



International Journal of Psychiatry Research

ISSN Print: 2664-8962
ISSN Online: 2664-8970
Impact Factor: RJIF 5.44
IJPR 2025; 7(2): 79-82
www.psychiatryjournal.in
Received: 02-06-2025
Accepted: 06-07-2025

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Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude among staff nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness in selected tertiary care hospital of the city

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DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26648962.2025.v7.i2b.107n>

Abstract

Problem statement: Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on knowledge and attitude among Staff Nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness in selected Tertiary Care Hospital of the City.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge among Staff Nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness in selected Tertiary Care Hospital of the city.
2. To assess the attitude among Staff Nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness in selected Tertiary Care Hospital of the city.
3. To assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on knowledge and attitude among Staff Nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness in selected Tertiary Care Hospital of the city.
4. To find the association of pretest study findings with selected demographic variables.

Material and Method: Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used to evaluate effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding rights of person with mental illness among staff nurses of tertiary care hospital of the city. The structured questionnaire and scale were prepared and tested for reliability and validity. The data collection was carried out in three phases and the data was analyzed by using the descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The finding reveals that the Structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge and attitude among staff nurses and one way ANOVA shows hence it is significant association found in age and clinical experience on rights of person with mental illness with knowledge of staff nurses and significant association found in area of work and clinical experience on rights of person with mental illness with attitude of staff nurses.

Conclusion: Structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge and attitude among staff nurses.

Keywords: Structured teaching program, rights of person with mental illness, and staff nurse

Introduction

"Adopting the right attitude can convert a negative stress into a positive one."

- Hans Selye

Throughout history, the text of number 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate to the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, shelter, health care and necessary social services, and the right to retirement benefits, security in case of sickness, disability, widowhood or old age ^[1]. Human rights law is an important, but often ignored, instrument for promoting the rights and freedoms of people with disabilities." In developed countries with their own pervasive and indigenous systems, it may seem peripheral or insignificant.

However, it is also true that republics often refuse to reform national health laws and policies, and national courts do not always encourage necessary changes to the rights and welfare of people with internal disabilities. Furthermore, national rights are clearly important for countries without popular and indigenous institutions, as they may provide the only real

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protection against abuse of people with internal disabilities. A failure perhaps based on political, social, or artistic excuses. Mortal rights include “fundamental rights and freedoms to which all persons are entitled.” This includes a wide range of rights related to civil and political issues such as the right to life and liberty, freedom of expression and the right to equality before the law, as well as social, artistic and commercial rights such as the right to participate in culture, the right to food and the right to education. People with IMD are particularly vulnerable to a wide range of human rights violations, both within and outside of healthcare. Abuse often occurs in psychiatric facilities through embarrassing, humiliating, and dangerous care and treatment, as well as unsanitary and inhumane living conditions ^[2]. Issues regarding matching of admission and treatment are often ignored, and people are thought to be unable to form opinions about their own admission and treatment because an independent assessment of their capacity is not accepted. The most important and serious transnational issue covering the rights of persons with mental disabilities is United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/119 on the protection of persons with mental disabilities and the improvement of mental health care adopted in 1991, which includes 25 principles ^[5]. This principle primarily focuses on the rights of the dead in relation to the internal healthcare system ^[6].

Materials and Methods

A single-group pretest-posttest design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of a structured training program on human rights knowledge and attitudes in internal medicine for nurses at a tertiary care institution in a metropolitan area. Structured questionnaires and scales were developed and tested for validity and reliability. Data collection was performed in three stages, and data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. A total of 90 nurses were appointed in tertiary care sanatoriums in this megacity using tranches that were probably not accessible. The inclusion criteria included nurses of both genders with progression between 21 and 45 times, willing to participate

in the study available at the time of data collection, able to understand English and Marathi and having qualifications equivalent to GNM, B.Sc. Nursing, P.B.B.Sc. Nursing or Master of Science. Care. Gap criteria included nurses who were on leave during the data collection period, as well as those who had prior knowledge of people's rights in internal medicine. received the blessing of the geological exploration commission and written permission from the head of the institution to conduct the study. The purpose of the study was explained to the named participants and informed consent was obtained before data collection. The location of the nursing station was first assessed using a pretest. Subsequently, a structured training program (STP) was introduced to improve the knowledge and status of nurses regarding the rights of people in internal medicine departments in municipal hospitals in large cities. Following the intervention, a post-test was carried out to assess the improvement in nurses' knowledge and status regarding people's rights in internal medicine.

