

# Introduction to Nursing Education

## INTRODUCTION

Everybody use the term "Education" in our day to day life. Different people attach different meaning to it.

- According to **Aristotle**, education means creation of sound mind in a sound body.
- According to **Dewey**, "Education is the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities".
- According to **Mahatma Gandhi** education is "an all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit".

### Concept of education

- Education is derived from Latin word "EDUCARE" which means to "lead out".
- Derivation denotes "*growth from the within*".
- The word "educere" also means "bring up", "to train" or "to mould"

## Characteristic of education

- Education is a purposeful activity: aiming to meet societal needs and individual development.
- Education is a deliberate process: It is a deliberate process involving the transmission of knowledge and skills.
- Education is a planned activity based on objectives: It is planned with clear objectives
- Educative process is influenced by the society, social changes and technological advancements

## Nursing Education

- Nursing education is a structured professional program aimed at developing the physical, intellectual, emotional, and social abilities of students to provide high-quality nursing care across all ages, health phases, and settings.

## Functions of education

- **Completion of the Socialization Process:** Education equips individuals with social skills, moral values, and a sense of right and wrong.
- **Transmission of Cultural Heritage:** It ensures the preservation and propagation of cultural elements, such as literature, art, and philosophy, across generations.
- **Formation of Social Personality:** Education shapes individuals' personalities in alignment with social culture, enabling better environmental adjustment and cooperation.
- **Reformation of Attitude:** Education helps correct undesirable beliefs and attitudes.
- **Preparation for Occupational Placement:** Education equips individuals with vocational skills, enabling them to secure employment and meet social needs.

## Cont...

- **Conferring of Status:** An individual's societal status is often influenced by the type and quality of education received.
- **Economic Skills Training:** Education addresses economic needs by training individuals in skills demanded by the economy, such as healthcare, fostering mutual growth.
- **Promotion of Participatory Democracy:** Literacy and education empower citizens to actively engage in democratic processes, knowing their rights and duties.
- **Imparting Values:** Education instills values like teamwork and cooperation.
- **Professional Orientation:** Professional education caters to specific societal needs by training individuals for particular roles, e.g., nurses in healthcare.

## Aims of Nursing Education:

- **Harmonious Development:** Nursing education promotes balanced growth in physical, intellectual, emotional, social, spiritual, and aesthetic aspects, preparing students for professional and personal success.
- **Including the right attitude:** It helps students develop a positive attitude towards nursing.
- **Knowledge and Skill Development:** Nursing education equips students with the essential knowledge and practical skills for effective nursing practice.
- **Prepare students to take up a role in learning to promote active participation and self-directed learning.**
- **Professional Development:** Focuses on continuous professional growth, preparing students to thrive in an evolving and competitive healthcare landscape.

## CONT...

- **Assist to build a promising career:** Supports students in identifying strengths and career paths to achieve success in nursing.
- **Social Responsibility:** Prepares students to serve society by providing care without discrimination.
- **Citizenship:** Motivates students to contribute to society and act responsibly for the welfare of others.
- **Global Preparedness:** Prepares students for international career opportunities in nursing, especially in countries with high demand for nurses.
- **Leadership Development:** Focuses on developing leadership skills to address the challenges within the nursing profession and cultivate future leaders.

# factors influence nursing education

- **Health needs of society:** Nursing education must address the evolving health challenges of the population, ensuring nurses are trained to meet diverse healthcare needs.
- **Needs of the student and time:** Programs should be flexible to accommodate students' learning styles, career goals, and time constraints, balancing academic and personal responsibilities.
- **Philosophy of nursing:** The values and ethical principles guiding nursing practice shape education, emphasizing patient-centered care, empathy, and professionalism.
- **Current trends in education:** Nursing education MUST be adapted to trends in teaching methods, technology use, interdisciplinary learning, and continuing education.
- **Advances in science and technology:** Innovations in healthcare and technology must be integrated into nursing curricula, preparing nurses for modern medical practices and tools.

