SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL DIMENSIONS OF HOME CARE NURSING ATTENDANTS IN VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

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ABSTRACT

Home care nursing services come as a blessing in today's fast paced lives where everyone is running to fulfill the demands of work, home, children and take care of ailing or ageing family members. The homecare nursing attendants shows satisfactory psychometrical properties in a large sample of nursing home care nursing attendants. The rationale for its development was twofold. The homecare nursing attendants, first, provides information which gives direction to the design and development of a new curriculum for nursing with as goal bridging the gap between home care and institutional care. Second, it makes it possible to determine, across time, the success of the new curriculum. The main objective of this research paper is to measure the social and economical aspects of home care nursing attendants with reference to their perceptions. In this purpose Visakhapatnam selected as study area and 350 home care nursing attendants were considered as sample, and data was collected with the help of a research schedule. The analyses in this research paper indicate homecare nursing attendants is suitable for both of these purposes. As the workforce shortage in community nursing is a problem in many Western countries, the relevance of the content of the instrument is high. It is for this reason recommended for potential future use also in international contexts.

Keywords: Social, Economics, Home care

Introduction

Home care nursing services come as a blessing in today's fast paced lives where everyone is running to fulfill the demands of work, home, children and take care of ailing or ageing family members. When you opt for in-home care of the patients, you can be rest assured of their comfort as qualified and experienced nurses take care of them within the convenience of their residence. In comparison to a hospital, home nursing care is a more economical alternative and brings with it personal attention and care throughout. The care in home healthcare services is designed as per individual patients. For patients who spend most of the time alone at home, this service also means they have a companion to interact with. When people contact home health agencies, they research paper the patient's medical needs and provide certified and licensed nurses and also make available a number of medical equipments. Be it for patients suffering from an illness and need care till they recover or for elderly patients, these services cater to all types of patients.

Being the second most populated country in the world, the requirement for medical attention and services will keep growing in India. It would be foolish to expect that roads would be widened enough to prevent traffic jams or getting to visit a queue-free hospital billing counter will be possible in the near future. Keeping these aspects in mind it is safe to say that the need for home healthcare will increase in the coming years. It has been seen that the number of senior citizens will increase three times in the next thirty years. This will require more in situ medical attention and care than what is needed today. Also, the increasing number of people suffering from chronic diseases including cancer, kidney failure, Alzheimer's disease and others will be benefitted immensely from this module of healthcare service and lead a more self-reliant, independent and dignified life.

When a great nursing assistant of homecare works with a regular client or patient over a period of time, they become their trusted, even loved, confidant, friend, counselor, and cheerleader. The best nurse aides in home care are gifted with a passion to help others, compassion, patience, empathy and caring. In addition to these the home care nursing attendants should be positivity and cheerfulness and a kind and gentle spirit. Thus, these people are superior listening and communication skills with independence and good judgment of attention to detail and protocol for integrity to do the right thing.

Several recent studies have investigated nursing attendants' career preferences related to different fields in healthcare services (Bolan and Grainger, 2009[1]; Happell and Gaskin, 2012[2]; Kloster et al., 2007; McCann et al., 2010)[3], with special attention to working with older people at their home (Bleijenberg et al., 2012;[4] Haron et al., 2013;[5] Koh, 2012[6]; Liu et al., 2013[7]; Potter et al., 2013[8]; Stevens, 2011)[9]. These studies investigated the perceptions and opinions of the respondents via self-developed or existing questionnaires. While scales for measuring preference for nursing as a career (Matutina et al., 2010)[10], for mentally disorder people (Stevens and Dulhunty, 1992)[11], and for working with older patients at their residence (Kogan, 1961[12]; Rosencranz and McNevin, 1969)[13] are available, no scale focusing on respondents perceptions of community care exists. This is undesirable given the lack of understanding of perceptions of this field, and the importance to positively influence respondents' willingness to see community of nursing as a future profession. It is against this background that the instrument was designed and tested for validity evidence in this study.

Need and importance of the research paper

However, the dimensions of home care nursing in Visakhapatnam are still unknown due to lack of knowledge and unaware of both needed people and providers. Therefore, there is necessity of conducting qualitative studies to search, describe and obtain a deep insight into the experiences of home care nursing attendents is highlighted. Understanding the different characteristics of home care nursing attendants can help appropriately assess the quality of work-life at homecare. Without understanding the dimensions of home care, the feelings, beliefs and existing difficulties of nurses, it is impossible to design appropriate care plans and strategies. The experiences of home nurses about what challenges they have in home care have remained unknown in India. Given the multidimensional nature of homecare challenges, qualitative content analysis is an appropriate method for subjective interpretation of the content of the text. Therefore, this research paper used a qualitative content analysis method to clarify the hidden aspects of the challenges related to home care nursing attendants.

