



A STUDY TO COMPARE THE LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION AMONG THE NURSES WORKING AT CLINICAL SETTINGS AND TEACHING INSTITUTES OF ALWAR CITY (RAJ.)

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Background - Nursing as the largest part of professional personnel in fore front line of delivering services in health care systems have multiple and expanded roles and duties. Development of the concept of socialization in nursing literature dates back to before 1985 and socialization is described as a major issue in nursing. For decades an ongoing subject for discussion in nursing circles has been the following question “is nursing a profession”. Sociologists do not agree that nursing is a profession. They believe it's an emerging profession. Nursing is rather considered by everyone as a profession now. Participation of nurses in professional organizations is also important factor to assess the professional socialization. Professionals create organizations to work collectively on behalf of issues that enhance their work and their involvement in communities, ensure continued learning and competence, and use political action to influence policymakers to support mission of organization. The aim of the study is to increase the understanding of the professional socialization process, indicated that some professional values, norms and behaviors are influenced by the nurses. This, in practice, can help officials and educational designers plan effective programs in nursing to reach socialization. Hence the investigator has taken up this study with the objective of assessing and comparing the level of professional socialization among clinical and teaching nurses and also to seek its association with socio-demographic variables. **Objectives:** To assess and compare the level of professional socialization among nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes and also to seek its association with socio-demographic variables. **Material And Methods:** It is an comparative study carried out among the nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes in Alwar city (Rajasthan). A study was conducted during the year 2020 and 100 nurses in which 50 nurses from clinical setting and 50 nurses from teaching institutes were selected by using simple random sampling method and total enumeration sampling method respectively. The tool developed and used for data collection contained socio-demographic data , rating scale to assess the element of professional socialization “Professional identity”, “Perception on nursing as profession” and Close ended structured interview schedule for measurement of “Participation of nurses in professional organizations and professional academic activities” as component of professional socialization. The tools validated by content validity method by 7 experts and reliability was computed through the **Kuder and Richardson Formula 20 (KR20)** for Close ended structured interview schedule i.e. 0.83, the reliability of Rating scale was computed through **Cronbach's Alpha Method** i.e. 0.84. **Results** - Study finding revealed that majority of nurses working at clinical settings i.e. 33(66%) and nurses working in teaching institutes i.e. 28(56%) were found to possess the medium level of professional socialization. The mean, mean percentage, median, and SD of nurses working in teaching institutes seems to be higher than the nurses working at clinical settings. It also clearly reflects that nurses working at teaching institutes are more heterogeneous than the nurses working at clinical settings. t- value findings i.e. 0.91 calculated t -value lesser than tabulated t-value 1.98 for df 98 at 0.05 level of significance reveals that the difference of level of professional socialization among nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes is not statistically significant but by chance. Chi square result showed that association between the level of professional socialization among nurses working in clinical settings and selected socio-demographic variables i.e. age (in completed years), gender, highest professional qualification, Other professional / academic qualification except nursing, total professional experience, employee's status is not statistically significant. The association between the level of professional socialization among nurses working in teaching institutes and selected socio-demographic variable i.e. total professional experience is statistically significant this means that the association is a true association not by chance. Chi square result also showed that association between the level of professional socialization among nurses working at teaching institutes and selected socio-demographic variables is not statistically significant but by chance. So, the recommendation on the basis of above findings that need to more professional and academic activities to enhance the level of professional socialization. Government and statutory bodies of nursing should be prepare strategies for that. The study implies as professional socialization enhance the quality of nursing services and competence for nurses. Indeed it's high time to implement evidence based practice through professional socialization. The nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes should be given an opportunity to learn and utilize learned behavior effectively.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION :

Nursing as the largest part of professional personnel in fore front line of delivering services in health care systems have multiple and expanded roles and duties. Development of the concept of socialization in nursing literature dates back to before 1985 and socialization is described as a major issue in nursing. Nursing is one of the professions that fulfills its roles within the medical team. In the present study, professional socialization is comprised of the elements i.e. professional identity, perception on nursing as a profession, participation of nurses in professional organizations and professional academic activities. Indeed, professional socialization is necessary for involving the students in professional practices. Socialization begins upon entry into the nursing program. Professional identity entails the way in which an individual views him/herself as a nurse, who can perform nursing functions skillfully and responsibly.² In a research conducted by **Dimitriadou (2008)** found that the vast majority of nurses (91.8%) of the study population, admitted that experienced reality shock as a result of disharmony between the image that had formed for the profession as a student at the period of study and the reality they saw in the area of their actual work.³ Perception of nurses, nursing as a profession is integral part of professional socialization. For decades an ongoing subject for discussion in nursing circles has

