

**PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION & REGULATORY BODIES IN NURSING****Prof. Rajveer Singh**

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**Abstract:**

Nursing organizations empower nurses to stay up to date on current practices, read what leaders in the field are saying, and get a glimpse at what other hospitals around the country are doing to innovate and advance patient care. Nursing regulatory bodies also known as colleges or associations, are responsible for the licensing of nurses with in their respective provinces territory. The Nursing Regulatory bodies receives their authority from legislation. Eg. INC, SNC

Keywords: Professional Organization; Regulatory Bodies; Nursing

**INTRODUCTION**

According to the American Nurses Association (ANA), “professional development is a vital phase of lifelong learning in which nurses engage to develop and maintain competence, enhance professional nursing practice, and support the achievement of career goals”.

Nursing organizations empower nurses to stay up to date on current practices, read what leaders in the field are saying, and get a glimpse at what other hospitals around the country are doing to innovate and advance patient care.

**Nursing associations** are organizations devoted to the professional and personal development of members and to the general advancement of the profession. Joining a professional nursing association is essential due to the ever-changing field of nursing.

**Definition of professional organization**

A **professional organization**, sometimes referred to as a **professional association** or **professional body**, exists to advance a particular profession, support the interests of people working in that profession and serve the public good. It facilitates innovation, communication and connection.

**Professional nursing organizations**

**Nursing associations** are **organizations** devoted to the **professional** and personal development of members and to the general advancement of the profession. ... Joining a **professional nursing association** provides resources, information, and opportunities to **nurses** that might not be available otherwise.

**Nursing regulatory bodies**

**DEFINITION** A **regulatory** agency (also **regulatory** authority, **regulatory body** or **regulator**) is a public authority or government agency responsible for exercising autonomous authority over some area of human activity in a **regulatory** or supervisory capacity.

Nursing regulatory bodies also known as colleges or associations, are responsible for the licensing of nurses with in their respective provinces territory. The Nursing Regulatory bodies receives their authority from legislation. Eg. **INC, SNC**

**VITAL ROLE OF REGULATORY BODIES**

- To ensure the public's right to quality health care service.
- To support and assist professional members.
- Set and enforce standards of nursing practice.
- Monitor and enforce standards for nursing education.
- Monitor and enforce standards of nursing practice.
- Set the requirements for registration of nursing professionals.

## ***MAJOR TYPES OF REGULATORY BODIES***

### ***AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL***

- World health organisation (WHO)
- International council for nurses (ICN)
- American nursing association
- The commonwealth nurses federation
- Canadian nurses association

### ***CENTRE LEVEL***

- The Indian nursing council (INC)
- Trained nurses association of India (TNAI)
- The red cross society
- National league of nursing

### ***AT STATE LEVEL***

- The student nurses association (SNA)
- Trained nurses association of India (TNAI)-State branch
- State nursing council

### ***AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL***

#### ***WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO):-***

- The world health organisation, commonly called the WHO is also a specialised agency of the United Nations. It was organised in 1948 for the purpose of helping to achieve the highest possible level of health for all people
- The **WHO** has been active in nursing education and practice in a number of ways in India. It has offered guidance in setting up programmes of Nursing Education. The WHO promotes public health in many ways around the world.

