



## BEST METHOD OF LEARNING USED BY NURSING STUDENTS IN THEIR LEARNING PROCESS BETWEEN PEDAGOGY AND ANDRAGOGY

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### Abstract

To learn is to acquire knowledge or skill. Learning also may involve a change in attitude or behaviour. Children learn to identify objects at an early age; teenagers may learn to improve study habits; and adults can learn to solve complex problems. The ability to learn is one of the most outstanding human characteristics. Learning occurs continuously throughout a person's lifetime. To define learning, it is necessary to analyze what happens to the individual. Pedagogy is used to describe the 'traditional' methodology of child education. Quite often it is used as a synonym for 'teaching' and certainly represents learning focused on the teacher. In other words, in the pedagogic model of learning, the teacher decides what is learned, how it is learned and when learning takes place. Therefore, an exploratory approach was used to assess the best method of learning used by nursing students in their learning process between Pedagogy and Andragogy." 90 sample was selected by random sampling method. The major findings of this study revealed that under the learners assumptions I (Learners need to know) 47.1% of the B.Sc & 15% of the M.Sc preferred pedagogy. (Learner's motivational factors) 30% of B.Sc students & 20% of M.Sc students choose pedagogy as their learning process and 70% of B.Sc & 80% of M.Sc preferred andragogy.

**Key words:** Pedagogy, Andragogy, Learners Assumptions, Nursing Students.

### Introduction

Learning is an individual process; the instructor cannot do it for the student. The student can learn only from personal experiences; therefore, learning and knowledge cannot exist apart from a person. A person's knowledge is a result of experience, and no two people have had identical experiences. Each student sees a learning situation from a different viewpoint. Each student is a unique individual whose past experiences affect readiness to learn and understanding of the requirements involved. Pedagogy is used to describe the 'traditional' methodology of child education. In other words, in the pedagogic model of learning, the teacher decides what is learned, how it is learned and when learning takes place. Pedagogy (péd-e-go'jê) literally means the art and science of educating children and often is used as a synonym for teaching. More accurately, pedagogy embodies teacher-focused education. In the pedagogic model, teachers assume responsibility for making decisions about what will be

learned, how it will be learned, and when it will be learned. Teachers direct learning. Whether or not this is the best model for child education, it is clearly inadequate for adult learning, particularly when it comes to work or career-related learning. Andragogy is the conditions that adults require for learning.

**Andragogy**, initially defined as "the art and science of helping adults learn," has taken on a broader meaning since Knowles' first edition. The term currently defines an alternative to pedagogy and refers to learner-focused education for people of all ages.

The andragogic model asserts that five issues be considered and addressed in formal learning. They include letting learners know why something is important to learn, showing learners how to direct themselves through information, and relating the topic to the learners' experiences. In addition, people will not learn until they are ready and motivated to learn. Often this requires helping them overcome inhibitions, behaviors, and beliefs