



Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE OF FINAL YEAR B.SC. NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF NURSES IN SELECTED NURSING INSTITUTE OF ANAND DISTRICT, GUJARAT

Vishruti Patel., Virangi Patel., Khushbu Patel., Mittal Panchal., Vaishali Bhabhor., Himanshini Makwana and Binal Joshi*

Manikaka Topawala Institute of Nursing –CHARUSAT, Changa, Ta. Petlad, Dist. – Anand, Gujarat-388421.India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 6th August, 2018

Received in revised form 15th September, 2018

Accepted 12th October, 2018

Published online 28th November, 2018

Key words:

International migration, nurses, attitude, final year B.Sc. nursing students.

ABSTRACT

Background: Migration of Indian nurses has grown up significantly in modernistic decades in response to globalization and demand supply fluctuations. It has been greased by the wheels by enhanced congruence including better gush of information, fast channel of communication and reduced expenses of travelling. Today there is an increased demand for qualified nurses in the developed countries of the world because of population explosion, the increased pervasiveness of chronic diseases, shortage of primary care providers and the utilization of nurses in managing complicated clinical cases. Indian nurses look for foreign opportunities because of deprivation of gratifying career advancement, contentment, inequality in wages, social status, stressful working environment, failure to maintain balance in working life and ratification. In addition, there is an opportunity of alternative careers with good salary and low level of stress at working environments. Now days a process of migration is easy compared to previous one. Furthermore, migration also depends upon recruitment, social connections and relations in foreign country, better carrier options in same profession and skill movability. At the end there is in huge migration of nurses from India to abroad resulting in, which in non-availability of adequate healthcare by skilled nurses. ⁽¹⁾

Methodology: A quantitative approach was used under descriptive design to conduct a study at selected nursing institutes of Anand district of Gujarat state. A total 84 final year B.Sc. Nursing students recruited by non- probability (purposive) sampling technique based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Two section tools was introduced to collect data, in which section-I gathered information of Socio-demographic variables, which included Age, gender, Religion, Marital status, rank in previous class, family income per month, known person in nursing profession in abroad countries/ India, Interested countries to migrate, Motivating factor for migration, whether interested to migrate or not etc. In section-II a five point Likert scale introduced for assessing attitude of Nursing Students regarding international migration of nurses. Data collected is analyzed and interpreted based on descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: An assessment of attitude of final year B.Sc. nursing students regarding an international migration, out of 84 students 65(77.38%) having favourable attitude, and 19(22.61%) students having neutral. Finding revealed significant association with gender, known person in nursing profession in abroad country and interest to migrate from India.

Interpretation and Conclusion: This study specifically sought that majority of nursing students have favorable attitude regarding international migration.

Copyright©2018 Vishruti Patel et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

“Migration is an expression of human aspiration for dignity, safety and better future. It is part of social fabric, part of our very make up as a human family.”

-Ban Ki-moon

Nurses form the backbone of India’s health system representing 30.5% of all health workers in India ^[2].

***Corresponding author: Binal Joshi**

Manikaka Topawala Institute of Nursing -CHARUSAT, Changa, Ta. Petlad, Dist.-Anand, Gujarat-388421.India

The nursing sector is afflicted by other, significant problems including the low status of nurses in the hierarchy of health care professionals, low salaries, and out-dated systems of professional governance, all affecting nurses’ leadership potential and ability to perform ⁽³⁾

It is estimated that India needs an additional 2.4 million nurses to reach their optimal number in the health system patients (Dileep Kumar, CNO, Ministry of Health and director of the INC) ^[4, 5]

Nursing practice is the factual provision of nursing care. Nursing is dynamic and evolving profession which provides a

unique service to patients and their families. Nursing is art and science of apply scientific knowledge and to practice forgiving care to the people at maximum level and promote the restoration of optimal functioning, and assist in coping with irreversible illness or impending death.