The aim of the present research paper is to investigate the spatial distribution patterns, accessibility and utilization of healthcare services that is normally available in Greater Visakhapatnam city. It will be pioneer work in the field of homecare health services provided by the nurses as on requirement. The present research has been made an attempt to analyze the aspects of availability, accessibility, affordability of health services at home to the elderly people and the patients of various health problems in the research paper area. These are the important strategies which are common to health improvement and healthcare services for all those who are in need. Thus, the spatial distribution of homecare health centers their structure and hierarchical level of functions in the research paper area, have attracted researcher to concentrate and to research paper the resources available. The research paper focuses on accessibility and utilization of healthcare services by the

clients to identify the gap in the availability of nurses and the distance accessibility to the service in reference to the prescribed norms. Since the inception of the minimum needs of the homecare nurses, a majority of the clients are still kept far away from the healthcare services. In this point of view, improvements are needed in human resources and socio-economic developments of the professional nurses of homecare health services. On the other hand the population characteristics and socio-economic characteristics of the clients are important factors for utilization of health care services at their home. So here an attempt has been made to investigate the utilization pattern of healthcare service seekers and their preferences to avail the need based homecare health service providers (nurses) in order to determine whether there really exists a balanced provision of need based health services available from the healthcare centers to higher order health centers for specialized homecare health services in Visakhapatnam city. Health of the patient or client is also responsible in terms of access to home healthcare centers which provide nurses. Therefore, keeping all these aspects in mind the researcher has under taken this research paper by choosing a topic entitled "A research paper on Homecare Nursing Attendants in Greater Visakhapatnam city". Thus, the research paper will be helpful for homecare health service seekers, nurse community, policy makers and providers of homecare nurses to improve the research paper area where there are more requirements of health services is necessary.

Statement of the Problem

The selected topic on homecare nursing attendants is one of the basic need of the people who requires services for their regular life and healthcare assistance at home of the patient. Various types of homecare services are needed by the required aged persons, patients who are came out from hospitals and need healthcare services at their home, disabled persons, etc., in the research paper area. The homecare nursing attendants' accessibility and availability is varying from one patient to another and one area to other. To understand the health problems, one must look into various factors such as, profile of the patient including gender, age, current condition, accessibility of services, physical infrastructure, etc. In addition to these factors like Geographical location, social, economic, cultural and political factors which affect the attendants of healthcare nurses are very importance in the present research paper. The nurses who came to provide services at the residents of the patients are basically from poor backgrounds, and mostly they or their family depend on the salaries against their services at homecare nursing. So, most of them prefer to work nearby their residential area or access with transport facilities. In this process of investigation this research paper need to look into the performance, problems and prospects of homecare nursing attendants by social, economical, service, psychological, physical and career aspects. Thus, it is found necessary to research paper on homecare nursing attendants in Greater Visakhapatnam city with the following objectives.

Objectives

1. To analyze the social aspects of homecare nursing attendants in research paper area.
2. To analyze the economic aspects of homecare nursing attendants in research paper area.
3. To examine the association between demographic variables and social and economical aspects of homecare nursing attendants.

Hypothesis

1. There is no association between demographic variables and social aspects of homecare nursing attendants.
2. There is no association between demographic variables and economic aspects of homecare nursing attendants.

Methodology

The present research paper aims to investigate on the homecare nursing attendants in Greater Visakhapatnam city. The present family system and heed of healthcare facilities at home have given more importance to various aspects of homecare nursing attendants' services. Social and economical aspects play an important role in homecare health services and how the services of the attendants utilize by the clients intended to analyze with the opinions of the nursing attendants about their experiences of performance, problems and prospects. It also aims to analyze the four important dimensions of homecare nursing services. In this purpose a descriptive research design was proposed for this research paper, which deals with qualitative and quantitative analysis of respondents' perceptions. Primary data was collected for this purpose using a survey method with a questionnaire/schedule as the tool, which was self designed by the researcher with the help of earlier studies and research guide. Secondary information was gathered from journals and research articles of various authors related to the present research paper. As a result, primary data were gathered from homecare nursing attendants by using snowball method. Snowball sampling is where research participants recruit other participants for a test or research paper. It is used where potential participants or subjects are hard to find out. It's called snowball sampling because (in theory) once the ball is rolling, it picks up more "snow" along the way and becomes larger and larger. So the researcher consulted few homecare nursing attendants in the beginning with the help of some Homecare Nursing Providers in Visakhapatnam city (like Hare Krishna Home Care Nursing, Life Care Home Nursing Services, Mother & Father Home Nursing Services, etc.) and later with the help of those attendants other participants were selected.