#### ***Role of who in nursing***

- WHO's work relating to nursing and midwifery is currently directed by World Health Assembly resolution WHA64.7 (2011) which calls on WHO Member States and WHO to strengthen nursing and midwifery through a host of measures, including engaging the expertise of nurses and including them in the development of human resources for health policies.
- The *Global strategic directions for strengthening nursing and midwifery 2016–2020* provides a framework for WHO and key stakeholders to develop, implement and evaluate nursing and midwifery accomplishments to ensure accessible, acceptable, quality, and safe nursing and midwifery interventions. It sets out four broad themes to guide the contributions of the nursing and midwifery workforce to improve global health:
- ***four broad themes to guide the contributions of the nursing and midwifery by who***
- Ensuring an educated, competent and motivated workforce within effective and responsive health systems at all levels and in different settings;
- Optimizing policy development, effective leadership, management and governance;
- Maximizing the capacities and potential of nurses and midwives through professional collaborative partnerships, education and continuing professional development; and
- Mobilizing political will to invest in building effective evidence-based nursing and midwifery workforce development
- ***The 3-year campaign aims to improve health globally by raising***
- WHO is a collaborating partner in the Nursing Now campaign, launched in early 2018. The 3-year campaign aims to improve health globally by raising the status and profile of nursing, demonstrating what more can be achieved by a strengthened nursing profession, and enabling nurses to maximize their contribution to achieving universal health coverage.
- ***International council for nurses (ICN)***
- ICN was founded in 1899 with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany as charter members. ICN is governed by a Council of National Representatives (CNR). The CNR is the governing body of the ICN and sets policy, admits members, selects a board of directors, and sets dues.
- The International council of nurses, founded in 1899 by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, is a federation of non-political and self-governing national nurses association. The head quarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

- ICN is a federation of more than 130 national nurses associations (NNAs), representing the more than 20 million nurses worldwide. Founded in 1899, ICN is the world's first and widest reaching international organisation for health professionals.
- Operated by nurses and leading nurses internationally, ICN works to ensure quality nursing care for all, sound health policies globally, the advancement of nursing knowledge, and the presence worldwide of a respected nursing profession and a competent and satisfied nursing workforce.
- Aims and Objectives of i.c.n.
- The **KEY GOAL** of the Network is to become an international resource for nurses practising in Nurse Practitioner (NP) or Advanced Practice Nursing Roles (APN) roles, and interested others (e.g. policymakers, educators, regulators, health planners) by:
  - Making relevant and timely information about practice, education, role development, research, policy and regulatory developments, and appropriate events widely available;
  - Providing a forum for sharing and exchange of knowledge expertise and experience;
  - Supporting nurses and countries who are in the process of introducing or developing NP or ANP roles and practice.
  - Accessing international resources that are pertinent to this field.
- **American nursing association**
- The **American Nurses Association** is a 501 professional organization to advance and protect the profession of nursing.
  - It started in 1896 as the Nurses Associated Alumnae and was renamed the American Nurses Association in 1911.
  - It is based in Silver Spring, Maryland and Ernest Grant is the current president.

#### **Role and functions of ana**

##### ***ANA exists to advance the nursing profession by:***

- Fostering high standards of nursing practice;
- Promoting a safe and ethical work environment;
- Bolstering the health and wellness of nurses; and.
- Advocating on health care issues that affect nurses and the public

##### ***The commonwealth nurses federation***

- The Commonwealth Nurses and Midwives Federation (CNMF), founded in 1973, is a federation of national nursing and midwifery associations in Commonwealth countries.
- The CNMF has regular and constructive contact with major Commonwealth bodies in London including the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Foundation.
- The CNMF is managed by an elected Board, which consists of a President, a Vice-President, and a member from each of its six regions. The Federation has two appointed officers - an Executive Secretary and a Treasurer. Board Meetings and General Meetings are held every two years.

##### ***Objectives of cnmf***

##### ***The CNMF's current Constitution was agreed in 2018.***

##### ***It exists to:***

- influence health policy throughout the Commonwealth,
- develop nursing networks,
- enhance nursing education,
- improve nursing standards and competence, and
- strengthen nursing leadership.
- Canadian Nurses Association
  - It is the national nursing association of Canada. The Canadian Nurses Association has developed national standards and a code of ethics and it offers support to all professional associations. Though this foundation research grants, fellowships and scholarships and offered to Canadian Nurses.
  - The nursing profession in Canada is regulated in the public interest meaning that a person is not allowed to work in a nursing job or even use the little “nurse” unless he/she is registered with a p

### ***Functions of cna***

- Regulating nursing education standards for nursing programs.
- Setting criteria for admission to the professional
- Setting standards for practice
- Acting on complaints from the public
- Disciplining members who fail to meet the necessary standards of life practice.
- Providing support for nursing practice to registered members.

