

CHAPTER

12

Nursing Education And Management



தாமின் புறுவது உலகின் புறக்கண்டு
காழுவர் கற்றறிந் தார்.

The learned will long (for more learning), when they see that while
it gives pleasure to themselves, the world also derives pleasure from it.



Learning Objectives

At the end of this chapter, the students will be able to:

- define nursing education
- know about the philosophy of Nursing Education
- explain about the curriculum planning in nursing education
- enumerate principles of ward management.
- describe the qualities of the nurse manager in ward management.



Introduction

Education is the corner stone of Nursing profession. Education in Health care has both the patient education and Nursing staff student education. It is a topic of utmost interest to nurses in every setting in which they practice. Teaching is a major aspect of Professional role. Nursing has been called “the oldest of the art and youngest of the professions” (Donabue, 1985). Planning for nursing Education may form the Education for the other health and development professionals who also take into account the characteristics of society as a whole. Nursing Education is the “Production aspect” of Nursing manpower development.

Nursing Education is also coordinated with the Education of the professionals in allied sectors of Health and Development. Education encompasses both the teaching and learning of knowledge, proper conduct and technical competency. It thus focuses on the cultivation of skills, trades or professions as well as mental, moral and aesthetic development.

It aims the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual and aesthetic powers or abilities of the student in order to render professional nursing care to people of all ages, in all phases of health and illness, in a variety of settings, in the best or highest possible manner.

Definitions

Education is the all-round drawing out of the best in child and man- body, mind and spirit”

– Mahatma Gandhi.

“Education is the natural, harmonious and progressive development of man’s innate powers”.

– Pestalozzi.

Nursing Education

Nursing education is a professional education which is consciously and systematically planned and implemented through instruction and discipline.

12.1 Principles of nursing education

Ethical principles for nursing education.

Caring: In order to care for others, one must first care for self.

Integrity: Integrity encompasses the ability to communicate honestly and sincerely, and take responsibility for one’s actions.

Diversity: Diversity does more than acknowledge and advocate for differences of backgrounds and experiences.

Excellence: Excellence is achieved through engagement in scholarship, professional growth, and continual improvement.



Other principles

1. Encourage contact between students and faculty.

2. Develop reciprocity and cooperation among students.
3. Encourage active learning.
4. Give prompt feedback
5. Emphasize time on task.
6. Communicate high expectations
7. Respect diverse talents and ways of learning

12.2 Philosophy of nursing education

- Beliefs and values with regard to man in general and specifically man as the learner, teacher, nurse and the client and the beliefs about health, illness, society, nursing, and learning etc.
- Seeks to study the process and discipline of education in order to understand how it works, improve its methods and perfect its applications in society.
- To improve education and its systems and methods for the betterment of humanity.

Ideally, it informs and raises the quality of curriculum, teaching methods and the overall educational experience.

Definitions

Philosophy

Philosophy is a search for a comprehensive view of nature, an attempt at a universal explanation of nature of things

– Henderson.

Philosophy is the science of knowledge.

– Fitch

Philosophy is the science of all sciences.

– Coleridge

Philosophy is the mother of all arts and the true medicine of the mind.

– Cicero.

Definitions of Philosophy of Nursing Education.

“Philosophy of nursing education is the written statement of the believes, values, attitudes and ideas which the faculty as a group agreed upon in relation to the nursing educational program such as health, disease, nursing, nurse, nursing profession, education, learner, society, patient nursing education and preparation of nurses.”

Relationship between Philosophy and Education

| Philosophy | Education |
|--|---|
| It sets the ideas, principles, goals, standards, values thus it is in reality and truth. | Education works out those values |
| It is the theory and speculative | It explains how to achieve the goals through man's educational efforts. |
| It is the contemplative side | It is the practice |
| It deals with abstract ideas and ends the situations process | It is active side (Dynamic) It is applied philosophy It deals with concrete and means |
| It is an art. | It is the science. |
| Philosophy formulate the method | It deals with the process of method. |

Types of Philosophy

| Traditional philosophy | Modern contemporary philosophy |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Naturalism | Existentialism |
| Idealism | Progressivism |
| Pragmatism | Behaviorism |
| Realism | Humanism |
| | Experimentalism |
| | Eclectism |
| | Reconstructionalism |

Traditional Philosophy

Naturalism

- It is concerned with nature and believes that reality and nature are identical and beyond nature there is no reality.
- For naturalist, nature is everything and nothing exists superior than nature so they separates nature from God. Man is regarded as a child of nature.
- Naturalists also believe that all our activities, whether it may be biological, psychological or social are initiated by our instincts.
- Natualism stresses the need to return to the nature from artificiality.

