

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of Nursing Students Regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill Patients At Ganga College of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

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Abstract--Mentally ill patients are now of the most vulnerable group in society. Everyone has the basic human rights including those who are mentally ill. Human rights deals with balancing the rights of all human beings as individuals within the community in the context of mentally ill person it includes their privileges and this remedial rights and right protection against infringement of their human and other statutory rights.

Keywords-- Mentally ill, Human rights, Level of knowledge, Psychiatric patient, Student nurse

I. INTRODUCTION

Mentally ill patients are now of the most vulnerable group in society. Incidence of violation of rights of mentally ill patient can be avoided if the becomes aware of them. Everyone has the basic human rights including those who are mentally ill. Mental and physical health are two vital strands of life that are closely inter work interdependent, since has taken the back seat not much and deeply importance to given to this field and much with regards to rights of mentally ill clients. Human rights deals with balancing the rights of all human beings as individuals within the community in the context of mentally ill person it includes their privileges and this remedial rights and right protection against infringement of their human and other statutory rights.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge of Nursing students regarding human rights of mentally ill patient at Ganga college of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among nursing students.
- To determine the demographic variables and knowledge of nursing students

IV. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Knowledge: Information about the Human rights of mentally ill person. Understanding, learning and acquaintances and ability to answer the question relating to the subject.

Nursing students: In this study if refers to the students who are studying BSC nursing.

Human rights: In this study the basic rights and freedom to which all human are entitled.

Assess: In this study, assess is the validity or estimating by various method like observation or question

Mentally ill: In this study, a wide range of condition that affects mood, thinking and behavior.

V. ASSUMPTIONS

- Level of knowledge differs from individual to individual towards Human rights of mentally ill person.
- Social demographic factors influence the level of knowledge towards Human rights of mentally ill person.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Research approach

Non experimental quantitative research design

Research design

Descriptive survey design

Setting of this study

The study was conducted at Ganga college of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

Sample size

The total sample size is 30



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Sampling technique

Convenient sampling technique was used for this study

VII. CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion criteria:

- Students who understand speak English and Tamil.
- Students who are all interested in and volunteers for the research study.
- Students who are all interested in and volunteers for the research study.

Exclusion criteria

- Students who are all sick.
- Students who are not willing to participate in this study.

VIII. RESEARCH TOOL TECHNIQUE

Tool consists of two parts:

Part-1 It consists of structured questionnaire with questions related to the demographic data of the students.

Part-2 It consists of 20 structured interviews, questionnaire which we used to assess the knowledge of the students.

IX. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Demographic data showing the percentage of various variables including previous exposure of human rights of mentally ill, source of communication regarding human rights, exposure to psychiatric patient /psychiatric hospital /mental health setting, parents /friends who had psychiatric illness, experience with the human rights of commission / cell.

The questions were asked and the results are calculated from the number of samples.

