

Impact of Schooling on Nursing Professional Exercise

Helena Carreón-González*

Mexican Institute of Social Security, High Specialty Medical Unit UMAE "Adolfo Ruiz Cortinez", Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico

***Corresponding Author:** Helena Carreón-González, Mexican Institute of Social Security, High Specialty Medical Unit UMAE "Adolfo Ruiz Cortinez", Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

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Abstract

Introduction: Nursing in its evolution has created its own concepts, specific to its field of action; However, for years technical knowledge predominated, leading the profession to a scarce development, until 1987-1991 in Mexico a curricular evaluation was carried out projecting an academic transformation, but in the labor operation, the same activities were carried out enjoying a job category regardless the educational level.

Development: The function of the school among individuals starts from education as a citizen right that allows the development of faculties for productive learning, however the school contributes to the social division of labor with its rules and reproduction of production relations, thus playing schooling in society, allowing occupational differences to be made between individuals, preparing them for work in society, developing in disciplinary professional practice according to the freedom of decision of each individual, being lawful for the State under an accreditation, therefore the nursing work is dialectical in nature allowing a feedback focused on the care based on the pragmatic dimensions under a detection of human needs centered on the person without forgetting the perception of the patients; However, there are setbacks in the face of academic and labor heterogeneity in the nursing union, some of its elements being underused by health institutions and marginalized in their professional practice, thus schooling has an impact on the labor market, with higher education being the path to training of workforce, achieving the competencies, skills, abilities and attitudes that lead to critical reasoning.

Conclusion: Nursing education is decisive for the individual, society and the union, allowing a better social and professional status that affects the care of patients in different health spheres.

Keywords: *Schooling; Nursing; Professional Practice*

Introduction

Nursing in its professional origins was based on an idea of art and not science itself, subsequently on its desire to evolve and have a social status to try to create its own concepts, specific to the field of action that have served as instruments to build models and theories, but this development has not been homogeneous therefore this transformation has not been impactful in society.

The profession coupled with technological and scientific development caused technical training to encompass nursing in disease and medicine resulting in close contact between profession and trade, completely away from the scientific aspect thus losing its independent identity of providing person-centered care. The technical knowledge predominated in the teaching of the guild, which led to the limited professional development of nursing.

In 1945, the National Autonomous University of Mexico UNAM established a reform of the educational project, but it was until the period from 1987 to 1991 that the interest arises to carry out a curriculum evaluation and to change the curricula, thus projecting the transformation of the nursing profession [1]. This transformation has not taken effect as expected socially, since this date universities have issued professional bachelor’s degrees, they have leveled technical studies at the higher level, that is why there are currently three global academic degrees of nursing (auxiliary, general and bachelor’s degree) together that within the educational training vary employment differences classified in categories, can be held a certain category without enjoying academic degrees only having taken postgraduate courses and today.

But in the operational professional exercise equal activities are carried out regardless of having technical studies or bachelor’s degree and both enjoy the same category as a nurse (or) general, in the same way there are other hierarchical workplaces regardless of the level of education.

According to data from the SIARHE Human Resources Administrative Information System in Nursing in Mexico during 2018 there is a register of 282, 365 nurses and nurses including information on public, educational and private health systems in the country; therefore there are 2.9 hell mereper 10 thousand inhabitants being the standard 9 in 2019 of the Organization for Development and Economic Cooperation OECD [22].

Therefore, the primary objective of Nursing is the attention of the health of any human being, in all aspects that make up it (physical, spiritual, mental, social, etc.), regardless of the category of work and requires the professional who exercises it a wide technical, scientific, and human preparation, to provide quality care. Within their practice, its members help with the warmth and quality in the provision of their care at different levels of care, currently several groups of professionals have taken care to study specialty in the different branches: Pediatrics, Family Medicine, Medical-Surgical, Intensive Care, Nephrology, Oncology, Administration and Teaching. Therefore, this professional preparation must create an impact on society regarding the provision of their care, it should be noted that the activities of the nursing career are dependent and independent.

