

**THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY PART III—SECTION 4
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(TO BE GAZETTED)

**INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL
8th Floor, NBCC Centre, Plot No. 2, Community Centre
Okhla Phase-1, New Delhi-110020**

Dated _____, 2022

NOTIFICATION

F.No. 11-1/2019-INC:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 16 of Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947), as amended from time to time, the Indian Nursing Council hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

1. Short Title and Commencement

- i. These Regulations may be called **Indian Nursing Council (M.Sc. in Forensic Nursing Program), Regulations 2020.**
- ii. These Regulations shall come into force on the date of notification of the same in the Official Gazette of India.

2. Definitions

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

- i. 'the Act' means the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947) as amended from time to time;
- ii. 'the Council' means the Indian Nursing Council constituted under the Act;
- iii. 'SNRC' means the State Nurse and Midwives Registration Council, by whichever name constituted, by the respective State Governments;
- iv. 'RN & RM' means a Registered Nurse and Registered Midwife (RN & RM) and denotes a nurse who has completed successfully, recognised Bachelor of Nursing (B.Sc. Nursing) or Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) course, as prescribed by the Council and is registered in a SNRC as Registered Nurse and Registered Midwife;
- v. 'Nurses Registration & Tracking System (NRTS)' means a system developed by Indian Nursing Council and software developed in association with National Informatics Centre (NIC), Government of India, and hosted by NIC for the purpose of maintenance and operation of the Indian Nurses Register. It has standardised forms for collection of the data of Registered Nurse and Registered Midwife (RN&RM)/Registered Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (RANM)/Registered Lady Health Visitor (RLHV) upon Aadhar based biometric authentication;
- vi. 'NUID' is the Nurses Unique Identification Number given to the registrants in the NRTS system;
- vii. 'General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM)' means Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery qualification recognized by the Council under Section 10 of the Act and included in Part-I of the Schedule of the Act.

“M.SC IN FORENSIC NURSING PROGRAM, REGULATION 2020,”

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Advancements in health science and medical science are increasing rapidly. Forensic science is an important field of advancement that is gaining momentum. National Health Policy (NHP, 2017) emphasizes the need to prepare nurse specialists to provide specialized and super-specialized health care services. To meet this need, Indian Nursing Council developed many specialty programs with a high focus on clinical training. One such program is forensic nursing. It is hoped that master level prepared forensic nurse specialists will be able to provide specialized forensic nursing practice and leadership in this area of practice.

In today's world particularly in India, various forms of violence and abuse leading to trauma are on the increase. Victims of violence and abuse require care from trained healthcare professionals who can also treat the associated trauma, be it sexual assault, intimate partner violence, neglect or other forms of intentional injury. Forensic nursing practice, a multifaceted and complex specialty practice addresses this highly significant area of need, which is an emerging and challenging specialty. Forensic nursing is the application of forensic science,

combined with clinical nursing practice as they are applied to public or legal proceedings in the law enforcement arena.

Forensic nursing practice is concerned primarily with individuals and populations affected by violence and trauma, their families, communities and the systems that respond to them. Forensic nurses will be able to practice in the areas of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, elder mistreatment, death investigation, corrections and in the aftermath of mass disaster. They can practice in various settings such as hospitals, community, antiviolence programs, medical examiners' rooms, corrections institutions, and psychiatric hospitals. They also may be called on in mass disaster or community crisis situations.

PHILOSOPHY

Indian Nursing Council believes that:

Registered nurses need to be prepared as nurse specialists with advanced preparation such as MSc in Nursing. The forensic nursing specialty is a significant area of need and registered nurses need to be trained in forensic nursing to provide safe and competent expert care to patients/ clients in forensic care settings. Expanding the roles of nurses and utilizing the advances in forensic science and technology necessitates advanced training.

Post graduate program in nursing builds upon and extends competence acquired at the graduate levels and emphasizes application of relevant knowledge, principles and skills of forensic science into nursing practice, education, administration and research.

The program prepares nurses for leadership position in forensic care settings who can function as nurse specialists, consultants, educators and researchers in promoting health care and safety in the community.

The program provides the basis for the post masteral programs and further encourages accountability and commitment to lifelong learning that fosters improvement of quality of forensic nursing practice.

AIM

The MSc. in forensic nursing prepares registered BSc. Nurses to assume responsibilities as forensic nurse specialist, expert consultant, educator and administrator in a variety of forensic care settings.

OBJECTIVES

On completion of MSc Forensic Nursing Program, the graduates will be able to

1. Apply specialized knowledge and principles of nursing and forensic sciences in promotion of health care and safety in the community.
2. Demonstrate specialist competencies in the practice of forensic nursing.
3. Practice as a nurse expert in providing specialized care to patients who are victims of violence and trauma including investigation of trauma and death.
4. Demonstrate leadership competencies and function effectively as a nurse consultant, educator/manager in forensic care settings.
5. Develop and promote interface with multidisciplinary healthcare teams and criminal justice system of India.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program is designed to train registered B.Sc. nurses as forensic nurse specialists with specialized knowledge, skills and attitude in providing expert and quality care to clients, their families and communities in forensic care settings. Further, the specialist nurse is prepared for trauma and death investigation (injury identification, evaluation and documentation).

GUIDELINES AND MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR STARTING MSc FORENSIC NURSING:

1. The following Establishments/Organizations are eligible to start a M.Sc. (Nursing) in Forensic program:
 - a) Central Government/State Government/Local Body;
 - b) Government medical college having 500 or more bedded hospital with diagnostic, therapeutic, and state of the art clinical forensic medicine and nursing care facilities or specialty/ tertiary hospital having 500 or more beds with diagnostic, therapeutic, and state of the art clinical forensic medicine and nursing care facilities.

2. The eligible Establishments/Organizations should obtain Essentiality Certificate/No Objection Certificate from the concerned State Government where the M.Sc. (Nursing) program is sought to be established. The particulars of the name of the College/Nursing Institution along with the name of the Trust/Society [as mentioned in Trust Deed or Memorandum of Association] as also full address shall be mentioned in No Objection Certificate/Essentiality Certificate.

3. After receipt of the Essentiality Certificate/No Objection Certificate, the eligible institution shall get recognition from the concerned SNRC for the M.Sc. (Nursing) program for the particular Academic Year, which is a mandatory requirement.

The Council shall after receipt of the above documents/proposal online would then conduct Statutory Inspection of the recognized training nursing institution under Section 13 of the Act in order to assess the suitability with regard to availability of Teaching Faculty, Clinical and Infrastructural Facilities in conformity with Regulation framed under the provision of the Act. *Provided that training institutions shall apply for statutory inspection, under Section 13 of the Act, to the Council within 6 months from obtaining recognition from the SNRC.

COMPETENCIES

1. The forensic nurse specialist with masters in Forensic nursing will develop, promote and implement protocols of system responding to victims and perpetrators of trauma, injury, incidents, neglect, abuse, exploitation and all forms of violence.
2. Will impact research policy affecting human responses to violence, injury, trauma, neglect, abuse, exploitation and all forms of victimization.
3. Will educate others in the concepts and practice of forensic nursing and forensic health.
4. Develop and supervise systems of care for complex health problems related to accidents, trauma, crime, victimization, abuse, neglect, exploitation and all forms of violence.