Idealism

- Idealism is the oldest philosophy. It believes that man is the combination of spiritual and material aspects, the spiritual aspect is more real and important.
- Idealism regards spirit and intellect are of supreme value than physical matter. As per the idealism individual experience is valid than the material world and man lives in the world of ideas rather than facts.



Pragmatism

- Pragmatism means thinking of or dealing with problems in a practical way rather than by using theory or abstract principles.
- Pragmatism is essentially a humanistic philosophy maintaining that man creates his own values in course of activity, that reality is still making and awaits its part of completion from the future.

Realism

- According to this, things we see and perceive are real and knowledge acquired through senses is true.

“Realism is the reinforcement of our common acceptance of this world as appears to us”

– **Butter**

Modern contemporary philosophy

Existentialism

It is the youngest philosophy, described as modern 20th century philosophy.

Meaning: This philosophy stresses the importance of human experience and says that everyone is responsible for the results of their own action.

Assumptions

- The center of existence is man rather than truth, laws, principles or essence.
- Man is not alone in the world. Man is a social being.
- Man cannot accept the ready-made concepts of existence forced upon him
- Man is free agent capable of shaping his own life and shaping his own destiny.
- Man is not complete: Man has to meet the challenges in the changing society.

Progressivism

It is an American philosophy.

Meaning

Progressivism is the theory of education that is concerned with learning by doing that children learn best when pursuing their own interest and satisfying their needs.

Behaviourism

Person's behavior is the result of environmental conditioning. Man is a passive recipient, who reacts to external stimuli, he has no will or decision of his own or the capacity to take spontaneous action.

Principles

- Individual's actions are predetermined by his heredity or immediate surroundings.
- Man is not separate from his surrounding environment.
- Human behavior is controlled by creativity.

Educational applications

- Learning is governed by man's action and reaction to various media (oral, written, machine).
- Learning occurs as a personal achievement through interaction between the learner and environment.

Humanism

Man is an end, not a means.

Principles

The humanist emphasis is on literature. He has to overcome the conflicts of his own time.

The role of Education

- Children must be taught to respect language, a sense of language perfection.
- Children must be trained in modern literary standards of academics.



■ Experimentalism

It believes that things are constantly changing. It is based on the view that reality is what works right now. Schools exist to discover and expand the society we live in. Students study social experiences and solve problems

Man is a social being and product of his environment. Learning depends on experiment.

■ Eclecticism

It is the process of pulling out and putting together of the useful and essential aspects of various philosophies of education.

Meaning

- The fusion or synthesis of different philosophies of education.
- The process of putting together the common views of different philosophies into comprehensive whole.

Aims of education

- The child should become efficient member of society.
- Promotion of good health
- Skillful training.
- Development of moral character.

12.3 Curriculum planning

The term curriculum is derived from the latin word “currere” which means ‘run’. Thus, curriculum is a runway for attaining the goals of education. Curriculum may be considered as the blue print of an educational programme. It is the base of education on which the teaching-learning process is planned and implemented.

■ Meaning of curriculum

The systematic arrangement of certain courses designed with certain objectives for the pupil.

Curriculum refers to the totality of activity and experiences planned by the school with a view to achieve the objectives of education.

■ Definition

According to Cunningham, ‘Curriculum is a tool in the hands of an artist to mould his material, according to his ideals in his studio. In this definition, artist is the teacher, material is the student, ideals are the objectives and studio is the educational institute.

Nursing curriculum is the learning opportunities (subject matter) and the learning activities (clinical experiences and practices) that the faculty plans and implement in various settings for particular group of students, for a specified period of time in order to attain the objectives.

