward research study.

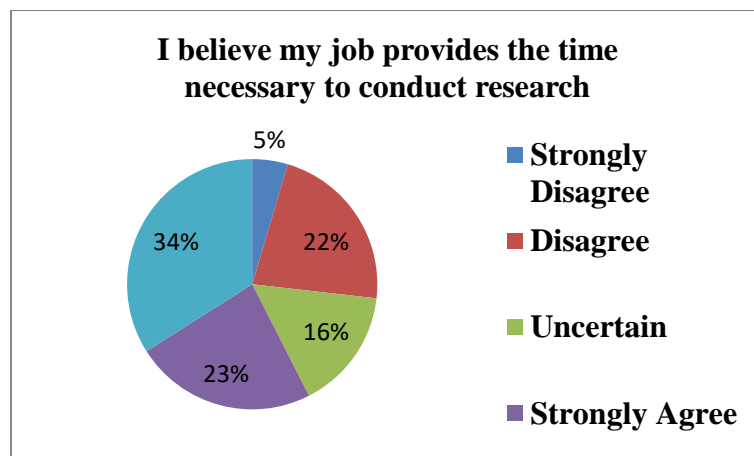


Figure 9: Attitude of students toward research study- IX (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed that they have time to conduct research, 34% agree, 22% disagree and 5% strongly disagreed and 16% shows uncertainty. This indicates that 50% of the respondents have favorable attitude toward research study.

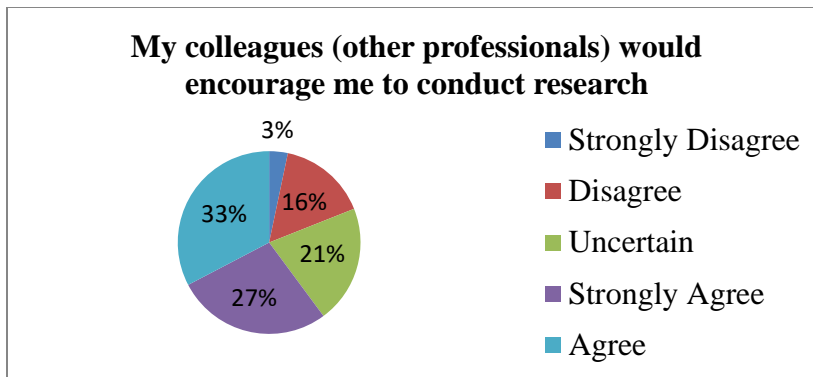


Figure 10: Attitude of students toward research study- X (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 27% of the respondents strongly agreed that their colleague encourage them to conduct research, 33% agree, 16% disagree and 3% strongly disagreed and 21% shows uncertainty. This indicates that 60% of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

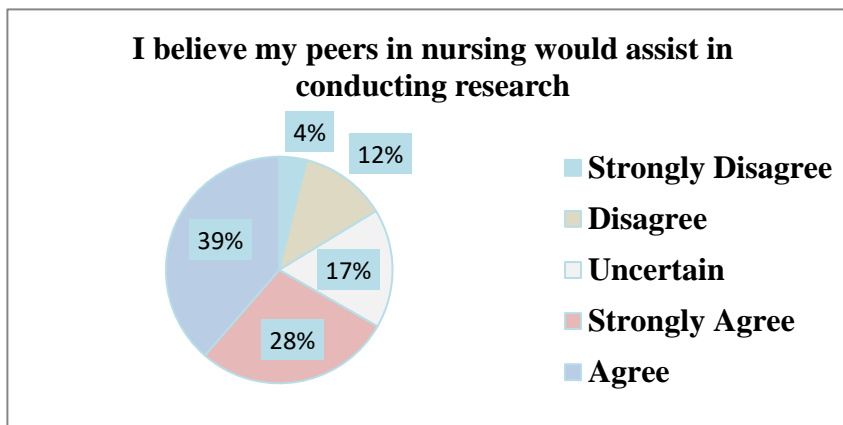


Figure 11: Attitude of students toward research study- XI (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 28% of the respondents strongly agreed that their colleague assist them to conduct research, 39% agree, 12% disagree and 4% strongly disagreed and 17% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