STAFFING PATTERN:

M.Sc. (N)

Professor cum coordinator	1
Reader / Associate Professor	1
Lecturer	2

The above faculty shall perform dual role.

- Faculty qualification: MSc in Medical Surgical Nursing /MSc in Forensic Nursing (At-least one faculty should be a Post Graduate in forensic nursing by 2-5 years after starting this program)
- Faculty having additional qualification in law may be utilized to teach.

B.Sc(N) and M.Sc (N)

Annual intake of 60 students in B.Sc.(N) and 25 students for M.Sc.(N) program

Professor-cum-Principal	1
Professor-cum-Vice Principal	1
Reader / Associate Professor	5
Lecturer	8
Tutor / Clinical Instructor	19

Total	34

One in each specialty and all M.Sc. (N) qualified teaching faculty will participate in all collegiate programs.

Teacher Student Ratio = 1 : 10 for M.Sc.(N) program.

QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS OF COLLEGE OF NURSING

Sl. No.	Post	Qualification & Experience
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1	Professor-cum-Principal Desirable: Ph.D.(N) is desirable	15 years' experience with M.Sc.(N) out of which 12 years should be teaching experience with minimum of 5 years in collegiate programme.
2	Vice- Principal cum professor Desirable: Ph.D.(N) is desirable.	12 years experience with M.Sc.(N) out of which 10 years should be teaching experience with minimum of 5 years in collegiate programme.
3	Professor Desirable: Ph.D.(N) is desirable	10 years experience with M.Sc.(N) out of which 7 years should be teaching experience.
4.	Associate Professor Desirable: Ph.D.(N) is desirable.	M.Sc. (N) with 8 years experience including 5 years teaching experience
5.	Assistant Professor Desirable: Ph.D.(N) is desirable.	M.Sc. (N) with 3 years teaching experience

External /Guest faculty may be arranged for the selected units in different subjects as required (Legal experts, police officials, forensic surgeon, criminologist, clinical/criminal psychologist)

NOTE:

1. No part time nursing faculty will be counted for calculating total no. of faculty required for a college.
2. Irrespective of number of admissions, all faculty positions (Professor to Lecturer) must be filled.
3. For M.Sc.(N) program appropriate number of M.Sc. faculty in each specialty be appointed subject to the condition that total number of teaching faculty ceiling is maintained.
4. All nursing teachers must possess a basic university or equivalent qualification as laid down in the schedules of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947. They shall be registered under the State Nursing Registration Act.
5. Nursing faculty in nursing college except tutor/clinical instructors must possess the requisite recognized postgraduate qualification in nursing subjects.
6. Holders of equivalent postgraduate qualifications, which may be approved by the Indian Nursing Council from time to time, may be considered to have the requisite recognized postgraduate qualification in the subject concerned.
7. All teachers of nursing other than Principal and Vice-Principal should spend at least 4 hours in the clinical area for clinical teaching and/or supervision of care every day.

Other Staff (Minimum requirements)

(To be reviewed and revised and rationalized keeping in mind the mechanization and contract service)

- Ministerial
 - a) Administrative Officer 1
 - c) Office Superintendent 1
 - d) PA to Principal 1
 - e) Accountant/Cashier 1
- Upper Division Clerk 2
- Lower Division Clerk 2
- Store Keeper 1
 - a) Maintenance of stores 1
 - b) Classroom attendants 2
 - c) Sanitary staff As per the physical space
 - d) Security Staff As per the requirement
- Peons/Office attendants 4
- Library
 - a) Librarian 2
 - b) Library Attendants As per the requirement
- Hostel

a) Wardens	2
b) Cooks, Bearers, Sanitary Staff	As per the requirement
c) Ayahs /Peons	As per the requirement
d) Security Staff	As per the requirement
e) Gardeners & Dhobi (desirable)	Depends on structural facilities

Eligibility Criteria/Admission Requirements:

1. The candidate should be a Registered Nurse and Registered midwife or equivalent with any State Nursing Registration Council.
2. The minimum education requirements shall be the passing of:
B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons. Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing with minimum of 55% aggregate marks.
3. The candidate should have undergone in B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons. Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing in an institution which is recognized by Indian Nursing Council.
4. Minimum one year of work experience after Basic B.Sc. Nursing.
5. Minimum one year of work experience prior or after Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing.
6. Candidate shall be medically fit.
7. 5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidates may be given.

Entrance/Selection test

Selection of the candidates should be based on the merit of the entrance examination held by University or competent authority.

Regulations for examination:

Eligibility for appearing for the examination:

75% of the attendance for theory and practical. However 100% of attendance for practical before the award of degree

Classification of results:

Pass: 50% pass in theory and Clinical Practicum

Second Division: 50-59%

First Division: 60-74%

Distinction: 75% and above

For declaring the rank, aggregate of two years marks will be considered

If a candidate fails in theory or practical, he/she has to reappear for the paper in which he/she has failed.

Maximum number of attempts = 2, Maximum period to complete the program = 4 years

Practicum: 6hours of examination per student Maximum number of students per day = 5 students Examination should be held in clinical area only.

Examined by one internal and one external examiner.

The examiner should be MSc faculty teaching the NP program with minimum two years of experience.

Dissertation Submission of the research proposal: By 6 months in first year Submission of the dissertation final: 6 months before completion of second year Research guides:

Main guide – Nursing faculty (3years experience) teaching NP program, Co guide: Medical preceptor Guide student ratio- 1:5

There should be a separate research committee in the college/hospital to guide and oversee the progress of the research (minimum of 5 members with principal or CNO-MScN) Ethical clearance should be obtained by the hospital ethics committee

Practical

- 4 hours of practical examination per student.
- Maximum number of 10 students per day per specialty.
- The examination should be held in clinical area only for clinical specialties
- One internal and external should jointly conduct practical examination

- Examiner – Nursing faculty teaching respective specialty area in M.Sc nursing program with minimum 3 years’ experience after M.Sc nursing.
- A faculty with a recognized post-graduation degree in forensic science/forensic medicine with 3 years of teaching experience will be an additional internal examiner along with internal examiner -MSc nursing faculty

Dissertation

Evaluation of the dissertation should be done by the examiner prior to viva

Duration: Viva-voce -minimum 30 minutes per student

Guidelines for Dissertation

Tentative Schedule for dissertation

S. No.	Activities	Scheduled Time
1.	Submission of the research proposal	End of 9th month of 1 st year
2.	Submission of dissertation – Final	End of 9th month of II nd Year

Note: - Administrative approval and ethical clearance should be obtained

A. Research Guides

a) Qualification of Guide

Main guide : Nursing faculty / nursing expert in the same clinical specialty (medical surgical/forensic nursing holding Ph.D./M.Phil/M.Sc. Nursing with a minimum of 3 years experience in teaching in the Post Graduate Program in Nursing.

Co-Guide : A Co-Guide is a nursing faculty/expert in the field of study (may be from outside the college but should be within the city.)

