



A Study To Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Respectful Maternity Care Among 3rd Year Nursing Students in Selected Institute of New Delhi

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Abstract: *Childbirth is a critical event in the life of a woman. Respectful Maternity Care addresses the issue of disrespect and abuse toward women and new born, as well as provides a platform for improvement by: Raising awareness of women during pregnancy. Quantitative approach with Quasi Experimental one group, pre-test and post-test research design was conducted to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity Care. The Study was conducted on 47 GNM 3rd year nursing students studying in Apollo school of nursing, New Delhi selected through purposive sampling technique. Findings reveal that calculated “z” value (1.27) is more than the table value (0.205) at 0.05 level of significance which indicates that the structured teaching programme on Respectful Maternity Care was effective in increases the knowledge of GNM 3rd year Nursing students. The study reveals that structured teaching programme play a crucial role and has a positive influence on Knowledge regarding RMC among Nursing students.*

Keywords:- Structured Teaching Programme, Knowledge, Respectful Maternity Care.

Introduction

Respectful Maternity Care encompasses respect for women’s basic human right that includes respect for women’s autonomy, dignity, feelings, choices, and preferences, including companionship during maternity care.¹ All pregnant women need high- quality antenatal care, professional labour, delivery care, postpartum care and support. They often need access to fully operational emergency services in the event of complications.² The aim of interventions should be to improve the quality of treatment. Disrespect and exploitation of women during labour and childbirth are increasingly viewed as a violation of their rights and a barrier to using life-saving, facility-based labour and delivery services.³ In this respect, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched program “LAQSHYA”- quality improvement initiative in labour room & maternity OT, aimed at improving quality of care for mothers and newborn during intrapartum and immediate post-partum period. In a 2019 study,75.7% of women reported experiencing one or more types of mistreatments.⁴ A Cross Sectional study was conducted to assess the prevalence and determinants of the disrespect and abuse (D & A) during child birth in rural Gujrat , result showed that only 0.3% of women experienced respectful and non-abusive care and a similar study conducted in Pakistan showed that



approximately 3% of women reported experiencing respectful and non-abusive behavior.⁵ This significant difference might be due to different investigation types and different tools in which the studies conducted in Pakistan used subjective and objective measures using the maternal and child health integrated program (MCHIP) tool with 7 dimensions developed by the United States of America Agency for International Development (USAID). The study recommends a qualitative survey on adherence to Respectful maternity care.

II. Methodology

The study was conducted on 10th April 2023. Quantitative Research approach with Quasi Experimental one group, pre-test and post-test research design was conducted to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity Care among 47 GNM 3rd year nursing students studying in Apollo school of nursing, New Delhi. Purposive sampling technique was used. Permission from the Group Director Nursing and Principal of Apollo School of nursing, Ethical clearance from Organizational Review Board was taken before starting the study. Before the questionnaire was given to participants, consent was taken. The tool was comprised of Structured Knowledge Questionnaire consists of 15 multiple choice items were used to assess the knowledge of Nursing students regarding Respectful Maternity Care. The maximum score was 1 for each correct answer and no score is awarded for incorrect answer or question not attempted. The knowledge level grading criteria considered appropriate was as follows: -

CRITERIA	SCORE
GOOD KNOWLEDGE	11-15
AVERAGE KNOWLEDGE	6-10
POOR KNOWLEDGE	0-5

Firstly, Pre-test was administered, then the Structured Teaching Programme was given (Definition of Respectful Maternity Care , Principles of Respectful Maternity Care, Categories of Disrespect and Abuse, Threats of staff attitudes and behavior, Consequences of Poor Respectful Maternity Care) by AV aids(Charts, Flashcard, Flip card, Posters)and finally post-test was assessed on the same day to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme regarding knowledge on Respectful Maternity Care among Nursing students.

III. Results

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The structured teaching programme led to the following outcomes:

Data represented in the table-1 depicted Socio demographic data of GNM 3rd Year Nursing Students:

Nearly half 25 (53.2%), of the GNM 3rd year nursing students were in the age group of 21-24 years, and 22(46.8%) were in the age group of 18-21 years and no one 0(0%) above 25 years. More than half 31(65.9%) of the GNM 3rd year nursing students were Hindu, 3(6.4%) were Muslim, 2 (4.3%) were Christian, 9 (19.1%) were Buddhism and 2 (4.3%) were Sikh. Majority of the GNM 3rd year nursing students 46(97.8%) have heard about Respectful Maternity Care except 1 (2.2%). Most of the 34 (72.3%) GNM 3rd year nursing students have heard about the RMC from the teaching lecture source whereas 8 (17%) from Internet, 3 (6.5%) from Textbook and 2 (4.2%) from other sources.