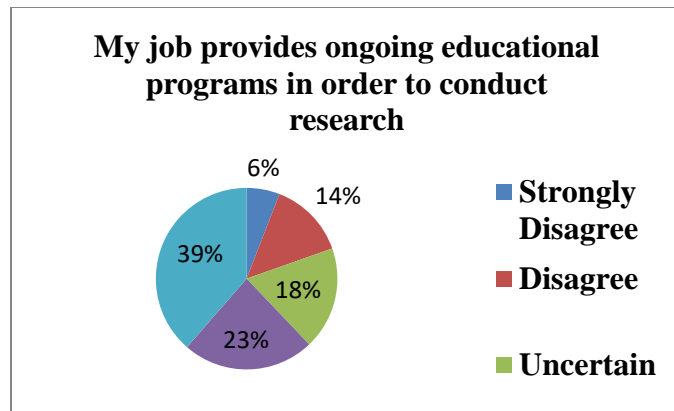


Figure 12: Attitude of students toward research study- XII (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed that their job provide them training to conduct research, 39% agree, 14% disagree and 6% strongly disagreed and 18% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

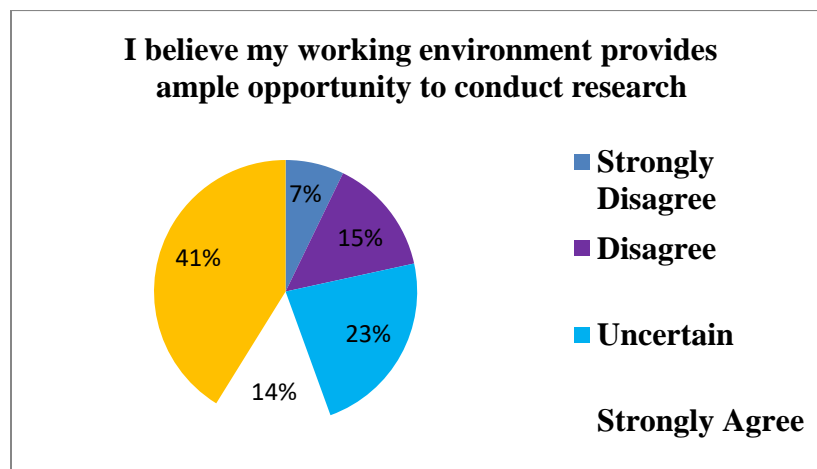


Figure 13: Attitude of students toward research study- XIII (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 14% of the respondents strongly agreed that their job environment facilitate them to conduct research, 41% agree, 15% disagree and 7% strongly disagreed and 15% shows uncertainty. This indicates that most of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

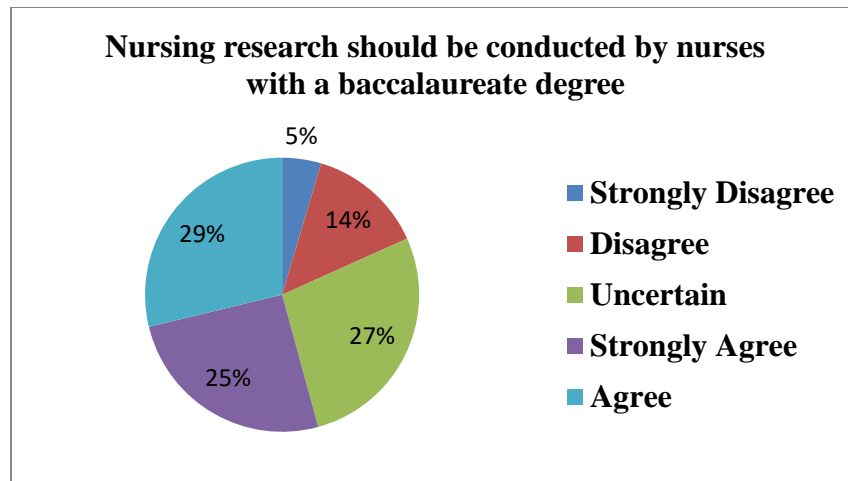


Figure 14: Attitude of students toward research study- XIV (N=153)

The Pie chart above shows that 25% of the respondents strongly agreed that nurses should conduct research, 29% agree, 14% disagree and 5% strongly disagreed and 27% shows uncertainty. This indicates that 50% of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

