

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Legal Aspect of Human Rights of Mentally ill among 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students in Selected College in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

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INTRODUCTION:

Psychiatric nursing is the science and art of providing protective, therapeutic, supportive, physical and social care to the people too ill to be completely responsible for management for their own behavior. For clients in mental hospitals and other institutional settings, the psychiatric nurse is the primary health care provider and is in fact, a primary mental health care nurse.

Nursing is an emerging profession. The professional nurses demonstrate unique skills, critical thinking and systematically inquiry and uses discretion and judgment in practice.

The role of nurses and professional nursing has expanded rapidly within the past few decades to include expertise specialization, autonomy and accountability, both from a legal and ethical perspective.

This expansion has forced new concern among nurses and a heightened awareness of the interaction of legal and ethical principles. Areas of concerns include professional nursing practice, safe guarding rights and ethical principles.

Mental and physical health is two vital strands of life that are closely interwoven and deeply interdependent. Since the beginning of the society, mental health has taken the back seat. Not much importance given to this field and much less with regards to rights of mentally ill clients. The human rights of mentally ill have been violated and they have been stigmatized since the origin of civilization. One of the

reason for ill treatment may be due to decreased or absent contribution in the economic field by mentally ill clients.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Knowledge of the legal boundaries governing psychiatric nursing practice is necessary to protect the public, the patient and the nurse. The practice of psychiatric nursing is influenced by law, particularly in its concern for the rights of patients and the quality of care they receive.

Till the 17th century, all abnormal behaviors were believed to be act of the “devil” i.e., “Against God”. In the modern era, these were a shift from “evil” to “ill”. Thus number of general hospitals and psychiatric Units were started to deal with the mentally ill patients.

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In the world, the prevalence of psychiatric disorder is 58.2 per thousand, which means that in India, there are about 5.7 crore people suffering from some sort of psychiatric disturbances. About 1.5 crore people suffer from severe mental disorders, besides 24,000 patients in government mental hospitals in the country.

Rawat, Rashmi, Shweta November 09, 2024 Violation of human rights of individuals with mental disorders has been seen a scarcity of access to basic psychological treatment and care. Lack of knowledge and awareness regarding human rights of mentally ill among patients and their caregivers restrict them to protect their rights

Tripathi, Adarsh 2024 Everyone living in the community has some basic human rights to live a standard life which includes safety, security, love, and

belongingness. Mentally ill patients, being the vulnerable group of the community, has human rights which includes their privileges and integration into the society against violation of their human rights.

National Human Rights commission report 2019, there are two types of mental health hospitals. “The first type, do not deserve to be called as mental health hospitals. They are ‘dumping grounds’ of mentally ill”. The living conditions in many of these settings are deplorable and violate an individual’s right to be treated humanely and live a life of dignity. The second type “provide basic minimal provisions of food and shelter”. Both these type violate rights of mental ill patients.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the existing knowledge level of students regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill.
2. To develop SIM regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill for students.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of SIM on human rights of mentally ill by comparing pre and posttest knowledge scores of 3rd year BSc. Nursing students.
4. To identify the association between knowledge scores of students with their selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of students regarding human rights of mentally ill after intervention.

H2: There is a significant association between knowledge levels of students with their selected socio-demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:

1. **Assess:** It refers to the statistical estimation of knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students as determined by structured knowledge questionnaire and rating scale.

2. **Knowledge:** Knowledge refers to the awareness and information regarding Human Rights of Mentally ill.
3. **Effectiveness:** It refers to the significant gain in the students’ knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill determined by the significant difference in the pretest and post test scores which is elicited through structured knowledge questionnaire.
4. **Self-Instructional Module:** It refers to systematically organized series of self-learning content on student’s knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill.
5. **Human rights of Mentally Ill:** It refers to any individuals admitted to hospital or in the community who has lost his capacity for rational thinking, appropriate expression of emotions and behavior.
6. **Nursing Students:** It refers to students studying III year B.Sc. nursing program at selected colleges of nursing.

ASSUMPTIONS:

The study will be based on following assumptions:

- The 3rd year BSc. Nursing students have basic knowledge regarding human rights of Mentally ill.
- The self-instructional module may enhance the knowledge level of students regarding human rights of mentally ill
- Nursing students with knowledge of Human Rights of Mentally Ill will be able to Protect the human rights of the mentally ill.

