

# An Experimental Study to Assess the Entrepreneurship Orientation Program and its Effect on the Entrepreneurship Intention among Various Cadres of Nursing Professional, GNSU.

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**Abstract:** *Background: Nurses' practitioners are so multidimensional, flexible, creative, and organized that developing and operating a business is a natural fit for many. Combine all this with a creative idea to solve a problem or fit a particular niche, and can get some valuable components to starting a small business. Aim: This study aimed to assess the effect of entrepreneurship orientation program on entrepreneurial intention among various cadres of nursing professional, GNSU". Subjects and Methods: Quasi-experimental research design was adopted to conduct this study. The study was conducted at Narayan Nursing College. The study participants were (10) nursing interns and (10) newly graduate baccalaureates nurses during the academic year 2022-2023. Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire was used for data collection. Results: Most of the population at 66.66 % were in 21 and below years category, Most of the population at 61.66% were in Female category, Most of the population at 85% were in unmarried category, Most of the population at 55% were in B.Sc.(N) category, Most of the population at 90% were in Student category, Most of the population at 95% were in Hindu category, For experimental group, majority of the samples were in moderate category at (n=13, 43.33%), and for control group, majority of the samples were equally divided in mild and moderate category at (n=13, 43.33%). In the experimental group, and the results showed that most of the population lied in Aware categories at 22. Xiv, The two tailed P value is less than 0.0001. By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant. The study showed that all the Pearson's chi square values were more than the critical value of 0.05 hence it was found that there were no association between socio-demographic variable and post test score of experimental groups. Conclusion: The study showed that, the most of the population lied in Aware categories at 22, 8 at Neither unaware nor aware and the unaware group had no samples. Hence, it meant that the entrepreneurship orientation program affects the entrepreneurship intention positively.*

*The findings provided valuable insight for higher education institutes to design their curricular in such a way that further the self-efficacy of entrepreneurial actions and positive attitude on entrepreneurship.*

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Orientation Program, Intention, Student & GNSU

## I. INTRODUCTION

Everyone can tell you the RISK. An entrepreneur can see the Reward.

By- Robert Kiyosaki

The term entrepreneurship emerged around the fifteenth century through the French words' entrepreneur or entreprende, which means organizing, managing and taking risks in a business or enterprise. Entrepreneurship can be defined as an action to achieve success through the coordination and performance of projects, services and businesses. However, there is no consensus on the concept of entrepreneurship, since the term has assumed, over the years, specificities according to the contributions and interpretations of several authors, assigning it a polysomic and multidisciplinary character.

One of the most common barriers that are faced by many entrepreneurs is not having adequate knowledge about the respective field of their business. An entrepreneur must have enough experience related to the industry by working in the required sector. So, before starting a new venture, it is required to collect enough knowledge about the market conditions, nature of the business firm, demand and supply of that particular good or service, etc., instead of rushing into the business by seeing the success of others.

Factors that lead to decrease entrepreneurship in nursing are the following limited availability of capital, inadequate planning regarding strategies, absence of zeal and motivation, practical knowledge, fear of failure, lack of training, lack of backup plan, Limited Technical Skills, Lack of Motivation, Psychological Pressure.

In order to inculcate a desire to become entrepreneur among the students NSIC has devised a unique “Entrepreneurship Orientation Programme” (EOP). The program is specially designed for the students, who are still pursuing their studies in Schools/Colleges/ Institutions and do not have any idea about Entrepreneurship.

Purpose of EOP is to create awareness among the students for setting up of new Enterprise after completion of their studies instead of searching for jobs only. This program makes participants familiar about role and importance of MSMEs in Indian Economy, process of setting up of Enterprise, preparing Project Reports, Identifying marketing possibilities as well as with the issues regarding various statutory requirements such as Income Tax, VAT etc.

The concept of entrepreneurship was initially discussed in the economic sphere. However, it has spread to other areas of knowledge, such as social, political and institutional. Entrepreneurship for economists, for example, is associated with economic development and the entrepreneur, consequently, the promotion and propulsion of innovation for this development. For behaviorists, entrepreneurship is related to entrepreneurial behavior and attitudes.

In Nursing, entrepreneurship has been evident since the nineteenth century, through pioneering work by Florence Nightingale in the care for soldiers during the Crimean War and the founding of the School of Nursing at Saint Thomas Hospital, initiating the scientific foundations of profession. Other examples of entrepreneurial figures in Nursing are: Anna Nery, who worked in the care for the wounded in the Paraguayan War, and Wanda de Aguiar Horta, the first Brazilian theorist of the profession.

In the contemporary context, entrepreneurship in Nursing is important for the expansion of visibility and consolidation of the profession as science, technology and innovation in the most diverse settings and fields of action.

Only then, society can know the advances of the profession, through its social mission and health gains. The approach to the concept of entrepreneurship, therefore, guides the promotion of social visibility of Nursing, as well as the reach of new levels of professional development to the nurses.

Entrepreneurship has usually been considered as an aspect of business and commerce with an entrepreneur being defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as ‘a person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit’ (Soanes and Stevenson, 2006). While this is appropriate within the context of commercial activity for the economic development of a country.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach involves the description of the plan to investigate the phenomenon under the study in a structured or un structured or a combination of the two methods. The approaches help to decide the presence of absence of variables. The approach of study depends upon several factors, but primarily on the nature of phenomenon under the study. (Suresh K Sharma) In this study the researcher has adopted the Quantitative Research Study.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is the overall plan for obtaining answer to the research question. It is indicating how to often data will be collected, what type of comparisons will be made and where the study will take place. In this study, True-Experimental research design is used.

