

A Mini Research Report

on

**EFFECTS OF PERSONAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL
FACTORS ON MIGRATION INTENTION OF PARAMEDIC STUDENTS OF
RUPENDEHI DISTRICT**

By

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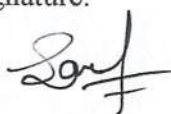
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CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORSHIP

I hereby corroborate that I have researched and submitted the final draft of Mini research project Report entitle "Effects of Personal, Social, Environmental and Political Factors on Migration Intention of Paramedic Students of Rupendehi District". The work of Mini research project report has not been submitted previously nor has been proposed and presented as part of requirements for any other academic purposes. The assistance and cooperation that I have received during this research work has been acknowledged. In addition, I declare that all information sources and literature used are cited in the reference section of the Mini Research Project Report.

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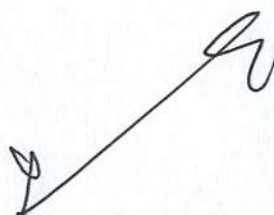
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REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Asst. Prof. Sandhaya Kafley has effectively defended the Mini research project proposal entitled "Effects of Personal, Social, Environmental and Political Factors on Migration Intention of Paramedic Students of Rupendehi District". The research committee has officially approved the title for the Mini research project report to proceed further. It is advised to adhere to the prescribed format and guidelines for the project and submit the Mini research project report for evaluation and viva voce examination.

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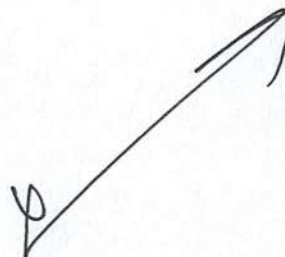
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Submitted Date:

2080/11/17



APPROVAL SHEET

We have assessed the Mini research project report titled "Effects of Personal, Social, Environmental and Political Factors on Migration Intention of Paramedic Students of Rupendehi District" presented by Asst. Prof. Sandhaya Kafley. We confirm that the Mini Research Project Report meets the required standards and is deemed acceptable.

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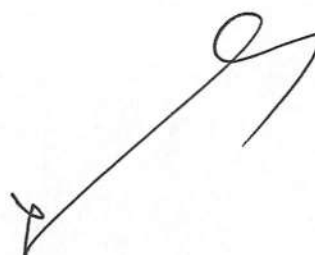


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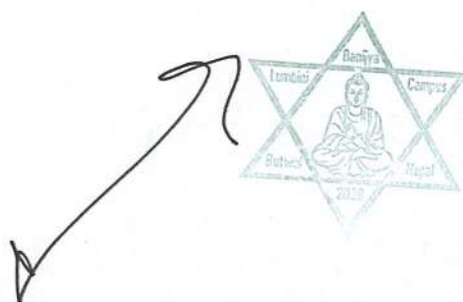
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ABBREVIATIONS

LBC: Lumbini Banijya Campus

TU: Tribhuvan University

WHO: World Health Organization

PCL: Proficiency Certificate Level

CTEVT: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training



ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study intends to investigate the migration intention of paramedic students in the Rupendehi district, the aim is to understand the factors that influence migration intention and their impact on the stability of paramedic students.

Methods: Data were collected from paramedic students enrolled in local educational institutions in Rupendehi District through convenience sampling technique from 336 on five point's likert scale through a self-administrative questionnaire. Descriptive and casual comparative research design was adopted to conduct the research study using correlation and regression analysis.

Findings: The findings of the study revealed that Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors have positive effects on Migration Intention of paramedic students. Personal Factors has a dominant effect on Migration Intention of paramedic students of Rupendehi district among four variables. Moreover, it is also found that there is a significant difference among the mean values of various marital status group, age group, paramedic courses pursuing group, and group with preferred destination of the respondents towards migration intention.

Conclusions: From this study it was found that the paramedic students are intend to migrate abroad because of personal factors, their choice to study and work abroad followed by political factors, social factors and environmental factors. Thus in order to control the flow of students to abroad, the concerned educational bodies should increase opportunities for paramedic students to undertake higher education as well as career growth in Nepal.

Keywords: Paramedic Students, Migration Intention, Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

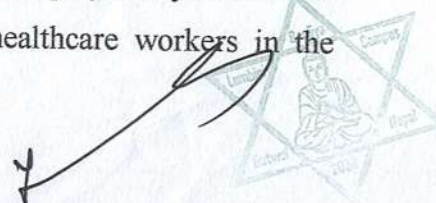
Background of the Study

The WHO (2010) defines paramedics as "a diverse group of health workers who provide a range of diagnostic, technical, therapeutic, and direct patient care and support services that are critical to the other health professionals they work with and the populations they serve."

Emergency medical professionals with a high level of training and expertise in their field are known as paramedics. A paramedic's responsibilities include evaluating a patient's needs, making clinically sound decisions, organizing and carrying out the necessary interventions, and keeping an eye on the patient's condition. A paramedic's primary focus is providing patients with emergency, frequently life-saving care in a variety of settings, mostly outside of the conventional hospital setting (Williams et al. 2021). The lowest level of practitioner qualified to transfer patients between facilities is a paramedic. These patients fall under the Acuity Levels of "Acute Non Emergent Care," "Acute Emergent Care," and "Mobile Intensive (Eaton, 2019).

As per the official site of CTEVT, 2023; Paramedics courses in Nepal are PCL/Diploma in Health science, Diploma In Pharmacy, , Certificate In Medical Lab Technology, Certificate In Diagnostic Radiography, PCL In Ophthalmic Science, Certificate In Medical Science (Ayurveda & General Medicine), Proficiency Certificate Level In Acupuncture, Acupressure And Moxibustion, Certificate In Physiotherapy, Certificate In Homeopathy, PCL Nursing,, Diploma (Certificate Level) In Dental Laboratory Technology, Diploma In Ayurveda Pharmacy, PCL In Midwifery, Certificate In Dental Science (Dental Hygiene- Revised), Diploma In Pharmacy, Diploma In Yog And Naturopathy.