■ Three facets of curriculum are

- Goals and purposes of education
- Process of curriculum
- Evaluation of products

■ The four C’ s of curriculum planning

Cooperative: A programme prepared jointly by group of persons.

Continuous: Preparation of programme and its revision should be continuous.

Comprehensive: All the components of the programme should be included.

Concrete: Concrete professional tasks must constitute the essential structure of a relevant programme.

■ Components of curriculum

- Philosophy
- Objectives
- Total duration
- Detailed course plan
- Programme evaluation.



1. The statement of philosophy of the educational programme.
2. The statement of the objectives of educational programme.
3. Total duration of the educational programme. (theoretical, practical, clinical components.)
4. Detailed course plan for each course. (placement, sequences and learning situations, instructional methods)
5. Programme evaluation (evaluation methods, plan and schedule of evaluation, results of evaluation).

■ Levels of curriculum planning

Goodland names curriculum in 3 levels.

- Societal
- Institutional
- Instructional

■ Societal curriculum

This curriculum which is planned for a large group or class of students, e.g. BSc(N) It is planned by groups outside of an educational institution, e.g. National league for nursing. They are more immediately concerned with

General characteristics
of curriculum content

Sequence

Implementation

There is significant relationship between curriculum and nature of society. According to the needs of the society curriculum will be changed.

■ The institutional curriculum

- It is planned by faculty or teacher for a clearly identified group of students who will spend a specified period in a particular institution.
- Cooperative planning through curriculum committee of the particular institution.
- More active participation of each teachers generally brings about change and improvement.

■ The instructional curriculum

It consists of the content (subject matter and learning activities) planned day by day and week by week by a particular teacher for a particular group of students.

■ Curriculum committee

The committee comprises the following members

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| State departments of education | Law makers |
| School boards | Publishers |
| Curriculum administrators | |
| Principals | Project directors |
| Educational researchers | Authors |
| Teacher educators | Testers |
| Communities | Accreditors |
| Parents | Polsters |
| Students | Lobbyists |
| Non school educators | philanthropists |

■ Grading of curriculum content

- E- Essential or must learn.
- D- Desirable or useful to learn.
- S- Supportive or nice to learn.

Principles of curriculum development

The conservative principles: this means that the present, the past, and the future needs of the community should be taken into considerations.

The forward-looking principles: Children of today are the citizens of tomorrow.

The creative principle: Curriculum should enable the child to exercise his creative and constructive powers.

Principle of totality form: The curriculum should be total learning experience and total learning opportunity.

The activity principles: The curriculum should be developed in terms of activity and experience.

Principle of preparation of life: Enable the child to fulfil his responsibilities when he becomes an adult.

Principle of connecting to life: Curriculum should provide worthwhile life experiences.

Child centered curriculum: Consideration should be given to the student's age, their educational level, needs and individual differences.

Principle of integration and correlation: While developing curriculum, each year's course should be built on what has been done in previous years and at the same time should serve as basis for subsequent learning.

Principle of comprehensiveness and balance. The curriculum should be framed in such a way as every aspect of life, like economic relationships, social activities and occupations.

Principle of loyalties: Curriculum should be planned in such a manner that it teaches a true sense of loyalty to the family,

the school, the country and the international community at large

Principle of variety and flexibility: Variety should be provided in terms of learning and teaching activities. Its not so rigid.

Principle of connecting to community needs: Curriculum should address the community needs.

Principle of connecting with social life: Curriculum has to maintain to relation with social life.

Training for leisure: The curriculum should have some provision for the co-curricular activities, relaxation, and library utilization according to choice.

Principle of core or common subjects: Broad areas of knowledge, skills and appreciation should be included. Co subjects, like maths, science etc.

Principle of all round development of body, mind and spirit: All kinds of experiences should be provided.

Principles of dignity of labour: Curriculum should help students to develop a positive attitude towards all kinds of jobs.

Principle of character building: Curriculum should promote human and social values.

Principle of democracy, secularism and socialism: Curriculum should train the child to imbibe ideals and values of a democratic, secular and socialist state. Principle of connecting with social life: curriculum has to maintain a relations with social life.