India is the country where health care professionals leave the home town for better job opportunities and also salary also more according to their work. India is one of the largest suppliers for health care professionals to other country and play an important role in the serving need of overseas health system since 1950. Nurse's migration is associated with shortage and uneven distribution of health care worker is one of the major reasons for this illegal immigration There may be tug out factors and thrust factors for this: curtailment of job opportunities, war, famine, fewer wages as compared to work, lack of religious or personal freedom, more discrimination, etc. tug out factors: shortage of health care personnel, freedom, non-discrimination, more safety and security, good wages according to their work, climate, more job opportunities, established network of family or friends.^[6]

Objective of the study

1. Assess the attitude regarding international migration of nurses among Final year B.sc nursing students.
2. Find out the association between attitude and selected socio-demographic variables regarding an International Migration of nurses.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: Descriptive Research Design.

Setting: The study was conducted in Nursing Institutes of Anand districts. The selection of the setting was done for the present study on the basis of feasibility of study and availability of sample.

Study is conducted at following institutes

1. Shri G H Patel college of Nursing, Karamsad
2. Manikaka Topawala Institute of Nursing, Changa
3. Late R. P. Patel Nursing College, Ode

Population: The target population comprised of all students studying in Final year B.sc nursing at MTIN (Changa), SGHPCN (Karamsad), LRPPNC (Ode).

Accessible population: Students studying in Final year Nursing Institutes.

Sampling technique: Non-probability (convenient) sampling technique.

Inclusion Criteria

1. The students who are studying in Final year B.Sc. Nursing.
2. The students who are willing to participate in Research study.
3. Available during the time of data collection.

Sample size: -84 Final Year B.Sc. nursing students.

Researcher developed a five point Likert scale to quantitative data along with a comprised demographic data of students. Researcher prepares these tools after extensively review of literature. After validation, these tools administered to samples

to gather information in form of data. The data was collected after getting permission from the concerned authority. Self-introduction about the researcher and the details of the research study was explained to the participants. The participants were assured that the data and findings will be kept confidential.

Ethical principle: The permission was granted from the concerned authority. Informed consent was obtained from each sample and assurance of confidentiality on the information they provided.

Findings

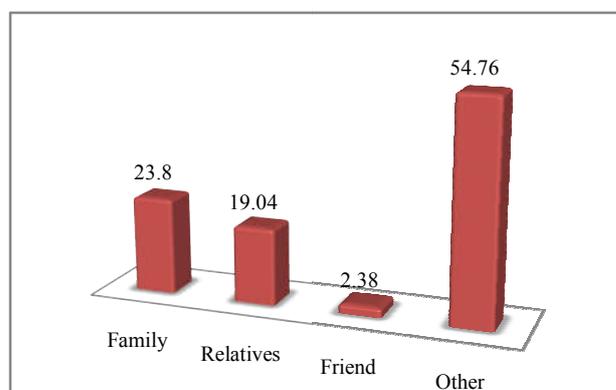
Section I: Description of Demographic variables

Section II: Mean related to attitude of students regarding international migration

Section III: Association with Demographic Variables

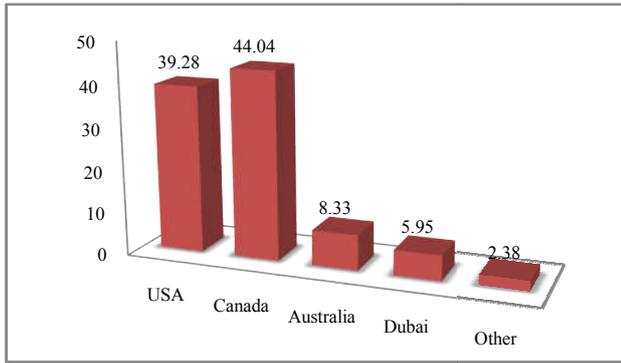
Findings related to Demographic Data

Finding of selected demographic variables show that out of 84 Final Year B.Sc. Nursing students, majority are belongs 21 year and that is 52(61.91%), 7(8.33%) belongs to 20 year and 25(29.76%) are 22 year &>, male nursing student are 9(10.71%), majority are Female nursing students 75(89.28%), majority are belongs to Hindu religion 72(85.71%) Christian are 9(10.71%) while Muslim are 3(3.57%) about Marital status majority students are unmarried 79(94.04%), engaged are 3(3.57%) Majority 33(39.28%) have first class, 25(29.76%) students have distinction, 22(26.19%) students have second class, 4(4.76%) have a pass, Family income per year in which majority students 39(46.42%) have >30,000/- ,17(20.23%) have income between 21000-30000/- ,14(16.66%) have income between 1000-10000/- ,13(15.47%) have income between 11000-20000/-