The impact of nursing education on society and right holders is imperative; this will seek new educational opportunities that raise academic lag, through the motivation of its members in professional improvement and thus project in society quality care, professionals with judgment, knowledge and professional judgment, that face the current health problem.

Level	Academic profile	Description	Academic training	Skills	Job location	Substantive function and adjective
1	Unprofessional nurse	Collaborate directly with the technical professional or bachelor’s degree for patient, family or community care. It is characterized by incomplete nursing training or by accrediting minimum non-professional studies	Preferably, at least two semesters of the nursing career technical level or bachelor’s degree	He is competent to execute procedures of minimal complexity and always under the supervision of the qualified nurse.	Nursing Assistant	Assistance
II	Technical nurse	It executes procedures derived from the prescription and the application of the nursing care process in its different stages. Its competence is determined by the realization of dependent and independent interventions in a hospital or community environment	Three years of nursing studies at the technical level	Competent to implement general nursing care as well as the application of interventions emanating from the teaching and administrative function.	Technical nurse	Assistance, administrative and teaching

III	Specialized technical nurse	It has theoretical-practical training in an area of medical or surgical specialty, performs independent interventions derived from medical prescription and independent interventions as a result of the application of the nursing process of the medical or surgical area.	Three years of nursing studies at the technical level and one year of post-cancer nursing studies in an area of medical, surgical or administrative or teaching specialty.	Competent to assess, plan and execute nursing care in healthy or sick people with an emphasis on the provision of technical nursing care- specialized in medical-surgical areas, as well as the development of interventions related to the management of nursing services and continuing education in the hospital or community environment.	Specialized technical nurse	Subordinate to the specialty; care, administrative or teaching. Secondary to the substantive, administrative, care or teaching function.
IV	Nurse General	Trained with higher-level studies that in the development of their interventions applies critical thinking and technical-scientific and humanistic knowledge.	Four years of higher-level nursing studies (Bachelor of Nursing)	Competent to assess, plan and execute nursing care in healthy or sick people after knowledge reflection in the timely detection of health risks and harms, in the prevention of diseases, in the comprehensive care of the healthy or sick individual, and in the complications and physical and emotional rehabilitation of patients. Collaborates in administrative, educational and research processes	Nurse General	Assistance; secondary to the substantive, administrative, teaching and research function.
V	Specialist nurse	He has top-level specialty studies in a specific area of professional practice that in his interventions applies the logical and thoughtful process to perform competently in situations that demand the reasoned application of technical, scientific and humanistic knowledge.	Bachelor's degree in nursing and one to two years of study of a nursing specialty	Competent to evaluate, plan and execute and evaluate nursing care in a particular field of the profession, allowing to perform roles as a provider, researcher, educator and care manager in the processes of care, research, educational and administrative, with independent interventions in spaces of greater responsibility and autonomy, in accordance with their professional training in specialized nursing practice	Specialist nurse	Determined by the area of specialization, care, administrative, teaching and research; secondary to the substantive, administrative, teaching and research function

Table 1: Academic profile- nursing professional.

Source: Ministry of Health. Undersecretariat of Innovation and Quality. (S/D).

Nursing Profiles. Available in: www.enfermeríanutrición.uaslp.mx.

The role of school among individuals

It comes from the Latin *schola* means lesson, *Scholé* and the Greek word *school* defining itself as leisure, free time, study, school. According to Aristotle in his writing "Politics" he mentions that school is the ability to distract himself from mastery of the need, usefulness and delivery of free and selfless activities, disappears when the triad is lost: "Rest (*anápausis*), work (*ascholía*) and leisure (*scholé*). The existing relationship is derived from rest (*anápausis*) work (*ascholy*) is ordered and work is ordered to leisure (*schole*). *Ocío* (*Scholé*) is understood as the cultivation of the spirit, while rest (*anápausis*) and work (*ascholía*) move in the sphere of what is necessary for life, the cultivation of leisure (*scholé*) moves in the sphere of the free. Getting the difference between living and living well, or if you want between "surviving" and "living" observing in today's life the drastic loss of this difference" [3].