Types of curriculum

- Legitimate curriculum
- Illegitimate curriculum
- Hidden curriculum
- Null curriculum

Principles related to the Development of Nursing curriculum

- Nursing curriculum should equip the students with the essential knowledge, skills and attitude.
- Curriculum should be clear to the students as well as to the teacher.
- Consider the community needs.
- Curriculum should inculcate right attitude to students.
- Frame adequate teaching – learning activities in the classroom, clinical area and community settings.
- Consider the guidelines laid down by the statutory bodies like INC, Universities, examination boards.
- **High-Tech-High-Touch** approach in the nursing care.
- Participatory approach in the teaching-learning process.
- The learning environment should resemble the life situation.

12.4 Management

Introduction:

Management is the scientific art of achieving the results or goals by effective utilization of the resources. Management generally lays emphasis on control. i.e., control of personnel, control of cost, time, salaries, overtime, inventory etc. Management is required to plan, organize, co-ordinate and control the affairs of the organization. It brings the human and material resources together and motivates people for achievement of the objectives of the organization. Management is an universal process in all organized social and economic activities.

Definitions

Management is an art of getting things done through and with people in formally organized groups.

– **Harold Koontz.**

Management is defined as a process by which co-operative group directs action towards common goals.

– **Joseph Massie.**

Definition of nursing management

Nursing management consists of the performance of the leadership functions of governance and decision-making within organizations employing nurses. It includes processes common to all management like planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling.

What is ward management

Ward management is the duty of the head nurse, who is the administrative officer of the hospital. The nursing care is needed during admissions and discharge of patients, doctors' rounds, and drug administration and also during operation theatre administration.

Golden rules for a good ward management

- Early arrival to duty.
- **Make a note:** Write down activities for the day.
- **Time plan:** Estimate how long it will take to accomplish a task.
- **Prioritize task:** There are list of tasks for the day, there is need to prioritize based on urgency.
- **Follow schedule:** Ignore tasks that are not on the list, to maximize best use of time.



- **First thing first/Learn to say “No” with compassion:** Attend to life threatening situation first.
- **Take a break:** Need to relax during stressful situations.
- Be flexible
- **Encourage Yourself:** Appreciate yourself for the achievements made so far.

■ Elements of ward management

- Patient care
- Personnel management
- Ward sanitation and provision of therapeutic environment
- Supply the equipment
- Interpretation of policies and procedures.

■ Principles of ward management

Apply the principles of administration in ward management.

1. Henri Fayol's 14 Principles of management

- Division of work :
- Fayol has stressed on the specialization of jobs.
- Subdivision of work makes it simpler and results in efficiency.
- It also helps the individual in acquiring speed, accuracy in his performance.

2. Authority and Responsibility.

- Authority is the power to take decisions.
- Responsibility is the obligation to complete the job assigned.
- There should be balance between the two i.e. they must go hand in hand.

3. Unity of command.

- A sub-ordinate should receive orders and be accountable to one and only one boss at a time.

- In other words, a sub-ordinate should not receive instructions from more than one person.
- It creates harmonious relationship between superiors and sub-ordinates.

4. Unity of Direction

- One head one plan which means that there should be one plan for a group of activities having similar objectives.
- Related activities should be grouped together.
- According to this principle, efforts of all the members of the organization should be directed towards common goal.

5. Equity

- The employees should be treated with kindness and equity.
- Manager should be fair and impartial while dealing with the subordinates.
- Should give similar treatment to people of similar position.
- Should not discriminate with respect to age, caste, sex, religion, relation etc.

6. Principle of order

- It refers to the systematic arrangement of men and material in a fixed place for everything and everyone in the organization.
- The right materials and the right employees are necessary for each organizational function and activity.

7. Discipline

- Discipline means sincerity, obedience, respect of authority and observance of rules and regulations of the enterprise.
- This applies that subordinate should respect their superiors and obey their order.

8. Principle of initiative

- Workers should be encouraged to take initiative in the work assigned to them.