The present international labour market as well as rising commercialization that facilitate health worker migration and the segmentation of care work based on a 'pecking order' of specialties which reinforce current divisions of social class, gender and race among health workers (Smith, 2008). Migrant nurses play a key role in the delivery of 'frontline' care to patients. The shortage of healthcare workers in the

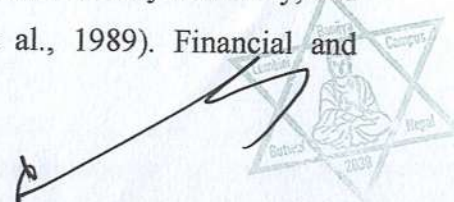


countries of the Global North has lured many nurse professionals from Nepal to pursue international careers that are relatively better paid and highly regarded in contemporary Nepali society. A combination of factors in both sending and receiving countries has influenced and facilitated the international migration of nurses from Nepal (Adhikari, 2005). Increasing the number of doctors practicing in rural areas, decreasing medical migration, and encouraging more doctors to remain in Nepal are the issues facing the nation. For their mutual advantage, doctors who immigrated to Nepal have to be encouraged to connect with the country's healthcare and medical education systems. Numerous strategies, some of which have been implemented in other nations and are discussed in the literature, can and are being employed to guarantee that there are enough doctors in rural Nepal (Shankar, 2017). Decision for migrating is mostly influenced by push factor of the less developed nations (Sharma, 2009).

There is no one migration model that accounts for all of the factors that lead to labor force migration. (Levie, 2007). Today's labor market is a highly structured worldwide talent hunt that includes nurses. International migration is a manifestation of bigger structural issues that force nurses to quit their occupations. Only in the setting of migrant exploitation or nursing shortage can nurse migration become a big concern. Injecting migrant nurses into failing health-care systems that are incapable of attracting and keeping domestic employees will not alleviate the nursing crisis (Kingma, 2007).

Problem Statement

There are many personal factors, which promote or retard migration in any area. Some of these are more or less constant throughout the life span of an individual, while others tend to vary in effect with the stages in life cycle. The process of perception depends, to a large extent, on the personal factors like awareness, intelligence, contacts and the cultural milieu of the individual (Faridi, 2018). Social factors are the major causes of migration. It contains various aspects like provisions for social welfare; migration propaganda facilities; regulations affecting migration; moving conditions and levels; tolerance of minorities; migration policy (Veljanovska, 2017). Social factors include sense of belongingness, personal identity in society, and satisfaction with clinical learning practices (Greene et al., 1989). Financial and



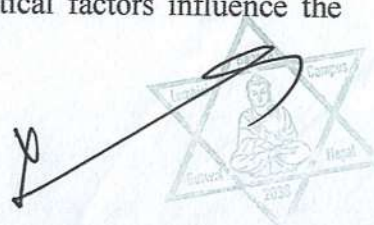
economic reasons, political reasons, family and relatives' expectations or friends abroad are the environmental factors that may create intention to go abroad (Greene et. Al, 1989). The intention is usually viewed as a "cognitive component of attitude and it is assumed that the cognitive component is linked with the attitude's affective component (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). Intentions are the immediate precursor to action. Three variables determine these intentions to act: attitude toward the specific behavior is specific attitudes toward the behavior that can be expected to predict that behavior; subjective norms are beliefs about how the decision-maker cares about the view of the people around and perceived behavioral control perceptions of people's about their ability to perform (Kolvereid & Isaksen, 2006).

The growing worldwide network of non-resident Nepalese has improved information flow, simplifying the process for prospective migrants and increasing their chances to make money while learning. Due to numerous internal and external factors, the Nepalese immigration to other nations is anticipated to increase dramatically in the upcoming years (Bhattarai, 2009).

The majority of paramedic students expressed some intention to migrate, with a desire to undertake postgraduate education and economic reasons being the main drivers. Importantly, the study has extended the understanding of migration intention by identifying this decision is considered during students' nursing studies, and that several factors influencing this decision, including nursing as first choice, professional identity, satisfaction with the clinical learning environment and belongingness are in fact mutable and non-economic incentives. Increasing opportunities for nurses to undertake postgraduate education in Nepal, and facilitating a more supportive learning environment during undergraduate nursing education could help address the potential loss of nurses from Nepal (Poudel, Ramjan, Everett, & Salamonson, 2018).

Based on the statement of the problem, following research questions are formulated.

- Is there a relationship between personal, social, environmental and economic factors and the migration intentions of paramedic students?
- Does personal, social, environmental, and political factors influence the migration intentions of paramedic students?



Objectives of the study

- To assess the relationship between personal, social, environmental and political factors and migration intentions of paramedic students.
- To analyze the effect of personal, social, economic, political factors on the migration intentions influence of paramedic students to migrate abroad.

Hypothesis of the study

H1: Personal Factors have significant effect on migration intention to leave Nepal.

H2: Social Factors have significant effect on migration intention to leave Nepal.

H3: Environmental Factors have significant effects on migration intention to leave Nepal.

H4: Political Factors have significant effects on migration intention to leave Nepal.

Rationale of the study

The study is beneficial to different parties such as government, paramedic students, the family of the students, and educational institutions providing nursing education. The study of migration intention in Rupendehi District can help paramedic students aiming to stay in Nepal or going abroad.

Limitation of the Study

The study is restricted to paramedic students studying at Rupendehi District only. The findings may not necessarily represent opinions of those students from other districts and from other programs like, management, education, arts, technology etc.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND FRAMEWORK

Theoretical Review

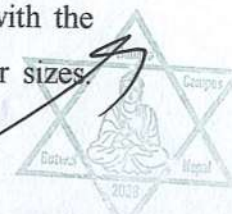
Migration is a very complex phenomenon. Apart from a set of social, economic, political and environmental factors, migration of population in any region is determined, to large extent, by the perception and behaviour of individuals concerned. Therefore, there is no comprehensive theory of migration, although attempts have been made, from time to time, to integrate migration into economic and social theory, spatial analysis and behavioural theory (Johnston et. al, 1981).

1. Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

There is an inverse relation between distance and volume of migration. Majority of migrants moves to short distance only. Migrants going long distance generally go by preference to the large centres of commerce and industry. Migration proceeds step by step. The inhabitants of countryside flock into the nearby rapidly growing town. The gap created by this out-migration in the countryside is filled up by in-migration from still remoter countryside. The inhabitants of the town then move to the nearby urban centre up in the hierarchy. Every migration current produces a counter-current. The native of the rural areas are more mobile than their counterpart in the urban areas, and the major direction of migration is from agricultural areas to the centres of industry and company. Females are more mobile than male in the country of birth, but male more frequently venture beyond. Migration is highly age selective where adults in the working age groups display a greater propensity to migrate. Volume of migration increases with the process of diversification of the economy, and improvement in transport facilities. Migration occurs mainly due to economic reasons (Johnston et. al, 1981).

2. Gravity model of Migration

A theoretical framework developed from Newton's law of gravity, the "gravity model of migration" explains the patterns and intensity of human migration between two locations. It suggests that the amount of migration is inversely correlated with the distance between the populations involved and directly correlated with their sizes.



Higher migratory flows are essentially caused by larger populations and closer distances between locales. Push and pull variables are acknowledged in the model, which takes into account the likelihood of individuals moving from places with less chances (push factors) to places with greater opportunities (pull factors). Despite its straightforward design, the gravity model is a helpful conceptual tool for comprehending and forecasting migration patterns depending on population size and closeness to other places (Rodrigue et al., 2009).

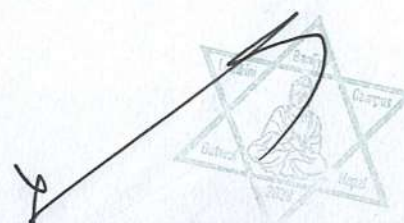
3. Stouffer's Theory of Mobility

One such alteration to the gravity model was introduced by American sociologist S.A. Stouffer. When Stouffer developed his intervening opportunity model in 1940, he asserted that distance and mobility are not inevitably related (Stouffer, 1940). Rather, the number of intervening opportunities increases with increasing distance, which accounts for the observed reduction in migration volume. According to Stouffer's model, the number of migrants from an origin to a destination is inversely correlated with the number of opportunities present there and directly correlated with the number of opportunities that exist between the origin and the destination (Stouffer, 1940).

4. Lee's theory of Migration

According to Lee's rules, there are two categories of causes that contribute to migrations: push and pull forces. Disadvantages of one's current location are known as push factors, whereas advantages of another location are known as pull factors.

Push factors include: a lack of possibilities, a lack of jobs, and restrictive restrictions. Political persecution or fear, desertification, famine or drought, forced labor or slavery, inadequate medical attention, loss of riches, natural catastrophes, threats of death, Absence of freedom of religion or politics The contamination inadequate housing problems between landlords and tenants, Discrimination, bullying, bleak prospects for marriage, Residential Condemned (Radon Gas, etc.), Conflict/Civil War. Pull factors include better living circumstances, work prospects, and freedom of religion or politics, Enjoyment ,Education ,improved health care, pleasant temperatures, Industry, ties to family, and security Increased likelihood of marriage (Lee, 1966).

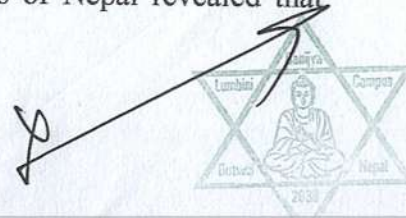


Empirical Review

A qualitative study was conducted comprising 15 semi-structured interviews with six Nepalese doctors and nine nurses who had migrated to the UK using the snowballing technique and a thematic analysis. The study found that the major push factors include low pay and conditions, political instability, poor work place security, lack of recognition, fear of placements in remote and rural areas of Nepal, unemployment, corruption, and lack of skill development opportunities. Moreover, the pull factors included: increasing access to global labor market, better pay, opportunities, resources and living standard. Moreover, 'peer group influence' and psychosocial factors were important issues for Nepalese health workers migrating to the UK (Sapkota, Teijlingen, & Simkhada, 2014). A survey conducted on 799 nursing students using an embedded mixed method design showed that the majority (92.5%) expressed some intention to migrate and further followed by 12 semi-structured face-to-face interviews identified low salaries, unemployment, poor working conditions, insufficient postgraduate education, and a lack of professional autonomy in Nepal as reasons for their intention to migrate (Poudel, Ramjan, Everett, & Salamonson, 2018).

A descriptive cross sectional study of all nurses working at private hospitals with the aim to identify the determinants and aspirants of nurse migration from Nepal was conducted using self-administered questionnaire. The study revealed that among the total respondents 93.20% intended to migrate to abroad, among them 37.8% had desired to migrate since kid and 59.50% had intention to migrate after their medical education (Munika, & Thapa 2019). A cross sectional study conducted on staff nurses working at private hospitals of Biratnagar using non probability purposive sampling technique and self-administered semi-structured questionnaire showed that more than half i.e. 55.6% wanted to migrate abroad to pursue further work and study with Australia(56.4%) and USA (25.5%) being the top destination choice. The study also found that, majority (96%) of nurses was not satisfied with their salary (Kadel & Bhandari, 2019).

A descriptive study conducted using Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS) questionnaire developed by Paul e. Spector (1997) and convenience sampling method, with the purpose of finding out the various factors that influence job satisfaction of health employees working in tertiary level governmental hospitals of Nepal revealed that



only 28.1% of the participants were found to be satisfied. Furthermore, supervision, recognition, pay& benefits, promotion, work environment and autonomy are significant factors affecting their job satisfaction. Also demographic variables like age, rank and education qualification has a significant relationship with job satisfaction while gender, marital status and work experience didn't show any significant correlation with job satisfaction (Rokka, & Khanal, 2023). A descriptive cross-sectional survey conducted with the purpose to find perception of Nepalese physicians and nurses on the shortage of healthcare professionals in Nepal revealed that 94.75% of the respondents perceive that there is shortage of healthcare professionals. And only 18.7% of the respondents have intention to work within the country (Shiwakoti, 2011).

A mixed method study conducted in Jhapa District covering 40 primary health facilities involving 151 self-administered questionnaire interviews and 16 in-depth interviews revealed that majority of health workers weren't satisfied with the existing career development opportunities, availability of resources in health facility and financial motivation (Khanal, Choulagai, Acharya, & Onta, 2020).