With the current living conditions, the concept of "living and living well" is only for the privileged class; of course the school represents a means to excel but only for those who cling to having a better life and that study is pleasant to them but for most of society it constitutes "survival and living", completely forgetting that in life you have to learn to live and not to survive.

According to Baudelot and Establet, the school presents itself as a privileged place where class differences disappear, a space in which what politics divides is unified [4]. For this reason, individual Mexican guarantees grant individual education as a right; where every citizen must receive education and the citizen must develop his own powers for learning within a just society.

Thus the 3rd article of the Mexican political constitution says: "Every individual has the right to receive an education. The State-Federation, States, Federal District and Municipalities-, will provide preschool, primary, secondary and upper middle education. Preschool, primary and secondary education make up basic education; this and the upper average will be mandatory" [5].

However, although education is still a right, there is still an educational lag, becoming only for a few due to intervening factors such as: Extreme poverty, school dropout, family disintegration, etc. that condition social instability and global problems affecting the general community, being observed more frequently today than in previous decades. In national statistics illiteracy has diminished, but the struggle must continue so that education is generally for the whole of society, where the country has individuals not only with basic education, but that middle education can be aspired and higher and higher education is also chosen. For this reason, the school is responsible for dividing society into classes; becoming a cycle of domination of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat and even to say of Giroux the school, reflects the social division of labor.

According to Bowles and Gintis, they argue that the school includes forms of reproduction of training, workforce rules, and reproduction of production relationships [6]. The school is the means of producing human resources for work, makes occupational diagnoses that society demands and in this way founds technical, university, training, courses, etc. returning to productive human beings at work.

Derived entirely from the business need of the production apparatus to have prepared human resources; able to incorporate technology, maintain the organization, production and administration of companies in the national market [7]. Inducing in this way the theoretical and practical training of human resources in each of the disciplines required by society in the different productive sectors of the country; depending on profile is professional for egress, therefore education corresponds to the taste for the individual preparation of each person depending on a certain geographical area, so constituting being community, triggering the social and professional development that leads to economic growth.

The role of schooling in society

It is one of the factors that contribute to promoting employment. For this reason, the main role according to Lundgren 1983, lies in producing a skilled workforce, achieving the reproduction of society, reproduction in generations of the values, ways of life and work that together characterize the economic, political and cultural patterns of the modern state [8].

In fact, secondary education is the one that is formally carried out in institutions according to the programs of the education system to implement the education that individuals require according to the statutes, requirements and regulations that the State demands. In other words: Baudelot and Establet there are school networks that contribute to multiplying social relations of capitalist production, causing the creation of manufacturing through educated people for the State through government and private institutions with the fundamental objective of promoting education at different levels of education for work.

Therefore, the education to be said by Garrido (2007) maintains a close relationship between a certain schooling of workers, the development of their comparative and competitive advantages, occupations of these and certain levels of productivity, through the schooling of human capital, occupational positions and the growth of productivity; leading to the educational increase of the population in nations. Thus, working schooling allows to differentiate occupational activities between individuals in the face of educational development that generates the increase of skills and skills, allowing the improvement of the cognitive and motor skills demanded by the jobs, regardless of the discipline in question.

For this reason, there is evidence that young people who acquire higher doses of formal education can perform better quality occupations than those that boys in the opposite situation can access [9]. It is a situation that makes sense to think for greater preparation, better occupancy, salary, benefits, job promotions but this is not always the case, since working life is oscillating, but it depends more on the people who are as authorities; because in the vast majority of times they determine the promotions depending on the group of people who intend to have as a team, there may be people with academic preparation and find thee carrying out activities below their competence. But also, formal education is motivating to aspire to better occupations and is a step in accessing better jobs compared to people with minimal preparation in school institutions.

In this way, Kemmis (2008) mentions the pragmatic and instrumental perspective of schooling is fundamentally a preparation for work and became a common place, derived from the meritocratic principle of liberalism; that people succeed on their merits and that school is the place to forge and test skills. Since we have been right, it initiates non-formal preparation within the family, in which we acquire the educational bases of citizen participation within groups as well as emotional foundations that instill us to decide between right and wrong and then dabble in formal education, within institutions dedicated to teaching topics contained within educational programs; that the education system designed according to the interests of the State.