Results

In present study, Majority of the staff nurses under study were between the 36-40 years of age group. The highest percentages 78.89 % of staff nurses were female and 21.11 % of staff nurses were male. The 57.78 % of staff nurses were GNM, 25.56% of staff nurses were BSc Nursing, 11.11 % of staff nurses were P.B. BSc Nursing and 05.56 % of staff nurses were MSc. Nursing. The majority 22.22 % of the staff nurses were from medicine ward. 20 % of the staff nurses were from operation theatre. The highest percentage 31.11 % of staff nurses having working experience were 15.1 to 20 years and 24.44 % of staff nurses having working experience were up to 5 years and 5.1 to 10 years, and 20 % of staff nurses having working experience were 10.1 to 15 years.

In present study, in the pretest mean Knowledge score was 8.84 whereas in posttest it was 13.07. It reveals that, there is marked improvement in knowledge of staff nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness after giving structured teaching program.

Table 1: Comparison of overall pre-test and post-test scores with mean, standard deviation, mean percentage, *t*-value, and *p*-value

Overall	Maximum score	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean percentage	<i>t</i> -value	<i>p</i> -value
Pre-Test	17	8.84	3.25	52.03%	14.06	0.000 S, <i>p</i> <0.05
Post Test	17	13.07	2.38	76.86%		

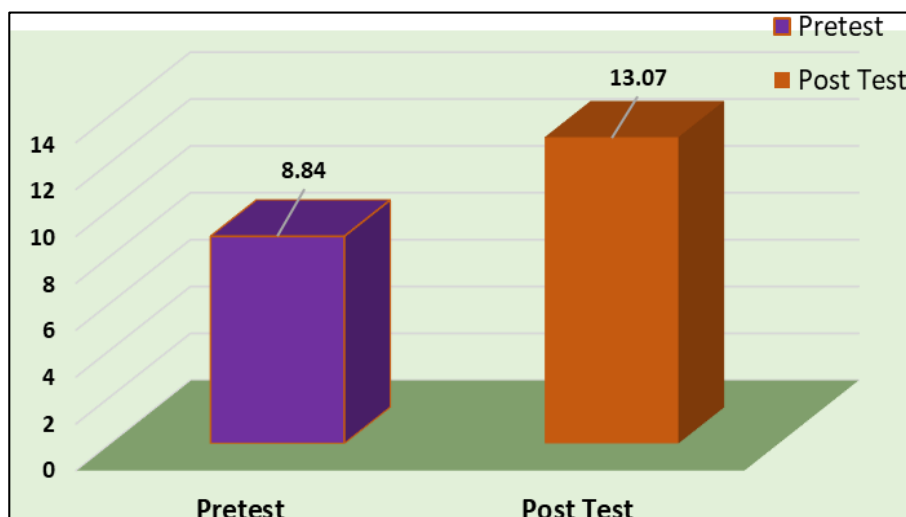


Fig 1: Mean of Knowledge Score

In present study, in the pretest mean Attitude score was 41.19 whereas in posttest it was 52.09. It reveals that, there is marked change in Attitude of staff nurses regarding rights

of person with mental illness after giving structured teaching program.

Overall	Maximum score	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean percentage	t-value	p-value
Pre-Test	60	41.19	11.65	68.67%	10.83	0.000 S, p<0.05
Post Test	60	52.9	6.00	88.17%		