- **VARIABLES:** Socio- Demographic Variables, Knowledge, Future intention
- **SETTING OF THE STUDY:** The study will be conduct in Narayan Nursing College, Jamuhar and NMCH, Jamuhar

- **POPULATION:** The target population is B.Sc. (N) 4th year Students, GNM Third year students, M.Sc. II year nursing students, Nursing Officer, Nursing faculties
- **SAMPLES:** The target population of the includes B. Sc (N), GNM & M.Sc.(N) students, Faculties and Nursing Staffs.

#### **CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION:**

##### **Inclusion criteria:**

- Those who are aspiring to be entrepreneurs in future as their career.
- Those who are willing to participate in the research study.

##### **Exclusion criteria:**

- Those who are aspiring a career in academics.
- Those who are not willing to participate in the research study.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** In this study sample technique is Probability sampling technique.

**SAMPLE SIZE:** In this study total sample will be 60

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL**

**Tool:** Socio-Demographic variables & Structured Questionnaire.

- The tool consists of two parts; one part is based upon demographic variables; second part is of Structured Questionnaire. Demographic Perform consists of name, age, gender, educational status, marital status, occupational status, religion.
- The Structured Questionnaire will be used to assess the knowledge of students regarding entrepreneurship orientation program intention among various Cadre of nursing profession, comprised of Multiple-choice questions.
- Lesson Plan on Entrepreneurship Orientation Program
- Future Intention

#### **VALIDITY OF THE TOOL:**

“Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to be measuring.”

- (Polit and Hungler)

The tool was submitted to five experts comprising of one is HOD In-Charge cum Assistant Professor (Department of CoHN, NNC), one is Asst. Professor (Department of MSN), one is Asst. Professor (Department of CHN, NNC), one is Asst. Professors (Department of MHN, NNC), and one is Nursing Tutor (Department of MHN, NNC). Experts gave their suggestions and options about the contents of tools.

#### **RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL:**

“Reliability is the degree of consistency and accuracy with which an instrument measure the attribute for which it is designed to measures.” (Suresh K. Sharma) Reliability of the tool was checked by Karl Pearson’s Formulae and the correlational coefficients  $r=0.75$ , hence the tool was found to be highly reliable.

#### **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

- To conduct research study in Narayan Nursing College, a written permission will be obtained from Dean-cum-Principal of the college before start the study.
- Written consent will be obtained from the sample.
- Anonymity and confidentiality of the information will be maintained.

**PILOT STUDY:**

The investigators conducted the pilot study from 06/02/23 To 07/02/23, in Sher Sah Medical Research and Training Institute, Sasaram, Rohtas.

6% of the total sample fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were selected using probability sampling technique. In True Experimental research design was adopted in this study. After sampling technique, the data was collected by using structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge.

**IV. DATA COLLECTION:**

Prior to data collection a written permission was obtained from the Dean-cum-principal of Narayan Nursing College, and Principal of Sher Sah Medical Research and Training Institute, Sasaram. For the study probability sampling techniques was used for sample selection. The researcher met with the samples and explained about the purpose of the research and assured confidentiality and anonymity and consent was obtained from the subjects. The researcher adopted True Experimental study design. The Demographic variables were collected by using multiple choice questionnaire. The Knowledge were assessed using Structured Questionnaire.

**DATA ANALYSIS:**

Data interpretation is the process of reviewing data and arriving at relevant conclusions using various analytical methods. Data analysis assists researchers in categorizing, manipulating, and summarizing data to answer critical questions.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: -**

- To assess the effectiveness of entrepreneurship orientation program among participants in the experimental group.
- To find statistical significance between the score level of entrepreneurship intention among team those who have participated and non-participated in entrepreneurship orientation program.
- To find out the association between level of entrepreneurship intention of post test score of experimental group and socio demographic variable

**HYPOTHESIS: -**

- Entrepreneurship orientation program among participants in the experimental group will be effective.
- There will be statistical significance between the score level of entrepreneurship intention among team those who have participated and non-participated in entrepreneurship orientation program. • There will be association between level of entrepreneurship intention of post test score of experimental group and socio demographic variable.

**V. ORAGANIZATION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS**

**SECTION: 1:** Socio Demographic Frequency Distribution

**SECTION: 2:** Assessment Of Attitude Scale

**SECTION: 3:** Likert Rating Scale For Pre-Test Score

**SECTION: 4:** Likert Rating Scale For Post Test

**SECTION: 5:** Student t Test

**SECTION: 6:** Chi Squared Test

**SECTION: 1. SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION**

**Table.1.** Frequency and percentage distribution information of socio demographic.

N=60

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC	FREQUENCY For exp group	FREQUENCY For control group	PERCENTAGE
<b>AGE</b>			
Below 21	19	21	66.66 %
22-24	5	8	21.66 %
25 and above	6	1	11.66 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	11	12	38.33 %
Female	19	18	61.66 %
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Married	4	5	15 %
Unmarried	26	25	85 %
<b>Education</b>			
GNM	6	16	36.66 %
BSC	19	14	55 %
MSC	5	0	8.33 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
Student	24	30	90 %
Nurse	3	0	5 %
Faculty	3	0	5 %
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	28	29	95 %
Muslim	1	1	3.33 %
Other	1	0	1.66 %