## Philosophy of education

- Philosophy has been derived from two Greek words: "Philos" means "love", "Sophia" means "wisdom". It is the loving and searching for wisdom and truth.
- Philosophy is the science of knowledge'—Fichte
- Philosophy is the science of all sciences'—Coleridge
- Philosophy is the mother of all arts'—Cicero

**Philosophy refers to a certain way of thinking. It arises out of an attempt:**

- To arrive at the solution of a problem through the use of human reasoning and experience.
- To find the deeper meanings of the problems.

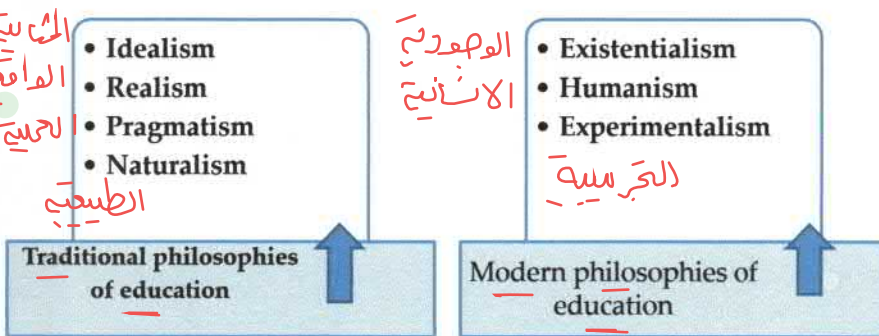
## Relation between Philosophy and education

- Philosophy and education are closely linked, with philosophy providing the foundational principles that guide education. Philosophy shapes the aims, methods, and content of education, while education puts these ideas into practice. Philosophy fosters critical thinking, reflection, and ethical understanding, and education helps cultivate these qualities in students, guiding them toward a deeper comprehension of the world and their role in it.

# Relation between Philosophy and education

Philosophy	Education
It sets the ideals, principles, goals, standards, values thus it is in reality and truth	Education works on 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 the active side (dynamic) It is the applied philosophy It deals with concrete and means
It is the art	It is the science
Philosophy formulates the method	It deals with the process of method

## philosophies of education



## Traditional philosophies of education

### Idealism in Nursing Education

- **Definition:** Idealism in nursing education emphasizes developing moral and intellectual virtues, focusing on the pursuit of universal values like compassion, ethics, and professionalism in healthcare.
- **Goal:** To cultivate well-rounded nurses who are guided by strong ethical principles, critical thinking, and a deep understanding of healthcare's moral and intellectual foundations.

### Realism in Nursing Education

- **Realism in Nursing Education**
- **Definition:** Realism in nursing education focuses on teaching practical, evidence-based knowledge and skills that reflect the realities of healthcare practice. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the physical world, human biology, and the scientific aspects of nursing.
- **Goal:** To prepare students with the necessary technical skills, scientific knowledge, and practical experience to address real-world healthcare challenges effectively.

### Pragmatism in Nursing Education

- **Definition:** Education should focus on practical, real-world skills and knowledge useful for solving problems.
- **Goal:** To prepare students to be adaptable and creative in addressing contemporary challenges.

### Naturalism in Nursing Education

- **Definition:** Naturalism in nursing education focuses on learning through real-world clinical experiences and practical application.
- **Goal:** To develop critical thinking and clinical skills by engaging students in hands-on learning and discovery in real healthcare settings.

# Modern philosophies of education

## Existentialism in Nursing Education

- **Definition:** Focuses on individual freedom, choice, and responsibility, encouraging self-awareness and authenticity in nursing practice.
- **Goal:** To develop nurses who make meaningful, responsible decisions in patient care while respecting individual dignity and autonomy.

## Humanism in Nursing Education

- **Definition:** Humanism in nursing education emphasizes the development of the whole person, focusing on emotional intelligence, empathy, and personal growth in nursing practice.
- **Goal:** To nurture compassionate, caring nurses who value the emotional and psychological well-being of patients and prioritize holistic care.

