



# A Study on Socioeconomic and Cultural Problems Faced by Students of Nursing College

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## ABSTRACT

At present nursing education is one of the most important jobs getting sector in Bangladesh. Each and every year many nursing education completed students are getting job in government and private sectors. But there are some socioeconomic and cultural problems prevailing among the students of nursing college. However the present study has conducted to find out the socioeconomic condition of nursing students and to find out the problems faced by student nurses for their comfortable accommodation. It was a descriptive type of cross-sectional study and conducted at selected different Government-Dhaka Nursing College and private-Holy Family Red Crescent Nursing College in Dhaka City. From each nursing college 200 respondents were selected. So, total 400 respondents were selected for the study. Purposive sampling method was used for the study. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected by face-to-face interview by the investigator. Collected data were analyzed by computer program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). From the result it was found that 40% respondents agreed that social and cultural issues of the hostel is satisfactory, 60% respondents agreed that hostel rents were reasonable, 52.5% respondents were agreed that condition of location, transportation and safety were good. From the result it was also revealed that in hostel there were some problems such as behavioral problem by the hostel authority, excess visitor/attendant, accommodation problem, high rental, food and nutrition problems and sexual harassment. To stop the problems prevailed in the nursing colleges and institutions, teachers and hostels supers should be very much cautious. Teachers should take immediate initiatives if any problem arises in college or institutions. Hostel supers should take immediate initiatives if any problem arises in hostel. Government should provide rules and regulations for punishing those students who will perform cultural problems in nursing colleges or institutions. Teachers should motivate nursing students not to perform any cultural problems in nursing colleges or institutions.

**Key words:** *Cultural problem, Social problem, Student, College*

## INTRODUCTION

Nurses' competence is based on the knowledge and skill taught to them. Nursing education is a combination of theoretical and practical learning experiences that enable nursing students to acquire the knowledge, skills, and attitudes for providing nursing care. Nursing education is composed of two complementary parts: theoretical training and practical training. A large part of nursing education is carried out in clinical environments. In Bangladesh and many other countries, education depends on the environment of the educational institutions, accommodation facilities, cultural conditions. Therefore, institutional, hostel disciplines education is considered to be an essential and integral part of the nursing education program.

Since nursing is a performance-based profession so ability to communicate with other people specially patients, ethical learning, behavioural learning play an important role in the acquisition of professional abilities and train the nursing students to enter the nursing profession and become a registered nurse. Because the nursing professional must have to work closely with patients, family members of patients Moreover, the clinical area of nursing education is of great importance for nursing students in the selection or rejection of nursing as a profession.

Unlike classroom education, clinical training in nursing occurs in a complex clinical learning environment which is influenced by many factors. This environment provides an opportunity for nursing students to learn experimentally and to convert theoretical knowledge to a variety of mental, psychological, and psychomotor skills which are of significance for patient care. Students' exposure and preparation to enter the clinical setting are one of the important factors affecting the quality of clinical education.

Since an optimal clinical learning environment has a positive impact on the students' professional development, a poor learning environment can have adverse effects on their professional development process. The unpredictable nature of the clinical training environment can create some problems for nursing students.

The researchers' experience in the nursing clinical education reveals that nursing students' behaviors and performances change in the clinical setting. This change can negatively affect their learning, progress in patient care, and professional performance. Identifying problems and challenges with which these students are faced in the clinical learning environment can help stakeholders solve these problems and contribute to them becoming professional as well as their professional survival.

Failure to identify the challenges and problems the students are faced with in the clinical learning environment prevents them from effective learning and growth. As a result, the growth and development of their skills will be influenced. Studies show that the students' noneffective exposure to the clinical learning environment has increased dropout rates. Some nursing students have left the profession as a result of challenges they face in the clinical setting.

Many studies have been done on the clinical environment. Some relevant studies have also been carried out in our country; however, most of them have focused on clinical evaluation or stress factors in the clinical training. One study showed that nursing students are vulnerable in the clinical environment and this reduces their satisfaction with the clinical training. Moreover, the nursing students' lack of knowledge and skills in the clinical environment can lead to anxiety. Yazdannik and colleagues found that nursing students suffered from inferiority complex after entering the clinic.

