



Contents lists available at [Curevita Journals](#)



Frontiers of Health Innovations and Medical Advances

journal homepage: www.curevitajournals.com



A study to assess the knowledge regarding Respectful maternity care among The Midwives at NMCH, Jamuhar

Aditya Kumar, Abhishek Kumar Satyam, Kritika Singh, Khushboo Kumari, Vivek Raj, Ruchi Tripathi, K.Latha.

Narayan Nursing College, Gopal Narayan Singh University, Sasaram, Bihar, India

Articalinfo

Article history: Received 22 June 2025, Revised 18 Aug 2025, Accepted 20 Aug 2025, Published Sept 2025

Keywords: Respectful Maternity Care (RMC), Midwives, Maternal Health, Patient-Centered Care, NMCH Jamuhar

Corresponding Author: Ruchi Tripathi, Assistant Professor, Narayan Nursing College, Sasaram, Bihar, India

Email ID: ruchitripathi450@gmail.com

Citation: Kumar Aditya, Satyam Kumar Abhishek, Singh Kritika, Kumari Khushboo, Tripathi Ruchi, Latha. K.2025. A study to assess the knowledge regarding Respectful maternity care among The Midwives at NMCH, Jamuhar. Frontiers of Health Innovations and Medical Advances(FHIMA), 1,1.7-12.. <https://doi.org/10.1000/001>

Publisher: Curevita Research Pvt Ltd

Abstract

Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) is recognized as a fundamental human right and an essential component of quality maternal health services. It emphasizes dignity, privacy, informed choice, confidentiality, and the absence of discrimination, neglect, or abuse during childbirth. Despite increasing global awareness, disrespect and mistreatment of women in maternity care settings remain prevalent, particularly in developing countries. Midwives, as frontline providers of maternal health services, play a crucial role in ensuring that RMC principles are practiced and upheld. The findings revealed variations in knowledge levels, with some midwives demonstrating good awareness of the principles of RMC, while others lacked clarity in areas such as informed choice, consent, and ensuring privacy. The study highlighted the need for regular training, sensitization, and supportive supervision to strengthen midwives' understanding and application of RMC in clinical practice.

Introduction

Maternal health has undergone a

significant shift in recent years, not only in terms of reducing mortality



and morbidity(Bohren, 2020) but also in emphasizing the quality of care and human rights during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) is a global priority aimed at eliminating disrespect and abuse during maternity services(Sacks et al., 2021). According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2023), every woman has the right to dignified, respectful healthcare throughout pregnancy and childbirth. Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity Care among nursing midwives. To identify the areas of good, moderate, and poor knowledge regarding respectful maternity care. To determine the association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables (such as age, qualification, years of experience, etc.). To describe the awareness and practices related to respectful maternity care among the nursing midwives. To associate

the level of knowledge regarding Respectful maternity care among the Midwives with their socio-demographic variables. There will be maternity significant association between the level of knowledge regarding Respectful maternity care among The Midwives with their socio-demographic variables..

Methodology

This chapter outlines the systematic approach used to conduct the study titled "A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Respectful Maternity Care among Nursing Midwives at NMCH, Jamuhar, Bihar." The methodology includes the research design, population, sample, sampling technique, data collection tools, and methods of analysis.

Results and Discussion

This chapter presents a detailed analysis and interpretation of the data collected from nursing midwives at NMCH, Jamuhar, with respect to their



knowledge on Respectful Maternity Care (RMC). The results are presented both descriptively and inferentially using appropriate statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, and chi-square test. Visual representations such as tables, charts, and graphs are used to support the findings.

The study revealed that the majority of nursing midwives had adequate knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity Care, especially in the areas of general knowledge, communication, and professional practices. However, knowledge was relatively low in the domain of challenges and solutions. Among the demographic variables, only educational qualification showed a statistically significant association with knowledge level, while age, gender, and years of experience did not. This indicates that higher education levels, such as B.Sc. Nursing, Post Basic B.Sc., and M.Sc.

Nursing contributes more to awareness about RMC. The findings highlight the importance of focused training and supportive policies for effective implementation of respectful maternity practices. This chapter presents a detailed discussion of the findings interpreted from statistical analysis, based on the objectives of the study. The findings are discussed about the objectives, and where possible, compared and supported by related literature or similar studies conducted in other settings (Singh et al., 2022). The present study aimed to assess the knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among nursing midwives. A descriptive research design and random sampling technique were used to select 60 nursing midwives from NMCH Jamuhar, Rohtas. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire consisting of 30 items across six domains: general knowledge,



awareness of rights, communication, professional practices, behavior and attitude, and challenges and solutions. Other domains, such as Awareness, Communication, and

Professional Practices, also scored above 80%, suggesting a generally good understanding among participants.

Table 1.1: Domain-wise Knowledge Scores

(N = 60)

Domain	Yes(f)	Yes(%)	No(f)	No(%)
General Knowledge	262	87.3%	38	12.7%
Awareness of Rights	253	84.3%	47	15.7%
Communication	243	81.0%	57	19.0%
Professional Practices	257	85.7%	43	14.3%
Behavior & Attitude	247	82.3%	53	17.7%
Challenges and solutions	227	75.7%	73	24.3%

Each domain consists of 5 questions; therefore, the total domain score is out of 300 (60×5).

