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The Short Textbook of Educational Technology/ Nursing Education

Semester V

2nd Edition



As per the Revised INC Syllabus

Veerabhadrappa GM

Foreword
RV Kulkarni
SH Lagali

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Contents

1. Introduction to Theoretical Foundations 1

- Education *1*
  - » Meaning of Education *2*
  - » Defintions of Education *2*
  - » Aims of Education *3*
- Educational Technology *5*
  - » Definitions of Educational Technology *5*
  - » Aims of Educational Technology *5*
  - » Approaches and Scope of Educational Technology *5*
  - » Latest Approaches in Education *7*
- Educational Philosophy 9
  - » Meaning of Philosophy *10*
  - » Definitions of Philosophy *10*
  - » Philosophy and Education *10*
  - » Functions of Education *11*
  - » Traditional Philosophies of Education *12*
  - » Modern Contemporary Philosphies of Education *14*
  - » Relationship between Philosophy and Education *16*
- Nursing Education *17*
  - » Meaning *17*
  - » Definition *17*
  - » Factors Influencing Nursing Education *18*
  - » Objectives of Nursing Education *18*
  - » Purposes of Nursing Education *18*
  - » Historical Development of Nursing Education in India *19*
- Educational Objectives *19*
  - » Meaning *19*
  - » Definitions *20*
  - » Purposes *20*
  - » Types of Educational Objectives *20*
  - » Data Necessary for Formulation of Educational Objectives *21*
  - » Criteria for Selection and Statements of Objectives *21*
  - » Steps in the Formation of Education Objectives *22*
  - » Specific Instructional Objectives or Specific Objectives *22*
- Teaching-learning Process *28*
  - » Concept of Learning *28*
  - » Definitions of Learning *28*

» Nature and Characteristics of Learning *29*
» Principles of Learning *30*
» Concept of Teaching *31*
» Definitions of Teaching *31*
» Principles of Teaching *32*
» Maxims of Teaching *33*
» Barriers to Teaching and Learning *35*
» Learning Theories *36*
» Latest Approaches to Learning *37*

2. Assessment and Planning 47

- Assessment of Teacher *47*
  - » Essential Qualities of a Teacher *48*
  - » Teaching Styles of Faculty *50*
  - » Assessment of Learners *51*
  - » Determinants of Learning *52*
  - » Today's Generation of Learner and their Skills Attributes *53*
  - » Emotional Intelligence of the Learner *54*
  - » Motivational Factors *54*
- Curriculum Planning 55
  - » Definitions of Curriculum *56*
  - » Types of Curriculum *56*
  - » Curriculum Design: Components and Approaches *57*
  - » Factors Influencing Curriculum Development *59*
- Lesson Planning *60*
  - » Definitions of Lesson Plan *61*
  - » Purposes/Need/Importance of Lesson Plan *61*
  - » Characteristics of a Good Lesson Plan or Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan 62
  - » Elements of a Good Lesson Plan *62*
  - » Steps of Lesson Plan *63*
- Course Planning *65*
  - » Definitions *65*
  - » Purposes of Course Planning *66*
  - » Objectives of the Course Plan *66*
  - » Structure of Course Plan *66*
  - » Elements of Course Planning *66*
  - » Content of Course Plan *66*

» Principles of Course Planning *67*
» Process of Organizing Learning Experience *68*
» Teacher's Role in Course Planning *68*
- Unit Planning *69*
» Definitions *69*
» Characteristics of Unit Plan *70*
» Essential Activities in Planning a Unit *70*

3. Implementation 75
- Teaching in Classroom and Skill Lab Teaching Methods *75*
» Classroom Management *75*
» Principles and Strategies of Classroom Management *78*
- Review of Communication Process *81*
» Definitions *81*
» Types/Methods/Forms of Communication *81*
» Need/Importance/Purposes of Communication *83*
» Communication Process *84*
» Channels of Communication *85*
» Facilitators and Barriers to Classroom Communication *86*
» Barriers to Classroom Communication *86*
- Teaching Methods *87*
» Lecture Method *87*
» Demonstration Method *93*
» Group Discussion *96*
» Seminar *99*
» Symposium *102*
» Panel Discussion *105*
» Role-play *109*
» Project Method *111*
» Field Trip/Field Visit *116*
» Self-directed Learning *119*
» Workshop *120*
» Exhibition *123*
» Computer-assisted Instruction/Learning *125*
» Programmed Instruction/Learning *127*
» Microteaching *129*
» Self-instructional Module *134*
» Simulation *136*
» Active Learning Strategies *138*

