



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35 DEPARTMENT OF NURSING **COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) I YEAR SUBJECT : BIOCHEMISTRY** UNIT – II NURSING AS A PROFESSION

TOPIC : NURSING AS APROFESSION, VALUES



INTRODUCTION







NURSING AS A PROFESSION/NURSING FOUNDATION/P.ARIVARASI



NURSING AS A PROFESSION



- NURSING > is a disciplined involved in the delivery of health care to the society.
- >is a helping profession
- >is service-oriented to maintain health and well- being of people.
- >is an art and a science.







- **1. Accountability** : service involves intellectual activities individual responsibilities
- 2. Autonomy : practitioners are relatively
 - independent & control their own policies
 - & activities







3.*Altruism* : practitioners are motivated by

service & consider their work as an important component of their lives

4. Association : there is an organisation that

encourages & supports high standards of





CATEGORIES OF NURSING PERSONAL



- Staff nurse
- Senior staff nurse
- Nursing superintendent grade II
- Nursing superintendent grade I
- Principal, college of nursing
- Professor, college of nursing



CATEGORIES OF NURSING PERSONAL



- Assistant professor, college of nursing
- Lecturer, college of nursing
- Principal, school of nursing
- Nursing tutor/clinical instructor
- Senior assistant director of nursing
- Public health nurse- district family welfare bureau









NURSING AS A PROFESSION/NURSING FOUNDATION/P.ARIVARASI



INTRODUCTION



- Values have major influence on a person behavior and attitude and serve as broad guidelines in all situations.
- Values underlie all moral dilemmas. though, not all values are moral values (people values about work, family, religion, politics, money and relationships.



DEFINITION



 Values are enduring beliefs or attitudes about the worth of a person, object, idea, or action.
 Values are important because they influence decisions and actions, including nurses ethical decision making.

OR

• Values are enduring beliefs or attitudes about the worth of a person idea or actions





• **Beliefs :** Interpretations or conclusions that people accept a truth . They are based more on faith and may or may not be true.

• Attitude : Mental positions or feelings towards a person , object or idea. An attitude lasts overtime ,where as a belief may last only briefly







- Family values
- Social cultural values
- Material values
- Spiritual values
- Moral values







1.Family values:These are valued in a family and are considered either good or bad.These are the basic principles and guidelines of our initial behavior in society, and are conveyed through our behavior in the family, from the simplest to the most complex.

2. Social cultural value: These are the prevailing values of our society, which change with time and either coincide or not with our family or person values.



TYPES OF VALUES



- **3 .Material values:**These values allow us to survive and are related to our basic needs as human beings, such as food and clothing and protection from the environment.
- 4. **Spiritual values :**They refer to the importance we give to non-material aspects in our lives.
- **5 . Moral values** : The attitudes and behaviors that a society considers essential for coexistence order and general well.





It is a process by which people identify, examine

and develop their own individual values.

 A method whereby a person can discover his or her own values by assessing, exploring, and determining what those personal values are and

how they affect personal decision making.







• The goal "values clarification" is fir you to become fully conscious of their influence, and to explore and honestly acknowledge what you truly value at this time in your life. PRINCIPLES

No one set of values is right for everyone.



STEPS/THEORY OF VALUES CLARIFICATION



One widely used theory was developed by Raths, Harmin and Simon [1978]. They described a valuing process of thinking feeling and behavior that they termed 'choosing', 'prizing', and acting'.



VALUES IN PROFESSIONAL NURSING



Professional values are the guiding beliefs and principles that influence your work behaviour. These values may change over time and around different life events your core beliefs should stay the same.

Nurses professional values are acquired during socialization into nursing from codes of ethics , nursing experiences, teachers and peers.



VALUES IN PROFESSIONAL NURSING



Professional nursing values were defined

important professional nursing principles of human dignity, integrity, altruism, and justice that serve as a framework for standards, professional practice, and evaluation.





- > Altruism
- > Autonomy
- Human dignity
- > Integrity
- Social justice





- *Altruism:*Its a concern for the welfare & well being of others. In professional practice altruism is reflected by the nurse's concern for the welfare of pts, other nurses & other health care practitioners.
- **Autonomy:**Its the right to self determination. Professional practice reflects autonomy when the nurse respects pts rights to make decisions about their health care.





Human dignity: Its the respect for the inherent worth & uniqueness of individuals & populations. In professional practice, human dignity is reflected when the nurse values & respects all pts & colleagues.

Integrity: Its acting in accordance with an appropriate code of ethics & accepted stds of practice. Integrity is reflected in professional practice when the nurse is honest & provides care based on an ethical frame work that is accepted within the profession.





Social justice: Its upholding moral, legal & humanistic principles. This value is reflected in professional practice when the nurse works to assure equal



Common modes of value transmission



- Modelling
- Moralizing
- Laissez-faire
- Rewarding & Punishing
- Responsible choice



VALUE TRANSMISSION



- ✓ MODELING: Through modelling, children learn what is of high or low value by observing parents, peers & significant others. Thus it leads to socially acceptable or unacceptable behaviour.
- ✓ MORALIZING: In this mode of value transmission, children are taught a complete value system by parents or an institution that allows little opportunity for them to weigh different values.



VALUE TRANSMISSION



✓ Laissez- faire

In this approach, children are left to explore values on their own & to develop a personal value system. In this no one set of values is presented as best for all.

✓ Rewarding & punishing

Children are rewarded for demonstrating values held by parents & punished for demonstrating unacceptable values.





✓ Responsible choice

In this mode, the caregivers encourage children to explore competing values and to weigh their consequences. Support & guidance are offered as children develop a personal value



Theory of Values Clarification		
Choosing	Cognitive	 Beliefs are freely chosen. Without outside pressure After reflecting and considering consequences or alternatives
Prizing	Affective	•Chosen beliefs are cherished or prized
Acting	Behavior	•Chosen beliefs are affirmed to others, incorporated into one's behavior and repeated consistently in one's life.

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CONCLUSION



Nursing is an ethical job that is needed throughout the world. It exists in the modern age as a way to care for and to help people, and to maximize the way we treat people.



ASSESSMENT



- 1. Define Nursing
- 2. Enlist the elements of profession
- 3. Define value
- 4. Enlist the catogerious of nursing personnal



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- Carol Taylor.et.al., "Fundamentals of Nursing, The Art and Science of Nursing Care"., 6th edition., Vol – II., 2009., Wolters Kluwer publications., New Delhi.
- Potter and Perry's., "Fundamentals of Nursing"., 6th edition.,2006., Elsevier India private Ltd., New Delhi.