DELIMITATIONS:

The study is limited to B.Sc. nursing students who are:

- Both males and females.
- Studying in 3rd year B.Sc. nursing program in colleges of nursing in Gwalior, M.P.
- Are willing to participate.

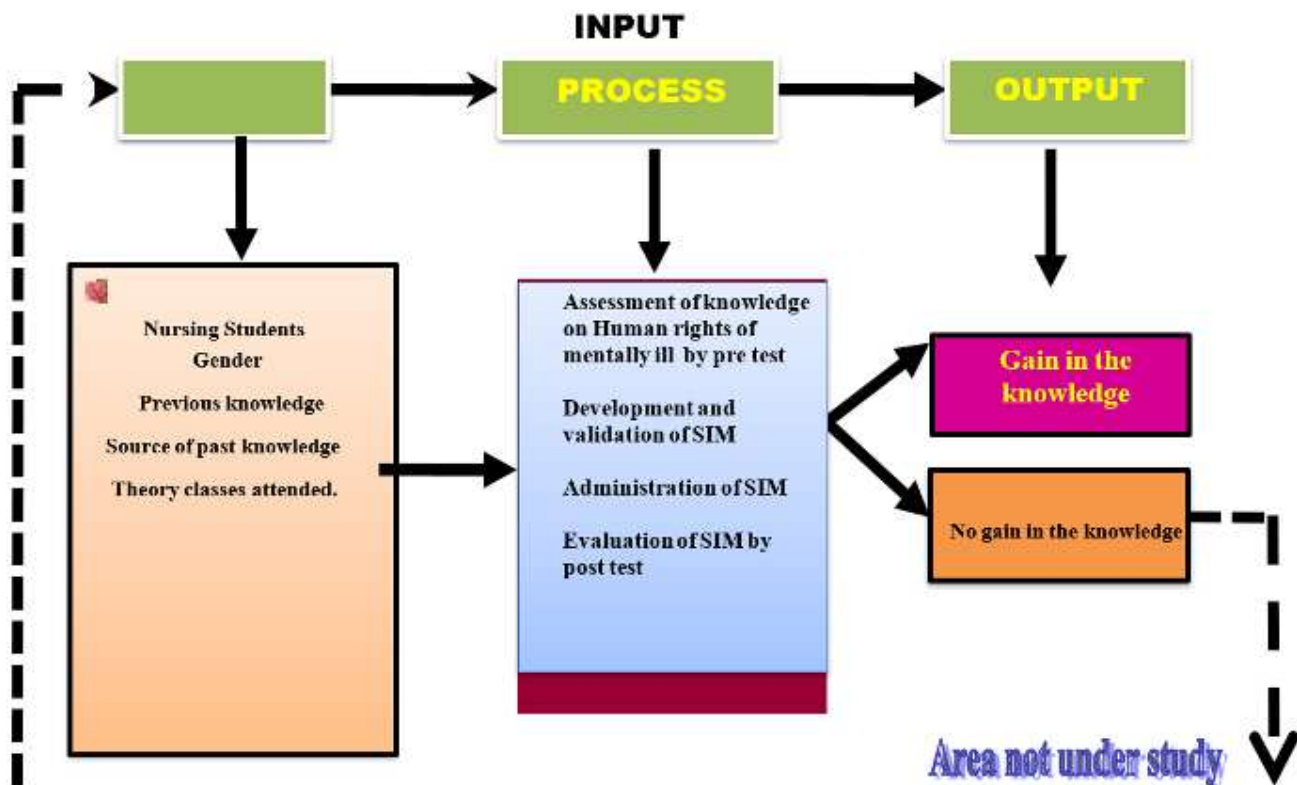


Fig:1 Conceptual framework based in general system theory (Ludwing von Bertalanffy)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A review of literature is an essential aspect of scientific research. It provides a basis for future investigations, justifies the need for replication, throws light on the feasibility of the study, indicates constraints of data collection and helps to relate the findings from one study to another with a view to establish a comprehensive body of scientific knowledge in a professional discipline. So the investigator reviewed the related research and non-research literature which was organized under the following sub headings.

General information related to Human Rights and its relation to health.

