

Impact of Video Assisted Sinterventional Program on Knowledge about Child Abuse among Mothers of under Five Children in Selected Rural Community, West Bengal

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Abstract: *Childhood maltreatment can be linked to later physical, psychological, behavioral consequences as well as costs to society as a whole. Keeping those in mind a quasi experimental study was conducted to find out the impact of video assisted interventional program on knowledge about child abuse among mothers of under five children in selected rural community, West Bengal. The objectives of the study were to find out the existing knowledge about child abuse and also find out the effect of video assisted interventional program. Conceptual framework adapted for the present study was based on LudwigVon Bertalanffy's general system theory. The data had been collected by administering semi structure questionnaire and structured knowledge questionnaire from conveniently selected 216 mothers. Study findings revealed that the mean post-test score 20.69 ± 1.98 of experimental group is significantly higher than mean the pre-test score of 7.30 ± 1.53 with mean difference of 13.39 as evident by the 't' value (54) significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is also found that the mean post-test score 20.69 ± 1.98 of experimental group is significantly higher after administration of video assisted interventional program than the mean post test score (7.55 ± 1.84) of control group with the mean difference of 13.14 as evident by the 't' value (50.32) significant at 0.05 level of significance. The study has implication in the field of nursing practice, education, administration and research. The study has recommended toward the future research with larger sample size and both parents as sample for generalization and developmental studies.*

Keywords: Child abuse, video-assisted intervention, mothers of under-five children, rural community, knowledge improvement

1. Background of the Study

Child abuse has a long history. It has been found that children have been bullied by their parents or others person from the beginning of time. The world has failed to protect their children from abuse instead of having many centuries of law. In English common law children were considered the property of father, as women were considered the property of their husband until the late 1800s.¹

Children in India are considered the property of the parents, subject to discipline as appropriate to the parents. In India, hitting children is not seen as harmful to the child; as is the case in other developing countries. The focus has been on child abuse in India since 1988, starting with discussion, media awareness and national seminars. Since then, the government has taken necessary step to exchange views of nations on the realization of the potentially offensive situation.²

Two centuries ago it was found that cruelty to children, perpetrated by employers and teachers, was widespread in many countries and was the practice of corporal punishment. But, in the first half of the 19th century, pathologists studying phylloxera (murder of parents of children) reported deaths due to patriarchal anger, repeated physical abuse, starvation, and sexual abuse.³

In 1860, a series of 32 such papers were compiled into an original paper, 18 of which were fatal, with children dying

of starvation and / or repeated physical abuse; This included the case of Adeline Defert, who was returned by her grandparents at the age of 8 and tortured by her parents for 9 years - whipped daily, hung with her thumb and beaten with a nail board, hot coals Was burned and his wounds bathed in nitric acid, and defloated with a stick.⁴

"The Battered Child-Syndrome" published in paper on 1962 primarily written by C. Henry Kempe, pediatric psychiatrist and also published in the journal of the American Medical Association, presents the moment when child abuse entered mainstream awareness.⁵

It has been found that most cases of child abuse occur within the family. Risk factors include a parent's child, a broken family, family problems, work frustration, a history of parental childhood abuse, and domestic violence. In developing countries like India, this problem has been going on for many years.⁶

2. Material and Method

In the present study the, the methodology was adapted to investigate the effect of video assisted interventional program on knowledge about child abuse among mother of under five children in selected rural community, West Bengal. A quasi experimental study was conducted to find out the impact of video assisted interventional program on knowledge about child abuse among mothers of under five children in selected rural community, West Bengal.

Conceptual framework adapted for the present study was based on Ludwig Von Bertalanffy's general system theory. The data had been collected by administering semi structure questionnaire and structured knowledge questionnaire from conveniently selected 216 mothers. The analysis and interpretation of the data were done according to objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

3. Result

The study findings revealed that the mean post-test score 20.69 ± 1.98 of experimental group is significantly higher than mean the pre-test score of 7.30 ± 1.53 with mean difference of 13.39 as evident by the 't' value (54) significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is also found that the mean post-test score 20.69 ± 1.98 of experimental group is significantly higher after administration of video assisted interventional program than the mean post test score (7.55 ± 1.84) of control group with the mean difference of 13.14 as evident by the 't' value (50.32) significant at 0.05 level of significance.