4. Teaching in the Clinical Setting—Teaching Methods 145
- Clinical Learning Environment *145*
  - » Factors Influencing Selection of Clinical Learning Experiences *145*
  - » Characteristics of an Effective Clinical Teacher *147*
- Clinical Teaching Strategies *147*
  - » Definitions of Clinical Teaching *149*
  - » Purposes of Clinical Teaching *149*
  - » Importance of Clinical/Ward Teaching *150*
  - » Principles of Ward Teaching *150*
  - » Role of a Staff Nurse in Clinical/Ward Teaching *151*
  - » Clinical Teaching Methods *151*
  - » Conference *161*
  - » Process Recording *165*
  - » Brainstorming *166*
  - » Problem-based Learning *168*

5. Educational/Teaching Media 172
- Evolution and Impact of Audio-visual Aids *173*
  - » Definitions of Audio-visual Aids/Teaching Media/ Teaching Aids *173*
  - » Purposes/Need/Importance of Audio-visual Aids or Educational Communication Media/Teaching Media *174*
  - » Drawbacks of using Audio-visual Aids *175*
  - » Problems in using Teaching Aids *175*
  - » Principles of Audio-visual Aids *175*
  - » Other Principles of AV Aids *176*
  - » Characteristics of Good Teaching Aids *177*
  - » Sources of Audio-visual Aids *177*
  - » Types/Classification of AV-AIDS *177*
- Common Audio-visual Aids Used for Nursing Students *179*
  - » Nonprojected Aids *179*
  - » Projected Aids *195*
  - » Audio Aids *203*

6. Assessment/Evaluation Methods/ Strategies 207
- Evaluation/Assessment *207*
  - » Observation *208*
  - » Definitions *208*
  - » Purposes of Evaluation *208*

» Scope of Evaluation and Assessment *209*
» Barriers to Evaluation *209*
» Types of Evaluation/Assessment *210*
» Differentiate between Formative and Summative Evaluation *211*
» Criteria for Selection of Assessment Techniques or Characteristics of Good Evaluation *211*
» Methods of Evaluation *212*

7. Guidance/Academic Advising, Counseling and Discipline 228

- Guidance *229*
  - » Meaning of Guidance *229*
  - » Definitions of Guidance *229*
- Counseling *229*
  - » Meaning of Counseling *229*
  - » Definitions of Counseling *229*
  - » Objectives of Guidance and Counseling *230*
  - » Purposes/Scope of Guidance and Counseling *232*
  - » Need/Importance of Guidance and Counseling *232*
  - » Principles of Guidance and Counseling *233*
  - » Areas of Guidance and Counseling *233*
  - » Roles of Academic Advisor/Faculty in Guidance *234*
  - » Organization of Counseling Services *236*
  - » Approaches to Counseling *237*
  - » Attributes and Skills of Counselor *237*
  - » Characteristics of a Good Counselor *239*
  - » Roles/Functions/Responsibilities of Counselor *239*
  - » Counseling Process *240*
  - » Differences between Guidance and Counseling *244*
  - » Issues for Counseling in Nursing Students *244*
- Managing Disciplinary/Grievance Problems *246*
  - » Disciplinary Problems *246*
  - » Grievance Problems *246*
  - » Prevention *247*
  - » Role of a Student's Grievance Redressal Cell/ Committee *247*
- Problem-solving Approaches *248*
  - » Definitions of Problem-solving *249*
  - » Purposes *249*

» Approaches/Methods to Problem-solving *249*
» Advantages of Problem-solving *251*
» Disadvantages of Problem-solving *252*
» Teacher's Role in Problem-solving *252*
- Management of Crisis and Referral *252*
» Definition *252*
» Phases of Crisis *252*
» Crisis Counseling *253*
» Crisis Management *253*
» Crisis Home Visits *253*
» Stages of Crisis Intervention Techniques *253*
» Crisis Intervention Model *254*

8. Ethics and Evidence-based Teaching in Nursing Education 257
- Ethics *257*
- Code of Ethics *258*
- Value-based Education in Nursing *258*
- Value Development Strategies *259*
- Ethical Decision-making *260*
- Ethical Standards for Students *261*
- Student-faculty Relationship *262*
- Evidence-based Teaching *264*
- Evidence-based Education Process *264*
» Application to Nursing Education *265*
- Evidence-based Practice *266*
» Definition *266*
» Goal of Evidence-based Practice *266*
» Need for Evidence-based Practice *266*
» Key Source to Acquire Evidences *267*
» Key Components of EBP *267*
» Steps of Evidence-based Practice *268*
» Nurses' Obstacles to EBP *268*

