

“Effectiveness of educational module on knowledge regarding women empowerment among nursing students”

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ABSTRACT:

Background of the study:

Domestic violence encompasses physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual abuse within a household or intimate relationship. Strengthening laws and ensuring their strict enforcement can protect women from violence and discrimination.

Objectives: Study done with objectives of effectiveness of education module on knowledge of nursing students on women empowerment.

Material and Methods: Experimental study done on one group pre –post-test design on 80 B.sc nursing students with convenient sampling technique. Self-prepared questionnaire prepared for the study. Questionnaire validated by the expert. Ethical permission taken from the ethical committee. Samples selected according to inclusion criteria with those completed their 18yrs age and above. Researcher explained purpose of the study to the samples before data collection and data collection done as a pretest. Educational module given to each sample and after 7 days post taken with same questionnaire. Knowledge level categories were (Poor knowledge 0-7, Average 8-12, and good knowledge 13-18) Data was analyzed as per objectives.

Results:

The research findings revealed that as per Scio demographic variables 50% of students is in 19-20Yrs of age, 87.50% students are resided in semi urban area, 100% students are using internet as source of knowledge and from 1st yr. to 4th yr. 25% of students participated in study. as per level of knowledge 68 (85%) of students had average level of knowledge. In the post test knowledge score maximum 75 (93.75%) of students had good knowledge. Pre-test mean SD 9.69 (1.86) whereas post -test mean SD 15.31 (1.66) with mean differences -5.62, p=0.0001 and t=24.154. knowledge level was increased after intervention.

Conclusion:

This study helps to increase the knowledge of Basic Nursing students after intervention of educational module on Women empowerment. Students understand different strategies to improve self-confidence, decision making skills which helps them in their future life.

Key Words- Knowledge Assessment, Women Empowerment, Education module.

INTRODUCTION –

Transforming nursing education to include social, economic, and environmental sustainability is not just an option but a necessity. We can equip future nurses with the knowledge and skills needed to address global health challenges and contribute to a healthier, more sustainable world. Nursing academics must rise to the challenge and lead this transformation, ensuring that our students become change agents in the society.¹

For every woman develop herself in a such way that she should understand her own rights. women should develop holistically she should free from all discrimination allow them to take their own decision motivated for good leadership quality. Equal opportunities should be provided in all spheres of life.²

Women empowerment is the process of receiving equal status and opportunities in all spheres of society. Which advocates for gender equality and the minimize the discrimination about every woman, and gained significant traction globally, evolving into a powerful movement. However, despite its momentum on the world stage, true women empowerment often appears to be a distant dream within our country, hindered by enduring societal norms, systemic biases, and persistent gender inequalities.³

The study experiences of nursing students at a Brazilian public university, focusing on the interplay of gender, feminism, and empowerment within their professional training. This research is rooted in the historical context among nursing students which was influenced by stigmas related to gender, race, and class. Despite advancements, the profession still grapples with issues of social disqualification and the dominance of biomedical and male supremacy. This study findings show the study significantly contribute knowledge level in the practice of nursing education, offering practical insights for fostering a more inclusive and empowering environment for future nurses.⁴

In every this involves hospital good working condition was important because it help her for good work and opportunities for her professional growth and a supportive environment that values their contributions. Nurses are already committed for her work diligently, and align with the organization's mission, leading to better patient outcomes and a more stable workforce.⁵

In India most of the nurses are empowered they are self-confident and In India nursing was very reputed profession. Some women are involved in decision making with their family support so they are very happy on their working environment.⁶

Empowering women by ensuring their rights for enhancing their self-esteem and independence. It is essential to transform the traditional attitudes of family heads towards women, promoting equality and respect. By providing access to education, employment opportunities, and decision-making roles, these changes benefit individual women and also contribute to the overall progress and harmony of the community.⁷

Most of the nurses are already empowered because all the time they have sacrifice their life for hard work when they are working in the organization, her work was selfless duty. They will work for organizational success.⁸