### ***AT CENTRAL LEVEL***

#### ***INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL:-***

- The Indian Nursing Council is a national regulatory body for [nurses](#) and [nurse education](#) in [India](#).
- It is an autonomous body under the [Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare](#), constituted by the Central Government under section 3(1) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 of [Indian parliament](#).
- INDIAN NURSING ACT
- The Indian Nursing Council, which was authorized by the Indian Nursing Council Act of 1947, was established In 1949 for the purpose providing uniform standards in nursing education and reciprocity in nursing registration throughout the country.
- The only national legislation directly related to nursing practice, also provides a basis from which rules for nursing practice can be developed.
- This Act gives authority to the Indian Nursing Council for prescribing curricula for nursing education and recognizing qualifications of institutions with teaching programmes for nursing.
- This means that ***the INC has authority to control nursing education and what the nurse is prepared to do.***
- The INC uses this authority in nursing education but it delegates authority for control of nursing practice to the ***State Nurses' Registration Councils.***

#### ***ROLE OF INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL***

- The Indian Nursing Council was authorized by the Indian Nursing Act of 1947.
- It was established in 1949 to providing uniform standards in nursing education and reciprocity in nursing registration through out the country.
- Nurses registered in one stat were not necessarily recognized for registration in another state before this time.
- The Condition of mutual recognition by the state Nurses Registration Councils, which is called reciprocity, was possible only if uniform standards of nursing education were maintained.

#### ***FUNCTIONS OF INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL***

- ***Recognition of nursing qualifications*** in India.
- ***Granting any nursing qualification:*** Grants a qualification in general nursing, midwifery, health visiting or public health nursing.
- The Council may enter into negotiations with any authority [in any territory of India to which this Act does not extend or foreign country] which by the law of such territory or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of nurses midwives or health visitors; for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of nursing qualifications.
- Indian Nursing Council has the Power to require information as to courses of study and training and examinations.
- Inspect any institution recognized as a training institution, and to attend examinations held for the purpose of granting any recognized qualification or recognized higher qualification in India.

#### ***FUNCTIONS OF INC***

- ***Withdrawal of recognition:*** The council may withdraw the recognition an institution recognized by a State Council for the training of nurses, midwives or health visitors does not satisfy the requirements of the Council.
- ***Power to make regulations.*** The Council may make regulations not inconsistent with the Indian Nursing Council Act generally to carry out the provisions of this Act, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers.
- It provide uniform standards of in nursing education and reciprocity in nursing registration.
- To provide the Registration of foreign nurses and for the maintenance of the Indian Nurses Register.

- The INC authorizes State Nurses Registration Council and Examining Board to issue qualifying certificates.
- The INC has been given heavy responsibilities for nursing practice and nursing education but it has not been able to exert enough power to support high standards in nursing.

#### ***Trained nurses association of India (TNAI)***

- The ***Trained Nurses' Association of India*** (TNAI) is a national organization of nurse professionals at different levels. It was established in 1908 and was initially known as the ***Association of Nursing Superintendents***. ... To establish standards and qualifications for ***nursing*** practice.
- TNAI means Trained Nurses Association of India, is a national professional association of nurses.
- The level of organization moves to the district, state and national levels.
- Members of TNAI are usually most active on the level of the local unit.
- Activities and conference however are planned regularly by the state branches and provide opportunities for valuable professional participation and development of the individual member.
- The ***Trained Nurses' Association of India*** bases its standards for conduct of professional nurses upon the ***International Code for Nurses***.
- HISTORY OF TNAI
- In 1922, the Association of Nursing Superintendents and Trained Nurses' Association were amalgamated and called The Trained Nurses' Association of India (TNAI).
- The Association has established within its jurisdiction the following organisations : Health Visitors' League (1922) Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives Association (1925) Student Nurses Association (1929-30).
- In 1974 the TNAI became a member of the Commonwealth Nurses Federation (CNF)
- The first handbook of TNAI was published in 1913.
- The Nursing Journal of India is the official publication of TNAI & published monthly.
- Headquarters of The Trained Nurses' Association of India, New Delhi.