## Experimentalism in Nursing Education

- **Definition:** Experimentalism in nursing education emphasizes learning through hands-on experiences, problem-solving, and active participation in clinical practice. It encourages students to experiment with different approaches and learn from real-world situations.
- **Goal:** To prepare nurses to think critically, adapt to diverse healthcare situations, and develop practical skills through active, experience-based learning.

# Learning Process -1

## DEFINITION OF LEARNING

### Introduction ;

Any activity can be called learning so far as it develops the individual & makes his/her behavior & experiences different from what that would otherwise have been.

-Woodworth R. S.

The learning process is the foundation of cognitive and skill development. It focuses on how individuals acquire and apply knowledge in their daily lives.

## Elements of the Learning Process

- **Learner**  
The individual seeking to gain knowledge or skills.
- **Teacher**  
The individual guiding and providing knowledge and experiences
- **Learning Environment**  
The context or place where learning occurs.
- **Content**  
The knowledge or skills to be learned
- **Assessment**  
Measuring the achievement of learning goals.

## Factors affecting learning

### Nature of learner ( individual variable)

- Maturation
- Age
- Sex
- Previous experience
- Capacity
- Physical handicaps
- Motivation

## Content

- Introduction
- Definition of Learning
- Elements of the Learning Process
- Types of Learning
- Factors Affecting the Learning Process
- Learning Styles and Preferences Visual, Auditory, Reading/Writing, Kinesthetic (VARK Model)

## Definition of Learning

- Learning is a process that result in the modification of behavior. -J. F. Travers
- It is a continuous process aimed at acquiring knowledge, skills, values, and behaviors through experience, practice, and education.

## Types of Learning

- **Cognitive Learning:** Focuses on acquiring knowledge and understanding.  
Examples include understanding scientific principles or studying history.
- **Motor Learning:**  
Involves physical skills like learning to swim or drive.
- **Emotional Learning:** Focuses on developing emotional intelligence.  
Enhances emotional understanding and values, such as empathy or respecting different cultures.

## Factors affecting learning

### 2. Learning Materials (task Variable)

- Length of the task
- Difficulty of the task
- Meaningfulness of the task
- Physical and mental maturity
- Learning situation

## Factors affecting learning

### 3. Nature of learning situation (method

#### Variable)

Method of learning

Amount of practice

Distribution of practice

Availability of incentives

Nature of sensitive approach

## Teacher related factors in learning

- Capacity of teacher
- Mental health of teacher
- Attitude of teacher
- Method of teaching
- Teaching strategies adopted by teacher
- Knowing learners attitude

## Stages of the Learning Process

#### • Acquisition :

Gathering knowledge or skills from various sources.

#### • Retention :

Storing information in long-term memory.

#### • Application :

Using knowledge or skills in practical situations

#### • Evaluation and Feedback:

Reviewing performance and improving based on outcomes.

## Learning Styles

- Learning styles refer to the different ways individuals prefer to acquire, process, and retain information. Understanding these styles helps educators and learners optimize the learning process by catering to specific preferences and strengths.

## Main Types of Learning Styles

#### • Visual Learning Style:

Relies on images, diagrams, and visual representations.

Visual learners prefer charts, graphs, infographics, and mind maps.

They learn best when information is presented visually.

Examples: Visual aids, highlighted notes, and color-coded charts.

#### • Auditory Learning Style:

Focuses on listening to spoken information.

Auditory learners benefit from lectures, discussions, and audio recordings.

Examples: Podcasts, group discussions, and verbal instructions.

#### • Kinesthetic Learning Style:

Involves hands-on activities and physical engagement.

These learners prefer learning through doing and interacting with materials.

Examples: Experiments, role-playing, and hands-on workshops.

#### • Reading/Writing Learning Style:

Centers on written words, both reading and writing.

These learners prefer taking notes, reading texts, and summarizing information.

Examples: Essays, reading assignments, and note-taking.