4. Conclusion

Child maltreatment is a very serious problem of our society that includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. This child abuse has a harmful impact on child life and that can hamper the future growth and development of the child. The child felt some issues in maintaining stable relationship in later life that leads to inadequate social relationship. In present study it has been found that majority of mothers had very poor knowledge about child abuse and they are hesitated to talk about the different types of abuse specially the sexual abuse. It has been found that after providing the video assisted program the mothers gain more knowledge about child abuse and maximum gain had been occurred in area of child abuse and its causes.

Research hypothesis

- **H₁**- After the exposure of video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse the mean post-test knowledge score of the mothers is significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance
- **H₂**- After exposed to video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse the mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of experimental group is significantly higher than the mothers of control group who do not received video assisted interventional program at 0.05 level of significance

Operational definition

- **Impact**- It means a marked effect or influence. In this study it refers to what extent video assisted interventional

program can improve the knowledge of the mothers as measured by difference in mean pre-test and post-test score in experimental group and mean post-test scores of experimental and control groups.

- **Video assisted interventional program on child abuse**- It refers to systematically developed teaching module on child abuse and its prevention with the help of audio and video.
- **Knowledge**-Refers to the awareness and understanding of the topic selected as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.
- **Child abuse**- In this study child abuse or maltreatment refers to any forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect resulting in actual or potential harm to child's health, survival and healthy development.

5. Research Methodology

Research approach - Quantitative research approach

Research design- Quasi experimental research design (Non-equivalent pre-test post-test control group design)

Variables

Independent variable – Video assisted interventional program on child abuse

Dependent variable- Knowledge of mothers of under five children

Setting- The settings for final study were selected ICDS centers of Pingla block, Paschim Medinipur.

Population- In the present study, population comprised of all the mothers of under five children.

Sample-Sample consisted of mothers of under five children from selected ICDS Centers, Paschim Medinipur.

Sampling technique-Non probability convenience sampling technique

Table 1: Data collection tools and techniques

Tool No.	Variable to be measured	Tool	Technique
1.	Demographic variables	Semi structured questionnaire	Questioning
2.	Knowledge	Structured knowledge questionnaire	questioning

6. Results

Section I: Findings related to demographic characteristics of mothers of under five children

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their age and educational status
n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Demographic variables	Experimental group		Control group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age (in years)				
18-23	71	65.75	64	59.27
24-29	28	25.92	36	33.33
30-35	9	8.33	8	7.40
Educational status				
Primary level	2	1.85	1	0.92
Secondary level	64	59.27	63	58.35
Higher secondary level	36	33.33	34	31.48
Graduate	6	5.55	10	9.25

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 3 depicts that the majority of mothers of experimental group (71; 65.75%) were in the age group of (18-23) years and in control group maximum number of mothers (64; 59.27%) were also in the age group of (18-23) years.

Data also represents that in experimental group the majority of mothers (64; 59.27%) completed education up to secondary level, and in control group maximum number of mothers (63; 58.35%) also completed education up to secondary level.

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their monthly family income and number of family member, n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Demographic variables	Experimental group		Control group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Monthly family income				
Rs. 2000-Rs. 11999	100	92.6	97	89.81
Rs. 12000-Rs. 21999	7	6.48	6	5.55
Rs. 22000-Rs. 31999	1	0.92	2	1.85
Rs. 32000-Rs. 41999	Nil	-	3	2.79
Number of family members				
2-4	27	25	39	36.11
5-7	71	65.74	62	57.40
8-10	10	9.26	7	6.49

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 4 shows that in experimental group maximum number of mother's (100; 92.6%) monthly family income was in between Rs. 2000-Rs. 11999 and that range is same for majority of mothers (97; 89.81%) of control group.

Data further represents that in the experimental group for maximum number (71; 65.74%) of mother's total family members were in between 5- 7 and in control group for majority (62; 57.40%) of mother's total family members were in between 5- 7.