9. Remuneration

- Remuneration to be paid to the workers should be fair, reasonable, satisfactory and rewarding of the efforts.
- Wages should be determined on the basis of cost of living, work assigned, financial position of the business.
- Employees must be paid adequately, or give them maximum satisfaction.

10. Stability of Tenure

- Employees should not be transferred frequently or terminated.
- Time is required for an employee to get used to a new work and succeed in doing it well.

11. Scalar chain

- The chain of superiors ranging from the ultimate authority to the lowest.
- Every order, instructions, messages, requests, explanation etc. has to pass through scalar chain.

12. Sub-Ordination of individual interest to general interest.

- Importance given to organization.
- Individual must sacrifice his own interests sometimes for bigger interests of organization.
- Organization is bigger than individual.
- Interest of the organization which supersedes the interest of the individuals.

13. Esprit De'Corps

- It means union is strength.
- Teamwork is fundamentally important to an organization.
- Team work inspires workers to work harder.

14. Centralization and De-centralization

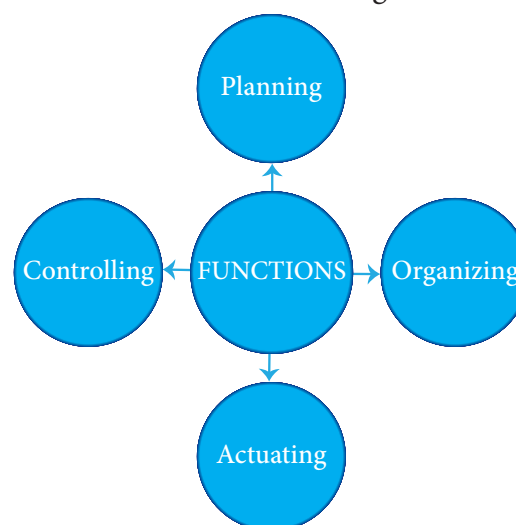
- Centralization is a situation in which top management retains most of the decision making authority.

- Anything which increase role of subordinates is decentralization and anything which decreases it, is centralization.
- Sharing authority downwards is decentralization.

Basic functions/ Elements of Management

Management has been described as a social process involving responsibility for economical and effective planning and regulation of operation of an enterprise in the fulfillment of given purposes. It is a dynamic process consisting of various elements and activities.

According to George and Jerry. Four fundamental functions of management are



According Henry Fayol

To manage is to forecast and plan, to organize, to command and to control.

Luther Gullick : POSDCORB

- P - planning
- O - Organizing
- S - Staffing
- D - Directing
- C - Controlling / Monitoring
- O - Ordering and Recording
- R - Recording and Reporting
- B - Budgeting.

12.5 Qualities of a Good administrator

Communication: Interpersonal Skills such as verbal communication, problem solving and listening skills are essential in any administrative role.

Customer service orientation: Having a customer focused approach is a desirable quality of an administrator.

Organization: Prioritizing tasks by the deadline will help to manage your time more effectively.

Time management: Fixing deadline are particularly important to improve your time management skill. Prioritizing duties that have deadlines will help you stay focused, and help you work more efficiently.

Management: Need management skills to direct others and review their performance.

Dependability and Reliability: Confidentiality

Staying objective: she makes decisions about an employee bases on job performance and not on whether she likes or dislikes someone. Treats all people with same respect and fairness and does not play favorites.

Providing motivation: an effective administrator is able to motivate his staff to perform beyond company standards.

Mentoring others: an effective administrator doesn't keep aloof from employees, but rather seeks a mentoring relationship to help them move up the corporate ladder.

It's also important to exhibit kindness toward employees and remember that they have lives outside the office.

Flexibility: administrator have to work well with a variety of personality types and be open to others.

Positive attitude: treating people well, respond in difficult interactions with grace and solve a range of sticky situations.

12.6 Skills of an effective administrator

Administration rests on three basic developable skills.

Technical: It implies understanding of, and proficiency in, a specific kind of activity, particularly one involving methods, process, procedures or techniques.

Technical skill involves specialized knowledge, analytical ability within that speciality, and facility in the use of the tools and techniques of the specific discipline.

Technical is primarily concerned with working with things (processes or physical objects).