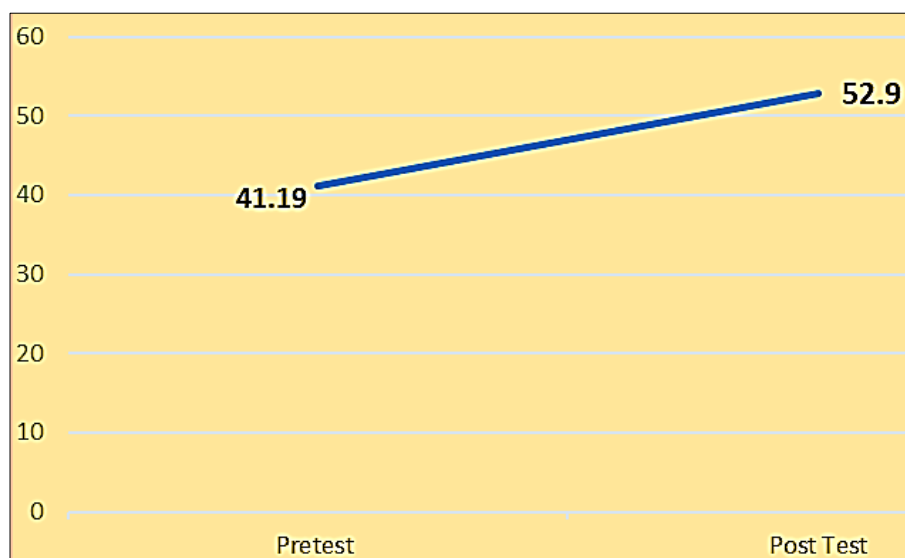


Fig 2: Mean of Attitude Scale Score

Discussion

The finding of the study was discussed with reference to the objectives of the study and with the findings of the other studies in this section. The present study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching program on knowledge and attitude among staff nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness. The discussion is based on

Description of the staff nurses of tertiary care hospital of the city according to their demographic Variables

In present study, Majority of the staff nurses under study were between the 36-40 years of age group. The highest percentages 78.89 % of staff nurses were female and 21.11 % of staff nurses were male. The 57.78 %of staff nurses were GNM, 25.56% of staff nurses were BSc Nursing, 11.11 % of staff nurses were P.B. BSc Nursing and 05.56 % of staff nurses were MSc. Nursing. The majority 22.22 % of the staff nurses were from medicine ward. 20 % of the staff nurses were from operation theatre. The highest percentage 31.11 % of staff nurses having working experience were 15.1 to 20 years and 24.44 % of staff nurses having working experience were up to 5 years and 5.1 to 10 years, and 20 % of staff nurses having working experience were 10.1 to 15 years.

A similar study conducted by Dr. Aamir Zaveri (2024), to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among staff nurses at selected hospital, the study revealed that 73.2% staff nurses from below 25 years of age and 26.8% staff nurses from above 25 years. About Educational qualification 23.5% staff nurses are GNM, 26.7% are BSc Nursing, 29.9% staff nurses are P.B.B.Sc. Nursing and 19.9 % staff nurses were MSc nursing. It also shows that 86.7% of staff nurses having experience less than 4 years and 13.3% staff nurses were having 4 years and more than 4

years of working experience. 86.5% of staff nurses were female and 13.5% staff nurses were Male.

Assessment of effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge score of staff nurses of tertiary care hospital of the city regarding rights of person with mental illness.

In present study, in the pretest mean Knowledge score was 8.84 whereas in posttest it was 13.07. It reveals that, there is marked improvement in knowledge of staff nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness after giving structured teaching program.

A similar study conducted by Rohit Yadav, Dr. Rajwant Kaur Randhawa, Dr. Priyanka Choudhary. Effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among nursing students in a selected college of Rajsamand resulted that pretest mean knowledge score was 5.50 whereas in posttest it was 10.35 regarding patients' rights. It reveals that, there is marked improvement in knowledge of nursing students regarding rights of person with mental illness after giving structured teaching program.

Assessment of effectiveness of structured teaching program on Attitude score of staff nurses of tertiary care hospital of the city regarding rights of person with mental illness

In present study, in the pretest mean Attitude score was 41.19 whereas in posttest it was 52.09. It reveals that, there is marked change in Attitude of staff nurses regarding rights of person with mental illness after giving structured teaching program.

A similar study conducted by Mahima Rai and Mr. Velladuarai Narayanan. Effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge and attitude among nursing students regarding the rights of mentally ill clients. resulted that pretest mean Attitude score was 35.88 whereas in

posttest it was 45.62. It reveals that, there is marked change in attitude of nursing students regarding rights of person with mental illness after giving structured teaching program.

Conclusion

This study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of a structured training program for nurses at a specialist hospital in the city on knowledge and attitudes towards the rights of people with mental illness. In the pretest, the average knowledge score obtained from the sample was 8.84, which increased to 13.07 in the posttest. In the pretest, the average attitude score obtained from the sample was 41.19, which increased to 52.9 in the posttest. Assessments of the sample's knowledge and attitudes showed significant improvements after implementation of the structured training program. This indicates that a structured training program is effective in improving the knowledge and attitude regarding the rights of persons with mental disabilities among nursing staff in selected urban tertiary care hospitals.

Acknowledgments

The guidance and expertise of Associate Prof. Mr. Sumit Khare, Head of the department, Department of Psychiatric Nursing Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health Pune, lit up the dark patches of doubt.

Ms. Shital Dhoke, assistant professor & research guide, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune, contributed to a better and holistic understanding.

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