# Curriculum Design and Development

## Common Elements of Curriculum

Despite varying definitions, several elements are consistently recognized in curriculum frameworks:

- **Goals and Outcomes:** Preselected objectives the program aims to achieve.
- **Content and Sequencing:** Structured content with specific sequencing for effective learning.
- **Learning Processes and Experiences:** Methods designed to facilitate learning for diverse groups of learners.
- **Supporting Resources:** Tools and materials required for curriculum delivery.

## Types of Curricula

Bevis (2000) identified five types of curricula

1. **Official (Legitimate) Curriculum:** This curriculum encompasses the formal, documented framework that guides an educational program. It includes (course outlines and syllabi, philosophy and mission statements, Stated outcomes, competencies, and learning objectives).
2. **Operational Curriculum:** The operational curriculum represents what is actually taught by faculty and experienced by students. It includes (knowledge, skills, and attitudes).

## Designing the Curriculum

- The faculty should oversee the entirety of the draft curriculum elements before developing courses in detail so that courses are well suited to learners' needs and lead to learning outcomes in a meaningful way.
- **Mapping program outcomes, major concepts, and integrated conceptual threads, competencies, and evaluation strategies across the curriculum for consistency and logical progressive sequencing.**

## Definition of Curriculum

- The curriculum, derived from the Latin *currere* ("to run"), refers to a structured course of study designed to achieve specific learning outcomes. First used in Scotland around 1820 and later adopted in U.S. education, its definition has broadened over time to include not just subject matter but also teaching methods, goals, and underlying philosophies.

## CONT....

- **Teacher-Learner Roles:** Distribution of responsibility in the learning process.
- **Learning Environment:** Contexts and settings where education occurs.
- **Supplementary Activities:** Interschool engagements such as extracurricular activities, guidance, and social interactions.
- **Individual Experience:** Personal outcomes resulting from the educational process.

## Cont...

3. **Illegitimate Curriculum:** This type consists of content that faculty actively teach but do not formally evaluate due to a lack of defined descriptors or assessment tools (Examples of behaviors taught in the illegitimate curriculum include caring, compassion, and the use of power).
4. **Hidden Curriculum:** Hidden curriculum refers to values, beliefs, and priorities communicated implicitly through the actions, interactions, and teaching methods of faculty.
5. **Null Curriculum:** Null Curriculum refers to the content, topics, or experiences that are intentionally or unintentionally excluded from formal education his may involve (Topics that faculty believe they are teaching but are not, such as clinical reasoning or critical thinking).

## Curriculum Development in Nursing

- Historically, nursing curriculum development was heavily influenced by Bevis, who defined curriculum as the interactions and transactions between students and teachers aimed at facilitating learning (2000).
- Contemporary nursing curricula are shaped by current practices, professional and accreditation standards, regulatory requirements, institutional values, and faculty interests. This flexibility often results in a lack of standardization across the profession. Nevertheless, modern nursing education seeks to address critical areas, including:
  - a. **Enhancing students' delegation, supervision, prioritization, clinical reasoning, and leadership skills.**

## Cont...

- b. Focusing on health promotion, disease prevention, and care transitions to reduce disparities.
- c. Strengthening interactions between students, faculty, and preceptors.
- d. Designing clinical education models for immersive practice experiences.
- e. Creating learner-centered environments.
- f. Incorporating evidence-based research for effective care delivery.
- g. Integrating safety concepts and interprofessional education into collaborative practice.
- h. Promoting patient-centered care aligned with the quadruple aim (patient experience, population health, cost reduction, and provider well-being).
- i. Expanding culturally sensitive practices to address health disparities and equity.

## Developing And Revising Curriculum

- Curriculum development may be unfamiliar to many faculty, requiring content expertise, an understanding of how curricular elements interact, and the ability to manage and adapt to change.

