

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS REGARDING WOMEN RIGHTS AMONG
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF SCHOOL OF NURSING, SANSKRITI UNIVERSITY,
MATHURA (U.P.).**

Author's Name: Deepshikha Goswami¹, Sakshi Sharma², Mohd Anas³, Mohd. Avesh⁴,
Dev Vrit Sharma⁵, Mohd. Ajruddin⁶

Affiliation:

1. B.Sc. Nursing, School of Nursing, Sanskriti University, Mathura, India.
2. Senior Tutor, School of Nursing, Sanskriti University, Mathura, India.
3. -6. B.Sc. Nursing, School of Nursing, Sanskriti University, Mathura, India.

Corresponding Author Name & E-Mail: Deepshikha Goswami, deepshikhagoswami865@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Women's plays a vital role in forming up the society. They are the backbone of families and communities. India is a land of Goddess, worshipped but at the same time, one can witness harassment, sexual abuse and other atrocities and crimes against women. The government of India provides a set of rights for women which are crucial for every woman to get protected. Methodology: In this study conceptual framework Health Promotion Model was used. The final study was conducted at Sanskriti University Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. A total population of the study was constituted B.Sc. Nursing students. A non – experimental quantitative research approach was used with purposive sampling technique was used for selecting 40 undergraduate B.Sc. Nursing students Sanskriti University, Mathura. A structured questionnaire was used to assess awareness regarding women's rights in undergraduate students. Results: The data shows that 35% undergraduates were between 16-20 years, 65% undergraduates were between 20-24 years. 55% undergraduates were male and 45% were female. 45% were having nuclear family, 52.5% were having joint family, and only 2.5% were having extended family. 10% were single child of their parents, 22.5% were having 1 siblings, 75% were having 2 or more siblings. 22.5% were having in only 2-4 members in family. The calculated Chi – Square were the table value at the 0.05 level of significance. There was a significant association between knowledge of women's right and selected demographic variables. Conclusion: The findings of the present study represent that there was an association between awareness regarding women's rights with their selected demographic variables.

Keywords: Assess, Women's Rights, Knowledge, Students, B.Sc. Nursing.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The status of women in India has been subject to many changes over the time of recorded India's history. Their position in society deteriorated early in India's ancient period, especially in Indo-Aryan speaking regions, and their subordination continued to be reified well into India's early modern period.¹

Women's rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls worldwide. They formed the basis for the women's rights movement in the 19th century and the feminist movements during the 20th and 21st centuries. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local customs, and behaviour, whereas in others, they are ignored and suppressed.

Achieving equality between women and men requires a comprehensive understanding of the ways in which women experience discrimination and are deprived of equality to develop appropriate strategies and norms to eliminate such discrimination.⁴

Women have an important role to play in the society. They are regarded as primary sources that raises and nurtures the family. The term, women's empowerment implies the capacity of the women in taking all the important on an independent basis that are related to her, throughout her life span that will lead to her success in all phases of life.⁵

Missing of Women and Girls – In many developing countries, the idiom of “missing women” has been used, when it was found, the proportion of women as compared to men is low in population. It has been discovered that mostly number of states have Dowry Prohibition Officers nor do they made it mandatory to keep the record of things given and received.⁶

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A study to assess awareness regarding women's rights among undergraduate students of school of nursing Sanskriti University.

OBJECTIVES:

The following objectives formulated for the study:

- To assess the awareness regarding women’s rights among students.
- To determine the association between awareness regarding women’s rights with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

The research methodologies include the strategies to be used to collect and analyze the data collection accomplish the research objectives. It has a crucial implication for the validity and credibility of study findings. The content comprises of the research approach, the research design, variables, Settings, population, the sample and sample techniques. It also presents the data collection tools, pilot study, procedures of data collection and plan for data analysis of the present study. The present study was carried out as a descriptive study to assess the awareness regarding women’s rights in undergraduate students of School of Nursing, Sanskriti University, Uttar Pradesh.