Subject Expert Recognized post graduate degree in forensic_science/forensic medicine with minimum 3 years of teaching experience * At-least one faculty should be a Post Graduate in forensic nursing within 3-5 years after starting this program.

b) Guide – Students Ratio

Maximum of 1:4 (including as co-guide)

c) Research Committee

There should be a research committee in each college comprising of minimum 5 members chaired by the Principal, College of Nursing.

Duration

Duration of the program is 2 years for M.Sc. (N)

Available 52 weeks

Vacation 4 weeks

Examination 2 weeks

Gazetted holidays 3 weeks

Total weeks available 43 weeks

40 hours per week 1720 hours

Total hours for 2 years 3440 hours

Course of Instruction

	Theory (hrs)	Practical (hrs)
1st year		
Nursing education	150	150
Advance nursing practice	150	200
Nursing Research and statistics	150	100
*Forensic Nursing –I	150	650
Total	600	1100

IInd Year

Nursing Management	150	150
Nursing Research(Dissertation)		300

* Forensic Nursing -II	150	950
Total	300	1400

Educational visit 2 weeks (central prison, District/sessional court, revenue divisional office, Police Station)

Note: Students have to maintain log-book for each activity during the program of study.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

I year	Theory			Practical		
	Hours	Internal	External	Hours	Internal	External
Nursing education	3	25	75		50	50
Advance nursing practice	3	25	75			
Nursing Research and statistics	3	25**	75*			
Forensic Nursing –I	3	25	75		100	100
Total		100	300		150	150
II Year						
Nursing Management	3	25	75			
Dissertation & Viva					100	100
Forensic Nursing -II	3	25	75		100	100
Total		50	150		200	200

* Nursing research=50 and statistics=25

**Nursing research=15 and statistics=10

1. Minimum pass marks shall be 50 % in each of the Theory and practical papers separately.
2. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical in each subject for appearing for examination.
3. A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree
4. A candidate has to pass in theory and practical exam separately in each of the paper.
5. If a candidate fails in either theory or practical paper he/she has to re-appear for both the papers (Theory and practical).
6. Maximum no. of attempts permitted for each paper is 3 including first attempt.
7. The maximum period to complete the course successfully should not exceed 4 (four) years
8. A candidate failing in more than two subjects will not be promoted to the II year.
9. No candidate shall be admitted to the subsequent II year examination unless the candidate has passed I year examination.
10. Maximum number of candidates for all practical examination should not exceed 10 per day.
11. Provision of Supplementary examination should be made.
12. All practical examinations must be held in the respective clinical areas.
13. One internal and One external examiner (outside the University) should jointly conduct practical examination for each student
14. An examiner should be M.Sc. (N) in concerned subject and have minimum of 3 (three) years post graduate teaching experience.
15. One internal and one external examiner (outside the University) should evaluate dissertation and jointly conduct viva-voce for each student. One more additional internal examiner should be a faculty with a recognized postgraduate degree in forensic science/forensic medicine with 3 years of teaching experience until faculty with MSc Forensic nursing is available.
16. For Dissertation Internal examiner (MSc faculty) should be the guide and external examiner should be Nursing faculty / nursing expert in the same clinical specialty holding Ph.D./M.Phil/ M.Sc. Nursing with a minimum of 3 years experience in guiding the research projects for Post Graduate students of Nursing.

Admission Strength

Annual admission strength for M.Sc. (N) Program should have prior sanction/permission from the Indian Nursing Council on the basis of clinical, physical facilities and teaching faculty.

Health Services

There should be provisions for the following health services for the students.

- (a) An annual medical examination.

- (b) Vaccination against Tetanus, hepatitis B or any other communicable disease as considered necessary.
- (c) Free medical care during illness and / provision of health insurance should be made.
- (d) A complete health record should be kept in respect of each individual student. The question of continuing the training of a student, with long term chronic illness, will be decided by the individual college.

**COURSES OF INSTRUCTION
NURSING EDUCATION**

Placement: I Year

Hours of Instruction

Theory 150 Hours

Practical 150 Hours

Total: 300 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students to develop a broad understanding of Fundamental Principles, concepts, trends and issues related to education and nursing education. Further, it would provide opportunity to students to understand, appreciate and acquire skills in teaching and evaluation, curriculum development, implementation, maintenance of standards and accreditation of various nursing educational programs.

Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the aims of education, philosophies, trends in education and health: its impact on nursing education.
2. Describe the teaching learning process.
3. Prepare and utilize various instructional media and methods in teaching learning process.
4. Demonstrate competency in teaching, using various instructional strategies.
5. Critically analyze the existing nursing educational programs, their problems, issues and future trends.
6. Describe the process of curriculum development, and the need and methodology of curriculum change, innovation and integration.
7. Plan and conduct continuing nursing education programs.
8. Critically analyze the existing teacher preparation programs in nursing.
9. Demonstrate skill in guidance and counseling.
10. Describe the problems and issues related to administration of nursing curriculum including selection and organization of clinical experience.
11. Explain the development of standards and accreditation process in nursing education programs.
12. Identify research priorities in nursing education.
13. Discuss various models of collaboration in nursing education and services.
14. Explain the concept, principles, steps, tools and techniques of evaluation.
15. Construct, administer and evaluate various tools for assessment of knowledge, skill, and attitude.