Study Design

An appropriate research design was used in this research paper based on the purpose, which was to explore individual experiences of homecare nursing attendants in providing services in order to improve the quality of health of the patients. This was qualitative and quantitative research paper with phenomenological research design. Through a research framework with a phenomenology design, an understanding of the phenomenon of individual experiences will be developed. While the purpose of this research paper is to explore the challenges of homecare nursing attendants in delivering their services in Visakhapatnam city, this research paper has categorized under various dimensions of homecare nursing challenges in six main categories including "social aspects" and "economic aspects". In addition, the results of this research paper showed that these nursing attendants in delivering homecare services experienced several problems, which were consistent with the results of previous studies.

The questionnaire/schedule is the main tool for primary data collection in this research work. As a result, the researcher used a self designed questionnaire which is divided into 3 parts, where Part I is demographic profile of the respondents, Part II is social aspects and Part IV is economic aspects. A list of statements in each part is representing about that particular area and related to the aim and objective of the research paper. Moreover, participants involved in this research paper were selected by using purposive sampling with snowball method. The inclusion criteria included in this research paper was attendants who have had experiences as a homecare nursing for at least one year or more. The total number of participants was 365 people. Moreover, in the final data processing this number is limited to 350.

Data Analysis and discussion

Throughout the process of data analysis, researcher continued to verify whole transcripts in order to maintain a sense of the contexts within which the data were constructed. The foremost step prior to analysis involved reduction of data into a form readable by the computer. SPSS-18 was used for data entry and variables were coded from the responses on the different items of the questionnaire. Thereafter the process of analysis initiated to describe the characteristics of a sample or the relationship among variable in the sample. The research paper extensively uses tabular data, graphs, percentages etc as a part of the data analysis. Univariate (description through a single

variable) and multivariate analysis (description through many variables) was done to explain the sample. Analysis of primary data through cross tabulation, ANOVA test and correlation test were also undertaken.

Table-1: Distribution of sample homecare nursing attendants by their demographics

Sl. No.	Demography	Frequency	Percent
1	Female	280	80.0
	Male	70	20.0
2	20-30 years	43	12.3
	31-40 years	157	44.9
	41-50 years	134	38.3
	above 50 years	16	4.6
3	Below Secondary	58	16.6
	Secondary	164	46.9
	Inter	77	22.0
	Above Inter	51	14.6
4	Unmarried	229	65.4
	Married	121	34.6
5	Scheduled Caste (ST)	41	11.7
	Scheduled Tribe (SC)	118	33.7
	Backward Class (BC)	151	43.1
	Other Category (OC)	40	11.4
6	Hindu	205	58.6
	Christen	113	32.3
	Muslim	32	9.1
7	1-5 years	57	16.3
	5-8 years	171	48.9
	8-10 years	59	16.9
	above 10 years	63	18.0
8	Below 5000 thousand	115	32.9
	Rs.5,000-Rs.8,000/-	147	42.0
	Rs.8,000-10,000/-	51	14.6
	above 10,000/-	37	10.6
	Total	**350**	**100.0**

The Table-1 shows the distribution of sample homecare nursing attendants by their demographic groups in the study. It is observed that among the total respondent's as many as 80.0 percent are female nurses and the remaining 20.0 percent are male nurses. It is noticed that 12.3 percent are in the age between 20-30 years, 44.9 percent of respondents are in the age between 31-40 years, 38.3 percent respondents are in the age between 41-50 years, and 4.6 percent are above 50 years. It has been observed that 16.6 percent are from below secondary, 46.9 percent are from secondary, 22.0 percent are from inter background and 14.6 percent are from above intermediate level. Data shows that 65.4 percent of the respondents are unmarried, whereas, 34.6 percent are married. The data reveals that 11.7 percent of respondents belongs to SC, 43.1 percent belongs to ST, 33.7 percent belongs to BC, and 11.4 percent belongs to OC category. It is observed that 58.6 percent are Hindus, 32.3 percent are Christens and 9.1 percent are Muslims. There are 16.3 percent with 1-5 years' experience, 48.9 percent with 5-8 years' experience, 16.9 percent with 8-10 years' experience,

and 18.0 percent with more than 10 years' experience, according to the data. The income levels shows 32.9 percent of homecare nursing attendants have a monthly income of less than 5 thousand rupees, 42.0 percent have a monthly income of 5-8 thousand rupees, 14.6 percent have an income of 8-10 thousand, and 10.6 percent have an income of more than 10 thousand rupees.

