Supervisory support received by the Female Health Workers and their level of satisfaction with supervision in selected PHCs of Mangalore Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, India

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Abstract
Introduction: A public health care worker is the most vital component of the public health care system. Today’s health care worker is inflamed with smaller financial plans, greater responsibilities, time pressure and limited coworkers. Poor staff supervision, the absence of support and poor working domain have long been identified as bottle necks in the path of effective and efficient delivery of public health services in India due to the widespread crisis in the health workforce. The main objective of the study was to assess the supervisory support received by the Female Health Workers (FHW) and their satisfaction with supervision. Methods: A descriptive design was used and carried out in selected Primary Health Centres (PHCs) of Mangalore taluk, Dakshina Kannada district, India comprising conveniently sampled 53 Female Health Workers (FHW). Results: The findings show that 49% of the FHWs expressed their Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) were very supportive, 23% as supportive, 11% as just supportive, 13% as unsupportive and 4% as very unsupportive, while supervising the FHWs. The majority of the FHWs (33.9%) were extremely satisfied with supervision by the LHVs, 33.9% were very satisfied, 11.3% were moderately satisfied, 16.9% were slightly satisfied and 4% were not at all satisfied with supervision. There is a strong positive correlation (r=.865) between supervisory support received by the FHWs from the LHVs and their satisfaction with supervision. Conclusion: Increased supervisory support received by the FHWs, increases their satisfaction with supervision. The study emphasized the need of strengthening the health care workforce to render quality care service through supportive supervision.

Key words: Supervisory support, satisfaction with supervision, Female Health Workers, Primary Health Centre, FHW, LHV