

Research Paper

Knowledge Score Regarding Myths and Facts Related to Mental Illness Among People Residing in and Around Rural Area of Jabalpur

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ABSTRACT

Now a days number of people suffering with serious type of mental illness which are challengeable, they struggle with the disabilities and symptoms that result from the disease. So, the study was designed to assess the knowledge score regarding myths and facts related to mental illness among people residing in selected rural area of Jabalpur. The total sample size was 60 rural people from selected area of Jabalpur. The non-probability quota sampling technique was used in the experimental study. The questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding myths and facts related to mental illness. With the help of Video assisted teaching programme on myths and facts related to mental illness. Result clearly indicated that out of 60 samples the majority of samples 34 (56.67%) had average knowledge, 26 (43.33%) had good knowledge and no one had poor knowledge about myths and facts related to mental illness after video assisted teaching program.

Keywords: Video Assisted Teaching, Mental Health and Illness, Myths & Facts

Numbers of people now a days suffering with serious type of mental illness are challenged, they struggle with the disabilities and symptoms that result from the disease. These people are challenged by the losses and stereotypes that result from many misconceptions about mental illness (kumari *et al.*, 2014). As a result, people with mental illness are despoil of the opportunities which define a quality life of mentally affected people, safe housing, satisfactory jobs, good health care, and affiliation with a different group of people. As far as we understand the impact of the mental disease, it's just a beginning to explain taint related to mental illness. Maximum work yet needs to be done to fully understand the scope and broadness of prejudice against people with mental illness (Park, 2013). Fortunately, many sociologists and social psychologists have been studying phenomena related to taint in different minority groups for several decades, (Nishanthi and Revath, 2017).

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Need of the study

The Evolution of Psychiatric care has passed through many stages. In the dark ages captivity was the only method of handling mentally ill. People with abnormal behavior, who are unpredictable, aggressive, epileptic were kept together and kept away from the towns (Patrick *et al.*, 2016). It noticed and thought that mental illnesses were due to past misdeed and curse of God. In those days patients were cruelly treated, locked up, and often killed for their illness.

In mental health field specially in community mental health from its initiation had a professional interest in culturally specific behavior such as tracing, nature healing, black magic, and exorcism. So, video assisted teaching programme is one of the effective programme to aware the local peoples regarding myths and facts. Keeping in above view facts the study was designed to assess the knowledge score regarding myths and facts related to mental illness among people residing in selected rural area of Jabalpur. The experiment includes limited people who are residing there, at age between 20-60 years in rural area of Jabalpur.

Video assisted teaching Programme

In this study it refers to multimedia an effective teaching programme consisting of organized and sequential representation of information regarding myths and facts related to mental illness (chandran, 2019). It expands the knowledge in a simple way with projector and sound effect.

Method of data collection

The data collection procedure was carried out after video assisted teaching programme. The investigator collected data from people by using self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge after introducing a video assisted teaching programme regarding myths and facts related to mental illness. The self-structured questionnaire were asses with 1-2 weeks to know the knowledge level of different individual.

Preparation of the blue print

A blue print was prepared prior to the construction of questionnaire which assessed the knowledge level regarding myths and facts related to mental illness.

Table no.1: Blue print on structured questionnaires

S. no.	Content Area	Question	Total no of question	Percentage%
1.	Knowledge	1 -30	30	100 %
Total	30	30	30	100%

Knowledge Questionnaire

It consists of 30 items covering the knowledge regarding myths and facts related to mental illness. Each item had three options, correct answer has to be selected which had one mark. Score on each item refer to poor knowledge, average knowledge, good knowledge, poor knowledge score was 1-10, average score was 11-20 and good knowledge score was 21-30.

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Score card

Table no. 2: Distribution of knowledge score maximum mark: 30, minimum mark: 1

Level of knowledge	score
Poor	1-10
Average	11-20
Good	21-30

Table no.3: Assessment of knowledge score of rural people (N=60)

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	MEAN	SD
Poor	0	0%	19.83	2.69
Average	34	56.67%		
Good	26	43.33%		

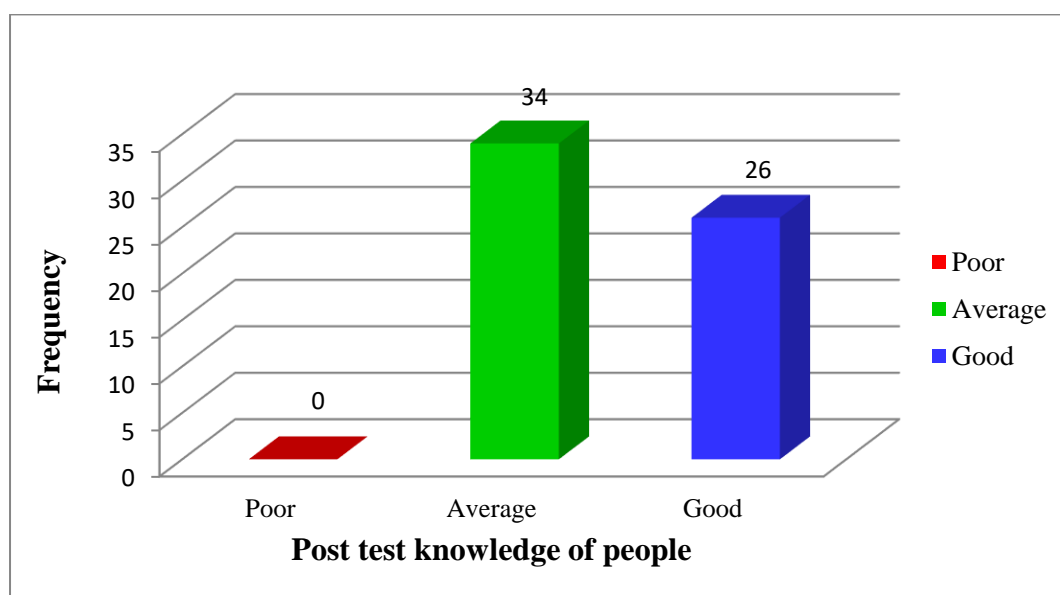


Figure no.1: Bar Diagram Shows distribution of knowledge score of people

RESULTS

The results of the study shows that knowledge regarding myths and facts related to mental illness mean of knowledge score was (19.83) and SD were (2.69). The knowledge is statistically tested by applying t-test method at the level of 0.05%. In this case the calculated t-value (2.105) is more than the table value (2.00).

So, the results of the study shows that the difference between the pre-test and knowledge regarding myths and facts related to mental illness is statistically significant and the enhancement is due to the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The findings of the study support the need to conduct an educational programme regarding myths and facts related to mental illness. This study has proved that the rural people of kundam have remarkable increase in knowledge due to the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme. Thus, for the future outlook there is a need to increase the knowledge

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by video assisted teaching programme regarding myths and facts related to mental illness among rural people it will help in reducing the black magic believes on mental illness and mentally ill people may get medical treatment through the appropriate knowledge.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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