Table.1: shows that, for experimental group, for age majority of the samples were in below 21 age category at n=19, 25 and above category n=6, 22-24 age category n= 5; for gender majority of the samples were in female category at n=19 and male category at n=11; for marital status majority of the samples were in unmarried category at n=26 and married

category at n=4; for education majority of the samples were in B.Sc. category at n=19, GNM category at n=6 and M.Sc. category at n=5; for occupation majority of the samples were in student category at n=24, nurse category at n=3 and faculty category at n=3; for religion majority of the samples were in Hindu category at n=28, Muslim category at n=1 and other category at n=1; for control group, for age majority of the samples were in below 21 age category at n=21, 22-24 age category n= 8, 25 and above category n=1; for gender majority of the samples were in female category at n=18 and male category at n=12; for marital status majority of the samples were in unmarried category at n=25 and married category at n=5; for education majority of the samples were in GNM category at n=16, B.Sc. category at n=14 and M.Sc. category at n=0; for occupation majority of the samples were in student category at n=30, nurse category at n=0 and faculty category at n=0; for religion majority of the samples were in Hindu category at n=29, Muslim category at n=1 and other category at n=0.

**SECTION: 2: ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE SCALE**

**Table.2.** Frequency and percentage distribution of Future intention among Entrepreneurship.

N=60

Serial No.	Future intentions	Yes		No	
		No. of Sample	Percentage	No. of Sample	Percentage
1.	Do not know	23	38.33 %	37	61.66 %
2.	Non-health-related	36	60 %	24	40 %
3.	Professors	17	28.33 %	43	71.66 %
4.	Public hospital workers	38	63.33 %	22	36.66 %
5.	Private institution workers	20	33.33 %	40	66.66 %
6.	PHC workers	32	53.33 %	28	46.66 %
7.	NGO workers/volunteers	25	41.66 %	35	58.2 %
8.	Own business	40	66.66 %	20	33.33 %

Table.2. show that for future intentions among entrepreneurship for Yes, (n=40, 66.66%); (n=38, 63.33%); (n=36, 60%); (n=32,53.33%); (n=25, 41.66%); (n=23, 38.33%); (n=20, 33.33%); (n=17, 28.33%) and for No, (n=43, 71.66%); (n=40, 66.66%); (n=37, 61.66%); (n=35, 58.2%); (n=28, 46.66%); (n=24, 40%); (n=22, 36.66%); (n=20, 33.33%).

**SECTION: 3: LIKERT RATING SCALE FOR PRE-TEST SCORE**

**Table.3.** Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre- test Score.

N=60

Pre- test Score	Frequency for exp	Percentage for exp	Frequency for control	Percentage for control
Mild	6	20 %	13	43.33 %
Moderate	13	43.33 %	13	43.33 %
Excellent	11	36.66 %	4	13.33 %

Table.3. shows that, for experimental group, majority of the samples were in moderate category at (n=13, 43.33 %), for excellent category (n=11, 36 %) and for mild category (n=6, 20%); for control group, majority of the samples were equally divided in mild and moderate category at (n=13, 43.33 %) and for excellent category (n=4, 13.33 %).

**SECTION: 4: LIKERT RATING SCALE FOR POST TEST SCORE**

**Table.4.** Likert rating scale for post test  
N=30

Rating	Class	Frequency	Percentage
Unaware	0-5	0	0 %
Neither Unaware nor Aware	6-10	8	26.67 %
Aware	11-15	22	73.33 %

Most of the population lied in Aware categories at 22, 8 at Neither unaware nor aware and the unaware group had no samples.

Hence, **Hypothesis H<sub>1</sub> is accepted.**

**SECTION: 5: STUDENT t TEST**

**Table.5.** Student t test  
N=60

GROUP	EXPERIMENTAL	CONTROL
Mean	12.10	6.47
SD	2.02	3.12
SEM	0.37	0.57
N	30	30

The two tailed P value is less than 0.0001. By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be **extremely statistically significant.**

Confidence interval: The mean of experimental minus control equals 5.63 95% confidence interval of this difference: From 4.28 to 6.99

Intermediate Values used in calculations: t= 8.3062, df= 58,

Standard error of difference= 0.678

Hence, **Hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> is accepted.**

**SECTION: 6: CHI SQUARED TEST**

**AGE**

**Table.6.** Chi square test of Age  
N=30

AGE	Unaware	Neither Unaware nor Aware	Aware	Total
21 and below	0	5	14	19

22-24	0	1	4	5
25 and above	0	2	4	6
Total	0	8	22	30

$X^2 = 0.250891$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $p \text{ value} = 0.99276$

**GENDER**

**Table.7.** Chi square test of Gender

**N=30**

Gender	Unaware	Neither Unaware nor Aware	Aware	Total
Male	0	2	9	11
Female	0	6	13	19
Total	0	8	22	30

$X^2 = 0.641529$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p \text{ value} = 0.725594$

**MARITAL STATUS**

**Table.8.** Chi square test of Marital Status

**N=30**

Marital	Unaware	Neither Unaware nor Aware	Aware	Total
Married	0	1	3	4
Unmarried	0	7	19	26
Total	0	8	22	30

$X^2 = 0.005965$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p \text{ value} = 0.997022$

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS**

**Table.9.** Chi square test of Educational Status

**N=30**

Education	Unaware	Neither Unaware nor Aware	Aware	Total
GNM	0	2	4	6
BSC	0	4	15	19
MSC	0	2	3	5
Total	0	8	22	30