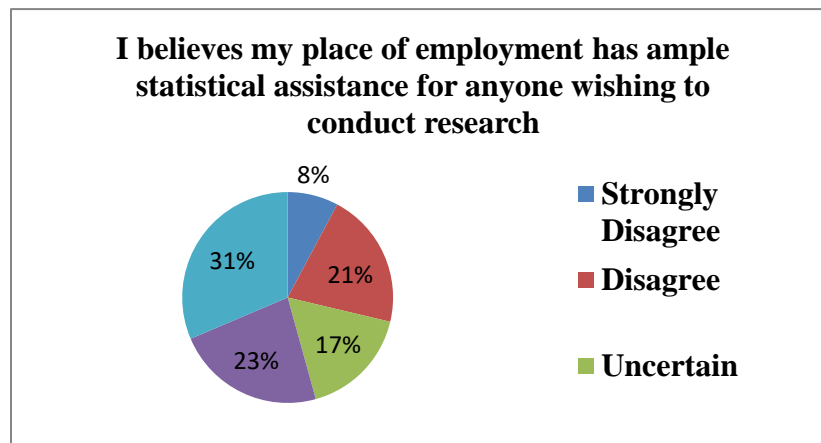


Figure 15: Attitude of students toward research study- XV (N=153)

The Pie chart above shows that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed that their job has enough statistical assistance for those who want to conduct research, 31% agree, 21% disagree and 8% strongly disagreed and 17% shows uncertainty. This indicates that 50% of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

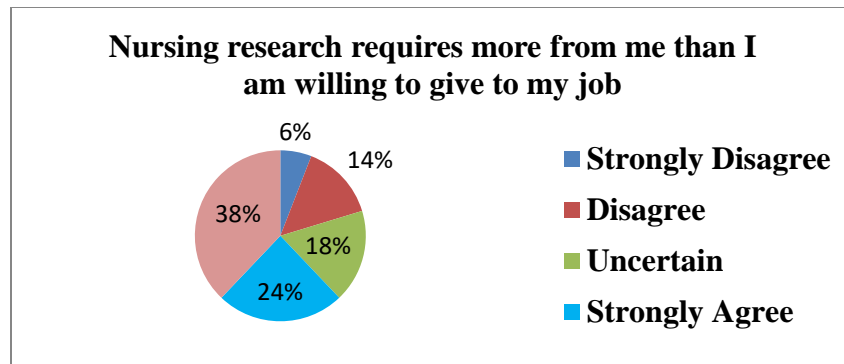


Figure 16: Attitude of students toward research study- XVI (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 24% of the respondents strongly agreed that research is highly demanding subject, 38% agree, 14% disagree and 6% strongly disagreed and 18% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

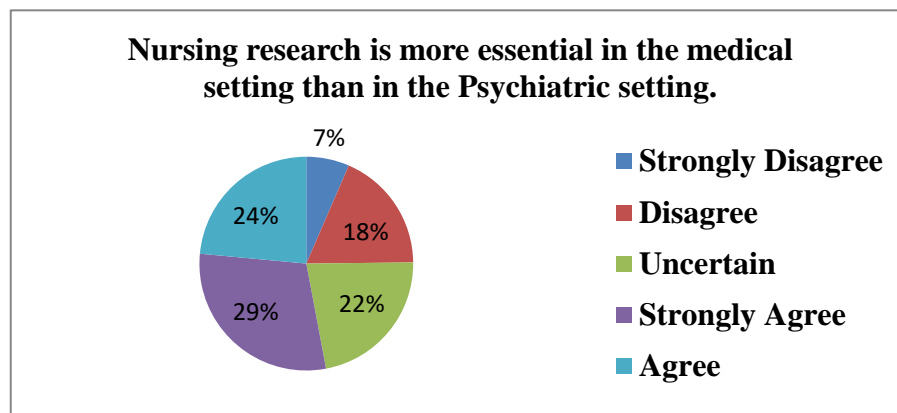


Figure 17: Attitude of students toward research study- XVII (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 29% of the respondents strongly agreed that research is very essential for evidence-based practices in medical settings, 29% agree, 18% disagree and 7% strongly disagreed and 22% shows uncertainty. This indicates that 50% of the respondents have positive and 50% have negative attitude toward research study.

