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RESEARCH ARTICLE

EFFECTIVENESS OF WORKSHOP ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EXPANDED AND EXTENDED ROLE OF A NURSE AMONG B.SC NURSING STUDENTS

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Key words:-

Expanded role, Extended role, Nursing students, Nurses.

Abstract

Introduction: Professional nurses undertake multiple roles concurrently with an intention to provide holistic care to clients with various problems in different health care settings. With rapid advances in technology nurses extend their role in bridging the gap between the public and health care providers enabling them for easy accessibility, continuity and in co-ordination of care.

Aim: The aim of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding expanded and extended role of a Nurse among B.Sc Nursing students.

Materials and methods: A quantitative study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding expanded and extended role of a Nurse among B.Sc Nursing students. Pre-experimental; one group pre-test post-test design was adopted. A sample of 88 B.Sc Nursing students was selected by using purposive sampling technique. Based on the knowledge of nursing students a workshop has been conducted and its effectiveness was determined by using the same pretest questionnaire.

Results: The basic knowledge on expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students was insufficient. In pre-test majority; 82% had inadequate knowledge & 18% had moderately adequate knowledge whereas none of the students had adequate knowledge on expanded and extended role of a nurse. In post-test; 94% had adequate knowledge and 6% had moderately adequate knowledge. The effectiveness of workshop was determined by using paired t-test which is significant that $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Conclusion: The basic knowledge on expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students was insufficient. The workshop enables the nurses to move beyond traditional bed side care with advanced knowledge & skills in carrying out tasks not included in their normal training for registration.

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Introduction:-

Nursing education plays a pivotal role in improving knowledge, skills and in prompt decision making among nursing professionals. Professional nurses undertake multiple roles concurrently with an intention to provide holistic care to clients with various problems in different health care settings. With rapid advances in technology nurses extend their role in bridging the gap between the public and health care providers enabling them for easy accessibility, continuity and in co-ordination of care¹. Nurses are the frontline health providers from diagnosis to rehabilitation in meeting the healthcare needs of the public both in hospital and in community setting. Expanded role of a nurse, increases the autonomy and responsibility in providing promotive, preventive and curative care². With the advances in nursing education, the responsibility of nurses in health care sector has been increased. Rapid progression in nursing education is evidenced by shifting toward simulation-based training; skill based training and introduction of robotic tools. This enables nurses in enhancing their ability in rendering efficient, technology-driven and compassionate care. The nurses expanded their role by demonstrating adaptability and responsiveness to emerging changes and the health requirements of the community. To adopt these rapid advances there exists a need for expansion of nurses' authority, enabling them to fully demonstrate their skills, enhance the quality of care they deliver and increase accountability^{3,4}.

In the health care delivery system, revolutionary changes are going on due to development of multidisciplinary team approach to meet the changing health care needs of the society. Nurses are the largest group among health care group requires preparing themselves to work in various settings as an autonomous, independent, and cost-effective practitioner and increase the coverage of underserved population by extending and expanding their role. Hence, the provision of appropriate education to the nurses is very much necessary⁵. Nurses play a critical role in achieving health goals; they ensure the continuum of care by providing comprehensive and integrated care 24×7. They are the largest work force and it is essential to invest to take care of the shortage of nurses as it is a global crisis. India and other low and middle income countries have been struggling with this ubiquitous issue of nursing shortage for decades, preventing them from meeting their national health targets, with the majority of states failing to meet the World Health Organization standard of 4 nurses/1000 population. Since the nursing shortage is multifaceted, effective interventions necessitate a more in-depth comprehension of the issue⁶.

Fournier C; Blanchet A et al; (2021); conducted a study on "Understanding the expanded nursing role in indigenous communities: a qualitative study". The study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the expanded nursing role in remote aboriginal communities, its dynamics and the main barriers to its full expansion. The researcher conducted 49 in-depth interviews with nurses and key informants and more than 14 days of observation: two days of pre-departure training and 12 days in dispensaries and a hospital in Hudson Bay, Canada. The findings reveal that four sub-roles within the nurses' expanded role: administrative, nursing, medical and community sub-roles. This typology allowed them to document the evolving and dynamic nature of the role as well as the individual, organizational and community barriers that limit its expansion⁷.

Kornelia B, Nathalie I et al (2020); conducted a study on "Registered nurses in expanded roles improve care in nursing homes: Swiss perspective based on the modified Delphi method". The aim is to define both competencies and envisaged outcomes for registered nurses in expanded. An extensive review of literature and case studies were analyzed to identify possible competencies and outcomes for registered nurses in expanded roles. A group of multi-professional stakeholders conducted a two-round rating process and an in-person panel discussion. Two rounds generated 190 competencies and 72 outcomes relevant to registered nurses in expanded roles. The expanded role of a registered nurses identified are support of care teams and development of nursing care protocol at nursing homes. Specific employment positions as clinical nurse specialist, nurse practitioner, certified nurse midwife, nurse anaesthetist, nurse administrator, nurse researcher extended their role and responsibility with a greater concern for enrichment. The researcher aims to enable the nursing students in determining the scope of nursing profession in the rapidly changing society before they graduate. Health is the fundamental right of every citizen nurses at the front line contributes in bringing significant difference by extended their role.