#### ***VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF TNAI***

***Vision statement of TNAI:-*** “To develop nursing as a profession & another need to provide a form where professional nurses could meet in counsel & plan to achieve those ends”

***Objective of TNAI:-*** To uphold in every way the dignity & honour of nursing profession.

- To promote a sense of spirit de corps among all nurses.
- To enable member to counsel together on matters related to their profession.
- Upgrading, developing & standardization of nursing education.
- Improvement of living working condition & educational condition for nurses.
- Improve economic status of nurses in the country.
- Recommends the state government to appoint a nurse as a nursing director.
- Function & Challenges

#### ***Function of TNAI:-***

- To publish Nursing Journal of India.
- To raise funds.
- Professional visits
- Welfare funds and Scholarship for education

#### ***Challenges of TNAI:-***

- Mushrooming of nursing institution.
- Dilution of quality
- Inadequate staff in government institution.
- Lack of nursing involvement in policy making
- Need for nursing leadership establishment.
- Future plan of TNAI;-
- Furthering service education programme.
- Furthering continuous nursing education programme.
- Centre to care for senior citizens.
- Role in community development programme
- Adoption of village of health centres.

### ***The Indian red cross society***

- The Indian Red Cross is a voluntary humanitarian organization having a network of over 1100 branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies and promotes health & care of the vulnerable people and communities.
- It is a leading member of the largest independent humanitarian organization in the world, the International Red Cross & Red Crescent Movement.
- The movement has three main components, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), 192 National Societies and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- Mission & history of the Indian Red Cross society
- The **Mission** of the Indian Red Cross is to inspire, encourage and initiate at all times all forms of humanitarian activities so that human suffering can be minimized and even prevented and thus contribute to creating more congenial climate for peace.
- Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was established in 1920 under the Indian Red Cross Society Act and incorporated under [Parliament Act XV of 1920](#). The act was last amended in 1992 and of rules were formed in 1994.
- The IRCS has 36 State / Union Territories Branches with their more than 1100 districts and sub district branches.
- Honourable President of India is the President and Hon'ble Union Health Minister is the Chairman of the Society.
- The Vice Chairman is elected by the members of the Managing Body.
- The National Managing Body consists of 19 members.
- The Chairman and 6 members are nominated by the President. The remaining 12 are elected by the state and union territory branches through an electoral college.
- The Managing Body is responsible for governance and supervision of the functions of the society through a number of committees.
- The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of the Society.

### ***Functions of red cross society***

- Social Emergency Response Volunteer (SERV) Programme
- Blood Bank
- Livelihood Program
- Education and Training Program
- First Aid
- Family News Service
- Partners for Resilience (PFR)
- Tuberculosis (TB) Project
- Youth Program

### ***National league for nursing***

- The mission of the national league for nursing is to advance the promotion of health and the provision of quality health care within a changing health care environment by promoting and monitoring effective nursing education and practice through collaborative efforts of nursing leaders, representatives of relevant agencies, and the general public
- Functions for national league for nursing
- Strengthen nursing's role in the promotion of quality health care that is both accessible and affordable.
- Promote quality in nursing practice.
- Assure quality in nursing education.
- Enhance the consumer involvement in attaining the goals of the organization.
- Develop creative and collaborative approaches to the resolution of health care problems.
- Restructure the organization to provide flexibility for fixture growth and development.
- Ensure the financial solvency of the organization.
- The NLN is recognized in the united states as the national accrediting body for all basic nursing education, programs, as well as for masters degree nursing programs.
- Provide peers-review accreditation programs for home health agencies and community nursing service.
- Provide consultation services, continuing education, programs, analysis of statistical data related to nursing education and a variety of information package to affect recruitment image and legislative affairs.