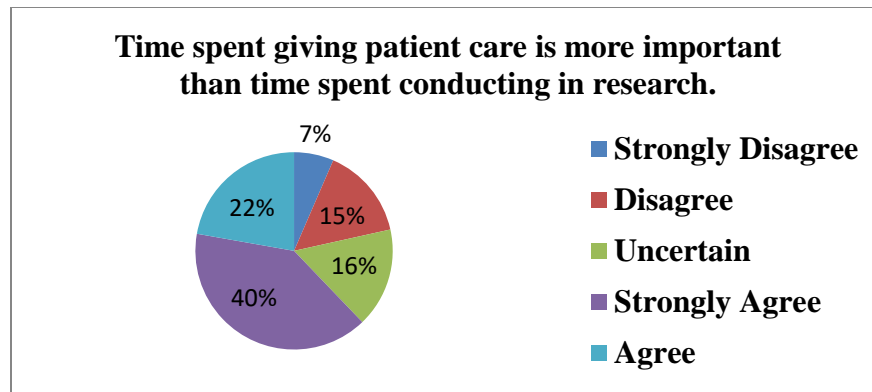


Figure 18: Attitude of students toward research study- XVIII (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that time spent giving patient care is more important than time spent conducting in research, 22% agree, 15% disagree and 7% strongly disagreed and 16% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

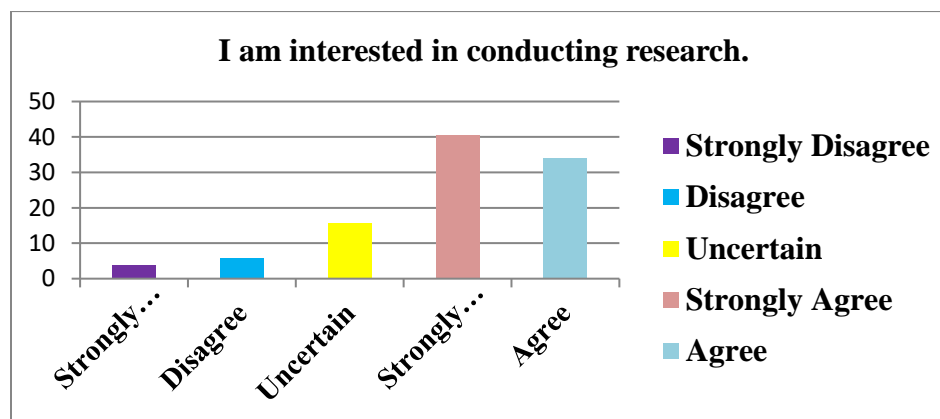


Figure 19: Attitude of students toward research study- XIX (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that they are interested in conducting in research, 34% agree, 6% disagree and 4% strongly disagreed and 16% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

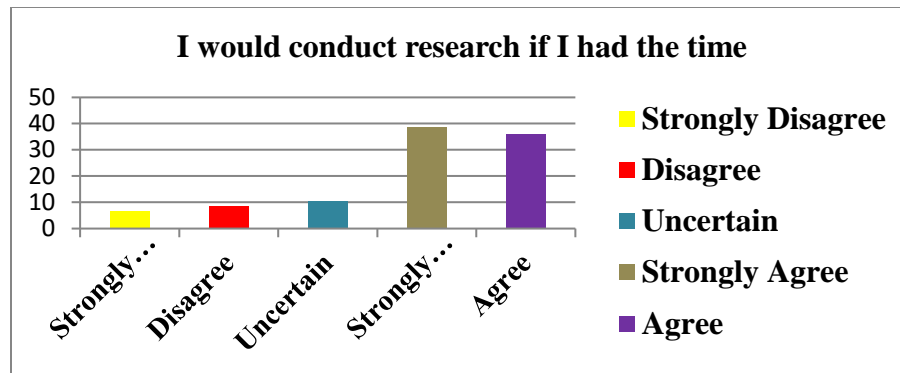


Figure 20: Attitude of students toward research study- XX (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 39% of the respondents strongly agreed that they conduct research if they had time, 39% agree, 8% disagree and 6% strongly disagreed and 11% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

