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A study to assess the knowledge regarding INC norms for college among faculties in Narayana College of nursing at Nellore

K Padma, Mariya Joy and Dr. Indira S

Abstract

Background: The Indian nursing council is a national regulatory body for nurses and nursing education in India. It is an autonomous body under the government under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 of parliament.

Objective: To assess the level of knowledge on INC norms among faculties in Narayana college of Nursing, Nellore.

Materials and Methods: Descriptive cross sectional design and convenient sampling technique was followed which included 35 samples were used. Data was collected using structured questionnaire. Data analysis was done with SPSS.

Results: shows that with regard to INC norms among 35 Nursing faculties, 5 (14.3%) had A+ grade, 11 (31.4%) had A grade, 5 (14.3%) had B+ grade, 8 (22.9%) had B grade, 2 (5.7%) had C grade and 4 (11.4%) had D grade knowledge.

Conclusions: The study concluded that, among 35 nursing faculty 11 (31.4%) had a grade knowledge on INC norms.

Keywords: INC, Regulatory body, TNAI

Introduction

Nursing as an integral part of the health care system encompasses the promotion of health, prevention of illness and care of physically ill, mentally ill and disabled people of all ages.

The Indian nursing council is a national regulatory body for nurses and nursing education in India. It is an autonomous body under the government under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 of parliament. It was established in 1949 for the purpose of providing uniform standards in nursing education and reciprocity in nursing registration throughout the country. Nurses registered in one state were not registered in another state before this time. The council is composed of representative from the state registration council, central and state health departments, TNAI, Indian red cross society, military services and three members of parliament. The Indian nursing council maintains a register of all nurses in country.

Norms are standards that guide control and regulate individuals and communities for planning nursing manpower we have to follow some norms. The nursing norms are recommended by various committees such as nursing man power committee, Bajaj committee, TNAI and INC etc.

The guidelines and minimum requirements to establishment BSC [N] college of nursing, any organization under the central government/state government/local body, registered private or public trust, missionary or any other organization registered under society registration act, company in corporate under section 25 of companies act are eligible to establish BSC [N] college of nursing. The organization should have an 100 bedded parent hospital is eligible to establish BSC [N] course. Those organization shall obtain the essentially certificate for the BSC [N] program. The Indian Nursing Council on receipt of the proposal from the institution to start nursing program and get the permission to start the nursing programmer from INC. Before admission of the students, institute will submit the renewal/validity from as per the calendar of events every year. The institution will admit the students only after taking approval of INC, state nursing council and university.

The eligibility for admission contains minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of admission, minimum educational requirement shall be passing of years course or 10+2 years course with biological sciences or an equivalent of 12 years schooling from a recognized board with science and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks [1].

The physical facilities to establish a BSC [N] college of nursing, should have a separate building with 40-60 students, the constructed area of college should be 23720 sq.ft, there should be at least 4 class rooms with fundamentals of nursing including nutrition, medical surgical nursing, community health nursing, obstetric and gynecological nursing, child health nursing and mental health nursing departments and should have at least seven laboratories.

The library should be separated to the college with minimum 2400 sq.ft for at least 60 students. This library should have an at least 3000 books and 15 journals. 300 sqft needed to the principal office and 200 sqft for vice principal office. Office for faculty members is 200 sq.ft and needed three common rooms, one for teaching faculty, one for students and one for the office staff [2].

Auditorium should be spacious enough to accommodate at least double the actual strength of students, in that it can be utilized for hosting functions of college, workshops/entrances, examinations etc.

The Indian nursing council is an autonomous body under the government of India, Ministry of health and family welfare was constituted by the central government under section 3[1] of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 of parliament in order to establish a uniform standard of training for nurses, mid wives and health visitors [3].

In 1946 the health survey and development committee recommended formation of Indian Nursing Council. In 1947 Indian Nursing Council act is passed. In 1949. INC is established and started to functioning, in 1950 INC act amended as Indian Council 1950. General Nursing and midwifery course framed and adopted in 1951. In 1954 special provision made in the syllabus for men nurses and council integrated public health in basic nursing curriculum of GNM in course. In 1965 GNM syllabus is revised by INC and 1977 ANM syllabus is also revised. In 1980 circular issued marking permission of the state government mandatory for opening new school of nursing college.

In 1981 BSC (N) syllabus, is revised by INC. In 1983 INC introduced for inspection of school/colleges of nursing. In 1999 fee structure of inspection was revised and INC completed 50 years and conducted golden jubilee conference in Delhi, 2000, in 2006 BSC (N) syllabus is revised by INC.