$X^2 = 0.897144$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $p \text{ value} = 0.92497$



**OCCUPATION**

**Table.10.** Chi square test of Occupation  
N=30

Occupation	Unaware	Neither Unaware nor Aware	Aware	Total
Student	0	7	17	24
Nurse	0	1	2	3
Faculty	0	0	3	3
Total	0	8	22	30

$X^2 = 1.235795$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $p \text{ value} = 0.872171$

**RELIGION**

**Table.11.** Chi square test of Religion  
N=30

Religion	Unaware	Neither Unaware nor Aware	Aware	Total
Hindu	0	7	21	28
Muslim	0	0	1	1
Other	0	1	0	1
Total	0	8	22	30

$X^2 = 3.235535$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $p \text{ value} = 0.519211$

There is no association between socio demographic variable and post test score of experimental groups.

Hence, **Hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> is rejected.**

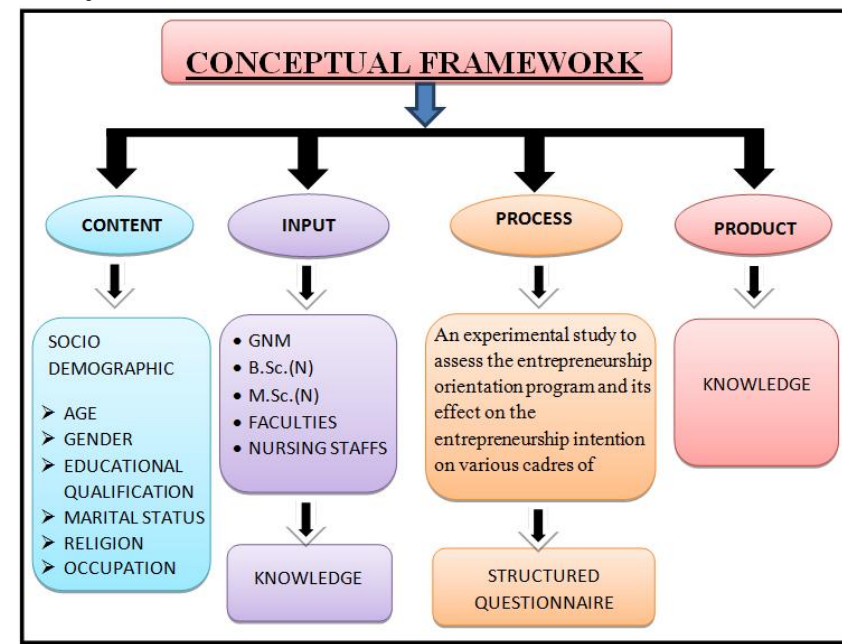


Fig.1. Flow chart for the Conceptual framework

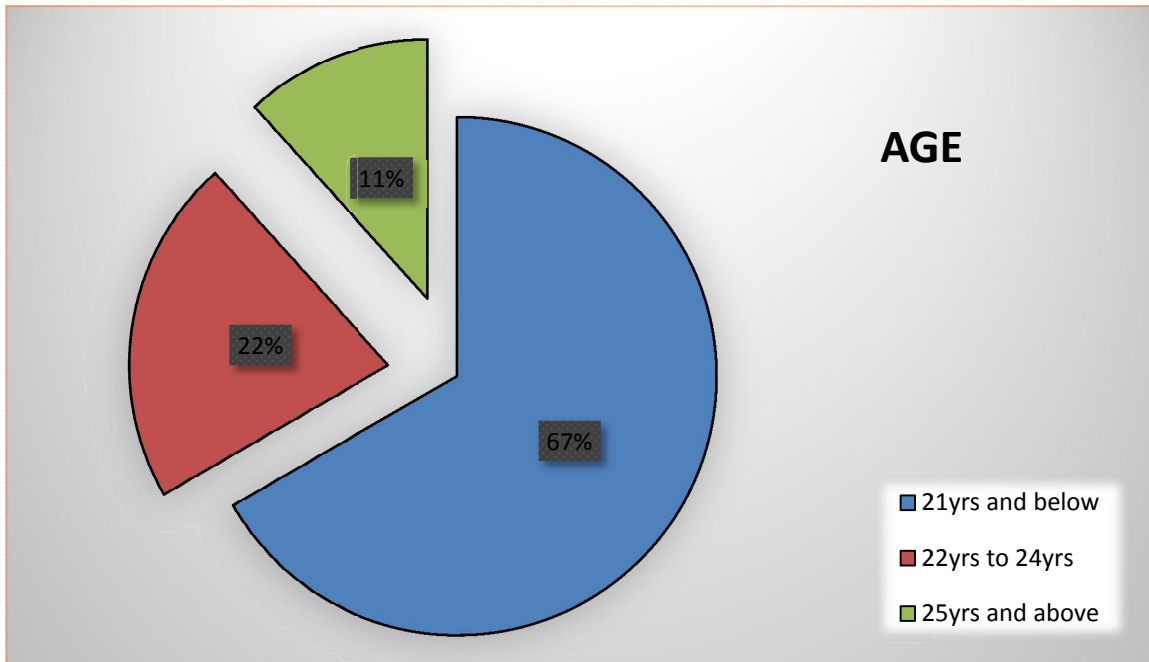


Fig.2. Pie chart for Age Distribution

Most of the population at 66.66% were in 21 and below category, 21.66% were in 22-24 years category and 11.66% were in 25 and above category.