Table-2: perception of home care nursing attendant at work place with reference to social aspects

Sl. No	Statements	Always	Some times	Never	Total
1	Allowed to eat along with others at work place	112 (32.0)	148 (42.3)	90 (25.7)	**350 (100.0)**
2	Allowed to watch TV programs at work place during leisure time at work place	98 (28.0)	161 (46.0)	91 (26.0)	**350 (100.0)**
3	experience misbehave by anyone at the work place	46 (13.1)	164 (46.9)	140 (40.0)	350 (100.0)
4	family members at workplace give respect to you	149 (42.6)	145 (41.4)	56 (16.0)	350 (100.0)
5	family members of homecare recognize your services	144 (41.1)	69 (19.7)	137 (39.1)	350 (100.0)

Data shows that social respect of home care nursing attendants at their work place on Table-2. The data founds that 32.0 percent of owners allowed nursing attendants to eat along with them, 42.3 percent of owners sometimes allowing nursing attendants to eat with them and 25.7 percent of owners was not at all allowing nursing attendants to eat with them. Data also shows that 28.0 percent of owners were always allowing nursing attendants to watch TV programs at work place during leisure time at work place, 46.0 percent of owners was sometimes allowing and 26.0 percent was never allowing nursing attendants to watch tv programs with them. Whereas, 13.1 percent of home care nursing attendants experience misbehave by anyone at the work place, 46.9 percent of them sometimes experience misbehave by anyone at the work place and 40.0 percent of them never experience misbehave by anyone at the work place. Data also shows that 42.6 percent of home care nursing attendants always experience family members(owner) respect at workplace, 41.4 percent of the respondents sometimes experience their owner family members respect at them and 16.0 of percent of home care nursing attendants never experience family members(owner) respect at workplace. However, 41.1 percent family members (owners) of homecare always recognize services of home care nursing attendants, 19.7 percent sometimes recognize and 39.1 percent never recognize services of home care nursing attendants.

Table-3: perceptive score analysis of rank orders wise respondents on home care nursing attendant at work place with reference to social aspects

Sl. No	Statements	Always	Some times	Never	Total
	Scale Value (SV)	**3**	**2**	**1**	
1	Allowed to eat along with others at work place	112 (32.0)	148 (42.3)	90 (25.7)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	336	296	90	722 – II
2	Allowed to watch TV programs at work place during leisure time at work place	98 (28.0)	161 (46.0)	91 (26.0)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	294	322	91	707 – III
3	Experience misbehave by anyone at the work place	46 (13.1)	164 (46.9)	140 (40.0)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	138	328	140	606 – IV
4	The family members at workplace give respect to you	149 (42.6)	145 (41.4)	56 (16.0)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	447	290	56	793 – I
5	The family members of homecare recognize your services	144 (41.1)	69 (19.7)	137 (39.1)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	432	138	137	707 – III
	Total score for Social respect at work place				3535
	Maximum Possible Score	3 (Maximum score points) 350 (number of respondents) X 5 (number of statements)			5250
	Percentage of score of Social respect at work place	Total score for general working condition display/Maximum Possible Score X 100			67.3
	Average				707

perceptive score analysis of rank orders wise respondents on home care nursing attendant at work place with reference to social aspects is presented in the Table-3. It is observed from the data that the first rank has been given to the statement the family members at workplace give respect to home care nursing which secured the score of 793 followed by the second rank to the statements Allowed to eat along with others at work place with a score of 722.

The third and fourth ranks are given to the statements The family members of homecare recognize your services and also for the statement Allowed to watch TV programs at work place during leisure time at work place scores third rank and fourth rank for the statement Experience misbehave by anyone at the work place with the score values of 707 and 606 respectively.

According to the data it shows that the maximum possible score related to various provisions of citizens is 5250, where the total score has been perceived by the respondents was 3535. With these scores the average score was 707 indicate 67.3 percent to the total score.