Objectives:-

1. To assess the knowledge regarding expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students.
2. To determine the effectiveness of workshop on knowledge regarding expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students.
3. To associate the post- test knowledge score regarding expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing

students with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis:-

H1: There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test score regarding expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students

H2: There will be a significant association between the post test knowledge score regarding expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology:-

1. Research Approach: The effectiveness of workshop on expanded and extended role of a nurse among nursing students was determined by using quantitative research approach.
2. Research design: By using Pre-experimental; one group pre-test post-test design the effectiveness of workshop on knowledge regarding expanded and extended role of a nurse among B.Sc Nursing students was determined.
3. Sampling technique and sample size: 88 third year B.Sc Nursing students were selected by using purposive sampling technique.

Criteria for Sample selection:-

Inclusion criteria:-

- B.Sc nursing students of selected nursing colleges.
- Students studying in 3rd year B.Sc Nursing were included.
- Students who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria:-

- 1st year, 2nd year and 4th year Students were excluded from the study.
- Students who are not willing to participate were excluded.

Validity and reliability:-

1. The validity of the tool was obtained from experts in the field of nursing. The reliability of the tool was determined by using split half method. The reliability of the tool was 0.97, highly reliable.
2. Tool: A structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of nursing students on expanded and extended role of a nurse.
3. The structured questionnaire consists of two sections. Section-I consists of demographic variables which includes age, gender, religion, mother tongue, type of family and family income. Section –II consists of 35 questions related to various aspects of expanded and extended role of a nurse.
4. Data analysis: Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage was used to analyze the demographic variables and inferential statistics of chi-square is used to analyze the association between demographic variables and knowledge of nursing students. Paired t-test is used to assess the effectiveness of workshop in improving the knowledge of nursing students on extended and expanded role of a nurse.

Results:-**Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables**

S.No	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Age in years		
	a) 17-19	5	6
	b) 20-22	79	90
	c) 23-24	4	4
2	Gender		
	a) Male	22	25
	b) Female	66	75
3	Religion		
	a) Hindu	48	54
	b) Christian	35	40
	c) Muslim	5	6
4	Mother tongue		
	a) Telugu	49	56
	b) Malayalam	34	38
	c) Others	5	6
5	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear family	76	86
	b) Joint family	12	14
6	Monthly family income(Rs.)		
	a) <20,000	35	40
	b) 20,000-30,000	33	38
	c) >30,000	20	22

Table-1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of nursing students. Majority of nursing students; 79(90%) were aged between 20-22 years, 5(6%) were aged between 17-19 years and 4(4%) were aged between 23-24 years. With respect to gender 66(75%) were females and remaining 22(25%) were males. In considering the religion; 48(54%) were Hindus, 35(40%) were Christians, 5(6%) were Muslims. Majority 49(56%) speak Telugu, 34(38%) speak Malayalam and 5(6%) speak other languages. 76(86%) belong to nuclear family and 12(14%) belong to joint family. Majority 35(40%) has a monthly family income less than Rs.20,000. 33(38%) has a monthly family income of Rs.20,000-Rs.30,000 and 20(22%) had a family income of more than Rs.30,000. Figure-1 presents the level of knowledge of nursing students on expanded and extended role of a nurse. In Pre-test; out of 88 students majority 72(82%) had inadequate knowledge and 16(18%) had moderately adequate knowledge. Whereas in post-test majority 83(94%) had adequate knowledge and 5(6%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the students had inadequate knowledge which shows the effectiveness of workshop. The hypotheses which states that there will be significant change in pre-test and post-test level of knowledge on expanded and extended role of a nurse was accepted.

