

# Impact Of Video Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill Among Staff Nurses at Selected Hospitals of Bidar

Mr. Hamid

*M A Asst Professor Nida college of nursing Bidar*

## I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Everyone has the basic Human Rights including those who are mentally ill. Mentally ill patients are one of the most vulnerable groups in society, it is the responsibility of the health care providers specially those working in psychiatric setup to protect their human rights. In order to do so the health personnel mainly the psychiatric nurse must be aware of human rights of mentally ill patients. Incidence of violation of Rights Mentally Ill patients can be avoided if the nurse becomes aware of them.

There is now increasing awareness of rights in our democratic set up which results in an increase in litigation. Civil rights movements and consumer protection councils are gaining more and more importance in our day-to-day life.

Today, legal rights of those with mental disorders and ethical health care practices of mental health providers are ongoing concerns for psychiatric-mental health nurses. People with psychiatric problems are vulnerable to mistreatment and abuse; consequently, laws have been passed that guarantee them legal protection. Hence mental health professionals should have a better understanding to the medico-legal aspects of mental health.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the pre – test level of knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals at Bidar
- To compare the pre – test and post - test level of knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals at Bidar
- To assess the effectiveness of ‘Video teaching programme’ on improving the knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals at Bidar

- To find out the association between pre-test level of knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses with selected demographic variables in Selected Hospitals at Bidar.

### ASSUMPTIONS

- Staff Nurses with knowledge of Human Rights of Mentally Ill will be able to protect the human rights of the mentally ill.
- Staff Nurses will give free and frank responses to the questions.
- Video teaching programme will be effective on improving knowledge regarding the human rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses.

### HYPOTHESIS

H<sub>1</sub>: The mean Pre-test level of knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.

H<sub>2</sub>: There will be a significant association between pre-test level knowledge regarding Human rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar with selected demographic variables

H<sub>3</sub>: The mean post-test level of knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.

H<sub>4</sub>: There will be a significant association between pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar

## II. METHODOLOGY

After getting the permission from the concerned authorities, researcher will explain the purpose of the study to the Staff Nurses. After obtaining informed consent from the Staff Nurses, pre-test will be conducted by using of modified questionnaire to assess the student’s knowledge on human rights of

mentally illness. After Video teaching programme post-test will be conducted using the same tool.

**KEYWORDS:**

Human Rights, Knowledge, Mentally Ill, Video teaching programme, College Staff Nurses.

**Introduction:**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”.

Everyone has the basic Human Rights including those who are mentally ill. Mentally ill patients are one of the most vulnerable groups in society, it is the responsibility of the health care providers specially those working in psychiatric setup to protect their human rights. In order to do so the health personnel mainly the psychiatric nurse must be aware of human rights of mentally ill patients. Incidence of violation of Rights Mentally Ill patients can be avoided if the nurse becomes aware of them.

There is now increasing awareness of rights in our democratic set up which results in an increase in litigation. Civil rights movements and consumer protection councils are gaining more and more importance in our day-to-day life.

The purpose of the laws to protect society from the presence of mentally ill persons who have become or might become a danger or nuisance to others, to protect citizens from being detained in psychiatric nursing homes without sufficient cause, to regulate responsibility for maintenance charges of psychiatric nursing homes, provide facilities for establishing guardianship or custodial of mentally ill persons who are incapable of managing their own affairs, to provide for the establishment of central authority and state authorities for mental health services, to regulate the powers of the Government for establishing, licensing and controlling psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric nursing homes for mentally ill persons and to provide legal aid to mentally ill persons to state expense in certain cases.

Today, legal rights of those with mental disorders and ethical health care practices of mental health providers are ongoing concerns for psychiatric-mental health nurses. People with psychiatric problems are vulnerable to mistreatment and abuse; consequently, laws have been passed that guarantee them legal protection. Hence mental health professionals should have a better understanding to the medico-legal aspects of mental health.

According to the World Health Organization report in 2014 some 450 million people suffer from mental or behavior disorders in world.

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 12,000 patients in government mental hospitals in the country.