Therefore, The State dictates the education of individuals and the country, so institutions create the type of citizens it wants to have, of course individuals must be aware of their interests, their own consciousness must have been developed in the early years of formal and informal education, being decisive in forging people able to decide on their professional and work in years to come. Then, we find that schooling is in the family and in the school where people are dedicated to the teaching of future life since these people have already gone through the teaching-learning process and have become aware based on the observational, experience and effort needs that it requires to survive in life and that is only achieved through work.

To say of Kemmis (2008) meritocracy transformed the prospect of reactive schooling into a proactive principle: The school works positively and selectively to place people in roles and occupations in society based on their abilities. Then, in society falls the product of the schooling of individuals because during adolescence and later the vocational selection derived from the subject's own interests and abilities to prepare educationally theoretically and pragmatically for later inserting into the labor fields of the same society is derived.

The development of professional exercise

People are free to decide on their lives in general and particularly on the activities they require to meet their primary needs. In this way, Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States: "Everyone has the right to decent and socially useful work; to this end, job creation and social organization of work will be promoted" So it is a right within individual guarantees to have decent, paid work and under the guidelines that the law dictates depending on the country where it is inhabited, as well as to have the freedom to

carry out the preferred activities of each individual and that previously course in order to be able to carry out the job that it intends to hold and profess.

Thus, Article 5 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States: “No person may prevent it from being engaged in the profession, industry, trade or work that suits him, being lawful”, the exercise of this freedom may only be seen by judicial determination, when the rights of third parties are attacked, or by a government ruling, dictated in the terms of the law, when the rights of society are offended. No one can be deprived of the product of his work, but by court decision.

So there is freedom to decide first the way in future life; which includes the preparation and accreditation of the subjects that will help to train and transform the educating in institutions officially recognized before the secretariat of public education to forge the learner of a certain discipline, that when graduating can be assertively inserted into the work spaces that are lawfully located in order to be able to grant a service to society in general for this purpose, it is necessary to have a professional degree that certifies the completed studies as well as a certificate that allows the tender to be provided. secretariat of professions to be able to practice freely within the country.

Therefore, the regulatory law of article 5th constitutional, concerning the exercise of professions in the federal district declares in Chapter V, Article 24, the concept of professional practice is: “The usual realization for consideration or free of charge of any act or the provision of any service proper to each profession, even if it is only a simple consultation or ostentation of the character of the professional by means of cards, advertisements, badges, badges or otherwise” [10].

Then, any activity that requires professional performance by the individual holding the official documentation must be carried out under the guidelines that the profession demands; included within the law of professions of the country, where the individual develops or provides his services either privately or institutionally. So, every individual must function honestly and with professional ethics within society at large, in the letter of obligations of public servants; it demands to safeguard the principles of legality, honesty, loyalty, impartiality and reliability in the performance of their duties.

These are standards that every professional must pursue in the development of his duties and that he previously had learned in his school training during the years he was educated in educational institutions as well as within the family. However professional degrees do not make the person, you can have excellent academic preparation but with poor human quality and standards, urban values or on the contrary there are people who have pleasant personal characteristics but try to compensate with those adjective attributes their professional deficiency. Each person should try to maintain a balance both professional or academic with the personal, since we are integrated people who must pay holistic attention in every way and aspects that other human beings demand within a society.

The nurse chore

Nursing, is the science of caring for human life in its dynamic health-disease [11]. That discipline, which is immersed in health sciences, tends in its curriculum structure to study the fields related to human beings in its various areas, so that it focuses on health and disease and the relationship of the professional with society. In this way, nursing is a theoretical-practical profession of a dialectical nature, that is, once the theory is taught, it must be implemented to achieve better learning from feedback [12].

