

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG MIGRANT NURSES IN BANGALORE

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ABSTARCT:

Quality of life (QOL) is a very complicated and abstract concept. Most people have the idea that the quality of life means the suitability of the material circumstances and the perception of the people. Many people want to become a nurse to help people but when they are confronted with the reality of the job they soon realize that is not what they thought. The largest and diverse workforces in the health care system are the Nurses. Nurses form the lifeline of hospitals as they are the providers of service to patients to ensure full recovery and a good health status. Inspecting their quality of life is of utmost importance to facilitate their better service as caretakers of patients' health. Current study aims at investigating the QOL of life among nurses working in private and public sector hospitals in Bangalore.

The results of the study provided key insights into the quality of life of migrant nurses of Public and Private Sector Hospitals in Bangalore. By mapping each area, it can be seen that there is a need to look into the physical and mental well-being of the nurses. Furthermore, the findings of the study suggest that nurses in Private hospitals had comparable below- average levels of quality of life in comparison to nurses in public sector hospitals. With the growing number of private hospitals, there is a need to ensure that the health and quality of life of the workforce, especially nurses, is given due consideration.

Statement of the Problem

A successful system of healthcare is contingent on the productivity, quality and the balanced supply and the supervision of the health workforce. Studies have agreed that nursing is an essential element in influencing the quality of care provided by hospitals and hence it matters on the consequences for patients. Healthcare is one of the principal service sectors in India.

However, this sector encounters several significant challenges, such as the necessity to lessen mortality percentages, enhance infrastructure, need for health insurance, guaranteeing accessibility of a skilled medical workforce, etc. Healthcare is provided by different levels of providers: primary, secondary, or tertiary. Both public and private actors participate in these different levels of healthcare provision with private actors gaining prominence. Current study aims at investigating the QOL of life among nurses working in private and public sector hospitals in Bangalore.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the socio-demographic profile of the migrant Nurses
- To understand the living and working conditions of migrant Nurses
- To suggest interventions required for improving the quality of life of migrant Nurses

Methodology of the Study

The population of the study consists of migrant Nurses in Bangalore. The particular study adopts snowball sampling impending under non-probability sampling to select the respondents. This is a sampling technique, in which existing subjects provide referrals to recruit samples required for a research study. A research design is a plan of the research study to examine and obtain answers to the research questions. The particular study adopted a descriptive research design, which was used for describing the profile of the migrant nurses and to determine the mean and standard deviations of the constructs and the measures used in the study.

To fulfill the data requirements of the study, both primary and secondary data had to be collected. Secondary data were collected from the articles, journals, books, reports and publications of the government. The survey method was adopted in order to obtain primary data.

The tool for data collection is the questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 2 sections; the section includes the demographic profile of nurses and Section B includes the aspects related to the quality of life. A total of 120 questionnaires were sent to respondents of which 89 responded and hence the sample size of the study is 89. The period of the study is from January 2020 to October 2020.