Protection Human Rights Act 1993 “The rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual is guaranteed by the constitution of India or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts of India.

The **United Nations has defined Human Rights** as “those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings” “Neglected Diseases: a human rights analysis”. Health and human right are connected in a number of ways. Public health the emergence of new understandings and the clarification of new problems often proceed through a rediscovery phase in which the issue is simultaneously veiled and intuitively evident. This is true, not only of the health and human rights connection more generally but more

specifically of the relationship between dignity and health.

Human Rights of mentally ill patients.

Mental Health Act of 1987 in India contains a very novel and explicit provision of protection of Human Rights of mentally ill persons. Section 81 provides that, No mentally ill persons shall be subjected during treatment to any indignity whether physical or mental or cruelty, No mentally ill person under treatment shall be used for the purpose of research unless (Such research is of direct benefit to him for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment such persons being a voluntary patient has given his consent in writing or where such person is incompetent by reason of minority or otherwise to give valid consent on his behalf, has given his consent in writing for such research.), Subject to any rules made in this behalf under Section 94 for the purpose of preventing vexatious or defamatory.

WHO report of 2021 mental health policy and programmes should promote the following rights, equality and non-discrimination, the right to privacy, individual autonomy, physical integrity, the right to information, participation and freedom of religions, assembly and movement.

General reviews, Public and Health worker’s knowledge regarding human rights to mental ill.

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among caregivers attending Madugiri camp which is one of the satellite camps of

NIMHANS. The study was conducted on a monthly basis. Results revealed that the caregivers had inadequate knowledge and they suggest that it is the role of the nurse to educate the caregivers regarding the rights of mentally ill persons.

An evaluated study to assess the knowledge of caregivers on rights of mentally ill patients, study revealed that majority of the care givers of mentally ill have inadequate knowledge. The recommendation made is that nurses are in unique position to educate the caregivers on human rights and ensuring that methodologies for right protection included in the unit policies procedures practice of institutions dealing with the mentally ill.

A study was conducted to explore the attitude of the rural community towards the rights of the mentally ill at Kolar district, results revealed that unfavorable attitude was seen in 50%, favorable attitude was seen in 24% & most favorable attitude was seen in 26%.

METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is a way to systemically solve the research problem. It is a science of studying how research is done scientifically. Methodology deals with a brief description of the different steps which were undertaken by the investigator for the study. It includes the description of research approach, research design, setting of the study, population, sampling technique, criteria for selection of sample and its size, selection of tools, scoring, pilot study, data collection procedure and the plan for data analysis.

Research approach and research design:

The approach to research is the umbrella that covers the basic procedure for conducting research.

An evaluative approach was adopted for the study as it aims to evaluate the effectiveness of self-instructional module on human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year BSc nursing students.

The research design is the plan, structure, and strategy of investigations of answering the research question is the overall plan or blue print the researchers select to carry out their study.

The research design selected for this study was Quasi-experimental, i.e. one group pre-test, posttest design because this study was intended to ascertain the gain in knowledge by the clients who were subjected to receive self-instructional module. Thus only one group is observed twice, i.e., before and after introducing the independent variable. The effect of the treatment would be equal to the level of the phenomenon after the treatment minus the level of the phenomenon before treatment. This can be represented as:

QUASI – EXPERIMENTAL ONE GROUP PRE-TEST – POST-TEST DESIGN

Group	Pre-test Day – 1	Intervention Day – 1	Post-test Day - 7
3 rd year BSc Nursing students.	O ₁	X	O ₂

Fig:2 O₁- Pre-test on 1st day

X -Self-instructional module on Human rights of mentally ill on first day.

O₂- Post-test on 7th day

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

Variable is a content that has measurable changing attributes. Variables are qualities, properties, or characteristics of persons, things, or situation that change or very.

Dependent variable:

It is the outcome variable, which is measured or observed following the action of the independent variable.

In the present study, it refers to the knowledge of 3rd year BSc nursing students on human rights of mentally ill.

Independent variable:

It is the variable that stands alone and does not depend on any other. It is the variable that precedes the dependent variable. It also called the cause, stimulus, experimental variable or treatment, the variable that is manipulated by the researcher in order to study the effect upon the dependent variable.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The setting is where the population or the portion of it that is being studied is located and where the study is carried out.