Within the curricular axes of nursing, in their different educational levels and in their heterogeneous subjects they focus on theoretical teaching in school institutions and in terms of practice; this is carried out according to the objective raised towards nurse knowledge that includes fieldwork assisting in communities, top-level care clinics, as well as the derived care knowledge in the direct care of people, executing activities inherent in care, procedures, etc. that are carried out in a second or third level of health in their different hospitalization spaces and priority areas (Emergency, operating room, etc).

To say of Lange 2000, "Nursing accounts for 50 to 60% of the health system workforce, concentrates the highest percentage of fixed costs on health budgets and actively participates in the delivery of direct and indirect care to individuals, families and the community" [13]. Within the professional practice requiring nursing, the activities carried out are dependent, generated in support of another multi-disciplinary team professional in order to carry out invasive procedures and actions, complex procedures and therapies that fall within the competence of another discipline to assist in the restoration of health; other activities that are carried out are independent, so it commits its execution to nursing instead to be carried out based on the detection of human needs, issuing a clinical trial and finally the evaluation of the response to care granted.

These dependent and independent actions require theoretical teaching, knowledge that strengthens and bases human responses within the health-disease-health process as well as the understanding of therapies, treatments, care specifically required by the human body against specific pathologies, as well as prevention, dissipation of causal agents etc. Thus, the theory helps and commentates the practice for the execution of activities typical of professional work and other disciplines.

Within the activities that are carried out and that enrich the guild in the work of nursing, there are specific functions which are: 1. Care. It meets basic needs, generates care for the reduction of damage caused by the disease; 2. Teaching it is oriented in two aspects, the preventive aimed at society and another aimed at education focused on nursing in its formative or continuing education modality; The Research with a direction that encourages rigorous research that increases and brings benefits to your daily work; and finally to administration to ensure that the required work is carried out in planned times and compatible with the expected results [14].

However, these four activities (Assistance, Teaching, Research and Administration) are carried out gradually within health institutions, which stands out and socially recognizes is care within the health sector as well as administration in order to organize human, material and technological resources, is responsible for disseminating institutional health standards, resolving conflicts and implementing administrative strategies, etc.; teaching is gaining ground in the promotion of health, promotes user care, forms human resources at all levels that nursing demands from technical education, bachelor's, post-ethnic and specialty as well as research is on the gradual rise that tries to discover actions and events related to the guild and within its work in its various disciplines (Administration, oncology, geriatrics, family medicine, nephrology, intensive care, medical-surgical, pediatrics, neonates, etc.)

In nursing, care is considered to be the essence of the discipline that involves not only the recipient, but also the nurse as his transmission [15]. Cada profession has its objective of existence, nursing is care, care that must be implemented by its members to users under the criterion of the professional based on the detection of human needs exposed by expert nurses who disclosed their research in the field such as Mary Gordón, Virginia Henderson, etc. as well as the issuance of a clinical trial under the nurse diagnosis established by the NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association), the execution of scientifically based activities specifically depending on the diagnosis being treated NICs (Nursing Interventions Classification) and the evaluation of the human response to the care, effectiveness and effectiveness of nurse care based on NOC. ((Nursing Outcomes Classification).

According to the detection of human needs; Nájera 2001 mentions: "Care focuses on the person, such as being individual with changing needs, real and potential problems, which requires safe, efficient, effective and timely care. Its purpose is to achieve the maximum well-being or optimal functioning of people. It is in this sense that the nurse promotes, maintains and restores health, prevents diseases and injuries in individuals, families and communities. To achieve this condition is not enough to have experience, it is necessary to promote teamwork skills, such as the ability to assume leadership avoiding fragmentation of attention. Likewise, it is essential to train the human resource with a broad and intersectoral vision.

From a particular point of view, holistic care should promote knowledge, availability to provide relevant care and interest in the sick person or in the clinical case, but it is also necessary that within this health team they contribute to the same objectives set. Because what good is it for only one person to strive to work hard? if other staff are passive in providing a health service, of course there is also that

because of many attached care given to a certain person, their body no longer responds to favorable evolution due to widespread organic failures or terminal cases. So, I consider it necessary to assess, prioritize before executing an action and if necessary assess, how many times they are accurate.

