

Facilities Available in Nursing Schools in Gujarat

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This study was undertaken for the purpose of finding out the facilities available in selected Schools of Nursing in the State of Gujarat to start a Basic Baccalaureate Programme in Nursing. This study has been confined to four Schools of Nursing i.e. The New Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad, Sri Sayajirao General Hospital, Baroda and the New Civil Hospital, Surat.

The sample for the study consisted of those four out of five schools of nursing which are attached to Medical College Hospital.

The observation and questioning method was used to collect the data for the present study.

The method used for present study consists of: (1) Observation of facilities available in each school of Nursing; (2) Administration of interview schedule to senior tutor of the selected schools of nursing.

The investigator observed each school for one and a half day and interviewed the senior tutor in the afternoon session of the second day. The data was gathered during the University vacations from 1st to 15th October, 1972.

There are few studies related to the problem studied as revealed by review of literature. These studies conducted both abroad and in the country helped the investigator to select the areas for the tool construction and strengthened the need to study the present problem.

The analysis of data has shown the main areas of gap between existing and required facilities for Baccalaureate Programme in Nur-

sing i.e. Faculty requirement, library facility, laboratory facility and lack of separate building for the school and dependency of schools on hospital authority. The interview of senior tutors have revealed that all schools are in a position to utilise teaching facilities specially physical and biology laboratories, transport, specialist teachers and classrooms of Medical College to which they are attached.

The areas of adequate facilities were students personal services such as residence, health services, classroom facilities and clinical field, both hospital and community.

The main obstruction for students to enjoy student status was, the utilisation of students for service purpose.

The facilities available in Schools of Nursing, surveyed for present study were evaluated against the set criteria prescribed by the Indian Nursing Council.

Conclusions

The conclusions drawn from the analysis of data from each major area studied are as follows:

(1) Organisation and Administration

(a) All four Schools of Nursing do enjoy freedom in internal organisation of faculty work and carrying out educational programmes which is a positive factor for starting B. Sc. Nursing Programme. But they do not have voice in recruitment and development of the faculty. None of the schools have separate budget and separate office for the school's administrative correspondence.

(2) Faculty Requirements

(a) All schools need to strengthen their faculty in terms of num-

ber and their qualifications, if they want to start the baccalaureate programme. The teaching staff of all schools are members of the professional organisation i.e. T.N.A.I. and they attend professional meetings and conferences when they get a chance.

(b) All schools meet the criteria prescribed by the Indian Nursing Council for the ratio of staff nurses to students i.e. 1 : 5. The actual ratio in the schools studied ranges from 1 : 1 to 1 : 3.

(c) Majority of the Schools (75%) need to appoint additional staff nurses if they want to start the baccalaureate programme; only one school is in a better position as it has the ratio of 1 : 4, the expected ratio is 1 : 5.

(d) Fifty per cent of the schools meet the expected ratio of ward sister to patients, i.e., 1 : 20.25. The other two schools need to appoint additional ward sisters.

(e) All schools need to plan out carefully the staff development programme if they want to start the B. Sc. Nursing programme.

(f) Two Schools need to make provision for inviting clinical and other subject specialists for teaching; even if they do not start a collegiate programme.

(3) Students

(a) Majority of the schools (75%) have selection committee, represented by nurse administrator and nurse educator.

(b) All schools meet the criteria for providing facilities to students in terms of residence, health services, etc., but to provide the student status, they need to be independent schools of nursing.

(c) None of the schools will face difficulty in getting adequate and eligible candidates for the baccalaureate programme in nursing.

(4) Physical Facilities

(a) Clinical Facilities: (i) All schools have adequate field for providing clinical experience in both hospital and community nursing, but do not have their own field centre developed for community nursing.

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