Bibliography 273

Index 279

1 CHAPTER

Introduction to Theoretical Foundations

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Chapter Outline

- Education and Educational Technology
  - Meaning, Definition and Aims of Education
  - Definitions and Aims of Educational Technology
  - Approaches and Scope of Educational Technology
  - Latest Approaches in Education
- Educational Philosophy
  - Meaning and Definitions of Philosophy
  - Functions of Education
  - Traditional Philosophies of Education
  - Modern Contemporary Philosophies of Education
  - Relationship between Philosophy and Education
  - Definitions, Meaning, Purposes and Objectives of Nursing Education
  - Historical Development of Nursing Education in India
  - Educational and Specific Objectives
  - Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives
- Teaching-learning Process
  - Definitions, Nature and Characteristics of Learning
  - Principles of Learning and Teaching
  - Maxims of Teaching
  - Barriers of Teaching and Learning
  - Learning Theories
  - Latest Approaches to Learning

EDUCATION

Education refers to any act or experience that is intended to modify the behavior of an individual. It is the product of experience. It is a dynamic complex process through which the experiences of the race, i.e., knowledge, skills and attitudes are transmitted to the members of the community.



Education is purposeful, useful and plan activity. It is undertaken by the teacher and the child to achieve the clear cut aims of life. Without aims neither an individual nor an institution can realize that potentialities of education. When educational aims are formulated, the educator should consider the unique needs, characteristics and level of mental development of individual child. The educators and philosophers have emphasized certain principles of teaching which the educators are expected to bear in mind for making their teaching effective, efficient and inspirational.

Meaning of Education

The word education derived from the Latin word 'educate', which means to 'lead out'. The derivation connotes 'growth from the within'. Thus, the roof meaning of education can given as making manifest the inherent potentials in a child.

Education modifies the behavior. It brings such changes in the behavior of the child which is for his good. In the past, the education of a child meant the filling up of the child's mind with stuffed knowledge. Education is social process its main concern is the modification of behavior.

Defintions of Education

See **Table 1.1**.

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Table 1.1: Definitions of education.
◆ **Swami Dayanand:** Education is a means for character formation and righteous living
◆ **Sankaracharya:** Education is the realization of self
◆ **Vivekananda:** Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man
◆ **Mahatma Gandhi:** By education, I mean an all-round drawing out the best in the child and man—body, mind, and spirit
◆ **Chanakya:** Education means training for the country and love for the nation
◆ **John Dewey:** Education is the development of all those capabilities in the individual which will help him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities
◆ **Aristotle:** Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body. It develops man's faculty especially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of supreme truth, goodness, and beauty of which perfect happiness essentially consists
◆ **Rigveda:** Education is the source of all illumination and it is something which makes a man self-reliant and selfless
◆ **Upanishad:** Education is that whose end product is salvation
◆ **Panini:** Human Education means training which one gets from nature

Aims of Education

The aims of education serve as predetermined goals, guiding individuals towards their desired outcomes through purposeful activities. They provide direction to the educational process, shaping its focus and objectives. Some general aims of education include **(Fig. 1.1):**

- **Vocational efficiency:** Preparing individuals to be economically and socially self-sufficient, ensuring they are efficient in their chosen vocations.
- **Knowledge:** Fostering intellectual growth, promoting healthy relationships, facilitating behavioral modification, self-awareness, and societal advancement.
- **Complete living:** Equipping individuals with the skills necessary for self-preservation, fulfilling social and political responsibilities, and making beneficial use of leisure time.