Care has even been defined as the set of categories involving verbal and nonverbal communication, the minimization of physical pain, empathy to care for the whole, and wrapping, which refers to the approximation between the caregiver and being cared for as a therapeutic purpose [16]. In this way, all kinds of people with innumerable sufferings are cared for from healthy, with mild conditions to acute and chronic states, so serving critical people is a challenge for nursing professionals as 90% are supported by ventilatory mechanics, and it is pertinent to keep an eye on vital signs as well as the pathological responses that are triggered, in order to plan vital actions that were implemented in a attached way, total surveillance and supported by a polymonitoring in order to restore the health of the person. Acquiring, developing the professional internal skills and sensitizing his own senses to safeguard life.

Nursing should be concerned with studying the quality of care, through the perception of patients, in order to generate a change in the practice of care that allows to take into account not only the aspects that the nurse considers important, but also warn what the patient considers most significant for their care [17]. Clinical evidence from the profession is necessary to increase the knowledge of the guild, which helps to improve the quality of care for persons in need of such care, so it is a priority that they receive quality care. Investigations are still scarce; compared to the index of professionals engaged in nursing, so it is necessary to promote this discipline within workers and students, to strengthen the guild and have their own knowledge that achieves an excellent work of care.

Current nursing contradictions

Nursing work is structured based on: "Different training levels in the same country and by variable degrees between countries; but it lacks sharpness in the limits of the actions developed by each occupational category. The predominance of women in its composition, in a world where power is masculine, has built a culture of work through the family, where parental authority is attributed to the doctor and the role of submissive and obedient mother to the nurse" [18].

Nursing from her historical background educations was born on the battlefields with the intention of helping the injured, only the taste to do so was enough; later they were preparing to pay attention to the wounded, this is how modern nursing was born next to Florence Nigthingale, at the beginning of the twentieth century their aggressed care about having the bases and credential to do so, schools are founded within hospitals having as teachers doctors and some nurses; granting them technical-level documentation, then under the tutelage of the National Autonomous University of Mexico UNAM, the procedures for having licensed staff are initiated; so the general nursing category is available, having the same operational functions and salary according to the health institution, only with the difference in academic preparation (technical level and bachelor's degree), however, in the face of the need for nurses (as) in hospitals throughout the country, people with basic knowledge in patient care are accepted as "Nursing Assistants".

Around 1970 the need arises to prepare staff specifically in areas of care, so they initiate specialties in nursing (Pediatriy, medical-surgical, public health, intensive care, administration) with a post-ethnic educational level. Today other post-technical courses have emerged in the face of priority of care and the increase of complex conditions such as: Care of the elderly, oncology, nephrology, family medicine, etc. The National School of Nursing and Obstetrics of the National Autonomous University of Mexico ENEO- UNAM has been awarding nursing specialties at the postgraduate level for a few years, the staff who usually carry out this preparation most are working by the Ministry of Health and Assistance SSA.

In most countries, nursing personnel consist of three or more categories of staff; and empirical occupational groups persist in some countries. This heterogeneity brings little clarity in the delimitation of functions and interferes with the cost effectiveness of nursing care and causes deterioration in the positioning and social image of the professional group.

So, in nursing there are professional and non-professional staff, divided into some similar categories regardless of academic preparation, approximately 70% correspond to female staff and historically there are still ancestral ideas from years past in the face of the behavior and use of the uniform. Although the guild has licensed and postgraduate staff, it is not recognized as such preparation in the workplace since even most nurses have technical education, however they are currently characterized by their sense of responsibility and increase their educational expectations, in particular they are studying level studies of technical education undergraduate.

Within the existing problem with common roots, i.e. Duran (S/D) appropriate solutions should be sought for each country, but general requirements are identified such as: The need to reduce the educational gap between nursing professionals and assistants, the improvement of the quality of programs at all levels and in particular the quality of teaching, and the curricular approaches that allow work with groups and communities with new approaches to identify and solve problems contextually, as well as political participation in health decision-making.