According to a review of the literature, few studies have been done on the challenges nursing students are faced with in the clinical learning environment in Iran; these challenges are still unknown. Identifying challenges with which nursing students are faced in the clinical learning environment in all dimensions could improve training and enhance the quality of its planning and the promotion of the students. We aimed to explain the challenges of the nursing students in the clinical learning environment.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the socioeconomic condition of nursing students.
2. To find out the problems faced by student nurses for their comfortable accommodation.

## METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

**Study area:** The study was conducted at Dhaka city in Bangladesh.

**Study Design:** It was a Descriptive type of Cross-Sectional Study.

**Study place:** Selected different Government-Dhaka nursing college and private-Holy Family Red Crescent Nursing College in Dhaka City.

**Sample Population:** All year registered student's nurses studying in the Nursing College the sample population of the study.

**Sampling method:** Purposive sampling method was used for the study.

**Sample size:** Two Nursing Colleges were selected for the study. Dhaka Nursing College and Holly Family Nursing College were selected. From each nursing college 200 respondents were selected. So, total 400 respondents were selected for the Study.

**Sources of Data:** Data were collected from primary and secondary sources.

**Sources of Primary:** Primary data were collected from the respondents of the study area.

**Sources of secondary data:** Secondary data were collected from books, research reports, journals, annual reports, Website of Ministry of Health and family planning internet etc.

**Sample Size:** Due to time and financial Constraints the sample size of the study was limited to 400 (200 respondents from each Nursing College)

**Inclusion Criteria:** All registered Nursing students were studying in the Dhaka nursing College and Holy Family Red Crescent Nursing College during the study period.

**Exclusion criteria:** Those were not interested to participate in the study.

**Tool of Data Collection:** The tool was prepared by keeping the objectives of the study as the framework that reflect the study variables. A pre-designed semi-structured questionnaire was developed use as data collection instrument.

**Procedure of Data Collection:** rior to the interview, the purposes of data collection were explained to the respondents and verbal consent was obtained. Data were collected by face-to-face interview by the investigator.

**Data Analysis:** Collected data were analyzed by computer program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1: Age of the Respondents**

Age of the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-20 Years	120	30.0	30.0
21 Years and above	280	70.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Age of the Respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 30% respondents had age group 18-20 years and 70% respondents had age group 21 years and above.

**Table 2: Gender of the Respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	60	15.0	15.0
Female	340	85.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Gender of the Respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 15% respondents were male and 85% respondents were female.

**Table 3: Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Unmarried	400	100.0	100.0

Marital Status of the Respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that all the respondents were unmarried.

**Table 4: Religion of the Respondents**

Name of Religion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Muslim	340	85.0	85.0
Hindu	60	15.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Religion of the Respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 85% respondents were Muslim and 15% respondents were Hindu.

**Table 5: Educational Status of the Respondents**

Educational Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
HSC	400	100.0	100.0

Educational Status of the Respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that all the respondents completed HSC degree.

**Table 6: Family Income of the Respondents**

Family Income	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20000-50000 Taka	280	70.0	70.0
Taka 50001 & above	120	30.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Family income of the respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 70% respondents had family income 20000-50000 Taka and 30% respondents had family income 50001 Taka and above.

**Table 7: Name of Course**

Name of Course	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Diploma in Midwifery	112	30.5	30.5
BSC in Nursing	288	69.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Name of Course has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 30.5% respondents they had been reading Diploma in Midwifery and 69.5% respondents had been reading B. Sc. in Nursing.

**Table 8: Length of education**

Length of education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
4th Years	400	100.0	100.0

Length of education has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that all the respondents had length of training is 4 years.

**Table 9: Residence of the Respondents**

Residence	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hostel	370	92.5	92.5
Own residence	30	7.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Residence of the Respondents has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 92.5% respondents residence was hostel and 7.5% respondents residence was own residence.

**Table 10: Hostel Rent is Reasonable**

Respondents' opinion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agreed	240	60.0	60.0
Neutral	60	15.0	75.0
Disagreed	100	25.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Hostel Rent is Reasonable has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 60% respondents agreed that hostel rents were reasonable, 15% respondents neutral about hostel rent, 25% respondents disagreed that the hostel rent was reasonable.