**Table No. 1:** Socio Demographic Variables of GNM 3rd Year Nursing Students.

Sr. No.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	AGE (IN YEARS)		
	18-21	22	46.8%
	21-24	25	53.2%
	More than 25	0	0%
2.	RELIGION HINDU	31	65.9%
	MUSLIM	3	6.4%
	CHRISTIAN	2	4.3%
	BUDDHISM	9	19.1%
	SIKHISM	2	4.3%
3.	Have you ever heard about RMC		
	YES	46	97.8%
	NO	1	2.2%
4.	IF YES, SPECIFY THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
	INTERNET	8	17.0%
	TEXTBOOK	3	6.5%
	NEWSPAPER	0	0%
	TEACHING LECTURE	34	72.3%
	ANY OTHER	2	4.2%

Data represented in the table-2 depicted Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score among GNM 3rd year Nursing Students

In pre-test nearly half of the students 24(51.1%) had average knowledge, 11(23.4%) had good knowledge and 12 (25.5%) had poor knowledge. In post-test majority of the students 40(85.2%) had good knowledge, 7(14.8%) had average knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge.

Table No. 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score among GNM 3rd year Nursing Students regarding Respectful Maternity Care.

S. NO.	Level of knowledge	SCORE	Pre-test		Post-test	
			Frequency (N=47)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (N=47)	Percentage (%)
1	Poor	0-5	12	25.5%	0	0%
2	Average	6-10	24	51.1%	07	14.8%
3	Good	11-15	11	23.4%	40	85.2%



Data represented in the table-3 depicted Effectiveness of the structured teaching programme regarding Respectful Maternity Care.

The Pre-Test mean (8.2), Standard deviation (3.21) and Post-Test mean (11.9), Standard deviation (2.36). whereby Mean difference between pretest and post-test were (3.7) and standard error of mean difference (1.12). The calculated “Z” value (1.27) is more than the table value of (0.205) at 0.05 level of significance which indicates that Structured Teaching Programme on Respectful Maternity Care was effective in increases the knowledge of GNM 3rd year Nursing students. So, the research hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected.

Table No. 3: Effectiveness of the structured teaching programme regarding Respectful Maternity Care.

Knowledge Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Standard error of mean difference	Z test	Table Value
PRE-TEST	8.2	3.21	3.7	1.12	1.27	0.205
POST TEST	11.9	2.36				

IV. Discussion

The present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding Respectful Maternity Care among GNM 3rd year nursing students. The research group found in Pre-test nearly half of the students 24(51.1%) had average knowledge, 11(23.4%) had good knowledge and 12 (25.5%) had poor knowledge. In Post-test majority of the students 40(85.2%) had good knowledge, 7(14.8%) had average knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge. The findings of the present study were supported by a similar study conducted by another similar study conducted by **Das Debyani et al (2018)** a quantitative study to evaluate the awareness programme on knowledge regarding respectful maternity care (RMC) among antenatal women in a selected hospital of West Bengal. Quasi experimental research approach along with non-randomised control group design was adopted for the study. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 antenatal women (30 each in experimental and control group) were selected. Results revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score (32.53) of the experimental group was significantly higher than mean pretest knowledge score (18.50). There was a significant difference between the mean post-test knowledge scores of experimental and control groups, indicating the effectiveness of awareness programs.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, direct relationship was observed between respected maternity care and childbirth experience. Women are vulnerable during pregnancy, labour and child birth, Therefore, failure to receive Respectful Maternity Care can result in negative experiences including fear of childbirth, disrespect and abuse, embarrassment by healthcare professionals. Thus, in our present study reveals that the Structured Teaching programme on Respectful Maternity Care was an effective programme in improving the knowledge among GNM-3rd year nursing students, During Pretest knowledge Score was (51.1%) and there was a marked increase in Post- test knowledge Score (85.2%).

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