RESULT:

Table 1. Frequency and distribution of demographic variables of undergraduate students of School of Nursing.

S. No	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Age {in years}		
a)	16-20 years	14	35%
b)	20-24 years	26	65%
2.	Gender		
a)	Male	22	55%
b)	Female	18	45%
3.	Family type		

a)	Nuclear	18	45%
b)	Joint	21	52.5%
c)	extended family	1	2.5%
4.	Siblings		
a)	siblings result	4	10%
b)	1	6	22.5%
5.	Number of family members		
a)	2-4 members	9	22.5%
b)	4-6 members	19	47.5%
c)	More than 6 members	12	30%
6.	Residence		
a)	Urban	20	50%
b)	Rural	20	50%
7.	Family income		
a)	less than 30000	7	17.5%
b)	30000-50000	16	40%
c)	50000-70000	5	12.5%
d)	more than 70000	12	30%
8.	Religion		
a)	Hindu	37	92.5%

b)	Muslim	3	7.5%
9.	Main Language		
a)	Hindi	40	100%

Table 2. Awareness analysis of Women’s Rights among undergraduate students

S. No	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY(f)	PERCENTAGE(%)
1.	Group focused in the study		
a)	High school	4	10%
b)	Graduate students		40%
c)	Undergraduate students		47.5%
d)	Working professionals	1	2.5%
2.	Gender inequality means		
a)	Equality against religion	3	7.5%
b)	Inequality based on boys and girls		90%
c)	Differentiation between castes	0	0%
d)	None of these	1	2.5%
3.	Word women rights mean		
a)	Rights of women in study only	2	5%
b)	Right to live free from discrimination	37	92.5%

c)	Right of women in home	0	0%
d)	None of these	1	2.5%
4.	Movement regarding women right and equality		
a)	Feminist Movement		72.5%
b)	Civil Disobedience Movement	5	12.5%
c)	Masculine Movement	1	2.5%
d)	None of these	5	12.5%
5.	Word “violence” means		
a)	Sexual assault	5	12.5%
b)	Emotional abuse	0	0%
c)	Dowry abuse	0	0%
d)	All of above	35	87.5%
6.	Word women employment means?		
a)	Paying equality to women	0	0%
b)	Paying equal wages an opportunity to women	32	80%
c)	Treating women safely in society	8	20%
d)	none	0	0%
7.	Killing female foetus inside the mother’s womb?		
a)	Miscarriage	1	2.5%
b)	Abortion	11	27.5%

c)	Female feticide	26	65%
d)	None	02	5%
8.	The right age to marry for women is?		
a)	16 years	1	2.5%
b)	22 years	2	5%
c)	18 years	9	22.5%
d)	21 years	28	70%
9.	State with highest percentage of female feticide?		
a)	UP	7	17.5%
b)	Kerala	2	5%
c)	Haryana	27	67.5%
d)	Punjab	0	10%
10.	Highest female literacy in India?		
a)	Kerala	37	92.5%
b)	UP	1	2.5%
c)	Bihar	2	5%
d)	None	0	0%

Table 3. Findings related to frequency and distribution of awareness variables of undergraduate students of School of Nursing

S.NO	VARIABLES	Level of women's right awareness			Association with demographic variables			Result
		High	Moderate	Low	df	f	P value	
1.	Age (in years)							
a)	16-20 years	11	3	0			1.52 3	
b)	20-24 years	22	3	1				
c)	Over 24 years	0	0	0				
2.	Gender							
a)	Male	16	5	1			0.38 4	
b)	Female	17	1	0				

RESULT:

- The table categorizes women's rights awareness into three levels based on their scores. A score of 13–18 indicates **high awareness**, 7–12 indicates **moderate awareness**, and 0 – 6 reflects **poor awareness** regarding women's rights.
- Most undergraduates were 20–24 years old (65%), with males forming 55% and females 45%. About 45% belonged to nuclear families, 52.5% to joint families, and 2.5% to extended families. The majority were Hindu (92.5%), and all reported Hindi as their primary language.
- Students showed strong awareness across most areas. They mainly recognized undergraduates as the study focus (47.5%) and identified gender inequality primarily as inequality between boys and girls (90%). Most understood key women's rights (92.5%) and feminist movements (72.5%). Awareness was high for female feticide (65%), women's marriage age (70% choosing 21 years), helpline numbers (75% selecting 1090), and government programs (95% identifying *Kishore Shakti Yojna*). A large majority also recognized major issues faced by women (90%), *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (92.5%), Most knew National Women's Day (95% selecting 8 March),

Haryana as the state with highest female feticide (67.5%), and Kerala as having the highest female literacy (92.5%).

4. Chi-square value showing association between the undergraduate students of B.Sc. Nursing with their selected demographic variables, Chi square test showing association between awareness level of undergraduate's students with their selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION:

This study aimed to assess the awareness of women's rights among undergraduate students by collecting baseline demographic information and evaluating their knowledge on key gender-related issues. Baseline data were obtained through a structured questionnaire covering age, gender, family type, siblings, residence, number of family members, monthly income, religion, and language. To measure awareness, scores were classified into three levels: **high awareness (13–18)**, **moderate awareness (7–12)**, and **poor awareness (0–6)**.

The demographic analysis showed that most undergraduates were between **20–24 years (65%)**, with **55% males** and **45% females**. A majority belonged to **joint (52.5%)** or **nuclear families (45%)**, and three-fourths had two or more siblings. Nearly half lived in households with **4–6 members**, and students were equally distributed between **urban and rural areas**. Family income varied, with the largest group earning **₹30,000–50,000 (40%)**. Most participants were **Hindu (92.5%)**, and all reported **Hindi** as their primary language.

Findings revealed **strong awareness of women's rights** across various domains. Students primarily identified gender inequality as discrimination between boys and girls (90%). A significant majority understood core women's rights (92.5%) and recognized feminist movements promoting gender equality (72.5%). *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (92.5%), and key institutional abbreviations such as **PMMSK (55%)**, **POSH (82.5%)**, and **NCW (92.5%)**. Most students correctly identified **8 March** as National Women's Day and recognized **Haryana** as having the highest female feticide rates and **Kerala** as having the highest female literacy.

This chapter presented the analysis of research findings in two major sections: demographic variables and awareness levels measured through the structured questionnaire. Additionally, chi-square tests were used to examine associations between awareness levels and selected demographic variables among B.Sc. Nursing undergraduates. The results contribute important insights into students' understanding of women's rights and the socio-cultural factors influencing their awareness.

REFERENCES:

1. Agarwal Anjana (2014). Human Rights Awareness among the People of Agra City: A Comparative Study. Journal of Culture, Society and Development- An Open Access International Journal Vol.3 2013
2. Pilot DF & Beck CT, Nursing Research: Generating & assessing evidence for nursing practice. 8th Edition Sydney: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2008.
3. Burns, N., and Groove, S.K (2016) Understanding Nursing Research Building on Evidence Based Practice. India Elsevier publication. (8th edition)
4. Subasini N(2023) Awareness of women's rights among student teachers: A normative survey study- An Open Access International Journal Volume: 02 Issue: 01 | January2023.
5. Aranjuez E. Nancy (2022) A study of Jose Rizal Memorial State University Philliphines: To assess the degree of awareness and problems of the female faculty amnd GAD implementers.
6. Vij Suman (2020) Challenges in Achieving Legal Rights on Land: Analysis of correlation between women education, occupation, Age and their Awareness of their legal Land rights UGC Care Journal.
7. Hemaletha P. K. (2019). Women Rights Awareness Among Student Teachers. 694–699. Hussein, A., Adam, M., & Wagialla, F. A. (N.D.). The State of Awareness Of Women's Rights Among Ordinary Sudanese Women And The Impact Of The 2018 Revolution On That Awareness: A Case Study Of Women Of The Al-Nasr District.