



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2020; 6(4): 244-248
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 17-02-2020
Accepted: 18-03-2020

Meena Kumari
Nursing Tutor, College of
Nursing, Pt. Deen Dayal
Upadhyaya University of
Health Sciences, Karnal,
Haryana, India

Mutum Luxmi Devi
Nursing Tutor, College of
Nursing, Pt. Deen Dayal
Upadhyaya University of
Health Sciences, Karnal,
Haryana, India

Sunita Ahlawat
Nursing Tutor, College of
Nursing, Pt. Deen Dayal
Upadhyaya University of
Health Sciences, Karnal,
Haryana, India

Correspondence Author:
Mutum Luxmi Devi
Nursing Tutor, College of
Nursing, Pt. Deen Dayal
Upadhyaya University of
Health Sciences, Karnal,
Haryana, India

A comparative study to assess the knowledge of nursing students regarding women empowerment in India among selected Nursing Colleges at Haryana

Meena Kumari, Mutum Luxmi Devi and Sunita Ahlawat

Abstract

The present study has been undertaken to assess the Knowledge of Nursing Students regarding Women Empowerment in India among selected Nursing Colleges at Haryana. In the present study a non-experimental comparative research design was adopted for assessing the knowledge of nursing students regarding the women empowerment in India among selected Nursing Colleges at Haryana. Sample consists of a sub set of a population selected to participate in a research study. The sample for the present study consists of 80 nursing students (40 in each group) in selected nursing colleges at Haryana. Convenient sampling technique has been used in selecting colleges in Haryana. In the present study the socio-demographic tool and structured questionnaire was adopted and developed on selected aspects of women empowerment in India. The finding shows that the mean knowledge score of group-I respondents found to be 10.15 percent; SD value as 2.558 and mean knowledge score of group-II respondents found to be 10.25; SD value as 2.696. It can be concluded that the group- I respondents had poor level of knowledge as compared with knowledge of group-II. Overall findings reveal that the nursing students had poor knowledge regarding the women empowerment in India. Therefore, from the present study, it shows that there is still a need for awareness programme on women empowerment in the society which can be included in curriculum of education and hence, follow up can be done by the entire institute and carried out positively for development of women in society.

Keywords: Knowledge, women empowerment, nursing students

Introduction

“Women is Shakti incarnation, life cycle can never go on without her.”
“God could not be everywhere and therefore he created Mothers as his representative”.

A family cannot be complete without a woman. She needs to take care each one of the family member but she is unaware for taking care of herself. It is mainly due to her illiteracy and low economic status. As far as literacy is concerned women are particularly underprivileged. The empowerment of women is a contemporary issue regardless of the country in which a social planner tries to bring a sustainable development.

Webster defined the word empower as, “to give power, to authorize, to enable”. The empowerment of women has recognized as the central issue in determining the status of the women. In aiming to improve the women’s right and status and thereby, responding to not only their practical interests, but also strategic interest, the education, occupation, good health and self help efforts enter the realm of the Indian women’s empowerment.

Need of the Study

Women constitute about half of the world’s population and a visible majority are poor. Women should be encouraged to bring their vision and leadership, knowledge and skills and aspirations into the development agenda from the grass root to international level. India still has one of the lowest literacy rates in Asia, which means today there are over 200 million illiterate women in India. There are only 54 percent of female literacy rate in India (2001). The illiterate women in India, 59 percent have only primary education or less and 13 percent of all Indian women have more than primary education. This level of education may not be sufficient to meaningfully improve the status of women.

The recent survey in India found that infant mortality was inversely related to mother's educational level.

Empowerment is the frequently used term in development dialogue today. The empowerment of women is an active multidimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. Empowerment can be measured by using selective indicators, such as active contribution in the household, the workplace and the community. The World Bank has suggested that empowerment of women should be key aspects of all social development program (2001). For women in India, this suggests for empowerment in several realm, personal, familial, economic and political.

A number of studies have been carried out in India and elsewhere that have tried to look in to the empowerment of women.

Handy F, Kassam M conducted a study on women's empowerment in rural India. In the study the NGO employees are advocating behavior change for self empowerment such behavior must also be modeled for successful transmission as suggested in the self efficacy models of behavior change. Researchers examine the employees of as successful rural NGO in India that has received accolades for its work in environment to establish if the employees actually "walk and talk".

Vianello *et al.* conducted a study on empowerment of working women and it showed that a husband's power within marriage tended to increase in proportion to the resources that he could master: education, income, prestige, social status and so on. The researcher found that the husband's power was associated with the stage in the life cycle and with the presence of children in the home. Research results about decision making from the United States, France (Michal 197), West Germany and other countries showed positive association between the husband's power and his socio-economic resources, such as education, social status, income, and occupation.