In an effort to ensure their future, nurses too began to move. The push factors that contribute most to the brain drain are low employment possibilities, low pay, expensive study costs, and other factors that have been linked to the phenomenon. Similarly, the brain drain is also a result of the pull factors. An important finding is that countries experiencing brain drain find it nearly impossible to develop. Therefore, the government should work to improve the brain trust in the nation; engineers, physicians, nurses, managers, social scientists, geographers, athletes, and economists are all necessary to push the nation's development (Pandey & Rijal, 2023).

The possibilities for improved work-life balance, better working conditions, professional advancement, and economic concerns were the main drivers of professional migration. Unsatisfactory working conditions are the key reason linked to the choice to leave (Kostrzewa, et. al, 2022). The primary driving forces behind international educational migration, according to the migrant students, are social networks and earning while learning to improve their own and their families' economic standing. Political instability, social injustice, insecurity, and uncertainty about the country are the main causes of youth dissatisfaction (Dhungel et al, 2013).

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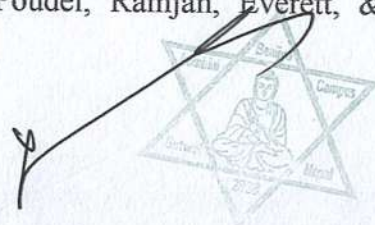


The primary reasons why Nepalese nurses move where it was found that educated, skilled graduates were attracted to developed countries in the form of incentives, scholarships, better living standards, political stability, better job opportunities etc. Thus, migration has created a lack of educated and skilled graduates in the respective field, which has created a massive gap in the country's economic development (Kattel & Sapkota, 2018).

Nelson Mandela has referred to the out-of-country movement of healthcare professionals as the 'poaching' of urgently needed talents from underdeveloped areas (Connell, 2010). The main causes of brain drain in Nepal were a lack of employment prospects, unstable politics, and low pay. Inadequate working conditions, inadequate educational opportunities, corruption, nepotism, and the additional factors of the brain drain were partiality in the hiring process. In contrast to the political stability, social injustice, insecurity, and uncertainty of the nation, the migrating students believe that earning while learning to improve their (and their families') economic status and the social network are the major pulling factors towards abroad. These factors also serve as an important push factor for international educational migration (Mainali, 2019).

When people started migrating to far-off places in quest of better prospects and the quality of their lives, particularly those from Europe, the idea of brain drain first came into being at the turn of the 20th century. Despite minor changes, scholars all agree on a similar concept of brain drain. Brain drain is the transnational movement of highly trained people, particularly to North America, from developing nations (Dodani, 2005).

The majority of nursing students planned to move for economic and postgraduate education reasons, as well as other reasons. This choice for planning to move abroad is taken into account while students are enrolled in nursing classes, and that several factors influencing this choice, such as nursing being the first choice, professional identity, satisfaction with the clinical learning environment, and belongingness, are in fact changeable and non-economic incentives. A more supportive learning environment during undergraduate nursing education and expanding the chances for nurses to pursue postgraduate education in Nepal could both contribute to preventing the probable exodus of nurses from that country (Poudel, Ramjan, Everett, & Salamonson, 2018).



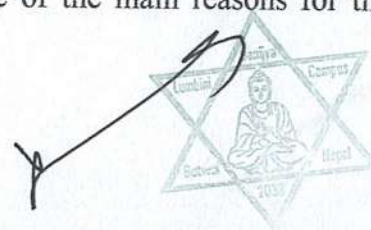
The movement of healthcare professionals is a complicated and multidimensional phenomenon. The provision of top-notch medical care appears to suffer when highly qualified and competent nurses immigrate to other nations. The majority (96%) of nurses in the cross-sectional research did not like their pay. The majority of nurses who work in private hospitals want to immigrate abroad. The main driving forces behind migration were a lack of career advancement and a low wage. The enhancement of career growth prospects, income, and working environment in Nepal could serve as a potent incentive for Nepalese nurses to relocate (Kandel & Bhandari, 2018).

Nursing as first choice is seen as an important personal factor choosing to stay in Nepal. Although not previously examined within the context of migration intention, first choice has been shown to predict student retention in a nursing program (Salamonson et al., 2014).

Commercial recruiters are becoming more and more interested in the possibility of exporting nurses from India to industrialized nations as the need for nurses grows globally. India does not currently have enough professional nurses to meet its own domestic health service demands, while having a sizable prospective labor pool that could be trained as nurses. Dissatisfaction with working circumstances and discontent with prevailing social views towards nurses have been recognized as critical factors contributing to the foreign migration of Indian nurses, in addition to economic considerations (Srinivasan, 2018).

Job security, social status, economic condition, better working environment at abroad are factors which have positive influence on migration intention of Nurses (Oda, 2018). A number of factors such as economic benefits, professional development, better work conditions and supportive social networks have positive impact on migration intention (Nguyen, et. al, 2008)

Personal capability, personal orientation, and perception of the environment all play a significant role in people's intentions to migrate. The results also confirm that Hong Kong's current socio-political landscape could be one of the main reasons for this potential surge in migration (Chan, et.al, 2022)



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

Descriptive as well as Casual comparative research design have been adopted for empirical analysis of data.

Population and sample, and sampling design

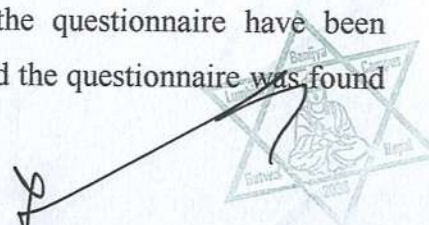
The total population is 2650 (Source: Director, CTEVT Office, Lumbini Province, Belbas, Rupendehi, 2021). The sample size is 336 which has been calculated using Cochran's formula. The population refers to the complete set of individuals, subjects or objects, or events having common observable characteristics in which the researcher is interested. The population of this study includes all the paramedic students from Rupandehi District. Digitally structured questionnaires were administered to the sampled respondents to get the valid response 336 sample size, 678 questionnaires were distributed.

Nature and sources of data

The nature of data are primary. The data have been collected by distributing questionnaire to the respondents.