Human: It is the executive's ability to work effectively as a group member and to build co-operative effort within the team he leads.

Human skill is primarily concerned with working with people.

Conceptual: It involves the ability to see the enterprise as a whole, it includes recognizing how the various functions of the organization depend on one another, and how changes in any one part affect all others.

The success of any decision depends on the conceptual skill of the people who make decision.

12.7 Extended Roles of The Nurse

Nurses in extended care facilities assist clients with their daily activities. Provide care when necessary and coordinate rehabilitation activities.

These nurses have increased responsibilities and autonomy and they are

supposed to provide care in variety of settings such as hospital, community etc.,

- Care giver
- Manager
- Advocate
- Counselor
- Educator
- Consultant
- Researcher
- Collaborator
- School health nurse
- Occupational health nurse
- Private duty nurse.
- Parish nurse
- Public health nurse
- Home care nurse
- Hospice nurse
- Rehabilitation nurse
- Office nurse
- Nurse epidemiologist
- Military nurse
- Aerospace nurse
- Tele nurse
- Disaster nursing
- Prison nurse.
- Forensic nurse.
- Peace corps nurse.
- Communicator



1. **Care Giver:** Care giving role is a primary role of nurses. The provision of care to clients combines both arts and science of nursing which helps clients regain health through healing process. The caregiver helps the client and families set goals and meet those goals with a minimal cost of time and energy.
2. **Manager:** As a manager, the nurse coordinates the activities of other members

of the health care team. (Nutritionists and Physical therapists).

3. **Protector and Advocate:** The nurse helps to maintain a safe environment for the client. The nurse takes steps to prevent injury and protect client from possible adverse effects of diagnostic or treatment measures. As an advocate, nurse protects the clients' human and legal rights and provides assistance in asserting those rights if the need arises.
4. **Counselor:** Help patient and family to cope with stressful problems. Provide emotional and psychological support. Motivate patient to adopt an alternative behavior.
5. **Consultant:** Nurse consultants are nurses who usually identify problems and develop solutions.
6. **Educator:** Manage patient care. Educate patient, family and community.
7. **Collaborator:** The nurse collaborates with other team members when providing care to a client. Quality care is given when nurse and team members work together in planning for the patients care management.
8. **School Health Nurse:** The role of the nurse is to support the educational process by helping students to keep healthy and by teaching students and teacher's regarding preventive practices.
9. **Occupational Health Services:** Occupational health nursing is providing health services to workers in industry and special community groups.
10. **Parish Nurse:** Parish nurse respond to health and wellness needs within the context of populations of faith communities. (people gathering in churches, temples or mosques)
11. **Public Health Nurse:** She is a registered nurse with special training in community health. Help the client and the family



with health concerns and parenting and lifestyle issues.

- 12. Private Duty Nurse:** Providing nursing care at home or any other setting and following physician orders.
- 13. Home Care Nurse:** She is a nurse who provides care to patients with in their environment as ordered by the physician. She acts as a referral agent for clients who are discharged from acute care settings such as hospitals or mental health facilities.
- 14. Hospice Nurse:** She is the one who provides a family centered care and allows clients to live and remain at home with comfort, independence and dignity, while alleviating the strains caused by terminal phase.
- 15. Rehabilitation Nurse:** Rehabilitation nurse is a nurse who specialized in assisting persons with disabilities and chronic illness to attain optimal function.
- 16. Office Nurse:** Nurse who cares for outpatients in doctor's offices, general and specialty clinics and emergency medical centers.
- 17. Nurse Epidemiologist:** Perform epidemiologic investigations. Controls and prevents infectious diseases. Participating in surveillance.
- 18. Military Nurse:** Care of military personnel.
- 19. Aerospace Nurse:** Provide care to passengers during travel in flight.
- 20. Tele Nurse:** Communicate with patients on telephone.
- 21. Disaster Nursing:** Provide services during and after disaster.
- 22. Prison Nurse:** Provide nursing care those who are in prison. Works for improvement in mental health .
- 23. Forensic Nurse:** Handle and preserve the evidentiary materials.
- 24. Peace corps Nurse:** Works in remote areas of the world.

