brothers.com, for detailed information on nursing books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com, for detailed information on nursing books

Nursing Education & Quality Assurance in Nursing Colleges



Shyamala D Manivannan

JAYPEE

Contents

Section I: Education and Nursing Education

1. Education 3
2. General Branches of Philosophy and Its Elem ents 9
3. Idealism 15
4. Naturalism 19
5. Pragmatism 26
6. Modern Philosophies of Education 30
7. Nursing Image and Nursing Profession 36

Section II : Curriculum Essentials

8. The Curriculum 45
9. Concepts Related to Curriculum Planning 51
10. Conceptual Frame and Steps in Curriculum Development 54
11. Curriculum Models 64
12. Curriculum Evaluation 76

Section III: Teaching and Learning

13. Teacher Qualities and Teacher 89
14. Interdependence of Teaching and Learning 98
15. Learning Theories 108
16. Adult as a Learner 121
17. Learning Domains and Taxonomy of Education 130
18. Learning to Care: Nursing and Clinical Teaching 153
19. Teaching Methods 161
20. Audiovisual Aids 197
21. Measurement and Evaluation 219
22. Guidance and Counseling 238

Section IV: Quality Assurance

23. Quality Concepts 245
24. Assuring Quality in Nursing Colleges 249
25. Mission, Vision, Goals and Student Learning Outcomes 253
26. Quality Assurance System in Nursing Education 258

Index 273

3

Idealism

Chapter Highlights

- Fundamental Principles of Idealism
- Aims of Education in Idealism
- The Idealist Teacher
- The Idealist's Curriculum
- Methods of Teaching Adopted in Idealism
- Strengths and Weaknesses of Idealism
- Contributions of Idealism to Education

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this chapter, the students will be able to:

- List the fundamental principles of idealism
- State the aims of education in idealism
- Describe the idealist teacher
- Describe the idealist's curriculum
- Describe the methods of teaching adopted in idealism
- Enumerate the strengths and weaknesses
- List the contributions of Idealism to education

INTRODUCTION

Idealism is one of the oldest schools of thought, originating in human nature itself continuing from the primitive man to his present counterpart. The word idealism is derived from two distinct sources—the idea and the ideal. Idea means true and testified knowledge. The word ideal stands for the perfected form of an idea or ideas. An idealist does not have considerations for material values of life. Idealism considers 'Mind and Self'. Adams stated that idealism in one form or other permeates the whole of the history of philosophy. Idealism refused to believe that the world is a great machine. Idealism believed that the world has a meaning, a purpose, perhaps a goal.

Fundamental Principles of Idealism

- **Universe exists in spirit:** Idealism believes in spiritual world and material world, but gives more importance to spiritual world in comparison to the material world. According to Idealism the spirit is the fundamental constituent of the universe. They believe that spiritual world is real and the ultimate truth whereas the material world is transitory and moral. Every individual human mind is part of the universal mind outside which nothing exists. Therefore, the spiritual knowledge is the only true knowledge.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

- **Ideas are more important than object:** According to Idealists, knowledge of mind and soul can be obtained through ideas only. Hence, they have given more importance to ideas over the objects and material or later. In the words of Plato 'Ideas are of the ultimate cosmic significance. They are rather the essences that give form to cosmos. These ideas are eternal and unchanging.'
- **Importance of man over nature:** To Idealists, man is more important than material nature. It is because man can think and experience about material objects and material phenomena. Hence, the thinker or the one who experiences is more important than the object or the phenomena experienced. Man is endowed with intelligence and a sense of discrimination. Thus, he is not a slave of the environment as animals are but the moulds and transforms the environment for his own good and welfare of the society. In short, he creates his own world of virtue and his creativity achieves higher and higher levels of art in many areas.
- **Faith in spiritual values:** According to Idealists, basic aim of life is to achieve spiritual values, truth, beauty and goodness. These spiritual values are permanent and never die. One can achieve realization of god through achieving these values. Using these absolute values man rises in the moral plane till he attains divinity. For the achievement of these spiritual values one has to develop his capacities of knowing, feeling and willing.
- **Importance of personality development:** Idealists insist on fullest development of the personality of an individual. According to them, the development of personality means achievement of 'perfection'. Plato rightly speaks that each individual has an ideal self. He tries to develop that ideal 'self' more and more. This self-realization is the true sense of the term. This self-realization can only be achieved in society. Hence, development of social qualities is very essential for self-realization. Idealism believes in the welfare of whole human community.
- **Full support to the principle of unity in diversity:** Idealists give full support to the principle of Unity in Diversity. They believe that is of spiritual nature. This may be called Universal Consciousness or Divinity. This underlying divine force maintains the existence and working of all entities. Idealists call this power as God, the Supreme Force which is omnipotent and omnipresent.