Tools for data collection

The questionnaire used a five-point Likert-type response scale, ranging from 1 = strongly agree to 5 = strongly disagree, to assess each item. Three sections were included in the questionnaire. The first part of questionnaire aimed to explore the socio-demographic information of respondents on gender, age, marriage, education. The second part includes questions related to migration intention of paramedic students. The third related to students' personal factors affecting migration intention. The forth section is questions that are related to social factors of students affecting migration intention. The fifth section includes questions that are related to environmental factors of students affecting migration intention and finally the last part of questionnaire is related to political factors of students affecting migration intention of paramedic students. The data were collected by visiting the students at different Paramedic Colleges in Rupendehi. The validity of the questionnaire have been checked with the pilot test with 26 sets of questions, and the questionnaire was found



valid. The questionnaire was administered to the sampled unit via social media groups and asked them to fill up the Google form.

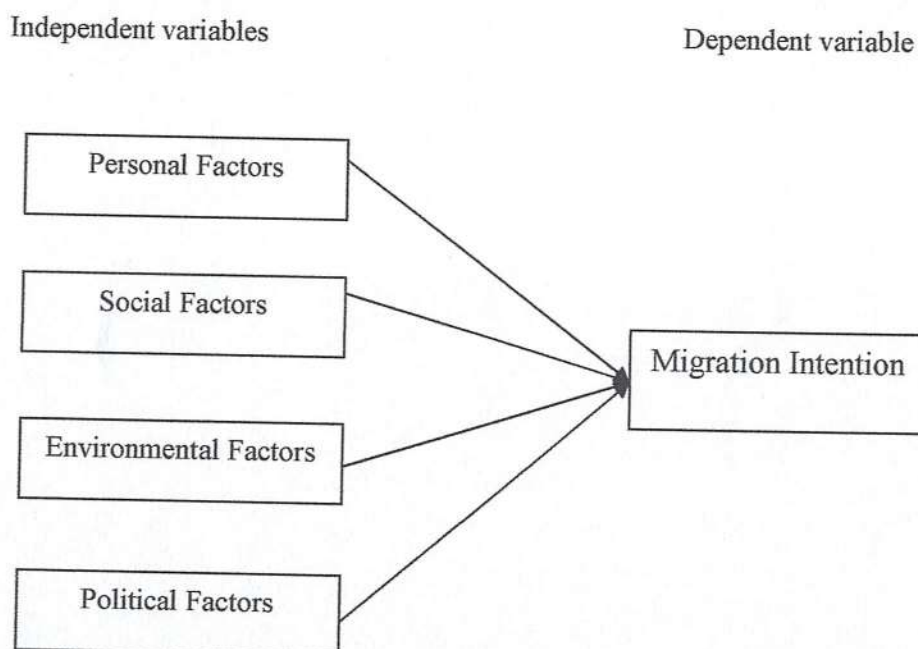
Statistical tools for data analysis

Descriptive statistics used to understand the socio demographic information about the respondents. Independent sample Test used to check the mean difference between the variable similarly to know mean difference among the group, one way ANOVA has been adopted. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation test has been done to check relationship between dependent and independent variables. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method of regression analysis has been executed to check effect of independent variables on dependent variable.

Research framework and definition of variables

Research Framework

Figure 1



Note: Source from (Greene et al. 1989) & (Poudel, Ramjan, Everett, & Salamonson, 2018)

The model becomes:

Migration Intention to Leave Nepal = f (personal factors, social factors, environmental factors, political factors).

[Handwritten signature and a faint circular institutional stamp are present in the bottom right corner of the page.]

Definition of Variables:

Migration Intentions

The intention is usually viewed as a "cognitive component of attitude and it is assumed that the cognitive component is linked with the attitude's affective component (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). A number of factors influencing nursing students' decision to travel abroad have been identified, including Economic rewards, professional advancement, improved working circumstances, and supporting social networks are all available (Abuosi and Abor, 2015; Nguyen et al., 2008). An important and direct predictor of behavior is intention, which is influenced by people's attitudes, subjective norms, and sense of behavioral control. "Intentions are indicators of people's willingness to try something new and how much effort they plan to put into it" (Ajzen, 1991).

Personal factors

There are many personal factors, which promote or retard migration in any area. Some of these are more or less constant throughout the life span of an individual, while others tend to vary in effect with the stages in life cycle. The process of perception depends, to a large extent, on the personal factors like awareness, intelligence, contacts and the cultural milieu of the individual (Faridi, 2018). Personal factors includes their choice of nursing as first career choice, personal interest, seeking further studies at abroad (Greene et al., 1989).

Social factors

Social factors are the major causes of migration. It contains various aspects like provisions for social welfare; migration propaganda facilities; regulations affecting migration; moving conditions and levels; tolerance of minorities; migration policy (Veljanovska, 2017). Social factors include sense of belongingness, personal identity in society, and satisfaction with clinical learning practices (Greene et al., 1989).

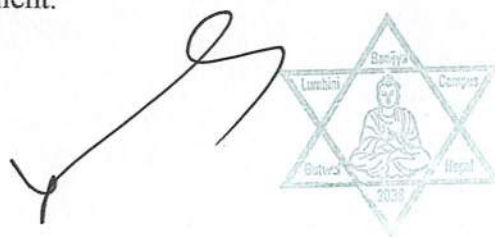
Environmental factors



Financial and economic reasons, political reasons, family and relatives' expectations or friends abroad are the environmental factors that may create intention to go abroad. (Greene et. Al, 1989). Despite conceptual ambiguities, there appears to be reason to identify environmentally displaced migrants as a meaningful and appropriate category from both academic and policy perspectives. It is clear that environmental factors are important triggers of migration, and there is no doubting the widespread reality of environmental factors. Displaced people often come from poor backgrounds and are in urgent need of support and assistance (Castles, 2002).

Political Factors

Immigration can lead to conflict and insecurity, which can disrupt the social fabric and cause political instability. Political factor is one of the most important variables that has been proven to impede economic development.