## Cont.....

- **Designing the Curriculum** with end-of-program outcomes, competencies, and course structures.
- **Developing the Courses** by defining course outcomes and designing learning modules.
- **Implement and evaluate the new curriculum**, faculty must obtain approvals, communicate the plan, and implement the curriculum.
- **Disseminate Outcomes of Curriculum Change Process.** The outcomes of the curriculum change should be shared as a scholarly endeavor through publications and presentations.

## Role of Faculty in Curriculum Development

- Faculty are key to curriculum development, leveraging their expertise to design curricula that meet the competencies and knowledge required for students' success in healthcare settings.
- The faculty must work with stakeholders to balance academic freedom with curricular integrity.
- Faculty are responsible for establishing learning goals, designing programs, and assessing student achievement, ensuring curricula are adaptable and meet workforce expectations.

## Processes in Curriculum Development

- **Build stakeholder readiness** for curricular change to ensure structure exists to support effective faculty decision-making
- **Creating a Vision** aligned with the program mission, incorporating professional standards, and considering multiple perspectives.
- **Mobilizing Resources** to identify necessary resources, outline efforts, and explore funding options.
- **Choosing Organizing Parameters** by defining key curricular elements and integrating them throughout the curriculum.

# Teaching strategies

## 1. Lecture

- Lecture is a method where faculty (or students) provide factual information in an oral presentation, often using tools like PowerPoint slides to focus attention and organize content. It can also be pre-recorded to allow students to review the material before or after class.

## Peer Learning

Peer learning is a teaching strategy where students work together to share knowledge, collaborate on solving problems, provide feedback to each other, and engage in discussions.

## 3. seminar

- A seminar is a structured meeting for exchanging ideas and discussing concepts in detail, held in person or online. It promotes student engagement through discussions linked to course objectives.

# Teaching strategies

- Teaching strategies are methods used by educators to facilitate learning and ensure students understand and retain the material. There are many strategies, and they can be tailored to different learning styles, subjects, and age groups.

## Cont....

### Advantages:

- **Efficiency:** Lectures are an efficient way to introduce foundational content to students.
- **Flexibility:** Pre-recorded lectures can be used as preparation for interactive activities or as a review tool.

### Disadvantages:

- **Teacher-Centered:** Lectures tend to be passive, relying heavily on the faculty's ability to engage students.
- Lectures often prioritize memorization rather than promoting deeper application or critical thinking, which can hinder students' ability to utilize knowledge in real-world situations, such as patient care.

## Cont...

### Advantages:

- Encourages multiple viewpoints and deeper understanding.
- Increases student engagement and participation.
- Boosts student confidence and self-efficacy.
- Promotes teamwork.

### Disadvantages:

- Uneven participation, with some students contributing more than others.
- Potential for sharing inaccurate information.
- Requires faculty oversight to ensure alignment with course goals.
- Dominant students may overshadow quieter peers.

## Cont...

### Advantages:

- Promotes in-depth discussion and critical thinking.
- Fosters peer learning and diverse perspectives.
- Can be adapted to both in-person and online settings.
- Provides a space for active learning and personal growth.

### Disadvantages:

- Can be seen as inefficient if not properly connected to course objectives.
- Some students may find it difficult to engage or participate.
- Requires careful planning to ensure student interaction is meaningful and focused.

## 4. Small Group Discussions

### Definition:

- Small group discussions involve students working in groups (up to six) to explore new information, solve problems, or discuss course content in a more intimate setting.

## 5. Large Group Discussions

### Definition:

Large group discussions are designed to engage students with the content presented in class. They often involve the entire class and require significant preparation by faculty to ensure engagement.

## 6. Team-Based Learning (TBL)

### Definition

Team-Based Learning (TBL) is a collaborative teaching strategy where faculty form small, well-structured teams of students to engage in active learning and improve academic and clinical outcomes. Students work both individually and as a team. The process includes pre-class readings, readiness tests, group assignments, mini-lectures, and real-world applications of knowledge.

## 7. Role Play

### Definition:

Role play is an interactive teaching method where participants simulate real-life roles (e.g., patients or healthcare professionals) to develop critical thinking, clinical judgment, and interpersonal skills. It can occur in classrooms, labs, or online and is often used in Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCEs).