It is necessary to unify professional and teaching criteria, in the same profession there should be no discrepancies and educational heterogeneities due to qualitative differences in providing a service as delicate as the individual and collective health of a community and a country, so it is urgent that the nation's educational and political authorities see and resolve the unbalanced situation that coexists; because the health of the people is a priority and deserves the best in this area, and giving half-care is demeaning and worthless from the same institution and profession in general.

New generations of nurses should be instilled in the love of the profession, review the vocational profiles of people who will enter schools and nursing faculties, who are out of conviction and taste for the art of being a nurse and not just for quitting trades and entering the profession to improve their economic status.

Within the diverse situations faced by nursing corresponds to the institutions of labor, when graduating from educational institutions the vast majority like for the profession and even in the professional exercise denote satisfaction in the care of people, so to say so, Castrillón 2013 concludes: "Nursing professionals, whose training has a high social cost, as well as a good level of individual knowledge, attitudes and skills, are underutilized by health institutions, and totally marginalized in their professional exercise, with serious consequences, both in the quality of health care and in professional satisfaction. The reasons for this situation lie in the quantitative inadequacy of these staff in health institutions, also demonstrated by various studies".

Thus, by graduating from educational institutions, the vast majority are convinced that they have taken nursing on their own liking to the profession, satisfied with obtaining a degree and a professional certificate, but reality begins by submitting to the administrative and social issues of health institutions as well as the ideas of society; you have the knowledge, experience to some degree, but there is delimitation when practicing professionally, you are not free most of the time when executing actions for life and health, even the guidelines of care that are of full professional competence appear in the list of medical indications, reflecting professional usurpation towards the nursing sector.

In the absence of educational diversity within the same guild, ideological differences in care are denoted, as well as a commitment to the care of the right holder coupled with the employment situation that emerge in most hospitals "Staff shortages and large numbers of clients", so nursing actions are carried out lightly, the labor overload that exists does not allow to care with quality people then providing care in quantity. The professional then also faces personal health situations arising from work dissatisfaction, tiredness and physical exhaustion, stress, etc. and even arbitrariness on the part of his superiors that will have an impact or impact on personal and work life at some time.

However, to modify educational and professional issues in nursing, education in Latin America within this area must transform its traditional paradigms and focus them to respond to the negotiations of contextual and professional reality. For this, Duran (S/D) men-

tions the resume requirement for purposes that aim to develop skills to manage the context, interpret and redefine scientific knowledge of nursing because it is this one that guides the practice.

In order for there to be a radical change, not only must the curriculum plans of one school or another be changed, it is necessary to transform ideas, to aspire to another professional lifestyle of nurses, to create in society at large awareness of the existence of professionals dedicated to providing care with criteria, scientifically based within the guidelines of the guild itself. This is when professional care for users will be reflected, what needs to be changed or should coexist is a reform that unifies the professional criteria of nurses, that division and educational and labor subdivision must be completed; it is necessary to want the pace of life within the educational and work sphere of any professionalist from another discipline Why? if you have academic degrees, work experience, knowledge still subordinated. It's a situation that needs me to change.

Therefore, Nájera (2001) mentions the primary challenges facing the nursing profession in Latin America which with:

- (a) The consolidation of an autonomous professional model in technical and administrative science;
- (b) In the clinic, it should resume its role as a caregiver, but its presence in patient care should be characterized by interventions demonstrating the scientific quality and humanization of professional care;
- (c) Take on independent exercise, particularly that for home care;
- (d) Redefine in theory and practice the dimension of long-term care and palliative care, for societies where the demographic profile of the old is increasing, with its epidemiological characteristics of dementia, disabilities and chronic diseases.

Such challenges must not only exist in a country, they must be widespread among nursing professionals through schools, schools and labour institutions to assume the corresponding functions and under the action of the good servant.

Schooling brings the labour market

Schooling is one of the factors that contribute to promoting employment through educational programs that insert the learner to obtain the learning that the State dictates; schools disclose curriculums based on situational diagnoses they make in social markets of work needs, which are required to meet the user population.