CHAPTER IV

RESULTS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Results

Descriptive Analysis

Table 1

Table showing the gender and age of respondents

Category	Gender			Age			
	Female	Male	Others	14-20 yrs.	20-26 yrs.	26-32 yrs.	32 yrs. & above
Frequency	210	124	2	130	123	60	23
Percent	62.5	36.9	0.6	38.7	36.6	17.9	6.8

The table 1 depicted that out of (336) valid respondents (124) are male and (210) are female and others (2). From this, concluded that (62.5) percent of female respondents are playing their role in this research work by giving their opinion. Similarly, if it is assessed from the angle of age group (14-20) age group is ranked in first with (130) respondents, and second is gone for the (20-24) age group with (123) respondents. Likewise, the third group is (26-32) with (60) respondents and there are (23) respondents above 32 years. Therefore, it can be said that having majority of the respondents from the age group of (14-20) they opines as per the objective of the questionnaire.

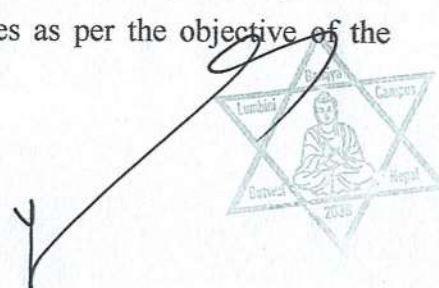


Table 2**Table showing the marital status and preferred destination of respondents**

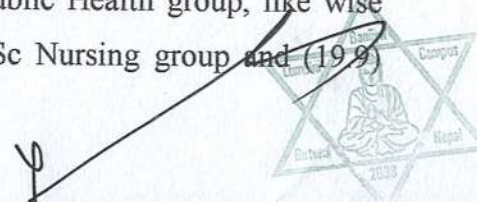
Category	Marital Status			Preferred Destinations				
	Married	Unmarried	Others	America	Europe	Australia	Asia	Others
Frequency	60	232	44	49	20	82	33	152
Percent	17.9	69	13.1	15.4	9.1	23.6	12.5	38.5

Looking at the table 1 the marital status out of (336) respondents (17.9) percent are married and (69) percent are unmarried and (13.1) percent are others among the respondents taken under the study. Similarly, if it is assessed from the angle of preferred destination group, out of (336) valid respondents, (82) respondents are intended to migrate to Australia, (49) respondents intended to migrate to America, (20) respondents intends to migrate to Europe. (33) Respondents intend to migrate to Asian Countries and (152) respondents do not intend to migrate to any nation.

Table 3**Table showing the paramedic course right now Respondents are pursuing**

Category	Paramedic Course right now Respondents are pursuing							
	CMLT	HA	BSc MLT	B Pharmacy	BSc Nursing	BPH	BN	Others
Frequency	73	63	13	39	30	26	24	67
Percent	21.7	18.8	3.9	11.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	19.9

The table 3 depicted that out of (336) valid respondents (21.7) percent respondents belongs to CMLT students group, (18.8) percent respondents belong to Health Assistant students group, (11.6) percent respondents belongs to B Pharmacy students group, (7.4) percent to Bachelor of Nursing group, (8.9) percent belongs to BSc nursing group, (7.7) percent belongs to Bachelor in Public Health group, like wise (3.9) percent respondents belong to BSc MLT and BSc Nursing group and (19.9) percent belongs to other group like radiology etc.



Results of Normality Test

Table 4

Table showing the Normality Test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a	Shapiro-Wilk
	Sig.	Sig.
Personal_Factors	.056	.061
scoial_Factors	.055	.053
Environmental_Factors	.071	.062
Political_Factors	.060	.057

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality shows the p-value of all the variables is greater than 5% level of significance, so data found normal. Similarly, through Shapiro-Wilk test, the p-value of all the variables is greater than 5% level of significance, it also shows data are normally distributed.

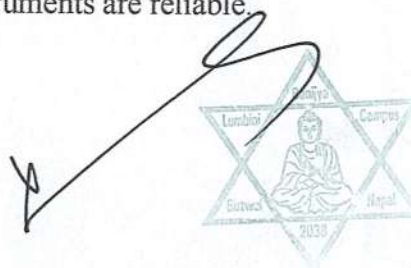
Results of consistency of Research Instrument

Table 5

Consistency of Research Instrument

No of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5	.986

From the table 5, it is found that the Cronbach's Alpha of all the five variable is 0.986 which is greater than 0.8. It means the research instruments are reliable.



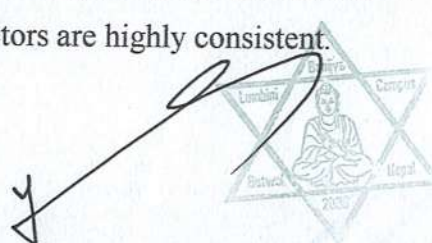
Results of Reliability Test of Constructs

Table 6

Table showing the Reliability Test of Constructs

Factors		No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Migration Intention	Part 1	4	.990
	Part 2	3	.980
Personal factors	Part 1	4	.981
	Part 2	3	.963
Social Factors	Part 1	4	.976
	Part 2	3	.950
Environmental Factors	Part 1	4	.986
	Part 2	3	.989
Political Factors	Part 1	4	.920
	Part 2	3	.974

From the table 6, show whether items within the scale are measuring the construct consistently or not. The cronbach's alpha of first half of migration intention is (0.990) and second half is (0.980) which shows that the constructs of migration intention are highly consistent. The cronbach's alpha of first half of personal factors is (0.981) and second half is (0.963) which shows that the constructs of personal factors are highly consistent. The cronbach's alpha of first half of social factors is (0.976) and second half is (0.950) which shows that the constructs of social factors are highly consistent. The cronbach's alpha of first half of environmental is (0.986) and second half is (0.989) which shows that the constructs of environmental factors are highly consistent. The cronbach's alpha of first half of political is (0.920) and second half is (0.974) which shows that the constructs of political factors are highly consistent.