A World Bank report released in March describes the severity of the shortage of nurses in the Caribbean of Latin America. Caribbean nation currently have 1:25 nurses for every 100 people. Charlene Gyurko of Purdue University in Indiana, USA conducted on a study of shortage of well qualified nurse trainers and the result of the study is the global migration. Faculty members tend to be older nurses and there is a reduced pool of younger nurses to replace them when they retire.

Admission to the hospital can be a traumatic experience with anxiety and fear for anyone. The patient no longer enjoys any of the special privileges enjoyed at home most people are not used to a hospital atmosphere regimen [5].

The status of health care delivery system has to be reviewed again. India ranks 67th place among the developing countries in doctor population ratio. One of the solutions to solve this problem, the developed countries, like USA and U.K developed the Nurse Practitioners who are the primary care providers [6].

According to Dr. Teanyan, from the health professions networks, nursing and midwifery unit at the world health organization. The faculty student ratio in developing countries is reported to be as high as 1:45 compared with a 1:12 ratio in developed countries. The purpose of study was to assess knowledge regarding INC norms for college among faculties in Narayana College of Nursing.

Statement of the problem: A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Inc Norms for College among Faculties in Narayana College of Nursing At Nellore.”

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding INC norms for college among faculties in Narayana College of Nursing.
- To find out association between the level of knowledge regarding INC norms among faculties in Narayana College of Nursing with their selected socio demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Sampling and data collection: Descriptive cross sectional design, used to assess the level of knowledge regarding INC norms for college among faculties in Narayana college of Nursing at Nellore. Non-probability convenient sampling techniques was used. Faculties who are working in Narayana college of Nursing, who were available during data collection and voluntarily willing to participate in the study. Who are not willing to participate, who are sick and who are on leave were excluded. Prior Permission was obtained from ethical clearance committee Participants signed an informed consent [5].

Description of Tool

Part I:

Deals with demographic variables include age, gender, educational qualification, source of information and attended any CNE programme.

Part II:

It deals with demographic variables like age, educational qualification, and years of experience, designation and source of information. It consists of 40 multiple choice questions. Each question gives correct answer as 1 score. If not answering gives 0 score.

Score Interpretation: The score was interpreted as follows:

Grade	Score
A+	>85%
A	>75%
B+	>65%
B	>55%
C	>50%
D	<50%

Data analysis: Data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test were done.

Results

The results shows that frequency and percentage distribution with regard to age 22(62.9%) nursing faculties are between 23-26 years, 7(20%) are between 27-30 years 4(11.4%) are between 31-34 years and 2(5.7%) are between >35 years, regard to educational qualification, 4 (11.4%) nursing faculties studied P.B BSc (N), 8 (22.9%) studied BSc (N), and 23 (65.7%) studied MSc (N), with context to designation 12 (34.3%) are nursing tutor, 4 (11.4%) are lecturers, 14 (40%) are assistant professor, 3 (8.6%) are associate professor and 2 (5.7%) are professor. regard to years of experience, 10 (28.6%) had < 1 year experience, 17 (48.6%) had between 1-3 years of experience, 4 (11.4%) had between 3-5 years of experience and 4 (11.4%) had > 5 years of experience, regarding to source of information 17 (48.6%) gained from Curriculum, 7 (20%) gained from books and 11 (31.4%) gained from internet, regard to attending CNE Programme on INC norms, 10 (28.6%) attended and 25 (71.4%) not attended.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of faculties based on level of knowledge n=35

Level of Knowledge	Nursing faculties	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A+	5	14.3
A	11	31.4
B+	5	14.3
B	8	22.9
C	2	5.7
D	4	11.4
Total	35	100

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores of nursing faculties (n=35)

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation
Nursing Faculty	57.97	5.89

For Faculties there was significant association between age in years and designation remaining there was no significant association with educational qualification, year of experience, source of information and attending CNE programme related to INC norms at $p=0.05$.

Discussion

The discussion of the present study was based on the findings obtained from the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of collected data. It is presented in the view of the objectives of the study. The study related to level of knowledge regarding INC norms among Faculties majority 11(31.4%) had A grade. With regard to association, there was significant association between age in years and designation remaining there was no significant association with educational qualification, year of experience, source of information and attending CNE programme related to INC norms at $p=0.05$

Conclusion

The study concluded that, among 35 nursing faculty 11 (31.4%) had A grade knowledge.

Recommendations

- A similar study can be conducted by using large sample to generalize the findings.
- A similar study can be conducted in different settings.
- A quasi experimental study can be conducted for identifying the knowledge on INC norms for college among faculty at different states

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