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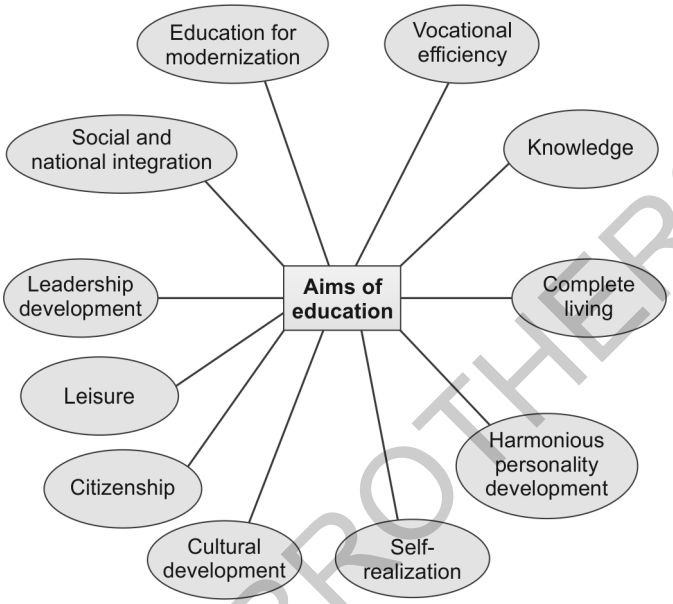

Fig. 1.1: Aims of education.

- **Harmonious personality development:** Cultivating a well-balanced development of physical, intellectual, emotional, moral, and spiritual aspects, contributing to holistic personality development.
- **Self-realization:** Helping individuals realize their potential and achieve self-actualization based on their capabilities and aspirations.
- **Cultural development:** Promoting cultural refinement, aesthetic appreciation, and respect for diverse cultures, fostering a sense of belonging and cultural identity.
- **Citizenship:** Educating individuals to become responsible and contributing members of society, emphasizing social welfare and community benefit.
- **Leisure:** Encouraging the constructive and creative use of leisure time for artistic, moral, and aesthetic development.
- **Leadership development:** Training individuals to assume leadership roles across various domains, including social, political, industrial, and cultural spheres.

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- **Social and national integration:** Fostering a sense of unity and belongingness, promoting social cohesion and national unity.
- **Education for modernization:** Equipping individuals with critical thinking and technical skills necessary for effective participation in modern society.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Definitions of Educational Technology

- Educational technology or EdTech refers to the use of technology and digital tools to enhance and improve the teaching and learning process.
- Educational technology or EdTech is the application of technology and digital tools to enhance and support the teaching and learning process in educational settings.

Aims of Educational Technology (Table 1.2)

These aims reflect the potential benefits of educational technology when used effectively to enhance teaching and learning processes, improve educational outcomes, and address the diverse needs of students and educators.

Approaches and Scope of Educational Technology

Educational technology, commonly known as EdTech, encompasses a vast array of tools, strategies, and approaches aimed at enhancing and supporting teaching, learning, and educational processes. Here's a comprehensive overview of some common approaches and aspects within the scope of educational technology:

- **Digital learning platforms:** These platforms provide centralized hubs for educational materials, assignments, assessments, and communication between students and teachers. Examples include blackboard, canvas, and Google classroom.
- **E-learning resources:** Digital formats such as videos, interactive simulations, e-books, and podcasts enable self-paced learning and engagement with educational content.
- **Blended learning:** Combining traditional classroom instruction with online and digital learning experiences creates a more flexible and personalized learning environment.

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Table 1.2: Aims of educational technology.

Aims	*Descriptions*
Enhancing learning	Improve the quality of education by making learning more engaging, effective, and accessible for students
Increasing access	Extend educational opportunities to a broader audience, including remote and underserved populations, through online courses and digital resources
Personalization	Tailor learning experiences to individual student needs, allowing for personalized instruction and adaptive learning pathways
Efficiency	Streamline administrative tasks for educators and provide tools for efficient course management, grading, and assessment
Engagement	Capture and maintain students' interest through interactive and multimedia content, gamification, and immersive experiences
Data-driven decision-making	Provide educators with data and analytics to assess student performance, identify areas for improvement, and refine instructional strategies
Lifelong learning	Supports continuous learning throughout one's life, beyond formal education, through online courses and resources
Accessibility	Make education more inclusive by providing tools and resources for students with disabilities, accommodating various learning styles
Innovation	Encourage innovation in teaching methods and educational content development, keeping pace with advancements in technology and pedagogy

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- **Flipped classroom:** Students engage with instructional content outside of class (e.g., through video lectures), allowing in-class time to be dedicated to discussions, group activities, and practical application of knowledge.
- **Adaptive learning:** Algorithms and data analytics tailor learning experiences based on individual student progress and needs, adjusting content and pace accordingly.
- **Gamification:** Introducing game elements into educational contexts increases motivation, engagement, and active participation.