- Centre to care for senior citizens.
- Role in community development programme
- Adoption of village of health centres.
- **The Indian red cross society**
- **The student nurses association (SNA)**
- The Student Nurses' Association of India (SNAI) is an affiliated association of the student nurses under the umbrella of *TNAI*. The main purpose behind the establishment of *SNAI* was to uphold the dignity and to promote a team spirit among students with professional ethics.
- SNAI was established in 1929 during TNAI Annual Conference in Madras. Miss L.N.Jeans, Nursing Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras, was the first Honorary Organizing Secretary of SNAI. The pioneer unit of SNA was established in General Hospital, Madras. The first SNA annual Conference was held in Delhi during November 1932. The first one-day SNA Conference was held in 1951, and the first Biennial SNA Conference was held at Nagpur in 1961.
- Miss I. Dorabji was appointed as first SNAI Secretary followed by Miss M.Philip. In 1970 with the reorganization of TNAI the designation of the SNAI Secretary was changed to SNAI Advisor. Mrs. NarenderNagpal was appointed as the first SNA Advisor followed by Ms. D. K. Singh (1978-79). The office was re-designated as Assistant Secretary-cum-SNA Advisor. In 2005, again re-designated as Deputy Secretary General-cum-SNA Advisor.
- Further the SNAI units are expanded gradually to many nursing institutions in India and started functioning. Now there are 900 SNAI units and 150000 SNAI members in the country.
- **Objectives of sna**
- To help the students to uphold the dignity of the profession.
- To promote team spirit among students for common goal.
- To help the students to develop professional ethics.
- To encourage students to gain positive attitude towards the nursing profession
- To encourage the students to develop leadership quality and effective communication skills for overall development.
- To encourage students to participate and compete in various events at state, regional and national conferences.
- **SNA Management**
- Affairs of SNA are managed at the Unit, State and at National level.
- **At the unit level**, the unit executive committee manages SNA affairs. It comprises of President (Principal of the institution - TNAI member), SNA Advisor (any elected faculty - TNAI member), Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and the conveners of various committees are student nurses elected by the students during their SNA General Body meeting.
- **At the State level**, the State SNA Executive Committee comprises of the State TNAI President as ex-officio member, SNA Advisor, Student Vice President, student Secretary elected by all unit Vice president and Secretary of their state during state SNA conference/ Meeting
- **At the National level**, the SNA General Committee Comprises of TNAI President, Honorary Treasurer, Secretary-General, Dy. Secretary General-cum-SNA Advisor and State SNA Advisors and Student SNA Vice Presidents and Student Secretaries.
- **Activities of SNA**
- Number of activities are assigned to the SNAI members at all levels to achieve the objectives of the association.
- The professional, educational, social, cultural and recreational activities are arranged to strengthen their curricular and co-curricular components at the Unit, State and National level.
- Organizing conferences and meetings at all levels is one of the important activities which provide a forum for the members to discuss and find solutions for various problems faced by the students.
- Organization of Conferences and Meetings.