## Cont..

### Advantages:

- Encourages collaboration and problem-solving among students.
- Enhances critical thinking through group challenges.
- Fosters peer-to-peer learning and mentoring.
- Helps students practice communication skills and teamwork.

### Disadvantages:

- Requires careful group dynamics management to avoid domination by certain individuals.
- Some students may not participate equally, leading to unequal learning.

## Cont...

### Advantages:

- Facilitates deeper learning and engagement with course material.
- Improves student verbal communication skills.
- Allows instructors to model problem-solving and critical thinking.
- Encourages diverse viewpoints and perspectives from a larger group.

### Disadvantages:

- Requires careful facilitation to prevent dominant students from overshadowing others.
- Can be difficult to manage without clear structure and guidelines.
- May require significant time for preparation and execution.

## Cont...

### Advantages

- Promotes active learning and accountability.
- Improves teamwork, leadership, and conflict-resolution skills.
- Enhances academic and clinical outcomes.

### Disadvantages

- Requires significant faculty preparation and student orientation.
- Decision-making in groups may take more time.

## Cont...

### Advantages:

- Enhances observation, decision-making, and comprehension of complex behaviors.
- Encourages ethical decision-making and affective learning in a safe environment.
- Provides immediate feedback to refine interpersonal and problem-solving skills.

### Disadvantages:

- Students may resist if scenarios feel unrealistic.
- Requires significant faculty preparation and planning.
- Risks reinforcing stereotypes or inefficient use of class time if poorly executed.

## 8. Demonstration



- Definition:
- Demonstration is a teaching strategy where faculty visually present step-by-step processes using tools like slides, posters, or models. As a learning strategy, students showcase their understanding of concepts through projects or presentations.

## 9. Games

- Definition:
- Educational games are structured activities involving rules and chance that promote knowledge and skills to achieve specific learning outcomes. They can be conducted online or in-class, and are effective for fostering engagement, teamwork, and emotional learning.

## 10. Case Study

Case studies are in-depth analyses of real-life situations, helping students apply clinical judgment to solve problems and enhance learning.

## 11. Portfolio and E-Portfolio Summary

A portfolio is a collection of student work that demonstrates learning, achievement, and development. E-portfolios help in mentoring, self-reflection, and tracking progress in skill acquisition, benefiting students across various levels of nursing education.

## Cont...

### Advantages:

- Enhances retention and comprehension through visual learning.
- Supports the development of procedural and problem-solving knowledge.

### Disadvantages:

- Technical or material issues can disrupt demonstrations.
- High costs and faculty workload limit practice opportunities.
- Varying skill levels among students can cause disengagement or stress.

## Con...

### Advantages:

- Increases student engagement, cognitive, and affective learning.
- Facilitates immediate feedback and application of theory to practice.
- Suitable for adult learners who take responsibility for their learning.

### Disadvantages:

- Some learners may feel exposed or threatened if unsure of answers.
- Can be time-consuming and costly to design or purchase.

## Cont..

### Advantages:

- Enhances engaged learning and critical thinking.
- Provides a safe space for problem-solving.
- Encourages the application of theory to practice.

### Disadvantages:

- Time-consuming to develop.
- Most effective for complex situations, not basic knowledge.
- May frustrate students who prefer more direct teaching methods.

## Cont...

### Advantages:

- Encourages high student motivation and self-reflection.
- Helps educators understand individual student goals.
- Fosters independent learning and self-confidence.

### Disadvantages:

- Can be time-consuming for both students and educators.
- May feel like "busy work" if not aligned with clear objectives.

## 12. Problem-Based Learning (PBL)

- Problem-Based Learning (PBL) is an educational strategy that encourages students to critically evaluate and apply knowledge to solve real clinical problems. It involves students in assessing, analyzing, and researching problems, followed by summarizing findings and reflecting on the process.