Students empowered when he got good learning opportunities in the organization, making good interpersonal relationship with teacher and this was going to reflect on his academic success.⁹

If any women want make empowered then different career opportunities are available for a good future and make stable in the future specifically women.¹⁰

Material and Methods: Experimental studies done on 80 nursing students on knowledge level about women

empowerment. Before conduction of study ethical permission taken by ethical committee. Structured questionnaire prepared and validated by the expert researcher. Purpose of the study well explained by the researcher to the samples and data collection and as per objectives of the study data analysis done. knowledge level score was assessed (poor knowledge 0-7, Average 8-12, and good knowledge 13-18.

Description of tool was done in two sections

1. Demographic data of the samples.

2. Structured questionnaire on level of knowledge on women empowerment.

Results: - Table No-1 Socio demographic Performa of the samples n=80

SR. NO.	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	CATEGORIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Age	17-18	18	22.5%
		19-20	40	50%
		21-22	22	27.50%
2	Residence	Urban	3	3.75%
		Rural	7	8.75%
		Semi-Urban	70	87.50%
3	Knowledge sources	Mass Media	0	0%
		Magazine	0	0%
		Internet	80	100%
		Newspaper	0	0%
		Mobile	0	0%
4	Study year	1 st Year	20	25%
		2 nd Year	20	25%
		3 rd Year	20	25%
		4 th year	20	25%

In above socio-demographic variables were categorized.

For age groups: 18 (22.5%) were in the age range of 17-18, 40 (50%) were in the age range of 19-20, and 22 (27.5%) were in the age range of 21-22.

Maximum participants (70, 87.5%) hailed from

semi-urban areas, Internet used as the source of knowledge, and it was the primary medium for information, with all participants (80, 100%) relying on it. Participants were equally distributed across different years of study, with 20 (25%) in each year from 1st to 4th year.

TABLE 2- Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge according to frequency and percentage:

Categories	Pretest		Post-test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-7)	8	10%	0	0%
Average (8-12)	68	85%	5	6.25%
Good (13-18)	4	5%	75	93.75%

As per above table finding noted that in the pretest maximum students are in average knowledge level where as in post test maximum students are in 75(93.75%) good knowledge level. After intervention of educational module students' knowledge was increased.

TABLE 3- Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge according to mean and standard deviation:

	Pretest	Posttest	Mean Difference	Paired 't' test
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Mean	9.69	15.31	-5.62	P Value = 0.0001
SD	1.86	1.66		't' Value =24.154

Above table findings revealed that the comparison of pre-test and post-test f knowledge level of nursing students on women empowerment according to mean and standard deviation. In the pre-test, mean score is 9.69 and pre-test standard deviation is 1.86. In the post-test, mean score is 15.31 and standard deviation is 1.66. After paired' test p value is 0.0001 and t value is 24. 154. Interventional module was effective on knowledge level of nursing students on women empowerment.

TABLE 4- Association of pre-test knowledge level among nursing students on women empowerment with socio-demographic variables:

Sr.No.	Demographic Variables.	Knowledge level of nursing students			Chi Square value	P Value	Results
		Poor (0-7)	Average (8-12)	Good (13-18)			
1.	Age				11.688	0.0198	SA
	17-18	2	16	0			
	19-20	5	35	0			
	21-22	1	17	4			
2.	Residence				5.499	0.2399	NA
	Urban	1	2	0			
	Rural	2	5	0			
	Semi-urban	5	61	4			
3.	Source of knowledge				-	-	-
	mass media	0	0	0			
	Magazine	0	0	0			
	Internet	8	68	4			
	Newspaper	0	0	0			
	Mobile	0	0	0			
4.	Year of study				15.118	0.0194	SA
	1 st Year	3	17	0			
	2 nd Year	2	18	0			
	3 rd Year	3	17	0			
	4 th Year	0	16	4			

In above table findings noted that age and knowledge level shown significant value ($\chi^2 = 11.688$, $p = 0.0198$).also significant association shown between years of study and knowledge level. Specifically, 2nd-year students tend to have better knowledge compared to 1st and 3rd-year students ($\chi^2 = 15.118$, $p < 0.05$)