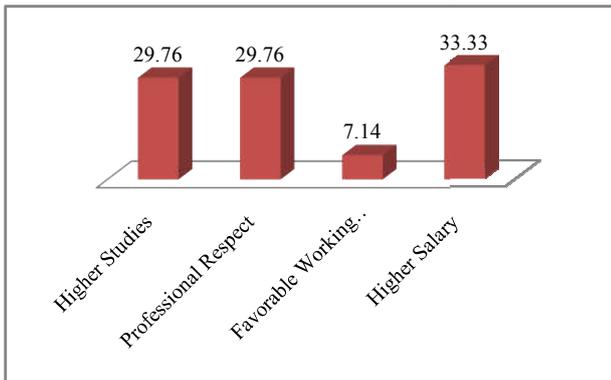
Column Diagram representing frequency Distribution of known in nursing profession in abroad countries

Under the category of Any known in Nursing profession in Abroad countries in this also majority students give answer 46(55.76%) others, 20(23.80%) are families, 16(19.04%) are relatives and 2(2.38%) are friends.



Column Diagram representing frequency Distribution of Interested countries to migrate

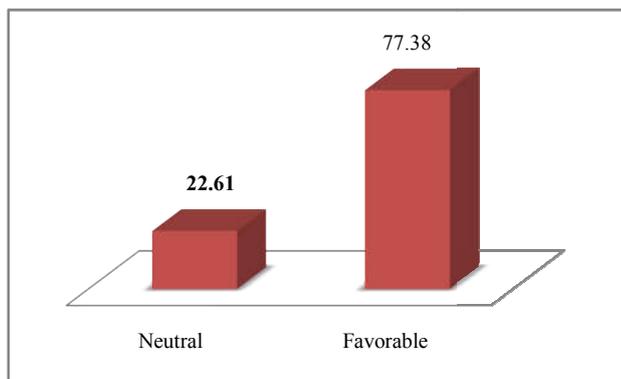
Interested countries to migrate in which majority 37(44.04%) Canada while 33(39.38%) are interested in U.S.A, 7(8.33%) are selected in Australia, 5(5.95%) are selected for Dubai and 2.38 % are interested in other countries.



Column Diagram representing frequency Distribution of Motivating factors for migration

Attitude of final year B.Sc. nursing students regarding international migration among nurses

2(2.38%) are for higher studies and professional respect, 6(7.14%) are selected favorable working environment, out of 84 Final Year B.Sc. Nursing Students majority 79(94.04%) are interested to migrate and only 5(5.95%) are not at all interested to migrate.



The data presented in Table 2 shows that majority students have favourable attitude regarding international migration out of 84 students 65(77.38%), and 19(22.61%) have neutral attitude towards international migration.

Association between the attitude and selected socio-demographics variables

Statistical analysis using Chi-square reveals that the attitude of Final year B.Sc. nursing students is associated with some variable (gender, Interested to migrate) and other variables is non-significant that are (age, Religion, marital status, rank in class, family income per month, In your known is any one in nursing profession in abroad countries/ India, Interested countries to migrate, Motivating factor for migration).

CONCLUSIONS

The above research paper concludes that the majority of students had favorable attitude towards international migration. India must strengthen the conditions of working of nurses to encourage skilled nurses with international experience to return to work in the country. This study also brings the attention that India is lacking in providing qualitative care to needed and inadequate nurse-patient ratio in health care delivery system. The study reinforces the argument that Strong political empowerment and commitment is required to improving nurse’s standard in India.

References

1. https://www.mea.gov.in/images/pdf/International_Mobilityof_NursesfromIndia.pdf
2. Anand S, Fan V. The health workforce in India. Human resources for health observer series No. 16. Geneva, Switzerland; 2016. Available from: http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/16058health_workforce_India.pdf.
3. <https://equityhealthj.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12939-018-0814-0>
4. Senior K. Wanted: 2.4 million nurses, and that’s just in India. Bull World Health Organ. 2010; 88:327–8.
5. Planning Commission of India. High level expert group report on universal health coverage for India. Government of India; 2011. Available from: http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/rep_uhc0812.pdf.
6. Nursing and midwifery - WHO Global Strategic Directions for Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery 2016–2020. WHO, Nursing and midwifery.