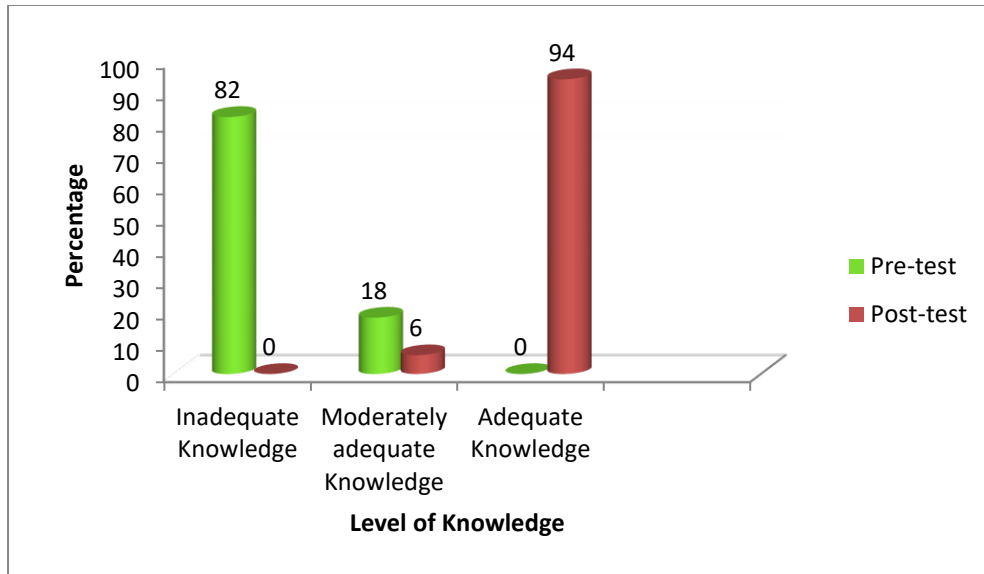


Figure-1 Level of knowledge on expanded and extended role of a nurse

Table-2: Distribution of mean, standard deviation and paired t-test score

	Mean	Standard deviation	Paired t-test
Pre-test	10	4.6	34.1
Post-test	30.4	3.2	

Table-2 shows the mean, standard deviation and paired t-test value which states that the mean pre-test knowledge was 10 and standard deviation 4.6 whereas in post-test the mean knowledge was 30.4 and standard deviation 3.2. The significant difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge was computed and the t value is 34.1 is highly significant at 0.05 level of significance.

The present study was supported by a study conducted by Shiv Mudgal aimed to assess the learning needs of nursing students and effectiveness of workshop on knowledge regarding extended and expanded role of nurses in selected nursing students of Udaipur. A quasi experimental pre-test post-test research design was used. Out of 120 nursing students; 60 were included in experimental group and 60 in control group. The data was collected by structured knowledge questionnaire. The study results revealed that the level of knowledge of nursing students who attended to workshop was significantly higher than those who didn't attend the workshop. The study concluded that workshop was an effective method to improve the knowledge on extended and expanded role of a nurse.

TABLE-3: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POST-TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

S. N O	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		MODERATELY ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		DF	χ^2
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	AGE IN YEARS							4	0.45 NS
	a. 17-19	0	0	0	0	5	6		
	b. 20-22	0	0	5	6	74	84		
	c. 23-24	0	0	0	0	4	4		
2	GENDER							2	0.05 NS
	a. MALE	0	0	1	1	21	24		
	b. FEMALE	0	0	4	5	62	70		
3	RELIGION							6	4.41 NS
	a. HINDU	0	0	5	6	43	49		
	b. CHRISTIAN	0	0	0	0	35	39		
	c. MUSLIM	0	0	0	0	5	6		
4	MOTHER TONGUE							4	1.29 NS
	a. TELUGU	0	0	4	5	45	51		
	b. MALAYALAM	0	0	1	1	33	37		
	c. OTHERS	0	0	0	0	5	6		
5	TYPE OF FAMILY							4	7.4 NS
	a. NUCLEAR FAMILY	0	0	3	4	73	83		
	b. JOINT FAMILY	0	0	2	2	10	11		
6	MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME							4	3.67 NS
	a. RS.<20,000	0	0	4	5	31	35		
	b. RS.20,000-30,000	0	0	1	1	32	36		
	c. RS.>30,000	0	0	0	0	20	23		

Level Of Significance:-**Ns-Not Significant:-**

Table-3; shows the association between post-test level of knowledge with selected demographic variables. None of the variables has a significant association with post-test level of knowledge which shows that irrespective of which workshop was proven to be effective in improving the knowledge of nursing students on expanded and extended role of a nurse. Hence the hypotheses "There will be a significant association between post-test level of knowledge and demographic variables" were rejected. The study was supported by Shiv Kumar Mudgal (2018) who determined the effectiveness of workshop on expanded and extended role of a nurse in selected nursing institutions. He stated that workshop was effective in improving the knowledge irrespective of the variables.

Recommendation:-

1. The study can be replicated on a large sample size.
2. Comparative study can be done between B.Sc Nursing & GNM Students.
3. Similar study can be conducted on the nursing officer to disseminate the information on expanded & extended

role of a nurse.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion; awareness has to be created to all the nursing students to know the scope of nursing beyond the hospital and community settings. Gaining knowledge enables the student nurses to plan their carrier in their area of interest upon their course completion.

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