Discussion:

The study reveals that findings are in socio-demographic variables analyzed in the study. For age groups: 18(22.5%) were found in between the age of 17-18, 40 (50%) were between the age of 19-20 and 22(27.5%) were in between age of 21-22. The majority of participants (70, 87.5%) hailed from semi-urban areas, in terms of the source of knowledge, the internet was the primary medium for information, with all participants (80, 100%). participant equally distributed among all students from 1st to 4th yr with 20 (25%) in each year from 1st to 4th year.

Table no-3 finding noted that in the pretest maximum students are in average level of knowledge where as in post-test maximum students are in 75(93.75%) good level of knowledge. Pretest mean (SD)9.69 (1.86) In post test Mean SD 15.31 (1.66) Mean differences -5.62 ,

P value =0.0001 ,t'value=24.51 Students knowledge was increased and statically significant After intervention of educational module on women empowerment Finding noted that there is a significant association between age and level of knowledge ($\chi^2 = 11.688$, $p = 0.0198$). There is a significant association between year of study and level of knowledge. Specifically, 2nd-year students tend to have better knowledge compared to 1st and 3rd-year students ($\chi^2 = 15.118$, $p < 0.05$).

Similar Quasi experimental study done by. Masood S, Dr. S.VD, Uzma P in 2023 oneeffectiveness of STP programme on women right among nursing students Kishtwar.one grouppretest post was used on 60 samples with conveniences sample technique. Findings noted that inthe post 47(78.3%) of students had adequate knowledge. post-test mean was 29.12 than pre-test12.85. mean differences was 16.27 this increase value shows statistically significant,as indicated by thet-test value of 21.31, which is substantially higher than the critical table value of 2.00. Noassociation with Scio demographic variables in the post test.¹¹

Descriptive study done on 100 samples in Pune. Data collection during June to Feb2022onmale and female with age of 26-65 yrs with purposive sampling technique. Findings noted that 33% of female from age group of 46-55yrsand 57% of them had average knowledge and 29% had good knowledge whereas 14% head of family member's had poor knowledge on women empowerment.¹²

Mainuddin A, Ara Begum H, Rawal LB et al.Cross-sectional study done in 2015 on women empowerment with their health seeking behaviour in Bangladesh.200 rural women wereselected and interviewed by researcher. Result shows that only 12% of women health seekingbehavior was good ,8.5% are empowered to decide on healthcare for their children. Age Groupof women from the age of 25-34 had higher empowerment (OR 1.76, CI 0.82-3.21). decisionmaking strategies should develop by each woman for their own health.¹³

Similar comparative study done by Kumari M in 2020 on knowledge level of nursing student about women empowerment in Haryana in between two groups. Each group 40 students taken as a sample with convenient sample techniques. Findings noted that group I 10.15% with SDvalue 2.228 withgroup II knowledge score was10.25with SD valve2.696.groupII had good knowledge score as compare with Group I. Overall students had vary less knowledge aboutwomen empowerment.¹⁴

Descriptive study done by Laishram Dabashini Devi, Ahongsangbam Sanathoi Chanu in2022.study done on attitude towards women empowerment among selected students fromBangalore. Total 200 students selected as a sample with convenient technique on 5-point ratingscale to measure attitude of the student. Findings noted that the mean overall attitude scoreof the study participants was 118.28, with a corresponding mean percentage of 78.9%. at 64% ofstudent had favorable attitude ,36% of students had moderately favorable attitude. The SDscore of attitudeswas 15.2, and SD 10.1%. It means attitude with Scio demographicvariables was statically significant with age, type of family, religion, and sources of information.¹⁵

Conclusion: There should some policies to support women and initiatives that promote women's rights and gender equality. Every woman should aware of her own right she can express her thought freely and seek support. There should be provision of curriculum on women empowerment so that students should aware about different ways to make herself empower.

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