

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background, problem statement, aim of the study, research question, and research benefits.

1.1 Background

The Nursing Profession Education Program is a profession education program consisting of two semesters after completing a bachelor's degree or four semesters after completing a Diploma III in Nursing, in accordance with the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) at level 7, which grants graduates the Ners degree. This program equips individuals to progressively assume delegated authority in nursing care and other professional functions. The learning process includes interactions between lecturers, students, and learning resources in a specific environment, encompassing theoretical and clinical learning, research, and community service activities, all in line with national higher education standards (Kementerian Kesehatan Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan SDM Kesehatan, 2018).

Clinical practice is a chance for nursing profession students to apply the theory of clinical skills that they had learn to face patients in the hospital, health clinic, community, or family (Etlidawati & Yulistika, 2022). In addition, they also have the opportunity to adapt to the duties and responsibilities of the healthcare environment (Marhamad et al., 2022). However, there are several problems that are usually faced by nurses who are new to the hospital, including inadequate preparation, poor adaptation, psychological stress, ineffective communication, physical fatigue, incidence of adverse events and difficulties in interpersonal relationships (Chen et al., 2024). In addition, Chen et al. (2024) also revealed that these challenges ultimately become factors that could potentially jeopardize patient safety and increase the likelihood of nurses leaving their jobs.

Relatively low morale and work performance are often experienced by new nurses due to the influence of heavy workload, professionalism and high work risk, this is based on transition shock theory (Jiang et al., 2024). The transition of student nurses to registered nurses will usually cause problems and is complicated to carry out (Chen et al., 2024). This is evident in a research, where the percentage of new nurses was 2.1 times greater (29.0%) than experienced nurses (13.9%) in terms of turnover rate, indicating that new nurses are more likely to leave their jobs (Zhang et al., 2017). High turnover of clinical nursing staff is detrimental to medical institutions, the nursing profession and quality nursing services.

In accordance with research conducted by Nash et al. (2009), the final year of nursing education affects how nursing students build clinical confidence and strengthen their clinical skills, as well as improve positive work attitudes and professional quality (quoted in Innab et al. 2024). This self-confidence can be built with good motivation from within, one of which is by increasing self-efficacy. According to Bandura, self-efficacy is a form of positive belief that exists within the individual is confident that the individual has the ability to manage and take action to achieve a goal (quoted in Rustika, 2016). Self-efficacy plays an important role in improving professional identity, providing quality nursing care, and developing nurses' performance and competence. In this case, self-efficacy becomes an important instrument in nursing, because it acts as a key motivator and also key in carrying out the role as a nurse (Abusubhiah et al., 2023).

Nursing is a profession with a practice based that expected to shape the readiness of nursing students when facing the real work environment later. According to Caballero (2011), work readiness is a combination between attitudes and characteristics that are possessed by students to be successful in every work they do (quoted in Azky & Mulyana, 2024). According to research results by Azky & Mulyana (2024), work readiness is affected by some internal factors, one of them is self-efficacy. Self-efficacy can help students to be more confident with their own abilities and more ready to face challenges in world of work.

In late October 2024, preliminary data was gathered from 17 nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang. The findings revealed that 88.24% of students had high self-efficacy in clinical skills, while 11.76% were in the moderate category. Regarding work readiness, 94.12% were in the high category, and 5.88% were in the moderate category. These results indicate that both self-efficacy in clinical skills and work readiness are generally high among these students, prompting further research into this relationship.

1.2 Problem Statement

Individuals with good work readiness are influenced by various external and internal factors, with self-efficacy being a key internal factor (Azky & Mulyana, 2024). Previous studies have shown a significant positive relationship between self-efficacy and work readiness among nursing students in Indonesia (Siallagan et al., 2022). Other research has also indicated that nursing students in Indonesia generally have high self-efficacy in clinical skills (Aprilia et al., 2024). However, there is a lack of research specifically examining the relationship between self-efficacy in clinical skills and work readiness among nursing students in Indonesia. This gap prompted the researchers to undertake this study.

1.3 Objective of The Study

The objectives of this research are divided into two, namely general objectives and specific objectives.

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general objectives of this study are to identify and analyze the relationship between self-efficacy in performing clinical skills and work readiness among nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) To identify the sociodemographic characteristics (age, gender, batch, and experience in performing clinical skills) of nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang.
- 2) To identify self-efficacy of clinical skills of nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang.
- 3) To identify the work readiness of nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang to work as a professional nurse.
- 4) To identify and analyze the possible relationship between self-efficacy of clinical skills and work readiness among nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the problems and thoughts that have been explained, the question in this study is “What is the relationship between self-efficacy of clinical skills and work readiness among nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang?”

1.5 Hypothesis

- 1) H1: There is a relationship between self-efficacy of clinical skills and work readiness among nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang.
- 2) H0: There is no relationship between self-efficacy of clinical skills and work readiness among nursing profession students at a private university in Tangerang.

1.6 Research Benefits

1.6.1 Theoretical Benefits

The results of this study are expected to provide new information and additional knowledge that is useful for increasing the self-efficacy of nursing profession students who are undergoing clinical practice in order to prepare themselves for the real work environment as a professional nurse.

1.6.2 Practical Benefits

1) For University and Faculty of Nursing

This study is expected to be a new insight that will motivate the development of regulations to create a supportive practice environment for nursing profession students. Such an environment is essential for fostering their self-efficacy and preparing them for their roles as professional nurses.

2) For Nursing Students

This study is expected to provide a new overview related to professional life, especially for final year nursing students who continue to take a nursing profession education program.

3) For the Next Researchers

The results of this study are expected to be used as a current reference as input or initial data developed to examine variables related to self-efficacy and work readiness in the scope of nursing.