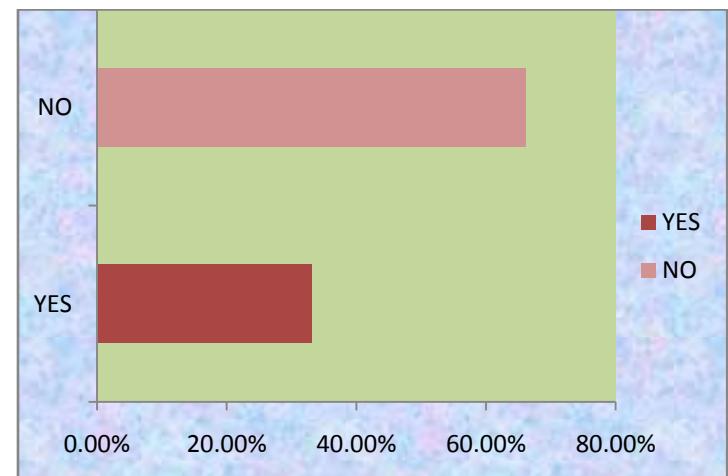
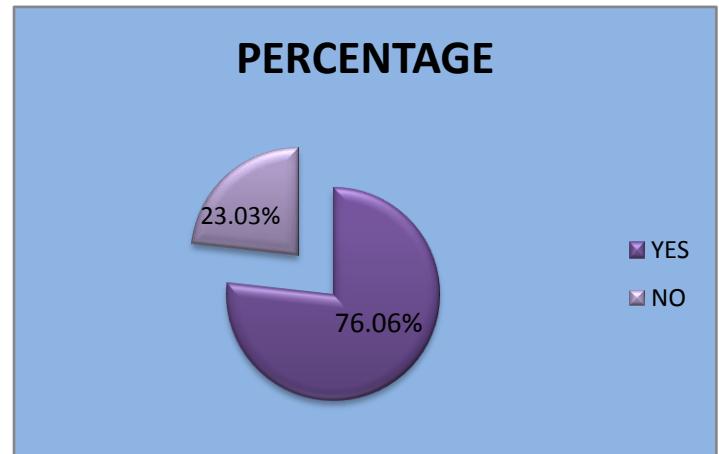
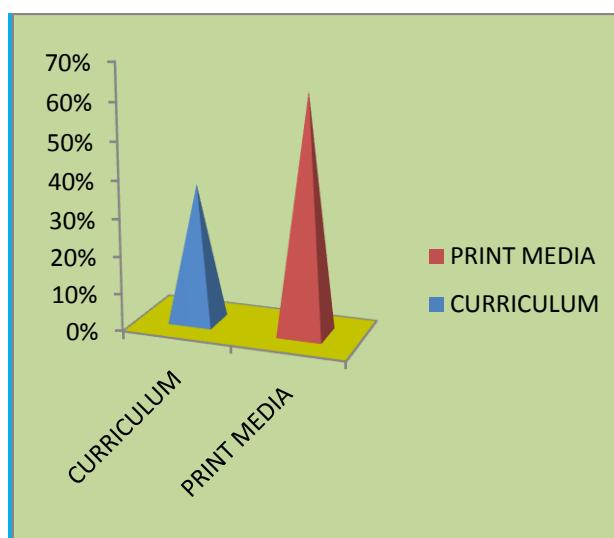
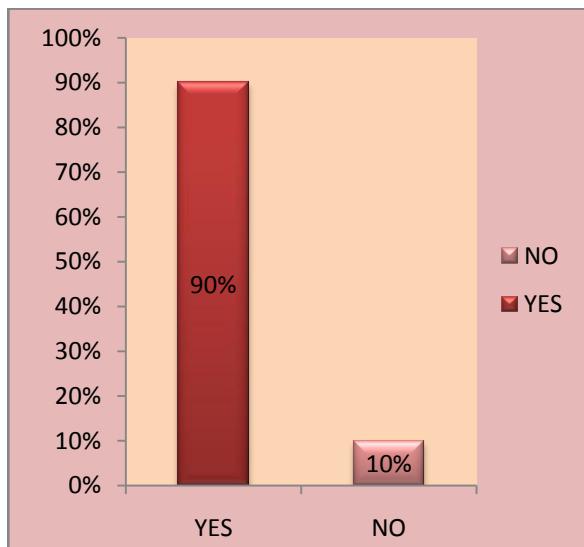
TABLE – 1
FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Previous exposure /awareness of human rights of mentally ill a.) yes b.) no	27 3	90% 10%
2	Source of information regarding human rights a.) Curriculum(classteaching. b.) printmedia (newspaper, journal, etc.)	11 19	37% 63%
3	Exposure to psychiatric patient /psychiatric hospital/ mental health setting a.) yes b.) no	23 7	77% 23%
4	Parents / friends who had psychiatric illness. a.) Yes b.) No	10 20	33% 67%
5	Experience with the human rights commission/ cell. a.) Yes b.) No	12 18	40% 60%

TABLE – 2
Frequencies And Percentage Distribution Of Knowledge On Human Rights Of Mentally ILL.

