

THE FACILITIES OF THE SCHOOLS GIVING NURSING EDUCATION IN TURKEY IN BACHELOR'S DEGREE

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Abstract:

In this study; it is aimed to determine the differences of the facilities in the schools giving nursing education in Turkey, at the level of bachelor's degree. The study has been done between January 2010-May 2010 in the Colleges and Faculties giving nursing education in Turkey at the level of bachelor's degree, according to the leaflet (in 2010) of "Student Selection and Placement Centre (OSYM)". The research's population constitutes 69 Colleges, 11 Faculties giving nursing education at the level of bachelor's degree in Turkey in 2010. The research's sample is also the research's population. The research's data was obtained from web pages of the universities, from some students studying nursing in the universities, and from some Student Affairs offices of the universities. In the end of our study some differences are determined related to education in the universities giving nursing education in bachelor's degree in Turkey

Key-words: *College, faculty, nursing education, Turkey*

Introduction

Education and practice process of nursing has gone through many various phases, till it takes its present situation. In many of the developed countries, nursing education and practice are in a position that they can supply today's requirements substantially. Although the nursing education in our country shows similarity in development process in comparison with other countries, it proceeds on its way more slowly and with some obstacles [2, 8, 12, 14, 15].

The formal nursing education in Turkey started in 1925 by the establishment of Kizilay Nursing School which is based on secondary education and has a period of study for two years and six months. Since 1946, it became a programme that is related to the Ministry of Health and based on secondary education, now it is still present in some Health High Schools [1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 14].

Since 1955, in addition to high schools, Nursing Colleges were also established which trains the students in universities at the level of Bachelor's Degree. Nurses graduated from High Schools and nurses graduated from Nursing Colleges started to work in the same status. Nursing educations at different levels are still present today [8, 10, 12, 14].

By 2010, there are 10 Nursing Colleges, 63 Health Colleges, 14 Faculties of Health Sciences and 9 Foundation Universities giving nursing education in Turkey and the number of schools giving nursing education is increasing day by day. From 2010, registration of students for Nursing Colleges, Health Colleges and Faculties of Health Sciences can be done by two exams called "The Entrance Exam to Higher Education (YGS)" and "The Emplacement Exam for Bachelor's Degree (LYS)" [14].

Due to the information age and continuing technological, medical progressions, some changes are required about equipping health personnel's. In parallel with the increase of knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviours that students must learn; it is necessary for graduated nurses to obtain more comprehensive knowledge, to enrich their care experiences and to use the technology well. University graduates are expected to have some facilities like critical thinking, problem solving, versatility, communication and self-confidence. It is indisputable that these features are necessary for nurses with bachelor's degree, and so, educational institutions which are training the future's nurses have great responsibilities [1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 15]. For this reason, the institutions

giving nursing education must arrange their programmes and quantity of academical personnel's in accordance with producing graduates having the qualifications they aim. On the other hand, students' requirements and current conditions determine the programmes of the institutions [6, 11].

There is no research can be generalized for Turkey that shows how the nursing education is, in the schools giving nursing education in bachelor's degree. It is thought that making a research reflecting the education in the schools giving nursing education in bachelor's degree in Turkey is important for both academic and nursing history, it will help a clearer picture to emerge about future expectations, and it will be a database for the current and future generations about the development process of nursing education.

Goal

In this study; it is aimed to determine the differences of the facilities in the schools giving nursing education in Turkey, at the level of bachelor's degree.

Methods

The study has been done between January 2010- May 2010 in the Colleges and Faculties giving nursing education in Turkey at the level of bachelor's degree, according to the leaflet (in 2008) of "Student Selection and Placement Centre (OSYM)"

- In 69 of the universities there are Health Colleges and, in 11 of the universities there are Nursing Departments related to Faculties of Health Sciences.
- There are 23.286 students in Nursing Departments related to State and Foundation Universities by 2009 [9].

The research's population constitutes Nursing Colleges, Health Colleges, Faculties of Health Sciences Nursing Departments related to State and Foundation Universities giving nursing education in 2008 at the level of bachelor's degree. The research's sample is also the research's population.

