

Effectiveness of Self-instructional Module (Sim) on Knowledge Regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among 3rd Year B.Sc. Nursing Students

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Abstract:

The science and practice of providing protective, therapeutic, supporting, physical, and social care to those who are too unwell to fully manage their own behavior is known as psychiatric nursing. The primary health care provider and primary mental health care nurse for patients in mental hospitals and other institutional settings is the psychiatric nurse. A young profession is nursing. The professional nurse exhibits special abilities, engages in critical analysis and methodical research, and applies discretion and judgments in practice. The results showed that the comparison of overall knowledge score between pre test and post test. In the pre test mean score was 11.18 with SD 2.82 whereas in post test mean score was 23.23 with SD 3.03. Difference in score is 12.05. There is large difference between pre test and post test knowledge score and it is statistically significant. Differences between pre test and post test score was analyzed using paired t-test and it was 25.81 which were found highly significant at 0.05 levels. This indicates that the self-instructional module was effective in increasing the knowledge on human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students.

Keywords: self-instructional module, knowledge, human rights of mentally ill, B.Sc. Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Human rights deal with balancing the rights of all human beings as individuals within the community. In the context of mentally ill persons, it includes their privileges and their remedial right and right of protection against infringement of their human and other statutory rights. Human rights in health care involve both recipients and providers. These rights include the right to choose or decline care, including the right to accept or refuse treatment or nourishment, informed consent, confidentiality and dignity. Nurses have obligation to safeguard people's health rights at all times in all places. This includes assuring that adequate care is provided within resources available and in accordance with nursing ethics. Each psychiatric patient has to be respected as an individual and the aim of the treatment should be early restoration of the functioning of the individual. Nursing has one of its important roles in the health care system to act as an advocate for the patient. The advocacy role is nowhere more important than in the psychiatric care system as an assessor of, and spokesman for, the protection of patient's rights. To protect the patient rights, the nurses should be made aware of patient's rights, ensure that ward procedure and policy does not violate patient's rights, review periodically the rights, issues of violations

and mechanisms that provide rights accountability and specifically review the changes in voluntary, involuntary status, civil or criminal commitment proceeding and treatment consequences.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pre test and post test knowledge level of students regarding Human Rights of Mentally ill among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students.
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 post test knowledge scores of 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students.
4. To identify the association between pre test 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 pre test knowledge levels of students with their selected socio-demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY: A pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design) study was conducted in selected nursing college in Bhopal MP among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students; Sample size was 40 nursing students participated and non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. Pre test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data was collected by using socio-demographic, pre test -post test and data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics (chi-square).The questionnaire was used after confirming the validity and reliability.

RESULT: The results showed that pre test and post-test level of knowledge on human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students. Before the administration of Self Instructional module, 87.50% of students had inadequate knowledge, 12.5.0% of them had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. After the administration of Self Instructional module on first human rights of mentally ill, none of them had inadequate knowledge, 32.5% of them had moderate knowledge and 67.5% of them had adequate knowledge.

FINDINGS RELATED TO SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF NURSING STUDENTS

- The data showed the percentage distribution of 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students by sex. It was observed from the result that majority 33 (82.5%) of students were female, and 7 (17.5%) of students were male.
- The finding showed that percentage distribution of nursing students by their previous knowledge on human rights. It was seen that majority 27 (67.5%) of students have previous knowledge on human rights, 13 (32.5%) of students have no previous knowledge on human rights.
- The data showed the percentage distribution of nursing students by their source of information. It was observed that majority 15(37.5%) of students obtained information from electronic media, 8(20%) of students from printed media, 4 (10%) of students from health personnel and 13 (32.5%) of students had no information.

- The data showed the percentage distribution of nursing students by theory classes they attended. It was seen that 17 (42.5%) students attended theory classes and 23 (57.5%) students did not attend any classes on human rights of mentally ill.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE IN TERMS OF GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE SCORES:

	No. of students	Mean ± SD	Student’s paired t-test
Pre test	40	11.18±2.82	t=25.81 P>0.05*** significant
post test	40	23.23±3.03	

The findings revealed that third-year B.Sc. nursing students' pre- and post-test levels of awareness on the human rights of mentally ill people. Before the Self Instructional Module was administered, 87.50% of students possessed insufficient knowledge, 12.50% possessed intermediate knowledge, and none possessed adequate knowledge. After receiving the self-instruction module on the first human rights of the mentally ill, none of them had knowledge gaps, 32.5% had moderate knowledge, and 67.5% had information that was sufficient. The comparison of the overall knowledge score between the pretest and posttest shows the results. Pre-test average was 11.18 with a standard deviation of 2.82; post-test average was 23.23 with an SD of 3.03. Score variation is 12.05. There is large difference between pre test and post test knowledge score and it is statistically significant. Differences between pre test and post test score was analyzed using paired t-test and it was 25.81 which were found highly significant at 0.05level.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

The finding showed that the association between levels of knowledge gains score and their selected demographic variables. Previous knowledge on Human rights, source of information and attended theory classes students gained more knowledge than others. Statistical significance was calculated by using chi square test.

CONCLUSION

On August 19, 2013, the Rajya Sabha, India's upper house of parliament, received the Mental Health Care Bill 2013. The purpose of the legislation was "to provide for the provision of mental health care and services for persons with mental illness and to safeguard, promote, and fulfil such persons' rights during the provision of such care and services, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto" (Preamble). As it does everywhere else, India must prioritise both delivering care and advancing human rights. As a result, this legislative initiative is quite significant and has the potential to significantly improve the situation of those who are mentally ill and their experiences with excellent mental health, social justice, and liberty.

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