The present study was conducted in Sophia College of Nursing, Bada Gaon, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

POPULATION:

The target population is the group of population that the researcher aims to study and to whom the study findings will be generalized. The target population comprises of 3rd year BSc Nursing students.

Accessible population is the list of population that the researcher finds in study area. The accessible population in this present study were 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students studying in Sophia College of Nursing, Bada Gaon, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE TECHNIQUE:

The set of sampling unit chosen for the study is called the sample. Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of a population represents the entire population.

Here the study sample comprised of 60 third year BSc nursing students studying at Sophia College of Nursing, Bada Gaon, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. Simple random sampling was used for selecting the sample.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:

Inclusion criteria

- A. Students who are studying 3rd year B.Sc. nursing programme in Gwalior
- B. Students who are willing to participate in the study.
- C. Students who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria for sampling:

The term exclusion criteria refer to the criteria that specify characteristics of that population does not have.

Exclusion criteria

- A. Students who are not willing to participate in the study.
- B. Students who are not studying in 3rd year B.Sc. nursing.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Data collection tools are the procedures or instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem.

The components of the instrument

The instrument consisted of two sections.

Section A: Structured questionnaire to elicit general information of the students which includes 4 items such as sex, previous knowledge, source of previous information and have they attended any classes.

Section B: Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of 3rd year BSc nursing students on human rights of mentally ill. This consists of 30 multiple choice questions divided under the following headings.

PILOT STUDY:

Pilot study is the small scale version or trial run or the major study. Its function is to obtain information of improving the project or for assessing feasibility. The principal focus is the assessment of adequacy of measurement. The investigator conducted pilot study from **13.01.2023 to 25.01.2023**.

The data was collected from four students from 3rd BSc nursing studying in Sophia College of Nursing, Bada Gaon, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, who were fulfilling the criteria set for selection of the sample. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents prior to the pre-test to get their co-operation and prompt answers.

Pre-test was conducted on **first day** the average time taken for pre-test was 45 minutes. This was followed administration of self-instructional module. Post test was conducted on 8th day using the same questionnaire on to assess the gain in knowledge.

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The pilot study results showed that the mean post-test knowledge scores are higher than the mean pre- test knowledge scores. Tool was found feasible and no modifications were made.

DATA COLLECTION:

Written permission was obtained from the authority of Sophia College of Nursing, Bada Gaon, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, who was made aware of the nature and importance of the study (**Annexure 1**).

The data was collected from **30.01.2023 to 15.02.2023**. The exact time and data was planned with college authority and was communicated to the B.Sc. nursing students. The investigator approached students according to the timing given.

Prior to the data collection, the investigator familiarized him-self with the subjects and explained the purpose of the study to them. He requested participant's full co-operation and assured them of the confidentiality of their responses.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

The data obtained were analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Organization of data in master sheet/computer.
- Background information in terms of frequency and percentage.
- The knowledge of nursing students in terms of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.
- Paired t-test to compare the pretest and post-test knowledge.

SUMMARY:

Research methodology gives a bird's eye view of the entire process of tackling research problem in a specific and systemic manner. This chapter presented the research approach, design, population, sample, sampling technique, selection and development of tools, development of SIM and procedure for data collection.

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE DATA:

The data collected were edited, tabulated, analyzed, interpreted and findings obtained were presented in the form of tables and diagrams presented under the following sections.

Section I: Distribution of the 3rd year BSc. nursing students according to socio demographic variables.

Section II: Analysis and interpretation of pretest knowledge score of 3rd year BSc. nursing students on human rights on mentally ill.

Section III: Analysis and interpretation of post-test knowledge score of 3rd year BSc. nursing students on human rights on mentally ill

SECTION 1

SECTION A: analysis of background information of BSc. nursing students.