- **Mobile learning:** Leveraging smartphones and tablets facilitates learning anytime and anywhere through mobile apps or responsive websites.
- **Virtual reality and augmented reality (VR/AR):** Immersive technologies create interactive virtual environments, allowing students to explore concepts in 3D or interact with historical events and scientific phenomena.
- **Collaborative tools:** Online platforms promote collaboration and communication among students and teachers, fostering group projects, discussions, and knowledge sharing.
- **Data analytics:** Insights gained from students' interactions with digital learning tools inform instructional decisions by identifying learning patterns, strengths, and areas for improvement.
- **Assessment and feedback tools:** Online quizzes, assignments, and automated grading systems provide immediate feedback to students and help teachers track progress effectively.
- **Language translation and accessibility tools:** Technology breaks down language barriers and enhances accessibility for students with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity in education.
- **Teacher professional development:** Online courses, webinars, and resources enhance teachers' technological skills and help them integrate technology effectively into their teaching practices.
- **Open educational resources (OER):** Free and openly licensed educational materials can be accessed, used, and shared by educators and learners worldwide.
- **Artificial intelligence (AI) in education:** AI-powered tools offer personalized learning pathways, automate administrative tasks, and provide intelligent tutoring systems.

Latest Approaches in Education

Transformational Education

Transformational education is a philosophy that aims to bring about profound and lasting personal and societal changes through learning. It emphasizes:

- Empowerment
- Critical thinking
- Holistic development
- Reflection
- Social responsibility

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- Experiential learning
- Collaboration
- Global perspective
- Long-term impact
- A facilitative role for educators

Transformational education is concerned with more than just the transmission of knowledge; it seeks to cultivate individuals who are socially aware, ethically responsible, and capable of initiating positive change in themselves and the world. This approach encourages students to question, challenge, and explore, with the ultimate aim of creating a better and more just society.

Relationship-based Education

Relationship-based education prioritizes building positive and supportive relationships among students, educators, and the school community. Here are some **characteristics** of relationship-based education:

- Trust and respect
- Positive teacher-student relationships
- Peer relationships
- Social and emotional learning (SEL)
- Conflict resolution
- Parent and community involvement
- Individualized learning
- Emotional well-being
- Culturally responsive teaching
- Communication
- Engagement and motivation

This approach recognizes the importance of meaningful connections in fostering academic success, social-emotional development, and a sense of belonging for students.

Competency-based Education

Competency-based education (CBE) emphasizes mastery of specific skills and knowledge, known as competencies, over traditional measures like classroom time or course completion.

Key characteristics include:

- **Learning outcomes:** Focus on clearly defined, measurable competencies.

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- **Self-paced:** Students progress at their own pace, with flexibility to spend more time where needed.
- **Flexible pathways:** Multiple learning options to accommodate diverse styles and preferences.
- **Assessment-centered:** Continuous assessment using various methods.
- **Competency-based progression:** Advancement based on demonstrated mastery, not fixed schedules.
- **Personalization:** Tailored learning experiences to individual interests and goals.
- **Transparency:** Clear learning objectives and roadmaps for students.
- **Support and feedback:** Ongoing guidance and resources for student success.
- **Credentialing:** Recognition of achieved competencies through certificates.
- **Real-world relevance:** Emphasis on practical skills relevant to real-world demands.
- **Lifelong learning:** Encouragement of lifelong learning and skill development beyond formal education.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

"Honest attempts to answer basic or fundamental questions about life and the universe. The deeper the answers, the better the philosophy (deeper means—well-thought-out, defensible, consistent, insightful, unique, etc.)".

- Philosophy, it sets the ideas, principles, goals, standards, values thus it is in reality and truth.
- Philosophy and education are closely connected that one without the other is meaningless.
- The term philosophy has been derived from two Greek words, 'Philos' means love and 'Sophia' means wisdom. Thus philosophy means love of wisdom.
- Philosophy of education may be defined as the application of the fundamental principles of a philosophy of life to the work of education. Philosophy of education offers a definite set of principles and establishes a definite set of aims and objectives. It offers criteria for intelligent interpretation of educational ends and means.

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Meaning of Philosophy

The following meanings of philosophy have been useful for systematic understanding of education:

- Philosophy is the science of knowledge.
- Philosophy is the science of all sciences.
- Philosophy is the mother of all arts.
- Philosophy as an activity.
- Philosophy as a comprehensive picture of the universe.
- Philosophy as a guide to a way of life.
- Philosophy and science.