Researcher thinks of changing the equilibrium of social forces to treat women as equal partners in the society and to bring recognition to all their roles. Keeping all these above facts, studies on the women empowerment among the college students will help in providing awareness program to the community and for the welfare of the women's in society.

Problem Statement

A comparative study to assess the Knowledge of Nursing Students regarding Women Empowerment in India among selected Nursing Colleges of Haryana.

Objectives

1. To compare the level of knowledge between group I and group II nursing students regarding women empowerment in India.
2. To find the association between the level of knowledge regarding women empowerment with their selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods

Research Approach: The Quantitative Research Approach is adopted for the present study.

Research Design: The present study adopted the non-experimental comparative research design to find out the knowledge of nursing students regarding women empowerment in India.

Settings: The study was conducted in the selected nursing colleges at Haryana.

Population: The population in this study includes nursing students who are studying in B.Sc nursing 1st year and 2nd year.

Sample

Sampling techniques: In the present study convenient sampling technique was used.

Sample size: In this study 80 nursing students were taken as sample consisting of 40 students in each group.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria

- B.Sc Nursing Ist yr & IInd yr Students who can read and write English.
- Those who are in the age group of 17-25 years.
- Those who are available during the time of data collection

Description of the Tool

The tool for the study consists of two parts.

Part- I (A): Demographic Profile: It includes age, gender, religion, area of residence, father educational status, mother education, monthly family income.

Part-II (B): Structured Questionnaire: Developed focusing on women empowerment in India.

Score Interpretation

Content Validity of Research Tool was done by the seven experts from the field of nursing and community medicine. On the basis of expert's suggestions, broad review of literature and pilot study results modifications were made in the final tool.

Level of knowledge	Scoring
Poor	0-10
Average	11-20
Good	21-30

Reliability of the tool

The reliability of the tool had found using spearman Brown coefficient formula i.e, 0.77.

Data Analysis

Frequency, percentages, means, SD, Anova, KurskalWallis, Pearson's.

Results

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Samples According to Socio-Demographic Variables: (N = 80)

S. No	Variables	Group - I		Group - II	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Age:				
	a. 17-19	28	70	32	80
	b. 20-22	10	25	8	20

	c. 23-25	2	5	0	0
	Gender :				
2.	a. Male	9	22.5	6	15
	b. Female	31	77.5	34	85
	c. Transgender	0	0	0	0
	Area of residency:				
3.	a. Urban	21	52.5	20	50
	b. Rural	19	47.5	20	50
	Religion:				
4.	a. Hindu	40	100	40	100
	b. Muslim	0	0	0	0
	c. Sikh	0	0	0	0
	d. Others	0	0	0	0
	Father education:				
5.	a. Non illiterate	1	2.5	1	2.5
	b. Metric/Higher sec	18	45	18	45
	c. Senior Sec	4	10	1	2.5
	d. Graduate/Above	17	42.5	20	50
	Mother education:				
6.	a. Non illiterate	3	7.5	2	5
	b. Metric/Higher sec	28	70	30	75
	c. Senior Sec	6	15	6	15
	d. Graduate/Above	3	7.5	2	5
	Family income:				
7.	a. >Rs.10,000/month	3	7.5	3	7.5
	b. Rs.10,001-.20,000/mt	15	37.5	17	42.5
	c. Rs.20001rs.30,000/mt	5	12.5	3	7.5
	d. Abovers.30,001/mt	17	42.5	17	42.5

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Samples According to Level of Knowledge. (N = 80)

S. No	Level of Knowledge	Group - I		Group - II	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Poor	24	60	22	55
2.	Average	16	40	18	45
3.	Good	0	0	0	0

Table II indicates that, 60% of group-I respondents have poor level of knowledge whereas, 55% of group-II respondents have poor level knowledge. 45% of group-II have average knowledge whereas, in group-I 40%. Therefore, it shows that group-I have poor level of knowledge compare to Group-II.

Table 3: Difference in Knowledge Level between Group I and Group II (N = 80)

Group	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Independent 't' test	'P' Value
Group - I	10.15	-.100	2.558	-.170	0.865 Not Significant at 'P' value < than 0.05
Group - II	10.25		2.696		

Table 4: Level of Association between Level of knowledge and Selected Socio demographic Variables in Group - I

S. No	Variables	Level of Knowledge		Chi- Square Value	'P' value
		Poor	Average		
		f	f		
1.	Age:			9.524 (df = 2)	0.009 NS
	a. 17-19	20	8		
	b. 20-22	2	8		
2.	Gender :			3.441 (df = 1)	0.072 NS
	a. Male	3	6		
	b. Female	21	10		
3.	Area of residency:			2.406 (df = 1)	0.110 NS
	a. Urban	15	6		
	b. Rural	9	10		
4.	Father education:			10.956 (df = 3)	0.012 NS
	a. Non illiterate	1	0		
	b. Metric/higher	9	9		
	c. Senior Sec	0	4		
5.	Mother education:			12.569 (df = 3)	0.06 NS
	a. Non illiterate	1	2		
	b. Metric/higher	21	7		
	c. Senior Sec	0	6		

	d. Diploma/graduate	2	1		
6.	Family income:			7.712 (df = 3)	0.052*
	a. >Rs.10,000/m	2	1		
	b. Rs.10001-20000/m	12	3		
	c. Rs.2000-30000/m	4	1		
	d. <Rs.30,001/m	6	11		