Thus the statements showed in the above table have been divided into two groups, According to the average score. (707) The statement which scored more than average score are considered as more positive statements and the statements which scored less than average score are considered as less positive statements.

From the above analysis it is observed that most of the respondents responds positively on the statement The family members at workplace give respect to them and also it is observed that very less number responded to this statement Experience misbehaves by anyone at the work place.

Table – 4: Perceptive differences among the various demography group respondents on performance of the social respect at work place

Demographic Groups	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Gender	Male	280	14.82	3.008	0.18	7.749**	0.000
	Female	70	12.61	1.844	0.22		
Age	20-30 years	43	13.19	2.481	0.378	4.957**	0.002
	31-40 years	157	14.95	3.21	0.256		
	41-50 years	134	14.07	2.559	0.221		
	above 50 years	16	14.50	3.347	0.837		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		
Education	Below Secondary	58	14.57	3.038	0.399	1.146	0.331
	Secondary	164	14.09	3.051	0.238		
	Inter	77	14.79	2.957	0.337		
	Above Inter	51	14.47	2.42	0.339		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		
Marital Status	Unmarried	229	14.14	2.876	0.19	4.181*	0.042
	Married	121	14.82	3.039	0.276		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		
Caste	SC	41	14.93	2.953	0.461	1.881	0.133
	ST	151	14.06	2.845	0.232		
	BC	118	14.35	2.889	0.266		
	OC	40	15.10	3.365	0.532		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		
Religion	Hindu	205	14.95	3.047	0.213	10.174**	0.000
	Christen	113	13.47	2.676	0.252		
	Muslim	32	13.91	2.319	0.41		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		
Experience in nursing	1-5 years	57	17.79	3.098	0.41	91.396**	0.000
	5-8 years	171	12.56	1.799	0.138		
	8-10 years	59	15.46	2.885	0.376		
	above 10 years	63	15.21	1.393	0.176		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		
Monthly Income	Below 5000 thousand	115	14.83	3.201	0.298	14.231**	0.000
	Rs.5,000-Rs.8,000/-	147	13.31	2.452	0.202		
	Rs.8,000-10,000/-	51	15.96	2.653	0.371		
	above 10,000/-	37	15.00	2.887	0.475		
	Total	350	14.38	2.947	0.158		

** Significant level @ 1% * Significant level @ 5%

The Perceptive score differences among various demographic group respondents on performance of the social respect at work place in the Table-3. It observed that among various demographic groups the average perceptive score of females is 12.61 found significantly lesser than and the average score of males 14.82, and their respective standard deviations are 1.844 and 3.008. Therefore, the calculated f value 7.749 is a significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This

indicates that there is a significant level difference among performance of the social respect at work place.

It shows that among age group on analysis in social respect shows that the average score of 14.95 perceived by 31-40 years found higher than the other age groups followed by above 50 age group 14.50, 41-50 age group 14.07, and the least average score of 20-30 age group 13.19 and their respective standard deviations are 3.21, 3.347, 2.559 and 2.481 respectively. Since, the calculated f value 4.957 is a significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.002. This indicates that there is a significant at 1% level difference in the age group among performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the education level wise analysis it shows that the average score of 14.79 perceived by inter found higher than the other education groups followed by 14.57 by below secondary, 14.47 by above inter and 14.09 by secondary. Since the calculated f-values 1.146 is not significant level because the p-value is 0.331. This indicates that there is no significant difference in education level among performance of the social respect at work place.

It is observed that from the above data of marital status The average perceptive score of married is 14.82 found higher than the average perceptive score of unmarried (14.14), and their respective standard deviation are 3.039 and 2.876. Since the calculated f-value 0.179 indicates that there is significant at 5% level because p-value is 2.876. This infers those perceptions of married and unmarried towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the caste wise analysis it shows that the maximum average score of 15.10 perceived by OC group found higher than remaining caste and the least average score of 14.06 perceived by ST group and their respective standard deviations are 3.365 and 2.845. Since the calculated f value 1.881 has no significant difference because the p-value is 0.133. This indicates that there is no significant difference among caste in their perceptions towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the religion wise analysis it shows that the average perceptive score of 14.95 by Hindu, 13.91 by Muslim, and 13.47 by christen and their respective stranded deviation are 3.0474, 2.319 and 2.676. The calculated f value 10.174 is significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This infers that there is a significant difference among the religion towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the experience in nursing wise analysis it shows that the highest average of 17.79 in 1-5 years' experience, followed by 15.46 in 8-10 years, 15.21 in above 10 years and 12.56 in 5-8 years' experience with respective standard deviations are 3.098, 2.885, 1.393 and 1.799. Since, the calculated f-values 91.396 is a significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that there is a significant level difference towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the monthly income wise analysis it shows that the maximum average score of 15.96 of 8,000-10,000 rupees significantly higher than the remaining groups followed by 15.00 of above 10,000 rupees, 14.83 by below 5,000 rupees and the least average score of 13.31 by 5,000-8,000 rupees and the respective standard deviations are 2.653, 2.887. 2.452 and 3.261. Since the calculated f values 14.231 is significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that there is a significant difference in the performance of the social respect at work place.

