Nursing had originated independently and existed centuries ago in India. In the past, the progress of nursing has been hindered by many difficulties. Since Independence 1947, many changes have taken place and attitude toward nursing is still changing. The basic programme for combined general nursing and midwifery developed rapidly after 1871. Nursing research progression is evident by emergence of professional organizations, growth of educational institutions, research and in-depth curriculum. Indian Nursing Council is a statutory body that regulates nursing education and ensures measures for equivalence, exchange and practice for nurses in India and in abroad. Continuing nursing education supports the professional practice of nursing and the delivery of safe, evidence-based, high-quality care for patient. It supports nurses to acquire updated knowledge and skills needed to practice as technology advances. In India, nursing profession follows evidence based practice; it is booming day by day. In contrast, statutory councils have initiated continuing nursing education at national and state level as a mandatory practice to renew the licensure for nursing practice. Inter professional research for nurses and inculcation of research in the curriculum echoed the impact of evidence-based practice (EBP) to improve the safety, efficiency and effectiveness of care. The nursing teacher in today's times of rapid advancement in technology is no longer be the only way for imparting knowledge and skill in classroom and in clinical setting. Integration of theoretical and practice is a demand in nursing. In India, the teaching strategies in most of the nursing colleges are still following traditional method but there are universities, which follow advance technology in theory and clinical teaching. Name a few; simulation based learning, problem based learning, e-learning, use of multimedia in the classroom, blended learning, etc. Commonly recommended strategy to improve nursing education is to recruit more quality faculty and to support existing faculty to develop their educational provision and practice. Challenges are inadequate educational monitoring and governance at state and central level; poor physical infrastructure; lack of professional development; inadequate clinical experience etc. Opportunities are international collaborating for conferences; international partnership indicated for collaborative approach for education and research; participatory approach for entire nursing curriculum development process.

Biography
Kalpana Sawane alias Jasneet Kaur has her expertise in Community health nursing and Andragogy with 14 years of teaching experience. She has embraced a fanatical interest in research so have contributed to 9 research publications and on a way for her doctorate. Her action research focused on application of cooperative learning on off task behavior of nursing students and problem of large classes as a part nursing teaching strategies. Her focus area at community practice is aiming on health practices related to HIV, Hepatitis B, and alcoholism and disaster management at community level. On a personal note she reflects a varied personality including ambition and thoughtfulness. She is very close to her family and blessed with two kids.

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