been the following question “is nursing a profession”. Sociologists do not agree that nursing is a profession. They believe it's an emerging profession. Nursing is rather considered by everyone as a profession now.⁴ Participation of nurses in professional organizations is also important factor to assess the professional socialization. Professionals create organizations to work collectively on behalf of issues that enhance their work and their involvement in communities, ensure continued learning and competence, and use political action to influence policymakers to support mission of organization.⁵ At center level, Trained nurses association of India (TNAI), International council for nurses (ICN), The commonwealth nurses federation, Indian nursing council (INC), Red cross society, World health organization (WHO), All India govt. nurses federation (AIGNF).

- At state level, Trained nurses association of India (TNAI state branch), Student nurses association (SNA), Rajasthan nurses association (RNA). Rajasthan rajay nurses association (RRNA), Nursing teachers association.
- At district level, Rajasthan nurses association (RNA district branch).

The aim of the study is to increase the understanding of the

professional socialization process, indicated that some professional values, norms and behaviors are influenced by the nurses. This, in practice, can help officials and educational designers plan effective programs in nursing to reach socialization. Hence the investigator has taken up this study with the objective of assessing and comparing the level of professional socialization among clinical and teaching nurses and also to seek its association with socio-demographical variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS :

It is an comparative study carried out among the nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes in Alwar city (Rajasthan). A study was conducted during the year 2020 and 100 nurses in which 50 nurses from clinical setting and 50 nurses from teaching institutes were selected by using simple random sampling method and total enumeration sampling method respectively. The tool developed and used for data collection contained socio-demographic data (7 variables), rating scale to assess the element of professional socialization "Professional identity" (10 items), "Perception on nursing as profession" (10 items) and Close ended structured interview schedule for measurement of "Participation of nurses in professional organizations and professional academic activities" as component of professional socialization (8 items). The tools validate by content validity method by 7 experts. A pilot study was performed on 20 nurses 10 from each group to test the reliability and feasibility of the study. The reliability was computed through the **Kuder and Richardson Formula 20 (KR20)** for Close ended structured interview schedule i.e.0.83 ,the reliability of Rating scale was computed through **Cronbach's Alpha Method** i.e.0.84.

RESULTS :

The findings are summarized as follows:

1. Majority of nurses working in clinical settings i.e. 33(66%) and nurses working in teaching institutes i.e. 28(56%) were found to possess the medium level of professional socialization whereas only 08(16%) clinical nurses and 7(14%) teaching nurses were found to possess low level of professional socialization.

2. Study findings reveals that the calculated t- value is 0.91 and tabulated t-value is 1.98 for df 98 at 0.05 level of significance. It show that the tabulated t-value is more than calculated t-value for df 98 at 0.05 level of significance, so the difference of level of professional socialization among nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes is not statistically significant that means difference of level of professional socialization among nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes is not true but by chance. This means that there is no significant difference between the level of professional socialization among nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes or both group have statically equal level of professional socialization.

3. The study shows that most of the socio-demographic variables indicate no significant association with the level of professional socialization except total professional experience in nurses working at teaching institutes. So alternative hypothesis is partially rejected and researcher failed to reject the null hypotheses at .05 level of significance.

CONCLUSION:

The present study reveals that majority of nurses working at clinical settings and nurses working at teaching institutes were found to possess the medium level of professional socialization. The level of professional socialization among nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes have equal level of professional socialization. The study shows that most of the socio-demographic variables indicate no significant association with the level of professional socialization except total professional experience in nurses working at teaching institutes.

So alternative hypothesis is partially rejected and researcher failed to reject the null hypotheses at .05 level of significance. So, the recommendation on the basis of above findings that need to more professional and academic activities to enhance the level of professional socialization. Government and statutory bodies of nursing should be prepare strategies for that. The study implies as professional socialization enhance the quality of nursing services and competence for nurses. Indeed it's high time to implement evidence based practice through professional socialization. The nurses working at clinical settings and teaching institutes should be given an opportunity to learn and utilize learned behavior effectively.

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