Course Content

Units	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	10		Introduction : ➤ Education :Definition, aims, concepts, philosophies & their education implications, ➤ Impact of Social, economical, political & technological changes on education:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional education • Current trends and issues in education • Educational reforms and National Educational policy, various educational commissions-reports • Trends in development of nursing education in India
II	20	30	Teaching – Learning Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concepts of teaching and learning: Definition, theories of teaching and learning, relationship between teaching and learning. ➤ Educational aims and objectives; types, domains, levels, elements and writing of educational objectives ➤ Competency based education(CBE) and outcome based education(OBE) ➤ Instructional design: Planning and designing the lesson, writing lesson plan: meaning, its need and importance, formats. ➤ Instruction strategies – Lecture, discussion, demonstration, simulation, laboratory, seminar, panel, symposium, problem solving, problem based learning (PBL), workshop, project, role- play (sociodrama), clinical teaching methods, programmed instruction, self directed learning (SDL), micro teaching, computer assisted instruction (CAI), computer assisted learning (CAL)
III	10	10	Instructional media and methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Key concepts in the selection and use of media in education ➤ Developing learning resource material using different media ➤ Instructional aids – types, uses, selection, preparation, utilization. ➤ Teacher’s role in procuring and managing instructional Aids – Project and non-projected aids, multimedia, video-tele conferencing etc
IV	10		Measurement and evaluation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concept and nature of measurement and evaluation, meaning, process, purposes, problems in evaluation and measurement. ➤ Principles of assessment, formative and summative assessment- internal assessment external examination, advantages and disadvantages. ➤ Criterion and norm referenced evaluation.
V	12	10	Standardized and non-standardized tests : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meaning, characteristics, objectivity, validity, reliability, usability, norms, construction of tests- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essay, short answer questions and multiple choice questions. • Rating scales, checklist, OSCE/ OSPE (Objective structured clinical/ practical examination) • Differential scales, and summated scales, sociometry, anecdotal record, attitude scale, critical incident technique ➤ Question bank-preparation, validation, moderation by panel, utilization ➤ Developing a system for maintaining confidentiality
VI	8	5	Administration, Scoring and Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Administering a test; scoring, grading versus marks ➤ Objective tests, scoring essay test, methods of scoring, Item analysis.
VII	12	6	Standardized Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tests of intelligence aptitude, interest, personality, achievement, socio-economic status scale, tests for special mental and physical abilities and disabilities.
VIII	5	6	Nursing Educational programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Perspectives of nursing education: Global and national. ➤ Patterns of nursing education and training programs in India. Non-university and University programs: ANM, GNM, Basic B.Sc. Nursing, Post Certificate B.Sc. Nursing, M.Sc.(N) programs, M.Phil and Ph.D) in Nursing, post basic diploma programs, nurse practitioner programs.
IX	12	25	Continuing Education in Nursing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concepts – Definition, importance, need scope, principle of adult learning, assessments of learning needs, priorities, resources. ➤ Program planning, implementation and evaluation of continuing education programs.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Research in continuing education. ➤ Distance education in nursing.
X	10	10	Curriculum Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Definition, curriculum determinants, process and steps of curriculum development, Curriculum models, Types and framework. ➤ Formulation of philosophy, objectives, selection and organization of learning experiences; master plan, course plan, unit plan. ➤ Evaluation strategies, process of curriculum change, role of students, faculty, administrators, statutory bodies and other stakeholders. ➤ Equivalency of courses: Transcripts, credit system.
XI	8	4	Teacher preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Teacher – roles & responsibilities, functions, characteristics, competencies, qualities, ➤ Preparation of professional teacher ➤ Organizing professional aspects of teacher preparation programs ➤ Evaluation: self and peer ➤ Critical analysis of various programs of teacher education in India.
XII	10	5	Guidance and counseling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concept, principles, need, difference between guidance and counseling, trends and issues. ➤ Guidance and counseling services: diagnostic and remedial. ➤ Coordination and organization of services. ➤ Techniques of counseling: Interview, case work, characteristics of counselor, problems in counseling. ➤ Professional preparation and training for counseling.
XIII	15	10	Administration of Nursing Curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Role of curriculum coordinator – planning, implementation and evaluation. ➤ Evaluation of educational programs in nursing- course and program. ➤ Factors influencing faculty staff relationship and techniques of working together. ➤ Concept of faculty supervisor (dual) position. ➤ Curriculum research in nursing. ➤ Different models of collaboration between education and service
XIV	10		Management of nursing educational institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planning, organizing, staffing, budgeting, recruitment, discipline, public relation, performance appraisal, welfare services, library services, hostel,
XV	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development and maintenance of standards and accreditation in nursing education programs. ➤ Role of Indian Nursing Council, State Registration Nursing Councils, Boards and University. ➤ Role of Professional associations and unions.

Activities:

- Framing philosophy, aims and objectives.
- Lesson Planning.
- Micro teaching-2.
- Conduct practice teachings using different teaching strategies -10 (like lecture cum discussion, demonstration- lab method, field trips, seminars, project, role play, panel discussion, clinical methods etc)
- Preparation and utilization of instructional Aids using different media.
- Develop course plans, unit plans, rotation plans.
- Conduct a continuing education workshop.
- Annotated bibliography.
- Critical evaluation of any nursing education program offered by a selected institution.
- Planning and Organizing field visits.
- Educational visits.
- Field visits (INC/SNRC) to get familiar with recognition/registration process.

- Construct, administer and evaluate tools (objective & essay type test, observation checklist, rating scale etc)
- Observe and practice application of various non-standardized tests (intelligence, Aptitude, Personality, Sociometry, physical & mental disabilities tests.)

Methods of Teaching

- Lecture cum discussion
- Demonstration/ Return demonstration
- Seminar / Presentations
- Project work
- Field visits
- Workshop

Methods of evaluation

- Tests
- Presentation
- Project work
- Written assignments

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Test- (2 tests)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/presentation	25
	100

Practical – Internal assessment

Preparation /use of learning resource material	25
Practice Teaching	50
Conduct Workshop/short term course	25

Practical – external assessment

Practice teaching- 1-	50
Preparation/ use of learning resource material-1	25
Construction of tests/ rotation plan.	25

ADVANCE NURSING PRACTICE

PLACEMENT: 1Year

Hours of Instruction

Theory 150 Hours

Practical 200 Hours

Total: 350 Hours

Course Description

The course is designed to develop an understanding of concepts and constructs of theoretical basis of advance nursing practice and critically analyze different theories of nursing and other disciplines.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Appreciate and analyze the development of nursing as a profession.
2. Describe ethical, legal, political and economic aspects of health care delivery and nursing practice.
3. Explain bio- psycho- social dynamics of health, life style and health care delivery system.
4. Discuss concepts, principles, theories, models, approaches relevant to nursing and their application.
5. Describe scope of nursing practice.
6. Provide holistic and competent nursing care following nursing process approach.
7. Identify latest trends in nursing and the basis of advance nursing practice.
8. Perform extended and expanded role of nurse.
9. Describe alternative modalities of nursing care.
10. Describe the concept of quality control in nursing.
11. Identify the scope of nursing research.
12. Use computer in patient care delivery system and nursing practice.
13. Appreciate importance of self-development and professional advancement.