IDEALISM AND AIMS OF EDUCATION

Idealism prescribes certain fundamental aims of education which are directly influenced by the aims and principles of life. In this context Ross puts forth the view, 'The function of education is to help us in our exploration of the ultimate universal values so that truth of the universe may become our truth and give power to our life.' Some of the important aims of education as laid down by idealists are:

- **Self realization:** According to idealism man is the most beautiful creation of god. It lays great stress on the exaltation of human personality it is self-realization. The aim of education is to develop the self of the individuals higher till self-realization is achieved. It is in fact making actual or real the highest potentialities of the self.
- **Universal education.** Education according to idealism should be universal in nature. The universe is regarded as a thought process. Education should be based on the teaching of Universal truth from the stand-point of rationality of the Universe.
- **Spiritual development:** Idealists give greater importance to spiritual values in comparison with material attainments. According to Rusk, 'Education must enable Mankind through its culture to enter more and more fully into the spiritual realm, and also enter more and more fully into the spiritual realm, and also enlarge the boundaries of spiritual realm'.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

- **Transmission and promotion of cultural heritage:** The aim of idealistic education is the preservation; enrichment and transmission of culture, Education must contribute to the development of culture. It should help in enlarging the boundaries of spiritual realm.
- **Cultivation of moral values:** According to idealism, man is essentially a moral being. Therefore, moral, intellectual and esthetic aspects of his personality should be promoted.
- **Preparation for a holy life:** Idealism prepares an individual for a holy life. Froebel says— 'The object of education is the realization of a faithful, pure, inviolable and hence holy life.'
- **Development of intelligence and rationality:** Idealism wishes that education should develop the mind fully. Only the highly developed mind can understand the all pervading force. The idealists believe that education must help in the full evolution of mind, the emancipation of spirit, self-realization and the realization of higher values of life and to train the whole man completely and fully for manhood and not some part of man.

IDEALISM AND CURRICULUM

While developing curriculum, idealists give more importance to thought, feelings, ideals and values than to the child and his activities. They firmly hold that curriculum should be concerned with the whole humanity and its experiences. The curriculum should give good mental experience of all types. So cognition (knowing) affecting (feeling) and conation (striving) should find due place.

Sciences and art should be taught as fully integrated. Since the main aim of education according to the philosophy of idealism is to preserve and advance the culture of human race, so subjects like Religion, Ethics, philosophy, History, Literature, etc. should be provided in the curriculum. Healthy mind is found in healthy baby only. So health, hygiene, games and sports should find an important place in the curriculum.

Idealism and Methods of Teaching

Idealism has not prescribed specific methods of teaching. According to idealism, classroom is a temple of spiritual learning, a meeting place of human minds—a place for self education. For this no particular method has been suggested. However, the following methods have been advocated by different idealists:

- Learning through reading
- Learning through lecturing
- Learning through discussion
- Learning through imitation
- Desecrates employed the device of simple to complex.

Idealism and Discipline

Idealism wants discipline the children. Idealists believe that there can be no spiritual development of the child without discipline. This leads to inner discipline. 'The discipline is not to be imposed on pupils. The teacher has only to help them to develop self discipline and through that self-knowledge'.