Table-5: **Perception of home care nursing attendants at work place with reference to economic aspects**

Sl. No	Statements	Always	Sometime	Never	Total
1	Receive your salary regularly in time	154 (44.0)	116 (33.1)	80 (22.9)	350 (100.0)
2	Get additional payment for extra work	132 (37.7)	106 (30.3)	112 (32.0)	350 (100.0)
3	Your salary will be cut for leaves or absents	133 (38.0)	120 (34.3)	97 (27.7)	350 (100.0)
4	Feeling happy with the salary you get for your service	90 (25.7)	51 (14.6)	209 (59.7)	350 (100.0)
5	Barrow debt from the employer on need	29 (8.3)	128 (36.6)	193 (55.1)	350 (100.0)
6	Get incentives for your service	107 (30.6	116 (33.1)	127 (36.3)	350 (100.0)
7	Get transport charges for travelling to the homecare service	85 (24.3)	113 (32.3)	152 (43.4)	350 (100.0)

Perception of home care nursing attendants at work place with reference to economic aspects was shown in table34. It is observed that 44.0 percent of homecare nursing attendants always receiving their salary regularly in time, 33.1 percent sometimes receiving their salary in time and 22.9 percent of respondents was not receiving their salary in time. Whereas, 37.7 percent of attendants always getting additional payment for extra work, 30.3 percent of respondents getting sometimes and 32.0 percent never getting additional payment for extra work. While, 38.0 percent home care nursing attendants salary was always cutting when they were on leaves/absent, 34.3 percent respondents' salary was sometimes cutting because of leave/absent and 27.7 percent salary was never cutting because of leave/absent. Data also shows that 25.7 percent respondents felt happy because of their salary they are getting, 14.6 percent of them was sometimes happy and 59.7 percent never felt happy because of their salary. Data reveals that 8.3 percent of homecare nursing respondents borrow debts from their owners, 36.6 percent respondents were sometimes taking debts and 55.1 percent never took debts from their owners. And also, 30.6 percent always getting incentives for their service, 33.1 percent sometimes got the incentives and 36.3 percent never got the incentives for their service. While coming to transportation charges, 24.3 percent responded home care nursing attendants always getting the transportation charges, 32.3 percent sometimes getting and 43.4 percent never got the transportation charges.

Table-6: Perceptive score analysis of rank orders wise respondents on home care nursing attendants at work place with reference to economic aspects

Sl. No	Statements	Always	Sometime	Never	Total
	Scale Value (SV)	**3**	**2**	**1**	
1	Receive your salary regularly in time	154 (44.0)	116 (33.1)	80 (22.9)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	462	232	80	774 – I
2	Get additional payment for extra work	132 (37.7)	106 (30.3)	112 (32.0)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	396	212	112	720 – III
3	Your salary will be cut for leaves or absents	133 (38.0)	120 (34.3)	97 (27.7)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	399	240	97	736 – II
4	Feeling happy with the salary you get for your service	90 (25.7)	51 (14.6)	209 (59.7)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	270	102	209	581 – VI
5	Barrow debt from the employer on need	29 (8.3)	128 (36.6)	193 (55.1)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	87	256	193	536 – VII
6	Get incentives for your service	107 (30.6)	116 (33.1)	127 (36.3)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	321	232	127	680 – IV
7	Get transport charges for travelling to the homecare service	85 (24.3)	113 (32.3)	152 (43.4)	350 (100.0)
	Frequency x Scale Value	255	226	152	633 – V
	Total score for Economical aspects at work place				4660
	Maximum Possible Score	3 (Maximum score points) 350 (number of respondents) X 7 (number of statements)			7350
	Percentage of Economical aspects at work place	Total score for general working condition display/Maximum Possible Score X 100			63.4
	Average				666

Perceptive score analysis of rank orders wise respondents on home care nursing attendants at work place with reference to economic aspects is presented in the Table-6. It is observed from the data that the first rank has been given to the statement Receive your salary regularly in time which secured the score of 774 followed by the second rank to the statements Your salary will be cut for leaves or absents with a score of 736.