- **Maintenance of SNA Dairy:** The SNA Diary was instituted in 1939. This is the biennial record book drawn up for the use of the unit secretaries. There are assessed by the State SNA Advisors annually and the 2 best diaries from each State are then sent to the National SNA Advisor for Biennial evaluation and awards. These diaries are assessed for professional, educational, extracurricular social, cultural and recreational activities.
- **Exhibition of Posters :** All categories of Student Nurses are eligible to participate in exhibitions, both as groups and as an individual. They can prepare charts, posters on the topics announced in the TNAI Bulletin and NJI. The Posters are competed at the state level, and after thorough scrutinization, only one best entry at the state level under each category and section is entertained at the national level.
- **Public speaking and writing :** is encouraged to increase self-confidence and to help them develop communication skills. The Scientific Papers presented by many students are scrutinized at State level. Only one Scientific Paper on each Sub-theme of the conference was sent to the national level for final evaluation. The best three Scientific Papers, one on each of the sub-themes are selected at the national level.
- **Project :-** The students undertake community projects such as school health projects, health surveys, nutrition surveys, medical camps, immunization programs, health mela are also undertaken by the student nurses. In addition, fund raising activities are also recommended and encouraged.
- **Advocacy of Nursing Profession:** To acquaint the General public with the nursing profession, general public is invited to the celebrations and festive of professional and non professional nature, such as Nurses week, WHO day, lamp lighting, Graduation ceremonies, Sports, Tournaments, TV shows and Radio talks which are organized by nurses.
- **Fund Raising:** Fund raising is an important and necessary activity of SNA done by getting voluntary donations, sale of donation tickets and organizing variety entertainment activities to raise the fund raising.
- **Socio-cultural & recreational activities.**
- **Program for ANM Students:-** Since 2006 a separate session has been organized for ANM students during SNA Biennial conference and this provides an opportunity to discuss the problems and issues of ANM and to resolve them.
- **Rajasthan nursing council**
- Rajasthan Nursing Council was established under the Rajasthan Nursing, Midwives, Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Registration Act. No. 9 of 1964, published in the Rajasthan Gazette Dated March 28, 1964, for fulfillment of the aims and the objectives as laid down in the Act.
- **Functions of RNC**
- Granting recognition to the training institutions and periodical Inspection there on, as the Council is governing authority of physical and clinical facilities in almost all the nursing courses conducted in the institution.
- Proscribing syllabus and curriculum for various nursing courses and conducting qualifying examination there for.
- Registration and granting certificate to qualified persons to practice their profession.
- To conduct examination for GNM & ANM courses.
- To prescribe rules of conduct, take disciplinary actions.
- Maintenance of register of nurses, Midwives & other.\
- To renew registration & upgrade registration.
- Council member
- President (Director of state health service)
- Vice president
- Other member ( 4 Nursing suprintendent,2 RN,1RM.1Health visitors)
- **THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF HEALTH SYSTEM AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**
- Ministry of health and family welfare
- The directorate general of health service
- The central council of health and family welfare.

- **FUNCTIONS OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

- International health relations and administration of port quarantine
- Administration of the central institute such as All India Institute of hygiene and public health, Kolkata, National institute for the control of communicable disease, Delhi
- Promotion and development of medical, pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions
- Establishment and maintenance of drug standards
- Census, and collections and publication of other statistical data
- Immigration and emigration
- Regulation of labour in the working of mines and oil fields
- Co. ordination with states and with other ministry for the promotion of health

- **DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICE**

- **Functions:**

- International health relations and quarantine of all major ports in the country and international airport
- Control of drug standards
- Medical store depots are maintained
- Administration of post graduate training programs
- Administration of certain medical colleges in India
- Conducting Medical Research through Indian council of medical Research
- Central Government health schemes
- Implementation of national health programs
- Maintaining the central health education Bureau
- Health intelligence to centralize collection compilation, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of all information on health statistics for the nation as a whole
- Maintaining and Administering the National Medical Library.

- **CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH**

- **Functions:**

- To consider and recommend broad outline of policy regard to matters concerning health like environmental hygiene, nutrition and health Education, provision of remedial and preventive care.
- To make proposals for legislation relating to medical and public health matters
- To make recommendation to the central government regarding distribution of available grants-in-aid for health purposes

- **ROLE OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

- The state government controls nursing practice through the state Nurses Registration Acts. The state **Nurses Registration Councils** have authority to prescribe rules of conduct, to take disciplinary action and to maintain registers of nurses. Except for the uniform standards given by the INC, the state nurse practice act is the important law affecting one nursing practice act that protect the public by broadly defining the legal scope of nursing practice.

