"A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Nursing Intervention on Ethical and Legal Issues in Nursing among B.Sc. Nursing 2nd Year Students of SMMC&NMT, IUST, Awantipora, Kashmir."

Ms. Asmat Parveen [1] Ms. Anjum Khurshid [2], syed Rohi [3].Ms. Nadiya Rashid[4]*. Ms. Humaira shabnam[5]** Ms. khalida shah[6]** ,Mr. keysar maqbool[7]**, Ms. misbah yaseen[8]** ,Mr. kifayat -ullah khan[9]**, Ms. neeha falak[10]**

1. Associate Professor /Principal, department of nursing, Islamic university of health sciences and technology Awantipora.
2. Assistant Professor, department of nursing, Islamic university of health sciences and technology Awantipora.
3. Tutor, department of nursing, Islamic university of health sciences and technology Awantipora.
4. Tutor, department of nursing, Islamic university of health sciences and technology Awantipora
5. B.Sc. Nursing students, Islamic university of health sciences and technology Awantipora.* *

ABSTRACT:

Introduction:

Ethics is a branch of philosophy that involves systematization, defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior. However, these codes do offer guidance to the individual practitioner in making decision.[1]

Ethical and legal issues of nursing make it confusing task. Everyone has various personal views based on experiences of life, religion, education and political affiliations, all nurses should be aware about nursing laws and ethics and understand how nursing legal issues can affect them.[2]

Methodology: A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study. The population consisted of B.Sc Nursing students of SMMCNMT. The sample of the present study comprised of 39 students who were studying in B.Sc Nursing 2nd in SMMCN&MT, IUST, Awantipora, Kashmir. The non- probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select the sample for the present study. A structured questionnaire regarding knowledge on ethical and legal issues in nursing was prepared in order to collect the data. The data obtained was analyzed and interpreted in terms of the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis and presented through tables.

Result :the pre-test score shows that 67.50% students had inadequate knowledge, 32.5% had moderate and 0% had adequate knowledge and the post-test shows that 0% students had inadequate knowledge, 42.5% had moderately adequate and 57.5% had adequate knowledge.

Conclusion: the structured teaching programme was instructionally effective, appropriate and feasible.