**Table 11: Social and Cultural Issues of the Hostel is Satisfactory**

Respondents' opinion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agreed	30	7.5	7.5
Agreed	160	40.0	47.5

Neutral	60	15.0	62.5
Disagreed	150	37.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Social and Cultural Issues of the Hostel is Satisfactory has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 7.5% respondents strongly agreed that social and cultural issues of the hostel is satisfactory, 40% respondents agreed that social and cultural issues of the hostel is satisfactory, 15% respondents neutral that social and cultural issues of the hostel is satisfactory and 37.5% respondents disagreed that social and cultural issues of the hostel is satisfactory.

**Table 12: Condition of Location, Transportation and Safety were good**

Respondents' opinion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agreed	40	10.0	10.0
Agreed	210	52.5	62.5
Neutral	90	22.5	85.0
Disagreed	60	15.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Condition of Location, Transportation and Safety were good has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 10% respondents strongly agreed that, 52.5% respondents were agreed, 22.5% respondents neutral and 15% respondents disagreed that condition of location, transportation and Safety were good.

**Table 13: Problems Faced by Hostel Student**

Respondents' opinion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Behavioral problem by the hostel authority	130	32.5	32.5
Excess visitor/attendant	30	7.5	40.0
Accommodation problem	30	7.5	47.5
High rental	60	15.0	62.5
Dining problems	150	37.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Problems Faced by Hostel Student has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 32.5% respondents faced behavioral problem by the hostel authority, 7.5% respondents faced excess visitor/ attendant, 7.5% respondents faced accommodation problem, 15% respondents faced high rental problems and 37.5% respondents faced dining problems.

**Table 14: Food and Nutrition are well maintained**

Respondents' opinion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agreed	180	45.0	45.0
Neutral	70	17.5	62.5
Disagreed	120	30.0	92.5
Strongly disagreed	30	7.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Food and Nutrition are well maintained has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 45% respondents agreed that food and nutrition are well maintained, 17.5% respondents were neutral that food and nutrition are well maintained, 30% respondents were disagreed and 7.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

**Table 15: Whether Homosexuality is a Problem**

Respondents' opinion	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agreed	120	30.0	30.0
Neutral	90	22.5	52.5
Disagreed	190	47.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Whether Homosexuality is a Problem has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 30% respondents agreed that homosexuality is a Problem, 22.5% respondents were neutral and 47.5% respondents disagreed that homosexuality is a problem.

**Table 16: Sexual Harassment Faced by Anyone**

Persons	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Classmates	120	30.0	30.0
Others	280	70.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Whether Homosexuality is a Problem has shown in the above table. From the result it was found that 30% respondents replied that they faced sexual harassment by classmates and 70% respondents replied that they faced sexual harassment by others.

## CONCLUSION

It was noted that among the problems, lack of reading room, unclean bathrooms/ toilets, unhygienic food and lack of security at hostel level, congested class rooms, lack of library facility, lack of clinical teacher and inadequate supplies of equipment and teaching aids and insufficient of trained and experienced teacher at institute and workplace bullying by patient/ and attendants excess visitor/ attendant, shortage of clinical teaching, security problem, work Load and ill behavior of supervisor at hospital are notable. On solving the problems, the suggestions were 'Recruitment of adequate number of qualified teacher', 'Prepare of experienced teachers by refresher training according to the demand of the course. Ensure sufficient teaching aids', 'Ensure security at hostel and hospital', 'Improvement of hostel facilities (waiting room, food, prayer room)', 'Computer with Internet' and 'Adequate and 'Improve nursing institute environment (library, class room, game)'.

## RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of the findings of the study the followings are recommended;

1. Hostel facilities may be improved by providing library, reading room facility
2. Regular and periodic visit and monitoring by supervisors may improve the situation related to food and cleanliness of bathrooms/ toilets.
3. Appoint adequate number of trained and experienced teacher with appropriate teaching aids may be ensured by the authority
4. Security at hostel and hospital may be monitored by the local authority.
5. Further study may be conducted to reveal the root cause of the problem and undertake necessary steps to improve nursing strength in Bangladesh

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