- **Functions:**

- It registers Nurse / Midwives
- It serves as legal protections to the nurse
- It protect the public from incompetent nursing practice or poor nursing care
- It accredits and inspects schools of nursing and college of nursing
- It prescribes the rules of conduct, table disciplinary action
- It takes united efforts to elevate the standards of nursing
- It works for the welfare of the members

- **UNETHICAL PRACTICES COMMONLY PROHIBITED BY STATE**

- The dishonest use of certificate
- Procuring registration by false means
- Falsification of the register
- Representation of registration by an unrecognized person
- Representation of a registrant as a medical practitioner

- Many states prohibit an unregistered person from holding a nursing position in an institution wholly or partially supported by government funds. Some states prohibit practice of any unregistered nurse.
- A fine is the usual penalty imposed for disobeying the laws stated above although imprisonment is also possible. In actual practice, the state Council often delegates responsibility for the supervision of nurses to local authorities such as the District Civil Surgeon or a board appointed for this purpose.

### ***DIFFERENTIATING THE ROLES OF REGULATORY BODIES AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS***

- The primary functions of a **regulatory bodies** and an **association** are different but there are areas of overlap.
- Both regulatory bodies and associations are interested in supporting registrants and members respectively to provide safe, competent and ethical care.
- **Regulatory bodies** are responsible for the regulation of professionals in the public interest.
- **Associations** speak on behalf of members to advocate for professional and public policy matters.
- Self-regulation is based on the premise that determining the qualifications required to practice safely and determining whether a particular professional is a competent and ethical practitioner is best done by other members of that profession. However, there is increasing concern by government and the public that professions are self-interested and regulate considering the interests of their fellow professionals rather than the best interests of the public.
- This concern has led to a number of changes to the legislation governing regulatory bodies. For example there has been an increase in the appointment of members of the public to the Board and Committees of regulatory Colleges to ensure that the professionals act in the interests of the public. Changes have also been made clarifying and increasing the responsibilities of regulatory bodies to ensure the public is protected (for example requirements related to continuing competence and quality assurance). These changes reflect a trend that is international in scope.

### ***The GFNPSS (Global Foundation for Nursing Profession & Social Services)***

- The Global Foundation for Nursing Profession & Social Services is a registered trust in Rajasthan, established on May 16, 2017 with the aim of working for the development of the nursing profession and doing social services.
- The Team of GFNPSS Conduct various health camp and online CNE, Researcher Awards, Best Teacher Awards at free of cost and give benefit to all members along with others general population and provide relief fund at the time of disaster in general population.
- With the aim of rendering social services, GFNPSS makes every effort as much as possible with the support of all team members of GFNPSS across India.
- Fund to be collected by lifetime membership of GFNPSS, Journal subscription, article fee and books related to nursing.

### ***The Objects of the Trust:***

- (a) To provide all type of assistance to all nursing professionals.
- (b) To feed poor students and to start free student homes and free hostels.
- (c) To help and assist poor and deserving people in marriage.
- (d) To conduct seminars/workshops and arrange special tuition/training for nursing professionals.
- (e) To make donations to other public charitable Trusts/institutions recognized under Section 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (f) To conduct/operate programmes for providing nutritional assistance e.g. to operate a school/lunch/food programme for children, operate nutritional supplement programme for needy women which shall be provided/conducted/distributed free of charge.

- (g) To render assistance to poor patients by providing medicines etc., provisions of health care, preventive medical services (including dental services).
- (h) Assistance to hospitals in setting various facilities such as blood banks, eye banks, burn centres, etc. for poor patients.
- (i) Provision of outdoor dispensary or assistance thereof and to run "Mobile" medical services.
- (j) Conduct education in health care or provide assistance in the provision of primary health care education.
- (k) To set up hospitals/nursing homes for children or women.
- (l) To render assistance to the handicapped.
- (m) To provide monetary assistance and social services in case of natural calamities.
- (n) To render financial assistance to the poor and the disadvantaged.
- (o) To promote and advance moral education, charity, and the general welfare of the people.
- (p) To establish an educational institute.
- (q) To establish a nursing college or school.

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