Course Content

Units	Hours	Content
I	10	Nursing as a Profession <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ History of development of nursing profession, characteristics, criteria of the profession, perspective of nursing profession-national, global ▪ Code of ethics(INC), code of professional conduct(INC), autonomy and accountability, assertiveness, visibility of nurses, legal considerations, ▪ Role of regulatory bodies ▪ Professional organizations and unions-self defense, individual and collective bargaining ▪ Educational preparations, continuing education, career opportunities, professional advancement & role and scope of nursing education. ▪ Role of research, leadership and management. ▪ Quality assurance in nursing (INC). ▪ Futuristic nursing.
II	5	Health care delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health care environment, economics, constraints, planning process, policies, political process vis a vis nursing profession. ▪ Health care delivery system- national, state, district and local level. ▪ Major stakeholders in the health care system Government, non-govt, Industry and other professionals. ▪ Patterns of nursing care delivery in India. ▪ Health care delivery concerns, national health and family welfare programs, inter-sectoral coordination, role of nongovernmental agencies. ▪ Information, education and communication (IEC). ▪ Tele-medicine.
III	10	Genetics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of cellular division, mutation and law of inheritance, human genome project, The Genomic era. ▪ Basic concepts of Genes, Chromosomes & DNA. ▪ Approaches to common genetic disorders. ▪ Genetic testing – basis of genetic diagnosis, Pre symptomatic and predisposition testing, Prenatal diagnosis & screening, Ethical, legal & psychosocial issues in genetic testing. ▪ Genetic counseling. ▪ Practical application of genetics in nursing.
IV	10	Epidemiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope, epidemiological approach and methods, ▪ Morbidity, mortality, ▪ Concepts of causation of diseases and their screening, ▪ Application of epidemiology in health care delivery, Health surveillance and health informatics ▪ Role of nurse
V	20	Bio-Psycho social pathology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pathophysiology and Psychodynamics of disease causation ▪ Life processes, homeostatic mechanism, biological and psycho-social dynamics in causation of disease, life style ▪ Common problems: Oxygen insufficiency, fluid and electrolyte imbalance, nutritional problems, hemorrhage and shock, altered body temperature, unconsciousness, sleep pattern and its disturbances, pain, sensory deprivation. ▪ Treatment aspects: pharmacological and pre-post operative care aspects, ▪ Cardio pulmonary resuscitation. ▪ End of life Care ▪ Infection prevention (including HIV) and standard safety measures, bio-medical waste management. ▪ Role of nurse- Evidence based nursing practice; Best practices ▪ Innovations in nursing
VI	20	Philosophy and Theories of Nursing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Values, conceptual models, approaches ▪ Nursing theories: Nightingale's, Henderson's, Roger's, Peplau's, Abdella's, Lewine's, Orem's, Johnson's, King's, Neuman's, Roy's, Watson's, etc and their applications.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health belief models, communication and management, etc ▪ Concept of Self health. ▪ Evidence based practice model.
VII	10	Nursing process approach module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health Assessment- illness status of patients/clients (Individuals, family, community), Identification of health-illness problems, health behaviors, signs and symptoms of clients. ▪ Methods of collection, analysis and utilization of data relevant to nursing process. ▪ Formulation of nursing care plans, health goals, implementation, modification and evaluation of care.
VIII	30	Psychological aspects and Human relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human behavior, Life processes & growth and development, personality development, defense mechanisms ▪ Communication, interpersonal relationships, individual and group, group dynamics, and organizational behavior ▪ Basic human needs, Growth and development, (Conception through preschool, School age through adolescence, Young & middle adult, and Older adult) ▪ Sexuality and sexual health ▪ Stress and adaptation, crisis and its intervention ▪ Coping with loss, death and grieving ▪ Principles and techniques of Counseling
IX	10	Nursing Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Framework, scope and trends ▪ Alternative modalities of care, alternative systems of health and complimentary therapies ▪ Extended and expanded role of the nurse, in promotive, preventive, curative and restorative health care delivery system in community and institutions. ▪ Health promotion and primary health care. ▪ Independent practice issues,- Independent nurse-midwifery practitioner. ▪ Collaboration issues and models-within and outside nursing. ▪ Models of Prevention, ▪ Family nursing, Home nursing, ▪ Gender sensitive issues and women empowerment. ▪ Disaster nursing. ▪ Geriatric considerations in nursing. ▪ Evidence based nursing practice- Best practices ▪ Trans-cultural nursing.
X	25	Computer applications for patient care delivery system and nursing practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of computers in teaching, learning, research and nursing practice. ▪ Windows, MS office: Word, Excel, Power Point, ▪ Internet, literature search, ▪ Statistical packages, ▪ Hospital management information system: softwares.

Practical

Clinical posting in the following areas:

- Specialty area- in-patient unit - 2 weeks
- Community health center/PHC - 2 weeks
- Emergency/ICU - 2 weeks

Activities

- Prepare Case studies with nursing process approach (health assessment an Emergency) and theoretical basis (coma Health)
- Presentation of comparative picture of theories
- Family case- work using model of prevention
- Annotated bibliography

- Report of field visits (5)

Methods of Teaching

- Specialty area- in-patient unit - 2 weeks
- Lecture cum discussion
- Seminar
- Panel discussion
- Debate
- Case Presentations
- Exposure to scientific conferences
- Field visits

Methods of evaluation:

- Tests
- Presentation
- Seminar
- Written assignments

Advance nursing Procedures

Definition, Indication and nursing implications;

- CPR, TPN, Hemodynamic monitoring, Endotracheal intubation, Tracheostomy, mechanical ventilation, Pacemaker, Hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis, LP, BT Pleural and abdominal paracentesis OT techniques, Health assessment, Triage, Pulse oximetry

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Test- (2 tests)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/presentation	25

	100

FORENSIC NURSING I

(Fundamentals of Forensic Nursing and Medico-legal & investigation aspects of nursing)

Placement: 1 Year
instruction

Hours of

Theory: 150 Hours
Practical: 650 Hours
Total: 800 Hours

Course description

Forensic Nursing I is designed to enable students to develop broad understanding of the medico legal aspects of forensic nursing, judicial system and legal procedures required for forensic nursing practice. Further they are trained to conduct/assist forensic medical examiners in assessing and evaluating sexual assault, trauma and causes of death and provide emergency interventions to victims of violence/crime and trauma.

Objectives

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

1. Recognize the importance of medico-legal aspects of Forensic nursing and application of legal procedures.
2. Explain the concept of Forensic nursing application of scientific investigation and multi-disciplinary collaboration.
3. Understand the concept of fact witness and expert witness testimony.
4. Determine treatment for triage and provide emergency interventions for victims and /or perpetrators of trauma.
5. Collect and preserve biological, trace/physical evidences with least /without physical and emotional trauma to the victims of violence and trauma including firearm related injuries and asphyxia.
6. Apply knowledge of computers in forensic nursing practice.
7. Provide emergency nursing care to victims with poisoning.
8. Perform forensic/medical examination and evaluation of sexual trauma as per policies and procedures for conducting sexual examination for children and adults.
9. Understand medico legal aspects related to organ transplant.
10. Assist forensic medical examiners in assessing and evaluating causes of death among victims in unnatural circumstances.
11. Understand the implications of DNA evidence in criminal investigations.
12. Maintain necessary documents (records and reports) with legal implications

Course content

Units	Hours	Course Content
I	20	<p>Forensic Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Definition ▪ History and development ▪ Scope and need ▪ Principles ▪ Services provided by Forensic science laboratory <p>Forensic nursing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Definition ▪ Concepts ▪ Features ▪ Importance of nursing in investigations ▪ Scope and need ▪ Application in scientific investigations ▪ Domain of forensic nursing ▪ Ethical issues in nursing ▪ Multidisciplinary collaboration <p>Police administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hierarchy of police ▪ Importance of FIR ▪ Police-Medical Examiner relationships ▪ Doctor –nurse relationship ▪ Police -forensic nurse relationship <p>Legal procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Judicial System in India- Indian penal code ▪ Types of courts, their jurisdiction and their powers ▪ Inquest – types ▪ Dying declaration and dying deposition ▪ Emergency room management & documentation ▪ Domestic violence, child abuse & crime against women ▪ Type of detentions: arrest, remand, judicial custody ▪ Oral evidences -concept of fact witness and expert witness testimony <p>Importance of nursing in emergency</p> <p>Uses of radiations in visualization of evidences</p>
II	15	<p>Serology and biology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blood and its composition ▪ Forensic significance – Blood & alcohol analysis ▪ Composition of semen and other body fluids <p>Introduction to DNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DNA chemical structure ▪ DNA forensic analysis and its importance in criminal investigations. ▪ Procedure for collection and preservation of biological samples for DNA analysis ▪ Identification form for DNA profiling and forwarding note. ▪ DNA finger printing ▪ Application of examination of hair, fibre, lip prints and bite marks.
III	20	<p>Ballistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to firearms and ammunitions ▪ Wound ballistics ▪ Entry and exit wounds created by different weapons and their Characteristics