Table 5: Level of Association between Level of knowledge and Selected Socio demographic Variables in Group – II

S. No	Variables	Level of Knowledge		Chi- Square Value	‘P’ value
		Poor f	Average f		
1.	Age:			1.237 (df = 1)	0.237 NS
	a. 17-19	19	13		
	b. 20-22	3	5		
2.	Gender :			0.071 (df = 1)	0.565 NS
	a. Male	3	3		
	b. Female	19	15		
	c. Transgender	0	0		
3.	Area of residency:			0.404 (df = 1)	0.376 NS
	a. Urban	12	8		
	b. Rural	10	10		
4.	Father education:			5.746 (df = 3)	0.125 NS
	a. Non iliterate	1	0		
	b. Metric	7	11		
	c. Senior Sec	0	1		
	d. Diploma	14	6		
5.	Mother education:			9.024 (df = 3)	0.029 NS
	a. Non iliterate	1	1		
	b. Metric	20	10		
	c. Senior Sec	0	6		
	d. Diploma/graduate	1	1		
6.	Family income:			14.965 (df = 3)	0.02 *
	a. >Rs.10,000/m	3	0		
	b. Rs.10001-20000/m	14	3		
	c. Rs.20001-30000/m	1	2		
	d. <Rs.30,001/m	4	13		

Discussion

The present study was intended to assess the knowledge regarding the women empowerment among nursing students in selected nursing colleges at Haryana. In order to achieve the objective of the study a non experimental comparative research design was adopted. Convenient sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. The data was collected from 80 nursing students consisting of 40 students in each group with the help of structured questionnaire consisting of 30 questionnaires.

The findings were discussed under the following objectives:

1. To compare the level of knowledge between group I and group II nursing students regarding women empowerment in India.
2. To find the association between the level of knowledge regarding women empowerment with their selected demographic variables.

Assessment of level of knowledge between group I and group II nursing students regarding women empowerment in India.

The finding shows that 60 percent of the respondents in group I have poor knowledge whereas 55 percent of the respondent in group-II have poor knowledge; 45 percent of the respondent have average knowledge in group-II whereas, 40 percent in group –I respondents. Therefore, the study reveals that group-I have poor level of knowledge as compare to Group-II.

Association between the level of knowledge regarding women empowerment with their selected demographic variables:

The finding of the study shows that, there is no significant association between the level of knowledge in group –I & II with their selected socio demographic variables i.e, age, gender, area of residency, father education and mother education except family income. Therefore, the study finding reveals that there is significant association with the level of knowledge in group-I with the family income only at the P value of 0.052 whereas, in group –II significantly associated with the family income at P value of 0.02.

Conclusion

Based on the study results, the following conclusion was made:

- In India there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the women empowerment.
- The study shows that, students should be given awareness on the women status and women empowerment for the development of society.
- The finding reveals that, the group-I respondents had poor level of knowledge as compare to the group-II respondents.
- There was so significant association between the levels of knowledge with their selected socio demographic variables except with their family income.

Implications

The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing i.e., nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Limitations of Study

1. The study was limited to only nursing students of selected colleges of Haryana.
2. The study was limited only to B.Sc Nursing students who are studying at 1st year and 2nd year.
3. The sample size of the study was limited to 80 only.

Recommendations

1. The same study can be replicated in the community area.
2. The sample size can be increased and easy to generalize.
3. The awareness program can be implemented based on the findings and protocol can be developed.

References

1. World Health Organization. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and nonpartnersexual violence. Department of reproductive health and research, WHO. Available from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf
2. Bouhours B, Cheong CW, Bong B, Anderson S. International violence against women survey: final report on Singapore. National Council of Social Service, Singapore. Available from [http://www.ncss.gov.sg/documents/Singapore%20IVA%20\(final%20report\).pdf](http://www.ncss.gov.sg/documents/Singapore%20IVA%20(final%20report).pdf)
3. Prakash N. Status of women in Indian Society: Issues & challenges in process of Empowerment. Proceedings of the 11th International GASAT Conference, Mauritius, 2003, 6-11.
4. Hazarika D. Women empowerment in India: a brief discussion. International journal of educational planning & administration. 2011; 1(3):199-202.
5. United Nations. World survey on the role of women in development: Gender equality and sustainable development. United Nations, 2014. Report number: A/69/156.