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PROGRESSION OF NURSING EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN INDIA

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Nursing had originated independently and existed centuries ago in India. In 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 contest, 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

Dr. Sheela Upendra is Assoc. Professor at Symbiosis College of Nursing, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India. She has logged in health care nearly 21 years of experience in Clinical and Educational sector. She has an outstanding academic background that includes Ph.D in Nursing, Masters in Sociology, Post graduate diploma in hospital administration and in Diabetes education. She believes that Research serves the key foundation and contributes towards strong academic foundation. Her true desire is to become a focus and strong leader in Nursing Profession. Her recent activities include associations with Non-governmental organizations in support of Community service for the betterment. She is Reviewer and Editorial board member in Indexed journals. She is a frequent speaker at State and National Conference and is an approved Speaker and Observer of State Nursing Council. A Gold medal recipient in Undergraduate Programme, a University topper in Post Graduation and Trained Nurses Associations of India, Pune Chapter Best Teacher Award for 2011. She is interested in badminton and a singer. On a Personal level, Life to Dr Sheela means Family and Friends.

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