According to Mrs. Sreevani in her textbook, the incidence of mental disorder may increase in future due to the following causes:

- ☐ Increasing number of nuclear families
- ☐ Decreasing number of the elderly people living along with families
- ☐ Increase incidence of substance abuse
- ☐ Industrialization and urbanization.

In many hospitals in India, there are anecdotal reports of violations of human rights of the persons with mental illness. The dignity of persons with mental illness is not respected in mental health institutions itself. Sometimes they are found in conditions which are deplorable for example being kept naked or in dirty and old clothes. They are placed in unhygienic conditions & sometimes women were found in dreadful condition, sometimes parts of their bodies could be seen through ill fitting clothes. They were not provided with the necessary clothes to protect personal dignity and items to maintain menstrual hygiene. These conditions qualify for human rights violations

### III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Statement of the Problem

# IMPACT OF VIDEO TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS OF MENTALLY ILL AMONG STAFF NURSES AT SELECTED HOSPITALS OF BIDAR.

## IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding human rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Video teaching programme on knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.
3. To compare the Pre-test and post-test knowledge level regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.
4. To determine the association between certain demographic variables and knowledge regarding Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.

### Assumptions

This study assumes that:

- Staff Nurses with knowledge of Human Rights of Mentally Ill will be able to protect the human rights of the mentally ill.
- Staff Nurses will give free and frank responses to the questions.
- Video teaching programme will effective on improving knowledge regarding the human rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses.

### Hypotheses

The study is based on the following hypothesis and this will be tested at 0.05 levels of significance

H<sub>1</sub>: The mean Pre-test level of knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.

H<sub>2</sub>: There will be a significant association between pre-test level knowledge regarding Human rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar with selected demographic variables H<sub>3</sub>: The mean post-test level of knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar.

H<sub>4</sub>: There will be a significant association between

pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar

### Population

In this study the target population was staff Nurses working at hospitals

### Sample

30 Staff Nurses were selected as samples during the study

### Sampling Technique

The sampling procedure was convenient sampling technique.

### Criteria for Sample Selection

The following were the inclusive and exclusive criteria for the selection of the samples.

### Inclusion criteria for sampling

- ◆ Staff Nurses those who are working in Hospitals
- ◆ Staff Nurses who are willing to participate in the study
- ◆ Staff Nurses those who are having low level of knowledge

### Exclusion criteria for sampling

- ◆ Staff Nurses who are not available on the day of data collection
- ◆ Staff Nurses who are not willing to participate in this study

## V. RESULTS

Data on demographic variables of the Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar

Table-1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Staff Nurses Selected hospitals at Bidar according to their demographic data.

(N=30)

S.No	Demographic data		f	%
1	Age	18 yrs	22	73.3
		19 yrs	7	23.3
		20 yrs & Above	1	3.3
2	Religion	Christian	12	40
		Muslim	3	10
		Hindu	15	50
3	Education status of parents	Illerate	7	23.3
		School education	8	26.7
		Under graduate degree	9	30
4	Parents Occupation	Post graduate	6	20
		Government employee	5	16.7
		Private employee	12	40
5	Do you have any medical professional in your family	Self employee	9	30
		Un employee	4	13.3
		Yes	3	10
6	Do you have any mental ill patients in your family	No	27	90
		Yes	4	13.3
		No	29	96.7
7	Previous knowledge about rights of mentally ill patients	Yes	5	16.7
		No	25	83.3

pretest and posttest level of Knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals at Bidar

Level of Knowledge score	Pre test		Post test	
	f	%	f	%
No Knowledge (1-5)	17	56.67	0	0
Low Knowledge (6-10)	9	30	3	10
Moderate Knowledge (11-15)	4	13.33	9	30

High Knowledge (16-20)	0	0	18	60
Total	30	100%	30	100%

Mean, SD and 't' value on level of Knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses (N=30)

Domain	Pre-test		Post – test		Mean difference	't'- value	Tabulated value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Knowledge score	5.83	3.57	15.5	3.35	9.67	2.1	S  1.699

\*S= significant (df=29)

The above table shows that the pre test calculated value was 2.1 and the tabulated 't' value is 1.699, which was significant at  $P < 0.05$ . Hence  $H_1$  is accepted. It can be concluded that 'Video teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge level among college Staff Nurses.