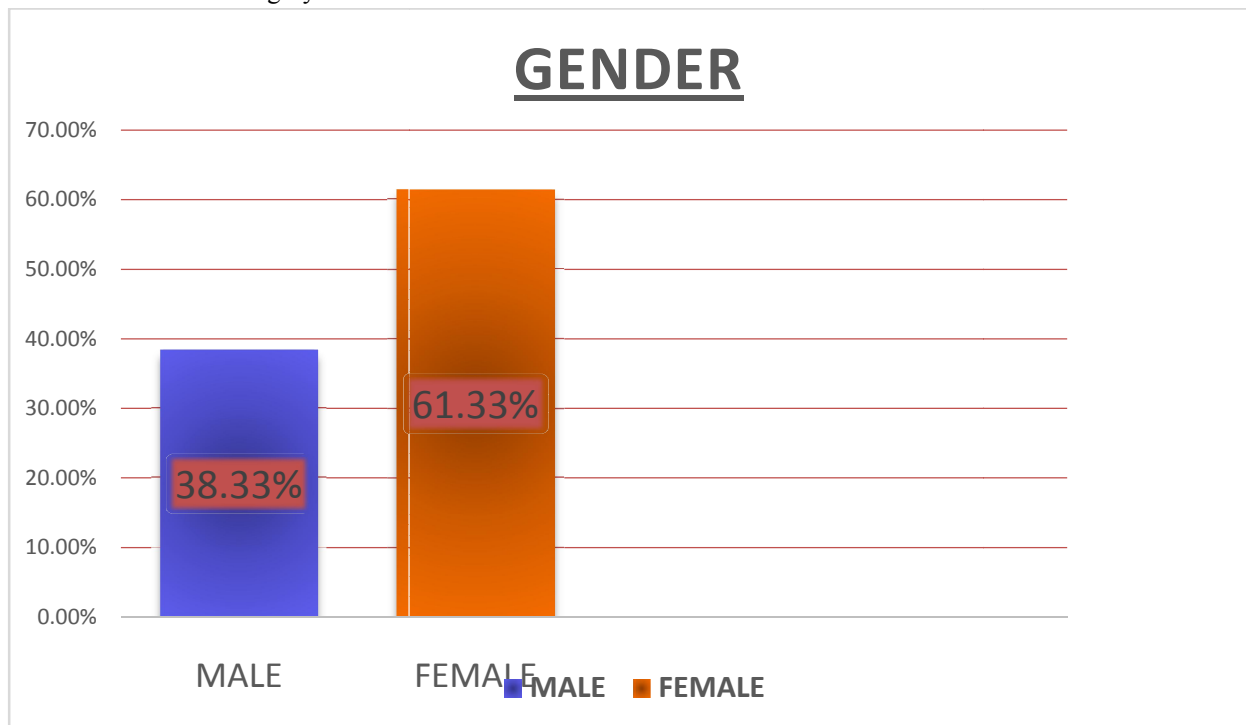


Fig.3. Column Chart for Gender Distribution

Most of the population at 61.66% were in Female category and 38.33% were Male category.