Section IV: Analysis and interpretation of effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge of 3rd year BSc. nursing students on human rights on mentally ill by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

Section V: Analysis and interpretation of association between the knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

TABLE 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of subjects by their demographic variables. n = 60

Demographic variables		Frequency	%
Gender	Male	17	17.5%
	Female	43	82.5%
Previous knowledge on Human rights	Yes	25	67.5%
	No	35	32.5%
Source of information	Electronic media	30	37.5%
	Printed media	12	20.0%
	Health personnel	8	10.0%
	No information	10	32.5%
Have you attended any theory classes	Yes	27	42.5%
	No	33	57.5%

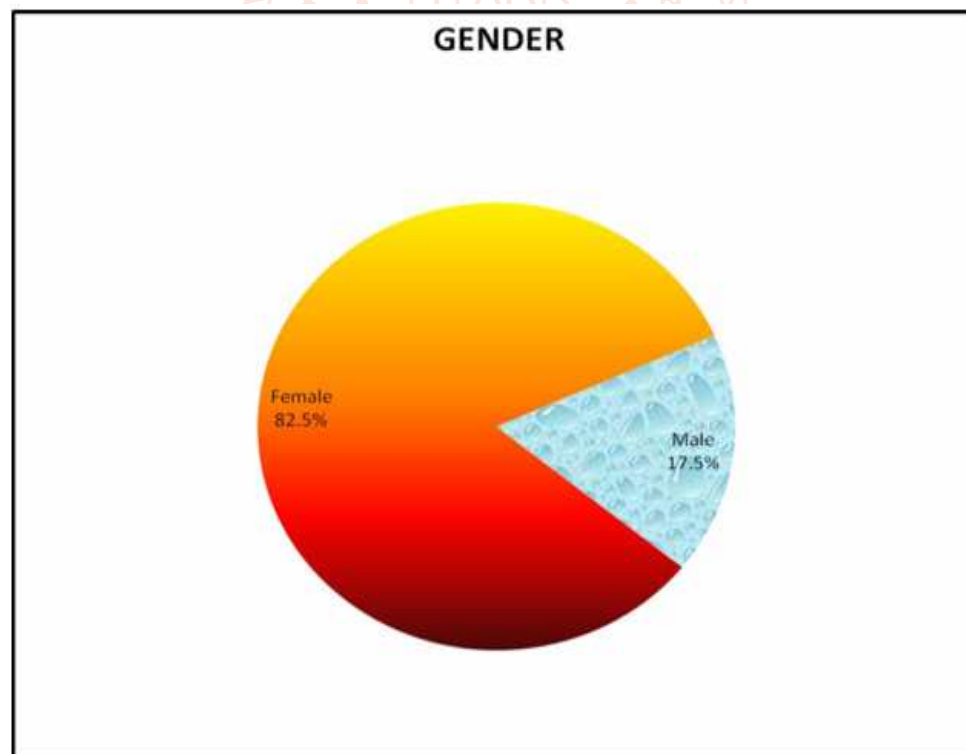


Figure 3: Pie diagram showing percentage distribution of 3rd year BSc. nursing students by their sex

DISCUSSION:

This chapter discusses the major findings of the study and reviews that in relation to findings from the results of other studies. The present study is an effort to evaluate the “effectiveness of self-instructional module on human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year BSc. nursing students in selected college in Gwalior”. In order to achieve the objectives of the

study quasi experimental (one group pretest posttest) design was adapted and 60 subjects were selected using simple random sampling, fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The subjects were evaluated using structured questionnaire for socio-demographic variables and knowledge questionnaire regarding human rights of mentally ill.

CONCLUSION:

This chapter deals with the conclusion of the study which aimed to assess the “**A study to Assess the Effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year BSc. nursing students in selected colleges, Gwalior.**”

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study,

- Knowledge of 3rd year BSc. nursing students on human rights of mentally ill was less than 50% before the administration of Self Instructional Module (SIM).
- Knowledge of 3rd year BSc. nursing students on human rights of mentally ill was more than 50% after the administration of Self Instructional Module (SIM).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following recommendations were made.

- A similar study on a large sample may help to draw more definite conclusions and make generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted in other settings.
- A similar study can be undertaken with a control group design.

LIMITATIONS:

- Considering a small sample size, conclusion from the study cannot be generalized.
- The study was limited to human rights of mentally ill.
- The study is limited to selected college of nursing in Gwalior only.

SUGGESTIONS:

- Motivate the 3rd year BSc nursing students (future staff nurses and lectures) and keep them updated with necessary knowledge with regard to stress and its relation to mental health.

- Psychiatric nurse should update their knowledge and skills constantly in order to educate students and community.

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