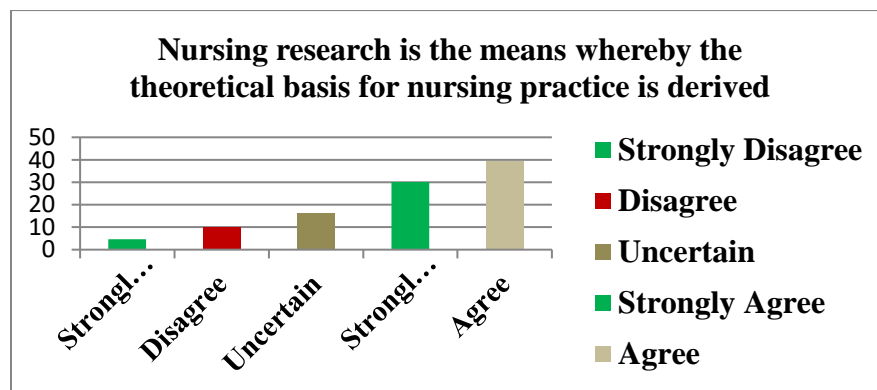


Figure 21: Attitude of students toward research study- XXI (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39% agree, 10% disagree and 5% strongly disagreed and 16% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

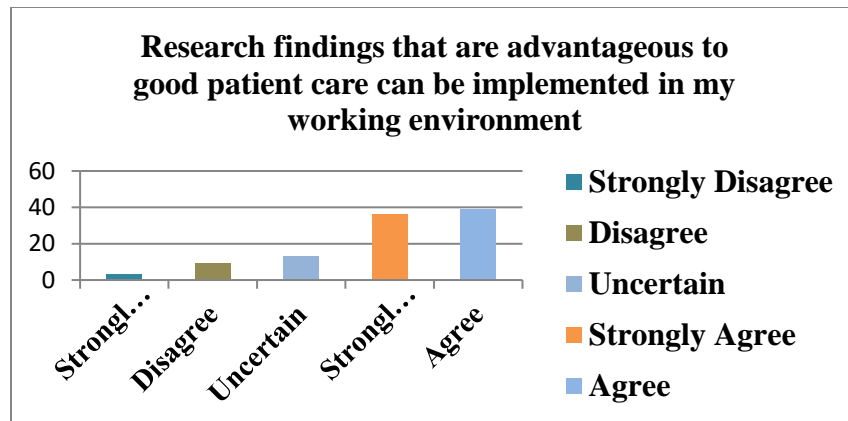


Figure 22: Attitude of students toward research study- XXII (N=153)

The figure one above shows that 36% of the respondents strongly agreed that research findings are advantageous to good patient care, 39% agree, 9% disagree and 3% strongly disagreed and 13% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

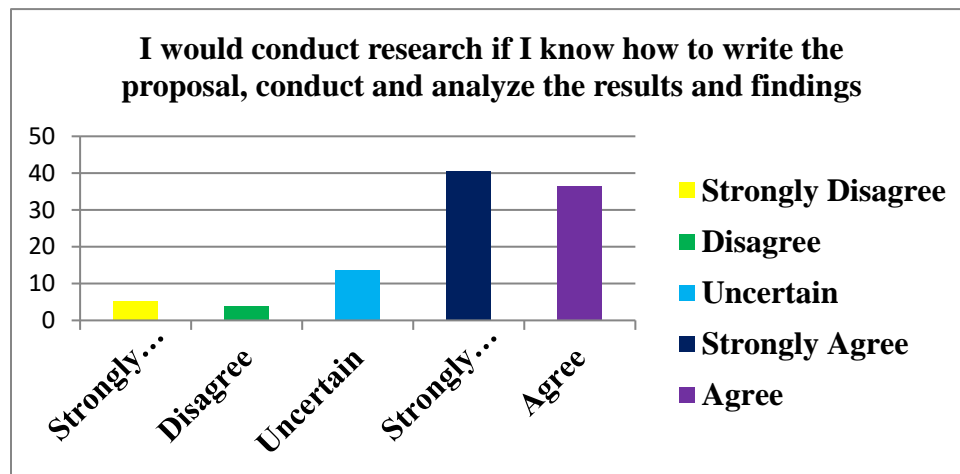


Figure 23: Attitude of students toward research study- XXIII (N=153)

Bar chart above shows that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that they would conduct research if they know how to write the proposal, conduct and analyze the results and findings, 37% agree, 4% disagree and 5% strongly disagreed and 14% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