- 25. Communicator:** Communication is integral to all nursing roles. Nurses communicate with the client, support person, other health professionals and people in the community.

12.8 Expanded Role of Nurses

An expanded role of nursing is one in which a nurse assumes expanded or increased responsibilities in a practice area and in most cases practice with greater autonomy.

- Advanced Nurse practitioner
- Clinical Nurse specialist.
- Nursing administrator:
- Nurse anesthetist:
- Nurse researcher:
- Nurse educator
- Nurse entrepreneur.
- Acute care Nurse practitioner
- Operating home Nurse.
- Professional Nurse care manager.
- Rehabilitation Nurse.
- Nurse analyst
- Travel Nursing.
- Nurse Oncologist.
- Sports Nursing
- Nurse authors
- Nurse liaison
- Space Nursing
- Hospice Nurse
- School health Nurse
- Tele Nursing
- Cruise ship/ resort Nurse.
- Attorney
- Disaster/ Bio terrorism Nurse
- Epidemiology Nurse
- Ethicist

- 1. Advanced Nurse Practitioner:** A Nurse who has an advanced education and is a



graduate of a nurse practitioner program is employed in health care agencies or in the community settings and deals chronic illness and provide primary ambulatory care

2. **Clinical Nurse Specialist:** The clinical nurse specialist has a master's degree in nursing and expertise in a specialized area of practice. CNS may work in primary care, acute care, rehabilitative care and community based settings.
3. **Nursing Administrator:** Manage client care and the delivery of specific nursing services within a health care agency.
4. **Nurse anesthetist:** Provide care pre-operative, intra operative and post-operative period. Assist to anesthetist during surgery.
5. **Advanced Nurse Educator:** The nurse is more advanced and frequently an expert in a particular area of practice.
6. **Nurse Researcher:** Participate in scientific investigation. Complete the research process.
7. **Acute Care Nurse Practitioner:** An acute care nurse practitioner functions in the settings where critically ill patients reside, this type of nurses provide special expertise.
8. **Nurse Entrepreneur:** An entrepreneur is an individual who organize operates and assumes the risk of independent nursing practices, consultant services etc., the nurse may be involved in education consultation research etc.
9. **Operating Room Nurse:** The nurse monitor the progress of patients before and after surgery from the time of entry in the operating room until he/she is dismissed to the attending staff nurse.
10. **Professional Nurse Care Manager:** The nurse case manager assesses the patients

and develops care according to expected outcomes in terms of cost and quality.

11. **Nurse Analyst:** The nurse analyst is involved in data analysis and interpretation with regards to effectiveness and efficiency of data collection, entry and use within the various areas of the hospital and health care facility.
12. **Travel Nursing:**
13. **Nurse Oncologist:** A specialized nurse who cares for cancer patients.
14. **Sports Nursing:** Sports medicine is a sub-specialty of orthopedic medicine, largely involving injuries or traumas suffered as a result of training or competing in an athletic event.
15. **Nurse Authors:** Nurse works in any area of writing, this written material may be used in research education, training and marketing
16. **Space Nursing:** Space nurses provides health services to astronauts.
17. **Nurse Liaison:** The nurse Liaison's role is multifaceted. They are the vital link between the potential patient and the rehabilitation facility.
18. **Hospice Nurse:** The focus of hospice care is a comprehensive physical, psychological, emotional and spiritual care to terminal ill persons and their families. Hospice care promotes quality of life.
19. **School Health Nurse:** Nurse support the educational process by helping students keep healthy and by teaching preventive practices for students and teacher's.
20. **Tele Nursing:** Providing nursing services by the use of telecommunication and information technology whenever a large physical distance between patient and nurse.
21. **Cruise Ship/ Resort Nurse:** These nurse work on ship or resorts to provide



emergency and general care to passengers if required.

22. Attorney: Nurse attorneys engage in a range of legal activities by legal consultation.

23. Disaster/Bio Terrorism Nurse: These nurses work in disaster areas that are result of bio terrorist attack or in situation caused by natural or man-made disaster.