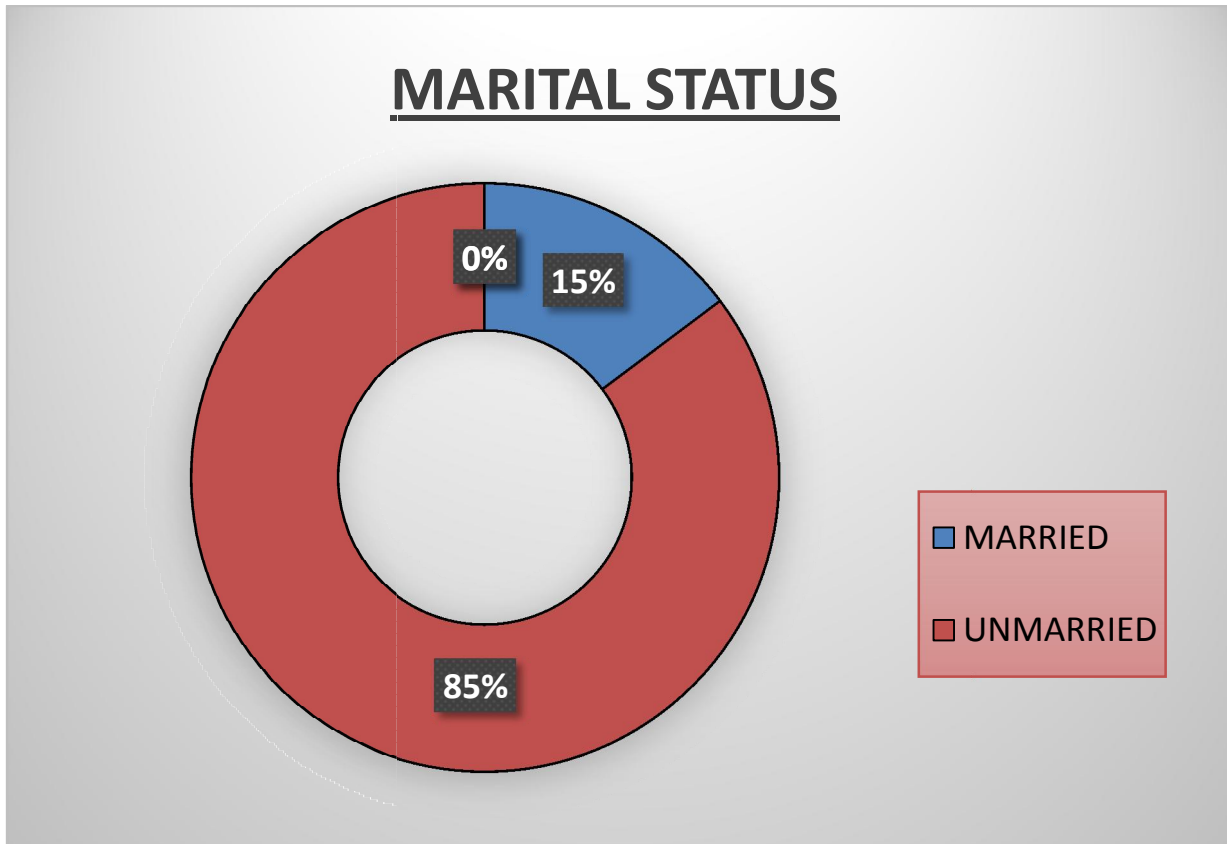


Fig.4. Pie chart for Marital Status Distribution

Most of the population at 85% were in unmarried category and 15% were in married category.

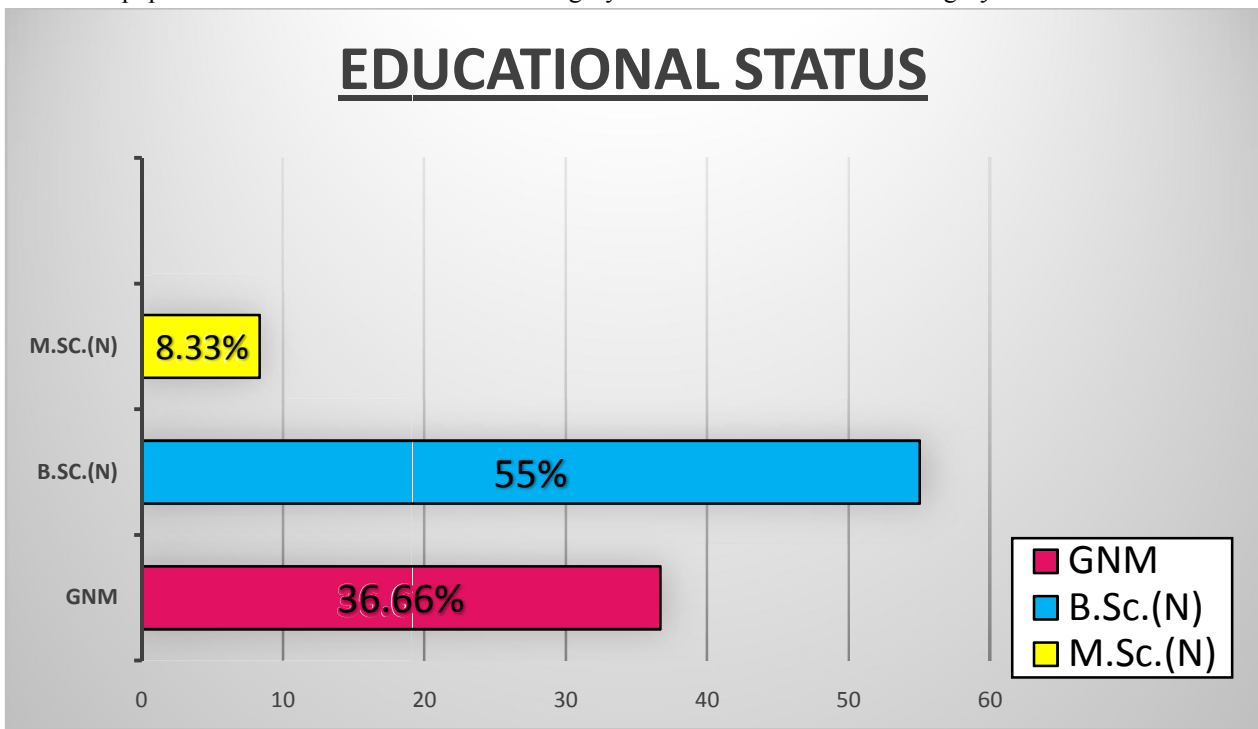


Fig.5. Bar graph for educational status distribution

Most of the population at 55% were in B.Sc.(N) category, 36.66% were in GNM category and 8.33% were in M.Sc.(N) category.