In data collection stage the followings below are examined about Nursing Schools:

- Year of education,
- Language of education,

- Number of students,
- Academic staff,
- Practice areas and their quantity,
- Hours of practical and theoretical lessons,
- Laboratory and classroom numbers,
- If there is a master's degree education, or not,
- In which system they give education,
- If they use the nursing process, or not,
- If they have Erasmus and Farabi Agreements, or not,
- If the schools have EUA Agreements, or not.

The data gathered from the research is created as database and tabulated on computer with SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 11.5 Percentage calculations, arithmetic mean; median values were used in the statistical analysis of the data.

Findings

- An important part of the Health Colleges in universities were established between 1995-2004 (42.5%), and they have 291 students in average.
- In 46.3% of the health colleges in universities there is no professor, in 52.5% of them there is no associate professor; and for those which have, there are assistant professors (78.8%), research associates (60.0%), lecturers (57.5%) and they are less than 5.
- 96.3% of the schools are for 4 years and for all of the schools, the education language is Turkish.
- While 86.3% of the schools are in college status, 13.7% of them are in faculty status and 52.5% of them contain departments apart from nursing.
- The students take totally 1687.50 ± 264.94 hours theoretical, and 1484.00 ± 487.29 hours practical education during their study period.

In the practice part of education it is seen that;

- 70% of students find opportunity to practice at university hospitals,
- 96.3% of them practise at state hospitals,
- 92.5% at health centres
- 82.5% at maternity hospitals,

- 46.3% in schools,
- 55% at rehabilitation centres,
- 56.3% in nursing homes,
- 62.5% at societies for the protection of children.

While;

- 86.2% of the students are getting education in classic system,
- 13.8% of them are being educated in integrated system
- There are no master programmes in 55% of the schools and no doctorate programmes in 82.5% of the schools.
- 61.3% of the schools do not have EUA membership and 51.3% do not have Erasmus programme. 80% are included Farabi Programme.
- 31.3% of the schools are in Central Anatolia Region.
- 98.8% of the schools use the nursing process.

When the farthest west part of Turkey, the Aegean Region is compared in terms of nursing education with the Eastern Anatolia Region, the farthest east of Turkey;

- While the number of students on the west is 370 in average, it is 310 on the east.
- While 63.6% of the schools on the west have professors, on the east 33.3% of them have.
- 27.3% of the schools on the west gives education for 5 years, but on the east all of them are for 4 years.
- There are at least 2 laboratories in all the schools on the west, however 66.7% of the schools on the east have one laboratory.
- While all the schools on the west have at least 6 classrooms, on the east %88,9 of the schools have classrooms less than 6;
- While 90.9% of the wests schools can do practice in university hospitals, on the east 66.7% of them can do this.
- while 72.7% of the west schools have memberships for EUA, on the east the number is 11.1% only;
- On the west 81.8 % of the schools have Erasmus Agreements, but on the east the proportion is 11.9%;
- 90.9% of the western schools have Farabi Agreements, and 88.9% of the eastern

schools have these agreements.



Figure 1: The Aegean Region



Figure 2: The Eastern Anatolia Region

Despite the differences above, there are more master's and doctorate programmes on the east.

Although in the Aegean Region 54.5% of the schools have master's and 18.2% of them have doctorate programmes; in the Eastern Anatolia 55.6% of them gives master's education, 33.3% of them gives doctorate education.

Conclusion

In the light of all these information's it can be told that there are great differences for the professional education of nurses who graduate from the schools that provide similar diplomas and the same titles. In our country where such a system exists, it is inevitable to have differences in the quality of service for nurses who present every kind of health care in public or private health enterprises.

Suggestions

For this reason "KPSS" (Examination of Public Personnel Selection) system which is used for employment of public personnel's must be removed; instead of it, there must be an examination system which evaluates

professional knowledge, skills, and applications of graduates, that will be done by OSYM and its questions must be created by a commission consists of nursing academicians. Designations must be done like in KPSS system; must start from the one who has the highest point.

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