The third and fourth ranks are given to the statements Get additional payment for extra work and fourth rank for the statement Get incentives for your service with the score values of 720 and 680 respectively.

The fifth, sixth and seventh ranks are given to the statements Get transport charges for travelling to the homecare service, sixth rank for the statement Feeling happy with the salary you get for your service and seventh rank to the statement Barrow debt from the employer on need with the score values of 633, 581 and 536 respectively.

According to the data it shows that the maximum possible score related to various provisions of citizens is 7350, where the total score has been perceived by the respondents was 4660. With these scores the average score was 666 indicate 63.4 percent to the total score.

Thus, the statements showed in the above table have been divided into two groups, According to the average score (666). The statement which scored more than average score are considered as more positive statements and the statements which scored less than average score is considered as less positive statements.

Table –7: Perceptive differences among the various demography group respondents on performance of the Economical aspects at work place

Demographic Groups	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Gender	Male	280	13.74	3.155	0.189	7.344**	0.000
	Female	70	11.61	1.836	0.219		
Age	20-30 years	43	12.51	2.89	0.441	2.898**	0.035
	31-40 years	157	13.81	3.007	0.24		
	41-50 years	134	12.99	3.055	0.264		
	above 50 years	16	13.31	3.478	0.869		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		
Education	Below Secondary	58	13.40	3.134	0.412	0.422	0.737
	Secondary	164	13.35	3.019	0.236		
	Inter	77	13.47	3.097	0.353		
	Above Inter	51	12.88	3.09	0.433		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		
Marital Status	Unmarried	229	12.77	2.709	0.179	22.390**	0.000
	Married	121	14.35	3.408	0.31		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		
Caste	SC	41	15.15	3.395	0.53	17.100**	0.000
	ST	151	12.71	2.797	0.228		
	BC	118	12.72	2.66	0.245		
	OC	40	15.48	3.121	0.494		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		
Religion	Hindu	205	13.71	3.269	0.228	4.379*	0.013
	Christen	113	12.81	2.634	0.248		
	Muslim	32	12.53	2.7	0.477		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		
Experience in nursing	1-5 years	57	15.79	1.79	0.237	162.381**	0.000
	5-8 years	171	11.08	1.813	0.139		
	8-10 years	59	16.71	2.666	0.347		
	above 10 years	63	13.95	1.818	0.229		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		
Monthly Income	Below 5000 thousand	115	13.61	3.022	0.282	25.022**	0.000
	Rs.5,000-Rs.8,000/-	147	12.03	2.494	0.206		
	Rs.8,000-10,000/-	51	14.41	3.106	0.435		
	above 10,000/-	37	16.00	2.635	0.433		
	Total	350	13.31	3.058	0.163		

** Significant level @ 1% * Significant level @ 5%

The Perceptive score differences among various demographic group respondents on performance of the social respect at work place in the Table-7. It observed that among various demographic groups the average perceptive score of females is 11.61 found significantly lesser than and the average score of males 13.74, and their respective standard deviations are 1.836 and 3.155. Therefore, the calculated f value 7.344 is a significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that there is a significant level difference among performance of the social respect at work place.

It shows that among age group on analysis in social respect shows that the average score of 13.81 perceived by 31-40 years found higher than the other age groups followed by above 50 age group 13.31, 41-50 age group 12.99, and the least average score of 20-30 age group 12.51 and their respective standard deviations are 3.007, 3.478, 3.055 and 2.89 respectively. Since, the calculated f value 2.898 is a significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.035. This indicates that there is a significant at 1% level difference in the age group among performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the education level wise analysis it shows that the average score of 13.47 perceived by inter and secondary found higher than the other education groups and least was 12.88 by above inter. Since the calculated f-values 0.422 is not significant level because the p-value is 0.737. This indicates that there is no significant difference in education level among performance of the social respect at work place.