Results of ONE-WAY ANOVA

Table 7

Table showing One Way ANOVA

ANOVA		Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender of respondents	Between Groups	2.846	11.223	0.000
	Within Groups	2.115		
	Total			
Marital status of respondents	Between Groups	.629	15.259	0.000
	Within Groups	.253		
	Total			
Age group of respondents	Between Groups	7.041	16.635	0.000
	Within Groups	.423		
	Total			
Paramedic course right now Respondents are pursuing	Between Groups	23.305	14.416	.000
	Within Groups	5.277		
	Total			
Preferred destination for higher education and work	Between Groups	48.711	14.681	.000
	Within Groups	1.002		
	Total			

From the table 7, F Statistic (11.23) with p value (0.000) indicates that there is no significant difference among the mean values of various marital status male, female and other groups of the respondents towards migration intention. F Statistic (15.259) with p value (0.001) indicates that there is a significant difference among the mean values of various marital status Married, unmarried and others group of the respondents towards migration intention. F Statistic (16.635) with p value (0.000) indicates that there is a significant difference among the mean values of various age group (14-20), (20-26), (26-32) and (32 & above) of respondents towards migration intention. , F Statistic (14.416) with p value (0.000) indicates that there is a significant difference among the mean values of various paramedic courses pursuing group

Y



certificate Medical Laboratory Technology, HA, BSc MLT, BSc Nursing, BPH, BN and others of the respondents towards migration intention. F Statistic (14.681) with p value (0.000) indicates that there is a significant difference among the mean values of various group with preferred destination towards America, Europe, Australia, Asia and others group of the respondents towards migration intention

Results of Correlation Analysis

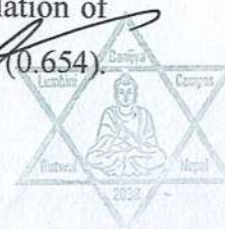
Table 8

Table showing correlations between dependent and independent variables

	Migration Intention	Personal Factors	Social factors	Environmental Factors	Political Factors
Migration Intention	1	.645**	.651**	.652**	.629**
Personal Factors		1	.638**	.638**	.686**
Social Factors			1	.654**	.623**
Environmental factors				1	.642**
Political factors					1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

Results from the above correlation table 8 depicted that Migration Intention and Personal Factors have a positive correlation of (0.654). Migration Intention and Social Factors have a positive correlation of (0.651). Migration Intention and Environmental Factors have a positive correlation of (0.652). Migration Intention and Political Factors have a positive correlation of (0.629). Personal and Social Factors have a positive correlation of (0.638). Personal and Environmental Factors have a positive correlation of (0.638). Personal and Political Factors have a positive correlation of (0.686). Social and Environmental Factors have a positive correlation of (0.654).



Social and political factors have a positive correlation of (0.623). Environmental and Political Factors have a positive correlation of (0.642). In addition, it is found that all the variables are significant at 1% level of significance. Therefore, it is concluded Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors have moderate level of correlation with Migration Intention so we can use simple linear regression analysis to estimate the effects of independent variables on dependent variables considered under the study.

Results of Regression Analysis

Table 9

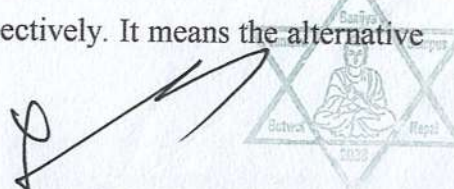
Table showing correlations between dependent and independent variables

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized T	Sig.	
	Coefficients				Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-.127	.070		-1.818	.070
Personal Factors	.364	.058	.340	6.265	.000
Social Factors	.267	.068	.254	3.944	.000
Environmental Factors	.167	.069	.178	2.440	.016
Political Factors	.243	.056	.225	4.310	.000

R Square: 0.541

Dependent Variable: Migration Intention

From the regression model stated on table 9, it is found that the overall regression model has been fixed with R square (0.541), it means that 54.1% of Migration Intention is explained by the predictors i.e. Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors and 45.9% of Migration Intention is explained by other variables other than independent variables. The P value of the variables Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors are (0.000), (0.000), (0.016) and (0.000) respectively. It means the alternative

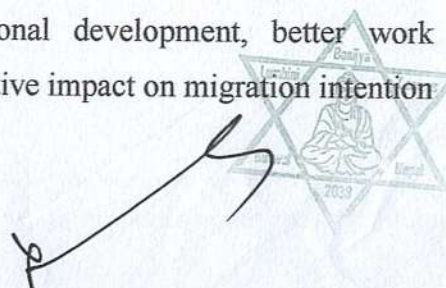


hypothesis is accepted i.e. independent variables; Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors have positive effects on Migration Intention of paramedic students. The values of unstandardized coefficients are Personal Factors (0.364), Social Factors (0.267), Environmental Factors (0.167) and Political Factors (0.243). Among the four independent variables Personal Factors, Social Factors, Environmental Factors and Political Factors, Personal Factors (0.364) has higher unstandardized beta coefficient, which shows that Personal Factors has a dominant effect on Migration Intention of paramedic students of Rupendehi district.

The variable Personal Factors has a positive standardized beta coefficient of (0.340), which means, keeping other variable constant, when Personal Factors increases by one unit, the dependent variable Migration Intention is estimated to increase by (0.340) units. The variable Social Factors has a positive standardized beta coefficient of (0.254), which means, keeping other variable constant, when Social Factors increases by one unit, the dependent variable Migration Intention is estimated to increase by (0.254) units. . The variable Environmental Factors has a positive standardized beta coefficient of (0.178), which means, keeping other variable constant, when Environmental Factors increases by one unit, the dependent variable Migration Intention is estimated to increase by (0.178) units. The variable Political Factors has a positive standardized beta coefficient of (0.225), which means, keeping other variable constant, when Political Factors increases by one unit, the dependent variable Migration Intention is estimated to increase by (0.225) units.

Discussions

As per this study personal factors, social factors, environmental factors and political factors have positive effects on migration intention of paramedic students. Likewise in the study of (Oda, 2018), social factors, economic factors, environment factors have positive influence on migration intention of nurses. Similarly Personal capability, personal orientation, and perception of the environment all play a significant role in people's intentions to migrate (Chan, et.al, 2022). Whereas, as per the study of (Poudel, Ramjan, Everett, & Salamonson, 2018), the majority of nursing students planned to move for economic and social reasons, as well as other reasons. A number of factors such as economic benefits, professional development, better work conditions and supportive social networks have positive impact on migration intention



(Nguyen, et. al, 2008). In this study, the variable personal Factors has a dominant effect on Migration Intention of paramedic students of Rupendehi district. Whereas in the study of (Mainali, 2019), economic status and the social factors have dominant effect on Migration Intention of students. Similarly, Environmental factors is the primary drivers of the intention to move (Munikaar and Thapa, 2019).