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of range in case of firearm injuries. ▪ GSR-Mechanism of formation, collection and preservation. ▪ Methods of collection and preservation of firearms and fire-arm injury related evidences. ▪ Frequently examined miscellaneous trace evidences: ▪ Glass paint, evidences in vehicular accidents, photography of the evidences
IV	10	<p>Computer applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Computer application for a patient care delivery system and nursing practice ▪ Use of computers in teaching –learning – research and nursing practice. ▪ Windows MS Office, Word, Excel, Power Point and Internet. ▪ Hospital management information system (MIS) ▪ Forensic Science and Computers <p>-Data entry of forensic cases using specific software - Data storage - Forensic analysis of Internet data</p>
V	20	<p>Toxicology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction ▪ Classification of poisons and actions of poisons ▪ Methods of administration ▪ Factors affecting the poisoning ▪ Absorption and elimination ▪ Diagnosis in living and dead ▪ Management of poisoning cases including nursing care ▪ Procedures in poisoning cases ▪ Selection of viscera and techniques for collection of viscera and techniques for collection of additional visceral samples in special cases ▪ Preservation, packing & forwarding of viscera samples to the laboratory ▪ Interpretation of toxicological results. ▪ Introduction to NDPS act, its provision and their importance in forensic nursing ▪ Type of Drugs ▪ Drug identification Collection & preservation of drug evidence ▪ Drug analysis by FTIR and HPLC
VI	15	<p>Sexual offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medico legal aspects ▪ Examination of victim and accused ▪ External signs ▪ Collection and preservation of evidences for unnatural sexual offences ▪ Sexual perversions ▪ Child abuse-Definition, types, victims of child abuse, signs, forensic nursing Care ▪ Crimes against women in various forms – dowry harassment, sexual harassment, domestic violence Consequences of Altered sex ratio, forensic importance <p>Abortion Legal and criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ methods of procuring evidences of criminal abortion ▪ medico legal aspects ▪ Signs of recent delivery <p>Impotency and sterility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes ▪ Medico legal aspects <p>Legitimacy and Paternity</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence collection ▪ Forensic importance ▪ Surrogate mother ▪ Legal implications <p>Infanticide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Still born and killing newborn after birth ▪ Medico legal aspects
VII	10	<p>Asphyxia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types and their medico legal importance ▪ Collection of evidences ▪ Death from starvation, cold, heat and their medico legal importance
VIII	15	<p>Injuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types and medico legal aspects ▪ Injuries due to vehicular accidents, burns, electrical injuries and their medico legal aspects
IX	05	<p>Organ Transplant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organ Transplant Issues concerning donor and cadaver transplant ▪ Counseling, consent, Documentation ▪ Videography
X	20	<p>Death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signs of death ▪ Modes of death ▪ Presumption of death ▪ Postmortem changes ▪ Time since death ▪ Disposal of the dead body and collecting necessary evidences before cremation. <p>Medico legal autopsy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Its objectives ▪ Types ▪ Causes of death ▪ Examination of decomposed bodies ▪ Mutilated bodies ▪ Fragmented remains and bones ▪ Disaster management (manmade and natural) –importance of forensic nursing <p>Personal identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determining personal identity ▪ DNA Evidence, dental records, implants etc. ▪ DNA finger printing ▪ Obliteration of identity ▪ Medico legal aspects

Practical

1 week= 30 hours

Total=660 hours

S.No. Dept/Unit	No. of Weeks	Total Hours
	8	240 Hours
Forensic department		
Emergency department	4	120 Hours
Forensic lab	2	60 Hours
Police administration	2	60 Hours
Witnessing court proceeding	2	60 Hours
Toxicology Unit	2	60 Hours

Organ Transplantation	2	60 Hours
Total	22 Weeks	660 Hours

Student Activities:

- Post mortem examination
- Clinical presentations
- History taking
- Case studies
- Project work

Teaching methods

- Lecture cum discussion
- Case presentations
- Seminar
- Field Visit

Methods of evaluation

- Tests
- Assignments

Internal assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Tests (2)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/ Presentation	25
	100

Practical: OSCE /OSPC

NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Placement: 1 Year

Hours of Instruction
Theory 150 Hours
Practical 100 Hours
Total: 250 Hours

Part-A: Nursing Research

Theory 100 Hours
Practical 50 Hours
Total: 150 Hours

Course Description:

The course is designed to assist the students to acquire an understanding of the research methodology and statistical methods as a basis for identifying research problem, planning and implementing a research plan. It will further enable the students to evaluate research studies and utilize research findings to improve quality of nursing practice, education and management.

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Define basic research terms and concepts.
2. Review literature utilizing various sources
3. Describe research methodology
4. Develop a research proposal.
5. Conduct a research study.
6. Communicate research findings
7. Utilize research findings
8. Critically evaluate nursing research studies.
9. Write scientific paper for publication.

Content Outline

Units	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	10		Introduction : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methods of acquiring knowledge – problem solving and scientific method. ▪ Research – Definition, characteristics, purposes, kinds of research ▪ Historical Evolution of research in nursing ▪ Basic research terms ▪ Scope of nursing research: areas, problems in nursing, health and social research ▪ Concept of evidence based practice ▪ Ethics in research ▪ Overview of Research process
II	5	5	Review of Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance, purposes, sources, criteria for selection of resources and steps in reviewing literature.
III	12		Research Approaches and designs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Type: Quantitative and Qualitative ▪ Historical, survey and experimental –Characteristics, types advantages and disadvantages ▪ Qualitative: Phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography
IV	10	5	Research problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of research problem ▪ Formulation of problem statement and research objectives ▪ Definition of terms ▪ Assumptions and delimitations ▪ Identification of variables ▪ Hypothesis – definition, formulation and types.
V	5	5	Developing theoretical/conceptual framework. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Theories: Nature, characteristics, Purpose and uses ▪ Using, testing and developing conceptual framework, models and theories.
VI	6		Sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population and sample ▪ Factors influencing sampling ▪ Sampling techniques ▪ Sample size ▪ Probability and sampling error ▪ Problems of sampling
VII	20	10	Tools and methods of Data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts of data collection ▪ Data sources, methods/techniques quantitative and qualitative. ▪ Tools for data collection – types, characteristics and their development ▪ Validity and reliability of tools ▪ Procedure for data collection
VIII	5		Implementing research plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot Study, review research plan (design), planning for data collection, administration of tool/ interventions, collection of data
IX	10	10	Analysis and interpretation of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan for data analysis: quantitative and qualitative ▪ Preparing data for computer analysis and presentation. ▪ Statistical analysis ▪ Interpretation of data ▪ Conclusion and generalizations ▪ Summary and discussion
X	10		Reporting and utilizing research findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication of research results; oral and written ▪ Writing research report purposes, methods and style Vancouver, American Psychological Association (APA), Campbell etc

			▪ Writing scientific articles for publication: purposes & style
XI	3	8	Critical analysis of research reports and articles
XII	4	7	Developing and presenting a research proposal

Activities:

- Annotated Bibliography of research reports and articles.
- Review of literature of selected topic and reporting
- Formulation of problem statement, objective and hypothesis
- Developing theoretical/conceptual framework.
- Preparation of a sample research tool
- Analysis and interpretation of given data
- Developing and presenting research proposal
- Journal club presentation
- Critical evaluation of selected research studies
- Writing a scientific paper.