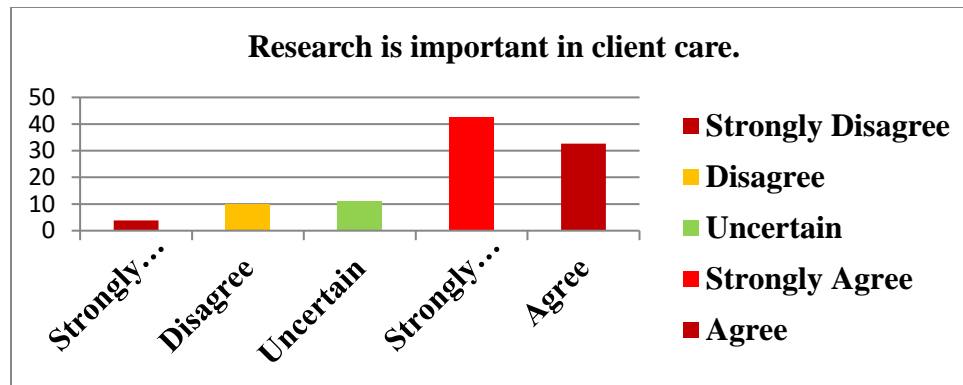


Figure 24: Attitude of students toward research study- XXIV (N=153)

Bar chart above shows that 42% of the respondents strongly agreed that research is very important in client care, 33% agree, 10% disagree and 4% strongly disagreed and 11% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude toward research study.

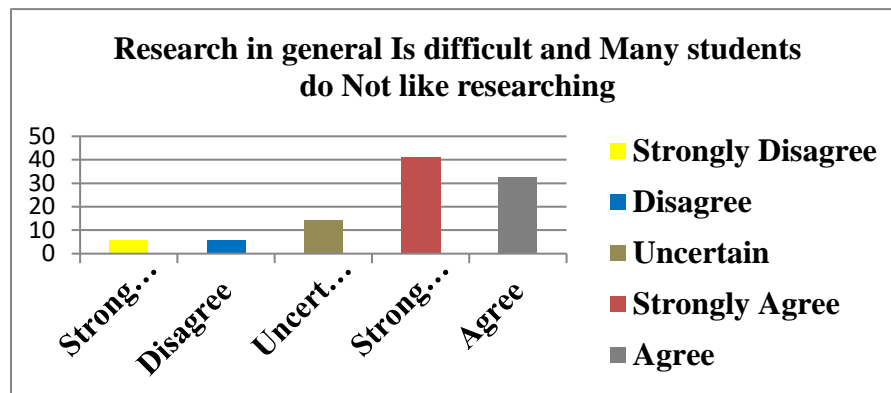


Figure 25: Attitude of students toward research study- XXV (N=153)

Bar chart above shows that 41% of the respondents strongly agreed that research is difficult and many students do not like researching, 33% agree, 6% disagree and 6% strongly disagreed and 14% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have negative attitude toward research study.

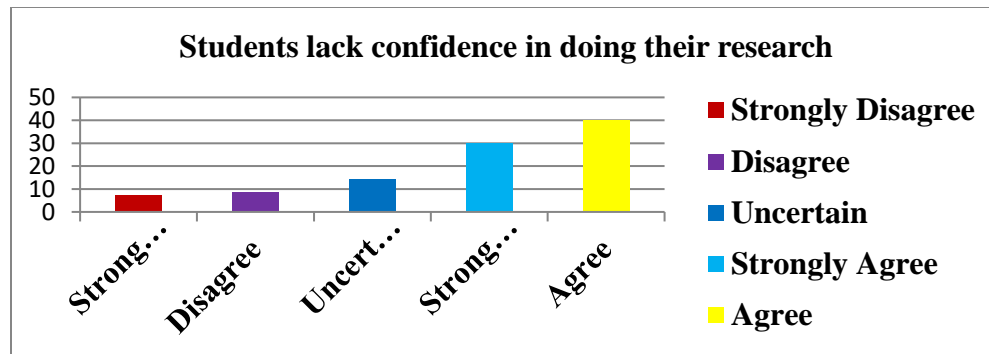


Figure 26: Attitude of students toward research study- XXVI (N=153)

Bar chart above shows that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that Students lack confidence in doing their research, 40% agree, 9% disagree and 7% strongly disagreed and 14% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents were agree that they lack confidence due to insufficient knowledge.