#### V. NURSING IMPLICATION

##### NURSING SERVICE:

In service education to nursing personnel helps to improve the knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses, complications and different management approaches.

The study findings will help to create awareness and to improve the knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses, regarding benefits of 'administration of Video teaching programme.

The nurse can administer Video teaching programme for improving the level of the knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses. Because many Staff Nurses doesn't had knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill.

The nurse can motivate to form support group

Nurses have a major role in identifying risk factors and help to overcome.

There should be public awareness to improve college student's level of knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill. The Nurse must take effort and take initiation to educate the Staff Nurses regarding rights of mentally ill.

##### NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

Nurse administrator should plan to conduct programme about 'Video teaching programme' regarding rights of mentally ill.

The nurse administrator should recommend allocating portion of budget for educational materials like pamphlets, models, slides, flexes, videos which contain information about benefits of 'Video teaching programme' regarding rights of mentally ill.

The nurse administrator can encourage the Staff Nurses to involve research activities to improving the level of knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill.

##### NURSING EDUCATION:

Nurse educator must update knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill.

Nurse educator should teach Staff Nurses to gain skills in identifying problems of give effective teaching regarding rights of mentally ill.

Nurse educator should recommend the curriculum committee to insist the importance of rights of mentally ill to the Staff Nurses to improve the knowledge in the nursing curriculum.

#### NURSING RESEARCH:

The finding of the study helps to expand scientific body of professional knowledge upon which further research can be conducted.

Large scale studies can be conducted in consideration of other contributing variables.

#### LIMITATIONS:

Prolonged effect of Video teaching programme could not be measured.

The investigator needed much co operation from the college Staff Nurses.

#### VI. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A similar study can be conducted as a study to assess and expressed practice of rights of mentally ill among college Staff Nurses

A similar study can be conducted in longer period of time.

A similar study can be conducted in different settings or group

#### VII. SUMMARY

The purpose of the study was “to assess the effectiveness of ‘Video teaching programme’ on improving the knowledge regarding rights of mentally ill among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals at Bidar

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Bhatia M.S (2006). “Essentials of psychiatry” (6<sup>th</sup> edition) new Delhi, CBS publishers, 2412-2492
- [2] Gelder Michael (2005). “Oxford textbook of psychiatry,” (5<sup>th</sup> ed) USA Oxford university press, 651-656.
- [3] Gurumani, N, (2005) “An introduction To Biostatistics”, (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), new Delhi, MJP publishers (P) Ltd.
- [4] Jarrell Stephen, B., (1994)”, (1<sup>st</sup> edition), USA; WM.C.Brown Publishers.
- [5] Keltner, N.L., Bostrom, C.E., & McGuinness, T.M. (2011). “Psychiatric nursing” (6<sup>th</sup> Ed.) St. Louis, MO: Mosby-Elsevier.
- [6] Karen Lee Fontain J (2001). “Essentials of Mental Health Nursing.” (2<sup>nd</sup> ed) Benjamin Cummins publishing company, 556 – 589.
- [7] Karen, S (2005) “Nursing care of women” America: Appleton lang publication 34-40
- [8] Kham, M.L. (1999) Voluntary service for women (3<sup>rd</sup> ed) Department of social work, Jamala Millia Islamia University.43-87.
- [9] Lalitha.K(2007), “Mental health and psychiatric Nursing an Indian Perspective”, (1<sup>st</sup> ed) Bangalore: V.M.G. Book House 72-84.
- [10] Manfred Stommel and celia E.Wills., (2004), Clinical Research: (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), USA: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.
- [11] Mary C Townsend (2011) “Psychiatric mental health Nursing”, (7<sup>th</sup> edition)Philadelphia: Davis Company. 234-254.
- [12] Polit D.F & Hungler, B.P., (2008), “Nursing Research”, (7<sup>th</sup> ed.) Philadelphia:Lippincott.
- [13] Sreevani “A Guide to Mental health and Psychiatric nursing” (5<sup>th</sup> Edition), Jaypee Brothers Medical Publications (P) Ltd, New Delhi, 2008, 208-214.
- [14] Stuart W.Gail (2005) “Principles and practice of Psychiatric nursing”, (2<sup>nd</sup> ed) USA: Mosby Publication, 652-664.
- [15] Videback L.Shelia (1998). “Psychiatric mental health nursing”(1<sup>st</sup> ed) Philadelphia: Lippincott.
- [16] COVID-19 Pandemic in Karnataka. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID\\_19\\_pandemic\\_in\\_Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID_19_pandemic_in_Karnataka).
- [17] Anna Stefanowicz-Bielska, Magdalena Słomion, Joanna Stefanowicz. COVID-19 Pandemic-Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviours, and Actions among Faculty of Health Sciences Students. 2021 Nov 19;18(22):12137.
- [18] MuhammedElhadi, AhmedAlsoufi,AbdulmuettiAlhadi,AmelHmeida, EntisarAlshareea, and et al. Knowledge, attitude, and acceptance of healthcare workers and the public regarding the COVID-19 vaccine: a cross-sectional study. 2021 May 20;21(1):955.
- [19] Prisca Olabisi Adejumo, Faith Nawagi, Ifeoluwapo Oluwafunke Kolawole, Mamudo Rafik Ismail, Abdou W Mukalay and et al. Knowledge, preparedness, and attitude towards COVID-19 among health profession students in