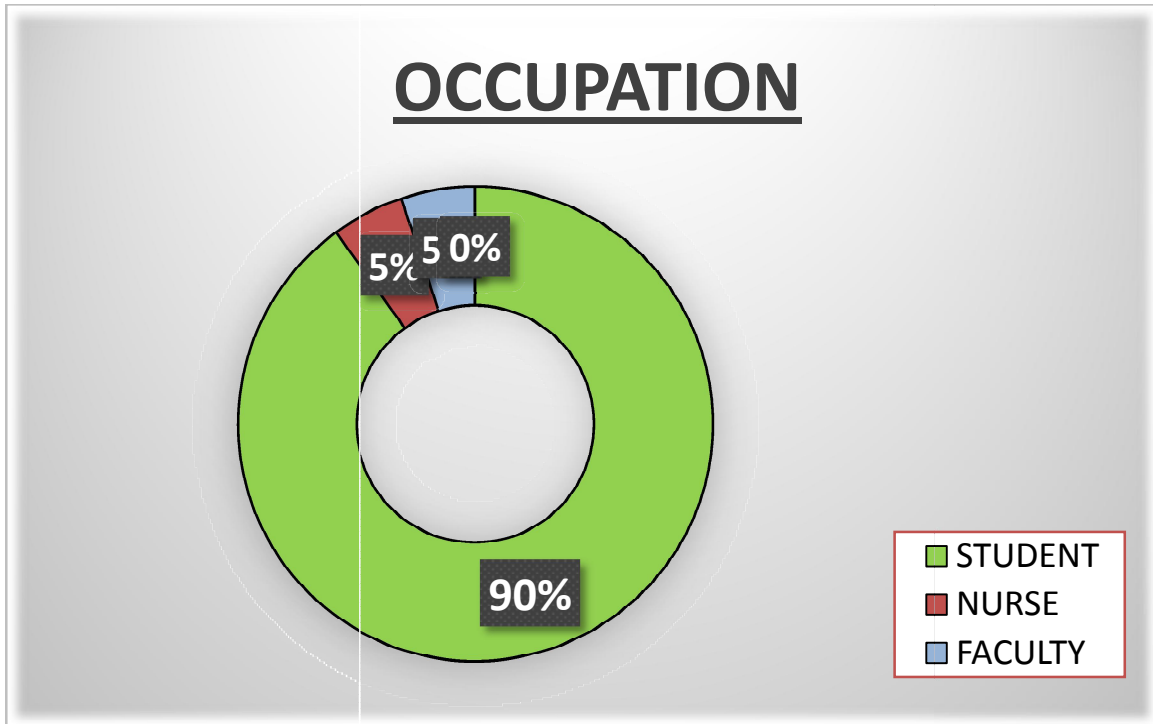


Fig.6. Pie chart for occupation distribution

Most of the population at 90% were in Student category, 5% were in Nurse category and 5% were in Faculty category.

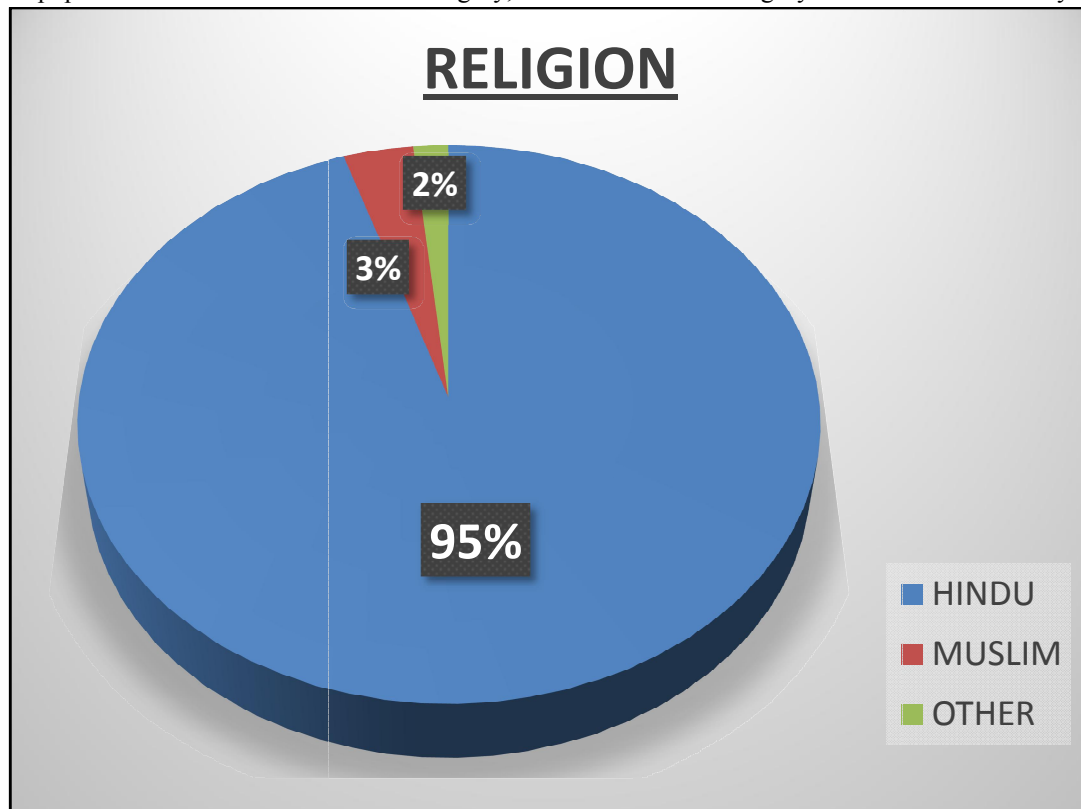


Fig.7. Pie chart for Religion Distribution

Most of the population at 95% were in Hindu category, 3.33% were in Muslim category and 1.66% were in another category.

## VI. MAJOR FINDINGS

### Major findings of the socio-demographic data

- Most of the population at 66.66% were in 21 and below years category, 21.66% were in 22-24 years category and 11.66% were in 25 and above years category.
- Most of the population at 61.66% were in Female category and 38.33% were Male category.
- Most of the population at 85% were in unmarried category and 15% were in married category.
- Most of the population at 55% were in B.Sc.(N) category, 36.66% were in GNM category and 8.33% were in M.Sc.(N) category.
- Most of the population at 90% were in Student category, 5% were in Nurse category and 5% were in Faculty category.
- Most of the population at 95% were in Hindu category, 3.33% were in Muslim category and 1.66% were in another category.