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	POOR	26	87%
2	AVERAGE	4	13%
3	GOOD	0	0%

It shows that among 30 samples 26 (87%) have poor, 4 (13%) have average knowledge and 0 (0%) have good knowledge



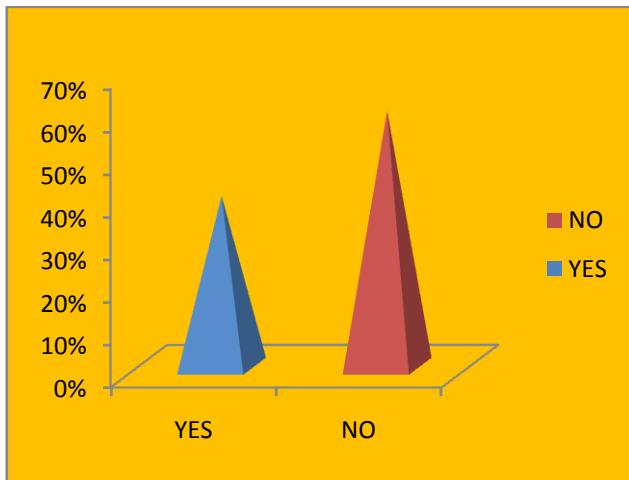


FIGURE:5-PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERIENCE WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION/ CELL.

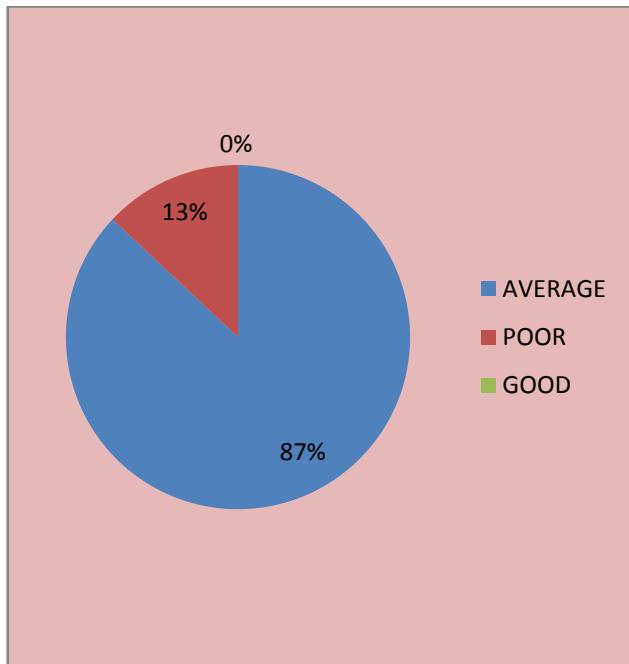


FIGURE:6-PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF MENTALLY ILL.

X. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to assess the knowledge among B.sc (N) Students regarding human rights of mentally ill. The sample size 30 was selected. Questionnaire was distributed to the students in order to assess their knowledge human rights of mentally ill.

1. Among 30 samples of B.sc Nursing students. 27 (90%) are between Yes and 3 (10%) are between No for previous exposure of human rights of mentally ill. In source of information regarding human rights, 11(37%) are between the curriculum (class teaching) 19 (63%) are between the print media (newspaper). In exposure to psychiatric patient / psychiatric Hospital, 23 (77%) are between yes and 7 (23%) are between No. parents / friends who had psychiatric illness, 10 (33%) are between yes and 20 (67%) are between No. Experience with the human rights commission/ cell, 12 (40%) are between Yes 18 (60%) are between say No.
2. The second objectives were to assess the knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill by using questionnaire. Among 30 samples 26 (87%) have poor knowledge, 4 (13%) has average knowledge, 0 (0%) has good knowledge.

XI. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

It includes implications for Nursing practice nursing education and Nursing administration and Nursing Research.

Nursing Practice

The assessment of the knowledge regarding Human rights of mentally ill helps the students' nurses to know the about human rights of mentally ill.

Nursing Education

The students nurse themselves learn about human rights of mentally ill. They updated their knowledge regarding the positive and negative of human rights of mentally ill in order to improve their knowledge.

Nursing Administration

Nursing administration is the high person to identify the knowledge and organize programs related to human rights of mentally ill. They should take efforts to reach and educate the nursing students regarding the importance of human rights of mentally ill.

Nursing Research

Research studies can be conducted in order to promote and follow and to improve knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill for society / community.

XII. RECOMMENDATION

- A study can be replicated using a large sample for a longer duration to generalize and validate the findings.

- A comparative study can be done to assess the knowledge of human rights of mentally ill.

XIII. CONCLUSION

The knowledge of Nursing students regarding human rights of mentally ill was average.

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