Self-insight and self-analysis are the main disciplinary factors. The main task of education is the cultivation of higher values of life through moral and religious education. It requires the teacher to present a good example and exercise lasting impact upon the pupil's mind. A teacher is an ideal person to play the role model of his pupil.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Idealism and Teacher

Idealism assigns a special role to the teacher. It considers teacher as a spiritual guide for the child. The teacher serves as a living model for the student. He sets the environment in which education takes place. He carries the child from darkness to light. He is to guide the student towards utmost possible perfection. Idealism regards the teacher as the priest of man's spiritual heritage. He is a co-worker with God in perfecting man. An idealist teacher is a philosopher, friend and guide. According to Gentle–A teacher is 'a spiritual symbol of right conduct.' He is thus, an indispensable necessity.

According to Froebel, the school is a garden, the teacher is a cautious gardener and the child is a tender plant. The plant can grow, no doubt, without help but the good gardener sees that the plant grows to the finest possible perfection. Through teacher's guidance the child can make his natural development into a process leading to perfection and beauty.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF IDEALISM TO EDUCATION

Idealistic philosophy in education emphasizes 'the exaltation of personality', which is the result of self-realization, achieved by spiritual knowledge, self-discipline and dignified teacher. Idealism assigns a very important place to the teacher who is respected as a guide, and philosopher. They emphasize the importance of moral and spiritual education and points out the values of humanities, social sciences, art and literature. It emphasizes man's perfection in various facets of life-physical, spiritual, intellectual, moral, esthetic and social.

Strengths of Idealism

- Idealistic education emphasizes the inculcation of highest values namely, Truth, Beauty and Goodness
- It aims at self–realization of all individuals by one's own efforts. Hence, it promotes universal education
- The teacher assigned a very important role. The teacher influences the child by his high ideals of life and by his sympathetic encouraging behavior
- Idealism emphasizes the principle of self-discipline
- Because of the Idealistic philosophy and education, the school has grown into an important social organization.

Weaknesses

- The common criticism regarding Idealism is that it is an abstract and vague
- It avoids the present realities and prepares the child for the next world
- It emphasizes upon the achievement of immortal values namely, Truth, Beauty and goodness
- Methods of teaching emphasize cramming and rote memory. In modern education, these methods are given little importance
- Humanities are given greater importance for the spiritual development of the child, while the present age of science lays great stress upon scientific subjects in the curriculum.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

For detailed information on nursing books, visit our website **www.jaypeebrothers.com,** for detailed information on nursing books, visit our web

Nursing Education and Quality Assurance in Nursing Colleges

Salient Features

- This book covers the syllabus-oriented essential titles of nursing education
- Each chapter starts with chapter highlights and specific objectives to give a defined start to the learners
- Content is simplified and well organized using educational principles' continuity, sequencing and integration
- Taxonomy of education is explained in detail. Test construction strategies are well explained to give a boost to the learners as well as readers
- All the essentials needed for curriculum planning, development and evaluation are dealt with effectively
- The most important highlight of this book is the quality assurance in the nursing colleges. This would be very much useful for the students, teachers and administrators to assure quality in education
- In addition, research links are provided to enhance application and integration skills among the students
- Overall, this book would be helpful to young learners of nursing to get comprehensive text on general and modern philosophies of education, curriculum essentials, teaching and learning process, measurement and evaluation, guidance and counseling, and quality assurance in nursing education.



Shyamala D Manivannan RN RM MSc (N) PhD (N) is currently Professor and Nursing Director (Nursing Faculty), Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. Formerly, she was Principal, MA Chidambaram College of Nursing, Chennai. Dr Manivannan served as Vice Dean of Academics in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. She passed out as a military nursing officer from School of Nursing, Command Hospital, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India in the year 1981 and pursued Post Basic BSc Nursing and MSc (Community Health Nursing) in Christian Medical College and Hospital (CMCH), Vellore, Tamil Nadu. She received her doctorate in community health nursing from The Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai in the year 2007. She served as a resource person in International and National workshops and conferences inland and abroad. She has various International and National publications to her credit.

Available at all medical bookstores
or buy online at www.jaypeebrothers.com

JAYPEE BROTHERS
Medical Publishers (P) Ltd.
www.jaypeebrothers.com

Join us on facebook.com/JaypeeMedicalPublishers

ISBN 978-93-85999-13-0