### Major Findings related to future intention regarding entrepreneurship in nursing

- The present study show that for future intentions among entrepreneurship for Yes, (n=40, 66.66%); (n=38, 63.33%); (n=36, 60%); (n=32, 53.33%); (n=25, 41.66%); (n=23, 38.33%); (n=20, 33.33%); (n=17, 28.33%). For future intentions among entrepreneurship for No, (n=43, 71.66%); (n=40, 66.66%); (n=37, 61.66%); (n=35, 58.2%); (n=28, 46.66%); (n=24, 40%); (n=22, 36.66%); (n=20, 33.33%).

### Major Findings of Level of Awareness

- In the present study, 3-point Likert scale was used to determine the level of knowledge regarding entrepreneurship intension among nursing personnel's, and the study showed that, for experimental group, majority of the samples were in moderate category at (n=13, 43.33%), for excellent category (n=11, 36%) and for mild category (n=6, 20%); for control group, majority of the samples were equally divided in mild and moderate category at (n=13, 43.33%) and for excellent category (n=4, 13.33 %).
- In the present study, 3-point Likert scale was used to determine the effectiveness of entrepreneurship orientation program among participants in the experimental group, and the results showed that most of the population lied in Aware categories at 22 , 8 at Neither unaware nor aware and the unaware group had no samples.

### Major finding related to statistical significance between the score level of entrepreneurship intention among team those who have participated and non-participated in entrepreneurship orientation program:

- The two tailed P value is less than 0.0001. By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant. Confidence interval: The mean of experimental minus control equals 5.63, 95% confidence interval of this difference: From 4.28 to 6.99. Intermediate Values used in calculations:  $t=8.3062$ ,  $df=58$ , Standard error of difference= 0.678.
- The study showed that all the Pearson's chi square values were more than the critical value of 0.05 hence it was found that there were no association between sociodemographic variable and post test score of experimental groups.

## VII. SUMMARY

The purpose of study was "An experimental study to assess the entrepreneurship orientation program and its effect on the entrepreneurship intention among various cadres of nursing professional, GNSU" The finding of study has been based on the finding obtained from statistical analysis of collected of data. Comparison pre-test and post- test knowledge. Likert scale test was used to find out the association of selected demographic variable.

### VIII. CONCLUSION

Most of the population at 66.66 % were in 21 and below years category; most of the population at 61.66% were in Female category; most of the population at 85% were in unmarried category; most of the population at 55% were in B.Sc.(N) category; most of the population at 90% were in Student category; most of the population at 95% were in Hindu category; for experimental group, majority of the samples were in moderate category at (n=13, 43.33%), and for control group, majority of the samples were equally divided in mild and moderate category at (n=13, 43.33%); in the experimental group, and the results showed that most of the population lied in Aware categories at 22; the two tailed P value is less than 0.0001. By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant; the study showed that all the Pearson's chi square values were more than the critical value of 0.05 hence it was found that there were no association between socio-demographic variable and post test score of experimental groups.

### IX. IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING SERVICES

- Booklet can be introduced as a clinical routine to start business and nurse can be adopted it a part of health education programme to improve the knowledge regarding entrepreneurship.
- Nurse can develop evidence-based practice and included structured teaching programme to become integral nursing intervention

### NURSING EDUCATION

- In-service education programme should be attended by nurse to update their knowledge regarding entrepreneurship, there by promoting nursing students to plan and implement the teaching programme as a part of health education
- Periodic symposium seminar conference and work shop can be conducted update the information

### NURSING ADMINISTRATION

- The nurse administration can support the nurse for conducting research on various aspect on entrepreneurship
- The nurse administer can organize a conference on entrepreneurship and motivate the staff nurse to actively participate in such activities

### NURSING RESEARCH

- Nursing research about structured teaching programme on entrepreneurship become valuable reference material for farther research.

### RECOMMENDATION

Based on important findings of the study, the following recommendations were suggested:

- The findings provide valuable insights for nursing managers and nursing educators to promote entrepreneurship training and provide better support for nursing students to pursue entrepreneurial success. It is vital for policymakers to consider personal and environmental factors that affect entrepreneurial motivation so that the impact of their policies and programmes could be maximized.
- Since entrepreneurial motivation can explain and predict entrepreneurial behaviour. Higher education institutes have a vital role to design their curricular in such a way that further the self- efficacy of entrepreneurial actions and positive attitude on entrepreneurship among undergraduates.
- Conduct additional research with more practicing nurses to learn more and what else should to be done to support the nurse entrepreneurs.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- EOP : Entrepreneurship Orientation Program
- NSIC : National Small Industries Corporation
- INC : Indian Nursing Council

- GNM : General Nursing & Midwifery
- B.Sc.(N) : Bachelor of Science in Nursing
- M.Sc.(N) : Master of Science in Nursing
- MSME : Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
- VAT : Value-Added Tax
- GNSU : Gopal Narayan Singh University
- NNC : Narayan Nursing College
- df : Degree of Freedom
- x 2 : Pearson's Chi Square
- H1 : Hypothesis 1
- H2 : Hypothesis 2
- H3 : Hypothesis 3
- % : Percentage