Definitions of Philosophy

- "Philosophy is the search for a comprehensive view of nature, an attempt at a universal explanation of the nature of things". —**Alfred Weber**
- "Philosophy is critical science of universal values".—**Windelband**
- "Philosophy is the theory of education in its most general phases". —**Dewey**
- "Philosophy is concerned with everything as a universal science". —**Herbert Spencer**
- "Philosophy is the science of knowledge". —**Fitche**

Philosophy and Education

Philosophy and education are closely connected that one without the other is meaningless. Many bonds unite education with philosophy. They are:

- **Natural bonds:** Education and philosophy share a natural association rooted in their essence. This connection extends to spiritual life, cultural standards, and societal ideals.
- **Logical bonds:** The foundation of any educational system lies in the ideals it seeks to achieve, which are determined by philosophical principles. Thus, philosophy logically guides the establishment of educational systems.
- **Social bonds:** Education works towards perpetuating social institutions based on philosophical principles of life and societal progress, highlighting their interconnectedness.
- **Cultural bonds:** Philosophy and education are linked through the pursuit of cultural advancement, embodying shared ideals, virtues, and cultural aspirations.

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- **Human bonds:** Education is grounded in psychology and human relationships, aiming to develop students' personalities by aligning educational practices with individual needs and ideals.

Functions of Education

Functions of education may be divided into following two categories:

1. Functions of Education in Human Life

- **Progressive development:** Education fosters the innate powers and abilities of individuals.
- **Vocational efficiency:** Prepares individuals for suitable professions and livelihoods.
- **Satisfaction of needs:** Enables individuals to meet biological, social, psychological, and ethical needs.
- **Personality development:** Aims for holistic personality development.
- **Preparation for adult life:** Equips individuals with responsibilities and privileges of adulthood.
- **Character formation:** Instills values of truth, goodness, and beauty for moral conduct.
- **Guidance:** Provides guidance for navigating different spheres of life.
- **Reconstruction of experience:** Helps individuals learn from the past and prepare for the future.

2. Functions of Education in National Life

- **National development:** Education is crucial for national development by addressing illiteracy and promoting rights and duties awareness.
- **National integration:** Education fosters unity by addressing casteism, communalism, and linguistic barriers.
- **Skilled workforce:** Provides skilled workers to drive commerce, industry, and national wealth.
- **Leadership training:** Educates leaders for economic, social, political, and cultural fields.
- **Social efficiency:** Prepares citizens to contribute positively to society and the nation.
- **Cultural security:** Safeguards cultural values, customs, and civilization through education.

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- **Citizenship:** Educates citizens on rights, duties, patriotism, and governance responsibilities.
- **Social provocation:** Instills social qualities like empathy, leadership, and discipline.
- **Social reformation:** Promotes social change and progress by guiding society on the right path.

Traditional Philosophies of Education (Table 1.3)

The traditional philosophies of education are: Naturalism, idealism, realism and pragmatism.

Table 1.3: Traditional philosophies of education.

Philosophy	*Meaning*	*Key points*
Naturalism	Philosophical position adopted by naturalists, viewing nature as the sole reality	◆ Human nature develops according to laws of nature ◆ Education emphasizes understanding and utilizing natural laws ◆ Gives maximum freedom and central position to the child ◆ Education should align with the child's nature
	Aims of education	◆ Self-realization ◆ Self-expression ◆ Self-preservation ◆ Cultivation of self-restraint and sense of value ◆ Development of individuality
	Principles	◆ Child-centered education ◆ Natural development of children's powers ◆ Education tailored to the child's nature ◆ Education planned based on child psychology
	Curriculum	◆ No fixed curriculum ◆ Child determines own curriculum ◆ Emphasizes learning directly from nature ◆ Subjects related to self-preservation prioritized ◆ Prominence given to subjects related to nature

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The Short Textbook of Educational Technology/ Nursing Education

Salient Features

- All topics are discussed in alignment with the syllabus prescribed by the Indian Nursing Council (INC).
- Chapter outlines are provided at the beginning of each chapter.
- The entire book is written in simple and clear language.
- Descriptions with well-labeled diagrams, summarizing tables and colored clinical pictures/photographs have been incorporated to make learning easy.
- Simple formats are included wherever necessary to enlighten the language.
- Many study questions have been included at the end of each chapter. The students would find it easy to attempt any question in the form of objective or subjective type.

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