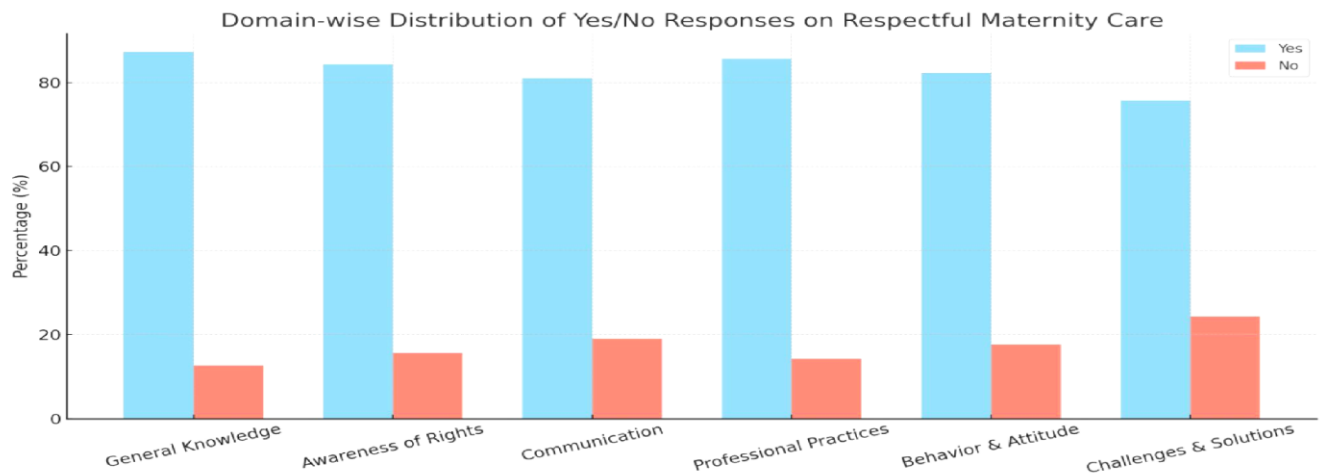


Fig 1.1:- The highest level of knowledge was seen in the General Knowledge domain (87.3%), indicating strong conceptual awareness. The lowest score was observed in the Challenges & Solutions domain (75.7%), highlighting that many midwives face practical difficulties in implementing respectful maternity care due to limited time, resources, or institutional support.

Conclusion

The study underscores the critical role of midwives' knowledge in delivering Respectful Maternity Care, which is central to ensuring dignified, safe, and quality maternal health services. Assessing their understanding helps to identify existing gaps in awareness and practice, paving the way for targeted educational and training interventions. Strengthening midwives' capacity in RMC not only enhances maternal outcomes but also

upholds the fundamental rights of women during childbirth, fostering trust and confidence in healthcare systems.

References

- Bohren, M. A., Vogel, J. P., Hunter, E. C., Lutsiv, O., Makh, S. K., & Tunçalp, Ö. (2020). The mistreatment of women during childbirth in health facilities globally: A mixed-methods systematic review. *PLOS Medicine*, 17(6), e1003129. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003129>
- WHO. (2023). Respectful maternity care during labour and childbirth. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/publication>



s/i/item/9789240017562

Sacks, E., & Kinney, M. V. (2021). Respectful maternal and newborn care: Building a common agenda. *Reproductive Health*, 18(1), 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-021-01129-0>

Sudhinaraset, M., Landrian, A., Afulani, P. A., & Diamond-Smith, N. (2020). Care quality during childbirth in India: A facility-based observational study. *BMJ Global Health*, 5(3), e002267. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-002267>

Ratcliffe, H. L., Sando, D., & Langer, A. (2020). Women's experiences of mistreatment during childbirth and their satisfaction with care: Findings from a community-based survey in Tanzania. *BMJ Open*, 10(6), e035148. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035148>.

Vedam, S., Stoll, K., Rubashkin, N., Martin, K., & Miller-Vedam, Z. (2020). The Giving Voice to Mothers study: Inequity and mistreatment during pregnancy and childbirth in the United

States. *Reproductive Health*, 17(1), 69. <https://doi.org/10.1000/001>

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-020-00905-x>

Rani, P., & Rana, R. (2021). A study to assess knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among staff nurses. *International Journal of Nursing Research*, 9(1), 22–26.

Hailemariam, M., & Hailu, D. (2021). Respectful maternity care and associated factors among women who delivered in health facilities in Ethiopia: A systematic review. *PLOS ONE*, 16(8), e0255125.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0255125>

Singh, A., & Gupta, R. (2022). Respectful maternity care: Knowledge and attitude of nursing personnel in India. *International Journal of Reproduction, Contraception, Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 11(2), 415–420.

Bowser, D., & Hill, K. (2020). Exploring evidence for disrespect and abuse in facility-based childbirth: Report of a landscape analysis. Harvard School of Public Health. <https://www.mhtf.org>