Methods of Teaching:

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Seminar/Presentations
- Project
- Class room exercises
- Journal club

Methods of Evaluation:

- Quiz, Tests (Term)
- Assignments/Term paper
- Presentations
- Project work

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage (15 Marks)
Term Test (2 tests)	40%
Assignment	20%
Presentation	20%
Project work	20%
Total	100%

PART – B : STATISTICS

Hours of Instruction
Theory 50 Hours
Practical 50 Hours
Total: 100 Hours

Course Description

At the end of the course, the students will be able to develop an understanding of the statistical methods and apply them in conducting research studies in nursing.

Objectives

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Explain the basic concepts related to statistics
2. Describe the scope of statistics in health and nursing
3. Organize, tabulate and present data meaningfully.
4. Use descriptive and inferential statistics to predict results.
5. Draw conclusions of the study and predict statistical significance of the results.
6. Describe vital health statistics and their use in health related research.
7. Use statistical packages for data analysis.

Course content

Units	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	7	4	Introduction : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts, types, significance and scope of statistics, meaning of data, ▪ sample, parameter ▪ type and levels of data and their measurement ▪ Organization and presentation of data – Tabulation of data; ▪ Frequency distribution ▪ Graphical and tabular presentations.
II	4	4	Measures of central tendency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mean, Median, Mode
III	4	5	Measures of variability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Range, Percentiles, average deviation, quartile deviation, standard deviation
IV	3	2	Normal Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probability, characteristics and application of normal probability curve; sampling error.
V	6	8	Measures of relationship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correlation – need and meaning ▪ Rank order correlation; ▪ Scatter diagram method ▪ Product moment correlation ▪ Simple linear regression analysis and prediction.
VI	5	2	Designs and meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experimental designs ▪ Comparison in pairs, randomized block design, Latin squares
VII	8	10	Significance of Statistic and Significance of difference between two Statistics (Testing hypothesis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non parametric test – Chi-square test, Sign, median test, Mann Whitney test. ▪ Parametric test – ‘t’ test, ANOVA, MANOVA, ANCOVA
VIII	5	5	Use of statistical methods in psychology and education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scaling – Z Score, Z Scaling ▪ Standard Score and T Score ▪ Reliability of test Scores: test-retest method, parallel forms, split half method.
IX	4	2	Application of statistics in health:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratios, Rates, Trends ▪ Vital health statistics – Birth and death rates. ▪ Measures related to fertility, morbidity and mortality
X	4	8	Use of Computers for data analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of statistical package.

Activities:

- Exercises on organization and tabulation of data,
- Graphical and tabular presentation of data
- Calculation of descriptive and inferential statistics (chi square, t-test, correlation)
- Practice in using statistical package
- Computing vital health statistics.

Methods of Teaching:

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Demonstration – on data organization, tabulation, calculation of statistics, use of statistical package, Classroom exercises, organization and tabulation of data,
- Computing Descriptive and inferential statistics; vital and health statistics and use of computer for data entry and analysis using statistical package.

Methods of Evaluation:

- Test, Classroom statistical exercises.

Internal Assessment

Techniques

Test (2 tests)

Weightage 10 Marks

100%

NURSING MANAGEMENT

Placement: II Year

Hours of Instruction
Theory 150 Hours
Practical 150 Hours
Total: 300 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students to develop a broad understanding of Principles, concepts, trends and issues related to nursing management. Further, it would provide opportunity to students to understand, appreciate and acquire skills in planning, supervision and management of nursing services at different levels to provide quality nursing services.

Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Describe the philosophy and objectives of the health care institutions at various levels.
2. Identify trends and issues in nursing
3. Discuss the public administration, health care administration vis a vis nursing administration
4. Describe the principles of administration applied to nursing
5. Explain the organization of health and nursing services at the various levels/institutions.
6. Collaborate and co-ordinate with various agencies by using multisectoral approach
7. Discuss the planning, supervision and management of nursing workforce for various health care settings.
8. Discuss various collaborative models between nursing education and nursing service to improve the quality of nursing care
9. Identify and analyze legal and ethical issues in nursing administration
10. Describe the process of quality assurance in nursing services.
11. Demonstrate leadership in nursing at various levels

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Philosophy, purpose, elements, principles and scope of administration▪ Indian Constitution, Indian Administrative system vis a vis health care delivery system: National, State and Local▪ Organization and functions of nursing services and education at National, State , District and institutions: Hospital and Community▪ Planning process: Five year plans, Various Committee Reports on health, State and National Health policies, national population policy, national policy on AYUSH and plans,
II	10	Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Functions of administration▪ Planning and control▪ Co-ordination and delegation▪ Decision making – decentralization basic goals of decentralization.▪ Concept of management Nursing Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Concept, types, principles and techniques▪ Vision and Mission Statements▪ Philosophy, aims and objective▪ Current trends and issues in Nursing Administration

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Theories and models <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
III	15	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning process: Concept, Principles, Institutional policies ▪ Mission, philosophy, objectives, ▪ Strategic planning ▪ Operational plans ▪ Management plans ▪ Program evaluation and review technique(PERT), Gantt chart, Management by objectives(MBO) ▪ Planning new venture ▪ Planning for change ▪ Innovations in nursing <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
IV	15	<p>Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concept, principles, objectives, Types and theories, Minimum requirements for organization, Developing an organizational Structure, levels, organizational Effectiveness and organizational Climate, ▪ Organizing nursing services and patient care: Methods of patient assignment- Advantages and disadvantages, primary nursing care, ▪ Planning and Organizing: hospital, unit and ancillary services(specifically central sterile supply department, laundry, kitchen, laboratory services, emergency etc) <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
V	15	<p>Human Resource for health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staffing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Norms: Staff inspection unit (SIU), Bajaj Committee, High power committee, Indian nursing council (INC) • Estimation of nursing staff requirement- activity analysis • Various research studies ▪ Recruitment: credentialing, selection, placement, promotion ▪ Retention ▪ Personnel policies ▪ Termination ▪ Staff development program ▪ Duties and responsibilities of various category of nursing personnel <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
VI	15	<p>Directing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roles and functions ▪ Motivation: Intrinsic, extrinsic, Creating motivating climate, ▪ Motivational theories ▪ Communication : process, types, strategies, Interpersonal communication, channels, barriers, problems, Confidentiality, Public relations ▪ Delegation; common delegation errors ▪ Managing conflict: process, management, negotiation, consensus ▪ Collective bargaining: health care labour laws, unions, professional associations, role of nurse manager ▪ Occupational health and safety <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
VII	10	<p>Material management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts, principles and procedures ▪ Planning and procurement procedures : Specifications ▪ ABC analysis, ▪ VED (very important and essential daily use) analysis ▪ Planning equipment and supplies for nursing care: unit and hospital ▪ Inventory control ▪ Condemnation <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
VIII	15	<p>Controlling</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality assurance – Continuous Quality Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards • Models • Nursing audit ▪ Performance appraisal: Tools, confidential reports, formats, ▪ Management, interviews ▪ Supervision and management: concepts and principles ▪ Discipline: service rules, self discipline, constructive versus destructive discipline, problem employees, disciplinary proceedings enquiry etc ▪ Self evaluation or peer evaluation, patient satisfaction, utilization review <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
IX	15	<p>Fiscal Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Steps ▪ Plan and non-plan, zero budgeting, mid-term appraisal, capital and revenue ▪ Budget estimate, revised estimate, performance budget ▪ Audit ▪ Cost effectiveness ▪ Cost accounting ▪ Critical pathways ▪ Health care reforms ▪ Health economics ▪ Health insurance ▪ Budgeting for various units and levels <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
X	10	<p>Nursing informatics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trends ▪ General purpose ▪ Use of computers in hospital and community ▪ Patient record system ▪ Nursing records and reports ▪ Management information and evaluation system (MIES) ▪ E- nursing, Telemedicine, telenursing ▪ Electronic medical records
XI	10	<p>Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts, Types, Theories ▪ Styles ▪ Manager behaviour ▪ Leader behaviour ▪ Effective leader: Characteristics, skills ▪ Group dynamics ▪ Power and politics ▪ lobbying ▪ Critical thinking and decision making ▪ Stress management <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
XII	10	<p>Legal and ethical issues</p> <p>Laws and ethics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethical committee ▪ Code of ethics and professional conduct ▪ Legal system: Types of law, tort law, and liabilities ▪ Legal issues in nursing: negligence, malpractice, invasion of privacy, defamation of character ▪ Patient care issues, management issues, employment issues ▪ Medico legal issues ▪ Nursing regulatory mechanisms: licensure, renewal, accreditation ▪ Patients rights, Consumer protection act(CPA) ▪ Rights of special groups: children, women, HIV, handicap, ageing ▪ Professional responsibility and accountability