- Sub-Saharan Africa: A cross- sectional survey. 2021 Dec; 1:150-158.
- [20] Renata Karina Reis, Mayra Gonçalves Meneguetti, Silmara Elaine Malaguti- Toffano, Laelson Rochelle Milanes Sousa, Ana Cristina de Oliveira E Silva and et al. Knowledge, Behaviors, and Perceptions of Risk of COVID-19 Among Brazilian Nursing Students: A Cross-sectional Study. 2021 Nov-Dec; 46(6):E158-E163.
- [21] Hiromi Nakagawa, Hiroyuki Sasai. Nursing Students' Practicums during the COVID-19 Crisis and the Effect on Infection-Prevention Behavior in Students: A Mixed-Method Approach. 2021 Dec 12; 57(12):1354.
- [22] Nevenka Kregar Velikonja, Beata Dobrowolska, Sanja Stanisavljević, Karmen Erjavec, Vislava Globovnik Velikonja and et al. Attitudes of Nursing Students towards Vaccination and Other Preventive Measures for Limitation of COVID-19 Pandemic: Cross-Sectional Study in Three European Countries. 2021 Jun 22; 9(7):781.
- [23] Lizhen Liang. Ling Feng, Xiaoming Zheng, Ying Wu, Chunhua Zhang, Jingjing Li. Effect of dialectical behavior group therapy on the anxiety and depression of medical students under the normalization of epidemic prevention and control for the COVID-19 epidemic: a randomized study. 2021 Oct; 10(10):10591-10599.
- [24]. Anson Chui Yan Tang, Enid Wai-Yung Kwong, Liangying Chen, Winnie Lai Sheung Cheng. Associations between demographic characteristics, perceived threat, perceived stress, coping responses and adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures among Chinese healthcare students. 2021 Sep; 77(9):3759-3771.
- [25] Anggraini Dwi Kurnia, Nur Lailatul Masruroh, Nur Melizza, Aby Yazid Al Busthomy Rofi'i. Factors Associated With Preventive Behaviors Of COVID-19 Among Indonesian Nursing Students: Application Of Health Belief Model. DOI:15275/rusomj.2021.0201.
- [27] Samanta S, Banerjee J, Kar SS, Ali KM, Giri B, Pal A, et al. Awareness, knowledge and acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine among the people of West Bengal, India: A web-based survey. *Vacunas*. 2022 Feb;