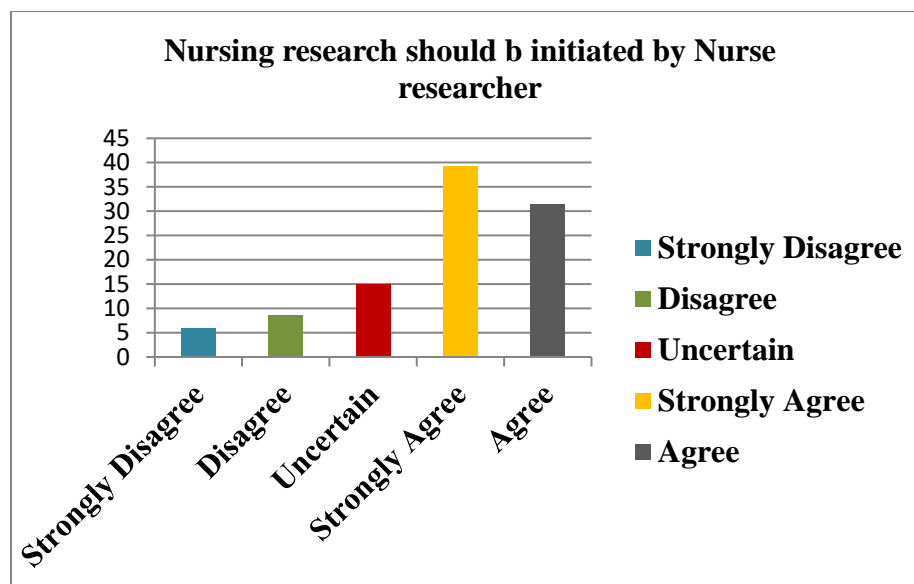


Figure 27: Attitude of students toward research study XXVII (N=153)

Bar chart above shows that 38% of the respondents strongly agreed that Students lack confidence in doing their research, 32% agree, 8% disagree and 6% strongly disagreed and 15% shows uncertainty. This indicates that majority of the respondents have positive attitude about research study, that research should be initiated by nurse researcher.

DISCUSSION

This chapter includes the discussion on the results regarding the attitude of student nurses towards research at the Private Nursing colleges of Lahore. It is expected that student Nurses

more likely to be aware about importance of nursing research and shows interest and positive attitude toward research. The results of the current study shows that the attitude of the student nurses is positive towards research because many of the students understand that research is very important for their career advancement, to provide evidence-based nursing care to patients.

It was discovered in table two figure one which shows Statistical analyses of demographic factors did not affect the results of nursing students. Regarding the age factor, this could be explained as most of these students were in the young group from 20-25 primarily. Therefore, their attitude toward research was not affected by differences in age. In fact, the number of male nursing students was only 7 (4.6%) while the number of females was 146 (95.4%). A result was expected with the difference between males and females. However, the actual results showed difference between different gender groups in this study. This might have been because the research sample was not large enough, and majority of students are female.

Overall scores of respondents were generally one of positive toward research. The overall cumulative mean score was 69.29% resulting in an overall individual mean of 3.4% indicating a degree of positive attitudes toward research. When analyzing individual items based on items that had a greater than 69% response to agree and strongly agree, a pattern begins to develop.

It was discovered in table two which shows that 69% of the respondents out of 153 have Positive attitude toward research study. This is in line with the study of Newell and (Cunlife et al., 2010) which reveal that 54% of 119 students belief research in general is difficult, 42% belief it is interesting while 75% consider it necessary.

5.1: Conclusion

In this study, it was calculated that BScN and Post RN nursing students have good awareness about the knowledge of nursing research and have positive attitude toward research and understanding the importance of research.

5.2: Recommendation

Current study was conducted to the perception of BSN students and Post RN students of Private Nursing colleges Lahore about attitude of student nurses toward research study. This study recommendation is following in the future are: I. Improve the professional behavior of nursing students through the conduct of training programs and make them aware of nursing research. II. Nursing students must be encouraged to begin their career understand the importance of nursing research in patient care, and the organization and authorities must be prepared in preventing nursing skills shortage in evidence based nursing practices. III. Education should be provided to the schools and college students about the nursing research and their utilization must be emphasized on importance of research in client care to change the attitude of students toward research.

5.3: Limitations of the study

This study found some limitations including,

1. This was my first effort to write and conduct research study.
2. The time duration was very short. The study sample size of my research should be large and the data collection faced lots of problems and the respondents of the study were not cooperative and had a very careless attitude to fill the questionnaire. Some of the students refused to fill questionnaire and they said they don't have time to fill this question paper. Participants of the study have no idea about the value and importance of the questionnaire.

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