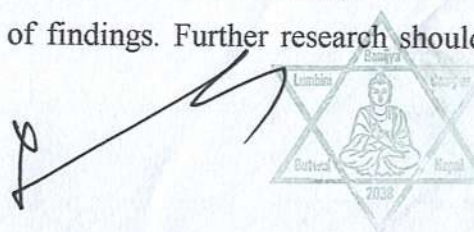
Conclusions

The overall finding of this study suggests that lots of paramedic students are intending migrate to foreign country from Nepal for their study as well as career purpose. This studies identifies the decision of paramedic students during students' studies, From this study it was found that the paramedic students are intend to migrate abroad because of personal factors, their choice to study and work abroad followed by political factors, social factors and environmental factors.

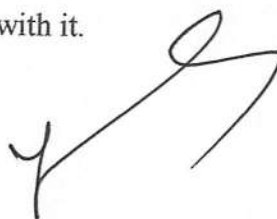
Thus, in order to control the flow of students to abroad, the concerned educational bodies should increase opportunities for paramedic students to undertake higher education as well as career growth in Nepal. Health care organization should facilitate a more supportive clinical learning environment to those paramedics who are engage in paramedic sectors and should ensure same for paramedics in future. Career opportunities, economic benefits, working environment and political environment should be improved in Nepal so that paramedic students will be motivated to study and work in Nepal. Learning with earning mechanism for paramedic students can be implemented further to control migration.

Implications

This research study provides insights to be addressed by healthcare and education sectors regarding strategies to retain nursing students within the Rupendehi district. They also enhance the curriculum adjustments, professional development opportunities, or support services tailored to the needs of nursing students in Rupendehi district. This research study also provide the need for further research for better understanding underlying causes of migration intention among paramedic students in the Rupendehi district. The study can be conducted in large scale in different settings to increase representativeness of findings. Further research should

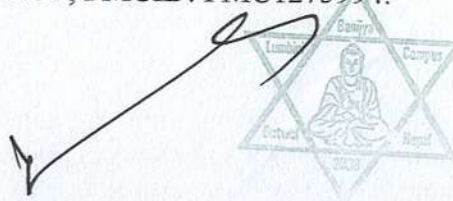


be done on various aspects of the migration intention process that will be useful to inform policies and programming dealing with it.

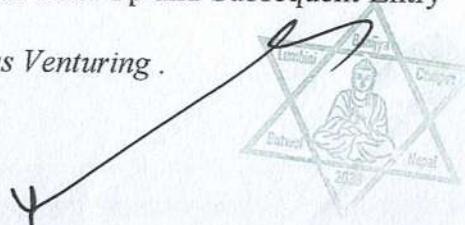


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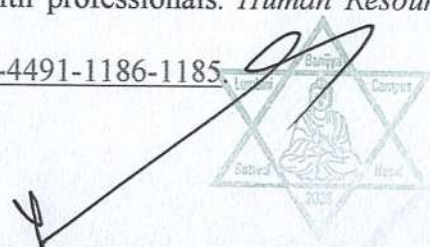
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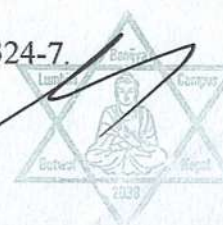
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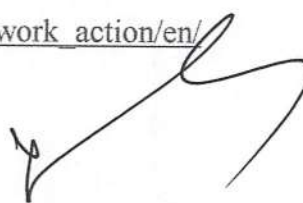
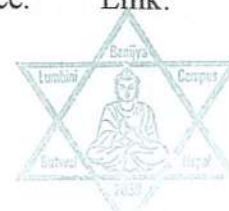


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QUESTIONNAIRE

Migration Intentions of Paramedic Students of Rupandehi District

Dear Respondents,

I am currently working as an Assistant Professor at Lumbini Banijya Campus, Tribhuvan University Nepal. I am conducting a survey research on Migration Intentions of Paramedic Students of Rupandehi District. Your true and accurate responses in the questionnaire will be truly valuable for this research project. The responses provided will be kept confidential and solely for academic purposes. Thanking You,

You are kindly requested to put tick mark (✓) on the appropriate boxes wherever you are genuinely concerned.

1. Gender

- Female ☐
- Male ☐
- Others ☐

2. Marital Status

- Married ☐
- Unmarried ☐
- Others ☐

3. Age Group

- 14-20 yrs. ☐
- 20-26 yrs. ☐
- 26-32 yrs. ☐
- 32 yrs. and above ☐

4. Your highest educational level

- Eight standard ☐
- SEE/SLC ☐
- DIPLOMA/ PCL ☐
- Bachelor ☐
- Masters and PhD ☐

5. Select the appropriate paramedic course right now you are pursuing.

- Certificate & Pre-diploma Medical Laboratory Technology (CMLT)
- Health Assistant (HA)
- Radiology



EFFECTS OF PERSONAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ...

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Environmental Factors

Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Moderately Agree 2	Neither Agree Nor disagree 3	Moderately Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
I believe that migrating for work in another country will offer better economic opportunities for me.					
I will consider the cost of living and income potential in my decision-making process regarding migration.					
I would consider migrating for work if it means accessing a better standard of living and economic well-being.					
The availability of job opportunities with competitive salaries in potential destination areas influences my intention to migrate.					
The expectations of my family and friends significantly influence my consideration of migration for work.					
My family and friends' encouragement to explore opportunities abroad influences my intention to migrate for work.					
The current economic conditions in my home country significantly influence my consideration of migrating for work.					

Political Factors

Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Moderately Agree 2	Neither Agree Nor disagree 3	Moderately Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
The current political situation in my home country has a significant impact on my intention to migrate for study and work abroad.					
Perceptions of corruption and governance in my home country influence my consideration of study and work abroad.					
The political climate in my home country affects my confidence in long-term job security and trigger my migration intention.					
I am more likely to consider migration for work if there is severe political ups and downs in my home nation.					
The political environment in potential destination country plays a key role in my decision to migrate for work.					
I believe that political stability and government policies in a destination country will positively influence my professional life and					
The trial and error method of political changes significantly effects my migration intention.					