24. Epidemiology Nurse: The nurse epidemiologist investigates trends in disease occurrence in particular area. They identify the population at risk monitor the progress of disease, special areas of health care need, determine priorities



1. Tamil Nadu Nursing Council was established by the act in the year 1926 which South East Asia's first premier Council
2. In 1871, the first school of nursing was started in Government General Hospital, Madras with a six-month diploma midwives programme with four students..
3. The first four-year bachelor's degree programme was established in 1946 at the college of nursing in Delhi and the Christian Medical College and Hospital (CMCH) in Vellore.
4. Florence Nightingale was one of the pioneers in establishing the idea of nursing schools from her base at St Thomas' Hospital, London in 1860 when she opened the 'Nightingale Training School for Nurses', now part of King's College, London.
5. In 1908, the Trained nurses association of India was formed to uphold the dignity and honour of the nursing profession.
6. The Indian Nursing Council was passed by ordinance on December 31, 1947. The council was constituted in 1949.

SUMMARY

- ❖ Education is the corner stone of Nursing profession. Education in Health care today-both the patient education and Nursing staff student education. It is a topic of utmost interest to nurses in every setting in which they practice
- ❖ Nursing education is a professional education which is consciously and systematically planned and implemented.
- ❖ A philosophy of nursing education includes beliefs and values with regard to man in general and specifically man
- ❖ Curriculum is a runway for attaining the goals of education. Curriculum may be considered as the blue print of an educational programme
- ❖ Nursing management consists of the performance of the leadership functions of governance and decision-making within organizations employing nurse.
- ❖ Management has been described as a social process involving responsibility for economical and effective planning and regulation of operation of an enterprise.
- ❖ Nurses have various number of Expanded roles and Extended roles in health care

GLOSSARY

A-Z

| | | |
|------------|------------------|--|
| Profession | தொழில் | Any type of work that needs special training or a particular skill |
| Competent | தகுதிவாய்ந்த | The ability to do something well |
| Harmonious | இசைவிணக்கத்துடன் | Friendly, peaceful and without any disagreement |
| Aesthetic | அழகான | Made in an artistic way |
| Diversity | பன்முகத்தன்மை | Many different things existing together in group |
| Integrity | ஒருமைப்பாடு | The State of being whole and not divided |
| Curriculum | பாடத்திட்டம் | The subjects that are included in a course of study |
| Committee | செயற்குழு | A Group of people who are chosen usually by a large group to make decisions or to deal with a particular subject |



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

- The corner stone of Nursing is
 - Education
 - Practice
 - Knowledge
 - Economy.
- Nursing is the oldest of art and youngest of the profession said by.
 - Gandhi
 - Abdul kalam
 - Rajaji
 - Donabue
- The important aspect of Nursing in terms of man power is
 - Development
 - Production
 - Skill
 - none
- Ability to communicate honestly and Sincerely is known as
 - Wisdom
 - Integrity
 - Communication
 - Diversity.
- To study the process and discipline of Education is
 - Knowledge
 - Philosophy
 - Learning
 - Planning
- Philosophy
 - is an art
 - is a science
 - Both
 - None
- Education
 - is an art
 - is a science
 - Both
 - None
- The youngest philosophy in 20th century
 - Idealism
 - Existentialism
 - Pragmatism
 - None.



9. The American Philosophy centred around the present life.
 - a) Existentialism
 - b) Idealism
 - c) Progressivism
 - d) None.
10. The Philosophy that state the person's behaviour is the result of environmental condition.
 - a) Idealism
 - b) Progressivism
 - c) Behaviourism
 - d) None

II. Answer the following question in one or two lines

1. Define Education.
2. Define Nursing Education.
3. Define Philosophy
4. Define Philosophy of Nursing Education.
5. Name two types of philosophy
6. Define Humanism
7. Define Curriculum
8. Name three facets of curriculum.
9. List the 4c's of Curriculum.
10. Define management.

III. Write in detail

1. Explain in detail about the Principles of Curriculum development
2. Describe elaborately about the traditional philosophy of Education
3. Write in detail about the modern contemporary philosophy of Education.
4. Explain in detail about the Henri Fayol's principles of management
5. Explain the Extended and Expanded roles of Nurses.



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