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infection control ▪ Standard safety measures
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PRACTICAL

1. Prepare prototype personal files for staff nurses, faculty and cumulative records
2. Preparation of budget estimate, Revised estimate and performance budget
3. Plan and conduct staff development program
4. Preparation of organization Chart
5. Developing nursing standards/protocols for various units
6. Design a layout plan for specialty units /hospital, community and educational institutions
7. Preparation of job description of various categories of nursing personnel
8. Prepare a list of equipment and supplies for specialty units
9. Assess and prepare staffing requirement for hospitals, community and educational institutions
10. Plan of action for recruitment process
11. Prepare a vision and mission statement for hospital, community and educational institutions
12. Prepare a plan of action for performance appraisal
13. Identify the problems of the specialty units and develop plan of action by using problem solving approach
14. Plan a duty roster for specialty units/hospital, community and educational institutions
15. Prepare: anecdotes, incident reports, day and night reports, handing and taking over reports, enquiry reports, nurses notes, Official letters, curriculum vitae, presentations etc
16. Prepare a plan for disaster management
17. Group work
18. Field appraisal report

FORENSIC NURSING II

(Clinical and Forensic psychology & Forensic psychiatry)

Placement: II Year

Hours of Instruction

Theory: 150 hours

Practical: 950 hours

Total: 1100

Course Description:

Forensic Nursing II is designed to enable the students to develop understanding of clinical psychology and its application to Forensic nursing, relationship between psychiatric disorders and criminal behavior and nurses' role in counseling and crisis interventions.

Objectives:

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Understand and apply principles of psychology in Forensic nursing.
2. Apply theories of aggression in psychological management for aggression.
3. Explain theories of crime and criminal behavior and analyze the ecological, psychological and biological impact of crime in relation to law enforcement, criminal justice system and domestic living.
4. Perform psychological profiling and analyze criminal profile using various psychological tests.
5. Identify the relationship between psychiatric condition and criminal behavior.
6. Assist in forensic medical examiners in assessing and evaluating psychiatric morbidity.
7. Provide psychiatric nursing care including counseling for victims applying the ethical guidelines of a counselor.
8. Assist patients in developing skills for self-advocacy and empowerment understanding legal and regulatory parameters.
9. Identify role of nurses and perform crisis interventions during crisis situations such as mass disaster.
10. Recognize the need for rehabilitation of criminals.

Course content:

Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Definition and scope of psychology▪ Application of psychology in nursing▪ Normality and Abnormality: Different Models, Difference between Mental Health and Mental Illness.
II	20	Aggression: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Definition of Aggression▪ Theories of Aggression▪ Determinants of Aggression (Psychological, Social, Biological, cultural).▪ Self harm behaviour: Determinants of self harm behavior (Psychological, Social, Biological, cultural).▪ Psychological management for internal / external aggression.
III	20	Criminal Behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Definition▪ Theories of Crime (Ecological, Social, Psychological and Biological)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychological Impact of Crime: Domestic Violence, Sexual Abuse, and Child Abuse
IV	15	Psychological Method of Investigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview Techniques ▪ Psychological Testing/screening methods ▪ Technologies in Investigation including polygraph ▪ Psychological profiling ▪ Interpretation of psychodynamics of victims
V	20	Psychiatric Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relationship with crime (Specifically to impulse control disorders, Psychotic conditions, Organic mental disorders, Anti social personality disorder, Epilepsy, Mental Retardation, Alcohol and substance abuse) ▪ Assessment of psychiatric morbidity
VI	20	Acts relevant to forensic psychiatry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mental Health Act ▪ Indian Evidence Act ▪ Forensic Psychiatry: Testamentary capacity, competency to stand trial, Probation and Parole.
VII	15	Stress, coping and adjustment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over view of stress and its influences ▪ Strategy for coping ▪ Coping with illness and disability ▪ Overview of rehabilitation of criminals
VIII	20	Basics of counselling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of counseling ▪ Process – Rapport establishment, listening, empathizing, treatment planning ▪ Types of Counseling Process: Models of Counseling ▪ Characteristics of an effective counselor ▪ Ethical guidelines for counsellor
IX	10	Crisis intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition and process of crisis intervention ▪ Dealing with the cases of mass disaster (manmade and natural disaster) ▪ Handling of hostage situation ▪ Prisoner of war-Geneva convention ▪ Role of nurses in crises intervention

Practical

1 Week = 30 Hours

Total = 960 Hours

S.No	Dept/Unit	No. of Weeks	Total Hours
	Acute and chronic psychiatric ward	10	300 Hours
	Rehabilitation unit	4	120 Hours
	Counseling center	6	180 Hours
	Emergency department	6	180 Hours
	Witnessing court	2	60 Hours

	proceeding		
	Correctional facilities	2	60 Hours
	Field visit	2	60 Hours
Total		32 Weeks	960 Hours

Student Activities

- Clinical presentations
- History taking
- Counseling
- Case studies
- Project work

Teaching methods

- Lecture and discussion
- Case presentations
- Seminar
- Case Presentations
- Field visit

Methods of Evaluation

- Tests
- Assignments

Internal assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Tests (2)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/Presentation	25
	100

Internal practical OSCE/OSPE

**Dr. T. DILEEP KUMAR, President
Indian Nursing Council**