It is observed that from the above data of marital status The average perceptive score of married is 14.35 found higher than the average perceptive score of unmarried (12.77), and their respective standard deviation are 3.408 and 2.709. Since the calculated f-value 22.390 indicates that there is significant at 1% level because p-value is 0.000. This infers those perceptions of married and unmarried towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the caste wise analysis it shows that the maximum average score of 15.48 perceived by OC group found higher than remaining caste followed by 15.15 by SC, 12.72 by BC and the least average score of 12.71 perceived by ST group and their respective standard deviations are 3.121, 3.395, 2.66 and 2.797. Since the calculated f value 17.100 has significant at 1% level difference because the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that there is significant difference among caste in their perceptions towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the religion wise analysis it shows that the average perceptive score of 13.71 by Hindu, 12.81 by christen, and 12.53 by Muslim and their respective stranded deviations are 3.269, 2.634 and 2.7. The calculated f value 4.379 is significant at 5% level because the p-value is 0.013. This infers that there is a significant difference among the religion towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the experience in nursing wise analysis it shows that the highest average of 16.71 in 8-10 years' experience, followed by 15.79 in 1-5 years, 13.95 in above 10 years and 11.08 in 5-8 years' experience with respective standard deviations are 2.666, 1.79, 1.818 and 1.813. Since, the calculated f-values 162.381 is a significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that there is a significant level difference towards the performance of the social respect at work place.

According to the monthly income wise analysis it shows that the maximum average score of 16.00 of above 10,000 rupees significantly higher than the remaining groups followed by 14.41 of 5,000-10,000 rupees, 13.61 by below 5,000 rupees and the least average score of 12.03 by 5,000-8,000 rupees and the respective standard deviations are 2.635, 3.106, 3.022 and 2.494. Since the calculated f values 25.022 is significant at 1% level because the p-value is 0.000. This indicates that there is a significant difference in the performance of the social respect at work place.

Major findings and discussion

1. According to the data 84.0 percent of the home care nursing attendants felt that family members of the patients at workplace give them more respect, but 74.3 percent only allowing them to eat along with their family members.

2. Moreover, 74.0 percent of the home care nursing attendants allowed watching TV programs at the work place during leisure time.

3. Unfortunately it is observed from the perceptions of the home care nursing attendants that 60.0 percent are experienced misbehave by someone at the workplace, still 60.8 percent of the home care nursing attendants felt that the family members of the patient recognize their services.

4. Perception of home care nursing attendants on economic aspects reveals that 77.1 percent felt the salaries are given regularly in time, but 72.3 percent said that their salary will be cut for leaves or absents.

5. Moreover, it is found that 68.0 percent of the home care nursing attendants use to get additional payment for extra work and also noticed that 63.7 percent home care nursing attendants are getting incentives for their services.

6. On the other hand 56.6 percent of the home care nursing attendants said that they are getting transport charges for their travelling to the workplace.

7. Since, 44.9 percent of the home care nursing attendants expressed that they are able to barrow debt from the employer on need.

8. Hence, the overall data reveals only 40.3 percent of the home care nursing attendants felt happy with the salary what they are getting for their service.

9. The analysis infers that most of the respondents satisfied with the family members of the patients at workplace who give respect and they are allowing the attendants to eat along with others family members at work place. It is also observed that majority of the attendants are allowed to watch TV programs at work place during leisure time. This indicates that the family members of homecare recognize the services of the home care nursing attendants. Since some of the home care nursing attendants experienced misbehaves by some of the family members of the patient at the work place.

10. The data revels that as many as a predominant group of home care nursing attendants said that they receive salary regularly in time, but the salary will be cut for leaves or absents. This makes dissatisfaction to majority of the respondents. Whereas majority group of home care nursing attendants said that they used to get additional payment for extra work, and it is found more than half of the respondents said that they get incentives for their services. Moreover, a significant number of home care nursing attendants said that they get transport charges for travelling to the homecare service. So majority of the respondents are feeling happy with the salary they get for their service.

Conclusion

Home care nursing services come as a blessing in today's fast paced lives where everyone is running to fulfill the demands of work, home, children and take care of ailing or ageing family members. The homecare nursing attendants shows satisfactory psychometrical properties in a large sample of nursing home care nursing attendants. The rationale for its development was twofold. The homecare nursing attendants, first, provides information which gives direction to the design and development of a new curriculum for nursing with as goal bridging the gap between home care and institutional care. Second, it makes it possible to determine, across time, the success of the new curriculum. The homecare nursing attendants shows satisfactory social and economical aspects in a large sample of nursing attendants. The rationale for its development was twofold. The analyses in this research paper indicate homecare nursing attendants is suitable for both of these purposes. As the workforce shortage in community nursing is a problem in many Western countries, the relevance of the content of the instrument is high. It is for this reason recommended for potential future use also in international contexts.

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