There are theories that imply a close relationship between a certain schooling of workers, occupations of workers and certain levels of productivity such as "The theory of the technical functionality of education" to say: Muñoz (1990) taken from Garrido (2007),"Establishes links between the schooling of so-called human capital, occupational positions and the growth of the economy; leading to marked concern about the educational increase of the population in nations, and to the planning that can be followed in pursuit of the aforementioned correlation.

As noted over the years, the school inserts people from a young age into learning, which it must have to live in society, introduces it into widespread essential aspects of various disciplinary landscapes, so that when the time comes the person can decide freely and based on his professional and/or work preferences that he will perform in the future or at the right time at the end of the educational preparation that is required to carry out a specific activity within the labour market in society.

For this reason, the same theory mentioned by Garrido (2007) considers economic growth as the profitability of companies rests on the education of human capital; thus holding higher education accountable as the ideal path for the formation of this workforce, waiting for the link with the productive apparatus.

Thus formal education for the preparation of individuals in a certain discipline specifies that at the end of the year it will be inserted into companies corresponds to higher education, the task of middle education is to select individuals to introduce them into the four areas that are: Health sciences- biological- agricultural, accurate, humanities and administration; when dealing with general topics in any of these areas the person will be inclined towards a certain professional activity that will develop his specific competencies in the faculty of some university.

However, the theory of positional good mentions: "Even if labor demand remains stable, educational demand tends to become more sophisticated and quantitatively higher to the upper and quantitatively lower middle level at the top level, because of the cost to be met for this type of human investment" [19].

Despite the labour needs in the market, education remains lagging behind because of the student desertion that persists within middle education due to various factors that coexist in society and that somehow affect the student population; that is why only one part of apprentices manage to enter higher education and the other part is stuck in trades or jobs in private companies or individuals occupying positions of employees or others like another percentage of students who truncate their professional studies, so that only a small percentage manages to complete the higher trainings due to factors of economic order, social or family, etc.

Within the education system is immersed the "Theory of Correspondence" in the hierarchical organization of schools as in the selection of content that includes the preparation of apprentices to fill jobs according to the needs of capitalism. This theory is described by Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis 1976 quoted by Gil (S/D) where they intimately relate to school and work as means of subsisting and interacting in society within capitalism, so they mention: "The school carries with it the fundamental reproduction of training- the rules of the labor force and the reproduction of production relationships.

Given the situation of the reproduction of workforce skills and rules are structured and carried out in technical and higher schools; their goal is to achieve the professional skills of the learner related to skills and skills for work (know-how) as well as attitudes and behaviour that every person within society who will attend to his peers at work.

For this reason, Giroux refers: "Schools will not change society, but we can create in them bags of resistance that provide pedagogical modules for new forms of learning and social relations, forms that can be used in other areas more directly involved in the struggle for a new morality and vision of social justice [20]. Individually, schools, specifically of a higher order, do not change people as such; each person's education highlights in society the knowledge, values, etc. learned in the family and in the social environment where the person has developed over the years, however, if he changes ideologies with regard to learning obtained in schools and which is reflected in his acting, behaving, expressing himself as well as thoughts that lead to critical reasoning.

For this reason, schooling functions as a disciplinary instance for the student in the period that provides an image of himself, of the hierarchy in which he is inserted, and together with it teaches him what behaviors and performances are expected for the social sector from which [21] comes.

In this way the apprentice assumes the role of the profession in order to perform and exercise such a function that discipline requires it and that society expects to receive labour production.

Finally, the freedom of the individual allows him to decide the work he will do to serve society being schooling the means to increase his disciplinary knowledge, as well as in nursing as well as in other careers allows the individual to increase his achievements, better to increase his social status in most of the time despite the diversity of categorizations in Mexican nursing according to the provisions of each health institution but primarily professional that has an impact on the care of the sick in different areas of health.

Conclusion

Nursing education is decisive for the individual, society and the union, allowing a better social and professional status that affects the care of patients in different health spheres.

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