## 13. Poster

- Posters are a visual way of representing learning outcomes and can be used in various settings, including online, classrooms, and clinical environments. They are commonly used by graduate nursing students for scholarly writing, research dissemination, and enhancing oral presentation skills.

## 14. Simulation-Based Experiences (SBEs)

- **Simulation-Based Experiences (SBEs)** are structured activities that simulate real or potential situations in education, practice, and research, allowing participants to develop and enhance their knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

## 15. Clinical Conferences

- Clinical conferences are essential group learning experiences that help nursing students bridge theory and practice.
- There are different types of conferences: preclinical (before the clinical experience), midclinical (during clinical shifts), postclinical (after clinical experiences) and Online Conferences.

advantage

- They enhance clinical reasoning, decision-making, and communication skills.

## Cont..

Advantages:

- Fosters active, cooperative, and inquiry-based learning.
- Encourages peer teaching, peer evaluation, and metacognitive thinking.

Disadvantages:

- Requires significant faculty time to develop problems and guide students.
- Students need orientation to PBL.
- Difficult to implement in large class sizes.

## Cont..

Advantages:

- Encourages creativity and allows students to convey complex ideas.
- Provides opportunities for peer and faculty feedback.
- Enhances public presentation skills, especially in professional conferences.

Disadvantages:

- Requires faculty time to develop and evaluate.
- May frustrate visual learners or students more focused on creativity than knowledge dissemination.

Advantage of simulations :

- It can avoid danger and loss of life.
- Excellent for psychomotor skill development.
- Provides for active learner involvement in a lifelike situation.
- Enhances higher level problem-solving and interactive abilities in the cognitive and affective domains.

Disadvantage of simulations:

- Expensive.
- Very labor intensive in many cases.
- Not readily available to all learners yet.

## Nursing Grand Rounds

- **Nursing Grand Rounds:** This teaching strategy involves using the patient's bedside for direct, purposeful learning experiences, such as demonstrations, interviews, and discussions of patient care. It requires prior planning, including obtaining patient consent.
- Advantage:
- The rounds offer opportunities for clinical faculty, students, and staff to exchange ideas about patient

## 16. Workshop

- Workshop is a teaching structure that pushes students to be creative and responsible in their own learning. The Workshop Model lead students to take charge of their own learning, becoming active and engaged in their work and development of understanding

## 17. Panel discussion

- Panel discussion is a great way to engage students in meaningful classroom discussions.
- A selected group of 4-6 students act as panelists and the remaining students are the audience.
- They talk and discuss about a particular topic but from different perspectives.



## 18. Assignment method

❖ Assignment method is the **most common method of teaching** especially in teaching of Science.

❖ It is an instructional technique comprises the guided information, self learning, writing skills and report preparation among the learners.

**Advantages of Assignment method**

- Motivates students to explore more.
- Helps to complete syllabus on schedule.
- Improves students performance.
- Provide feedback to the teacher about the depth of students' assimilation.

cont..

**Advantages**

- Enable participants to learn from each other, practice their skills, and turn theory into practice.
- Use to realize the higher cognitive and psychomotor objectives
- Opportunities for communication.
- Introduce a new idea.

**Disadvantages of Workshops**

- Novel Ways of Thinking.
- Can not organized for large group
- May be hard to fit everything that you want to cover into a single workshop.

Cont..

**Advantages of Panel discussion**

- Encourages the creative generation of new knowledge and ideas through critical discussion.
- Different point of views are expressed by the speakers.
- Helps the student to share their critical thinking and better judgment.
- Students learn to discuss topic of conversational form in small group front to large group

**Disadvantages of Panel discussion**

- Requires more time for planning, organizing and presentation.
- Discussion method is not appropriate for all the topics.
- Some of the students may feel shy to take part while others may try to dominate.

**Disadvantages of Assignment method**

**For the Teachers:**

- It is time consuming and burden process.
- Teacher has to collect the information from various sources before assigning the work to the students.

**For the Students :**

- Time consuming (Need to spend more time in seeking information and its retrieval)