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers of under five children according to their occupation and socioeconomic class according to B.G. Prasad SES scale
n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Demographic Variables	Experimental group		Control group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Occupation				
Teacher	Nil	-	1	0.92
Craft worker	2	1.85	1	0.92
Tailor	1	0.92	1	0.92
Skilled agricultural worker	3	2.77	2	1.85
Homemaker	102	94.46	103	95.39
Social class				
I (upper class) Rs. ≥ 7863	Nil	-	Nil	-
II (upper middle class) Rs. 3931-7862	3	2.77	5	4.62
III (middle class) Rs. 2359-3930	5	4.62	5	4.62
IV (lower middle class) Rs. 1179-2358	33	30.55	25	23.14
V (lower class) Rs. <1179	67	62.06	73	67.62

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in table 5 shows that the majority of mothers in both experimental group and control group were homemaker. In experimental group the percentage was 94.46% and in control group the percentage was 95.39%.

Data also depicts that in experimental group maximum number of mothers (67; 62.06%) belonged to lower socioeconomic class and in control group the majority of mothers (73; 67.62%) were from lower socioeconomic class.

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their number of children
n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Number of Children	Experimental group		Control group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1-2	99	91.67	98	90.75
3-4	9	8.33	10	9.25
5-6	Nil	-	Nil	-

n₁=sample size in experimental group
n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 6 reveals that in experimental group maximum number (99; 91.66%) of mothers had 1-2 children and in control group majority (98; 90.74%) of mothers had 1-2 children.

Table 7: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their previous knowledge about child abuse
n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Previous knowledge about child abuse	Experimental group		Control group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	0.91	2	1.85
No	107	99.08	106	98.15

n₁=sample size in experimental group
n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 7 reveals that in experimental group majority of mothers (107; 99.08%) had no previous knowledge about child abuse. In control group only (2; 1.85%) mothers had some previous knowledge.

Table 9: Area wise mean percentage, actual gain, and modified gain of pre-test and post-test knowledge score of experimental group about child abuse, n₁=108

Areas	Maximum Possible score	Pre-test		Post-test		Gain in score		Modified gain
		Mean	Mean (%) Score	Mean	Mean (%) Score	Actual (%)	Possible (%)	
Child abuse, its types and causes	3	1.02	34	2.54	84.66	50.66	66	0.76
Physical abuse	3	0.69	23	2.57	85.66	62.66	77	0.81
Sexual abuse	3	0.78	26	2.30	76.66	50.66	74	0.68
Emotional abuse	3	0.75	25	2.26	75.33	50.33	75	0.67
Child marriage & child labour	3	0.60	20	1.94	64.66	44.66	80	0.55
Neglect	4	1.36	34	3.05	76.25	42.25	66	0.64
Prevention & management of child abuse	9	2.07	23	6.11	67.88	44.88	77	0.58

n₁=sample size in experimental group

Data presented in table 9 shows that the post-test mean percentage score in all the areas were higher than the pre-test mean percentage score. Again the data on modified gain shows that maximum gain (0.81) had been occurred in physical abuse section.

Section II: Findings related to knowledge of mothers on child abuse before and after video assisted interventional program

Table 8: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their pre-test and post-test knowledge score
n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Previous knowledge about child abuse	Experimental group				Control group			
	Pre-test		Post-test		Pre-test		Post-test	
	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
Very good (>80%) >23	Nil	-	10	9.25	Nil	-	Nil	-
Good (61%-80%) (18-23)	Nil	-	91	84.27	Nil	-	Nil	-
Average (41%-60%) (12-17)	1	0.92	7	6.48	2	1.85	4	3.70
Poor (≤40%) ≤11	107	99.08	Nil	-	106	98.15	104	96.3

Maximum possible score=28

Minimum possible score=0

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 8 denotes that in pre-test majority (107; 99.08%) mothers of experimental group possessed poor knowledge and only 1 (0.92%) mother had average knowledge about child abuse and in post-test majority (91; 84.27%) mothers had good knowledge, 10 (9.25%) had very good knowledge and 7 (6.48%) mother had average knowledge about child abuse.

Data further represented that in pre-test majority (106; 98.15%) mothers of control group had poor knowledge about child abuse and in post-test maximum (104; 96.3%) mother had poor knowledge. Only 4(3.70%) mothers had average knowledge about child abuse.

So, it had been found that there was significance increase in post-test knowledge score than pre-test knowledge score of mothers in experimental group after administration of video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse.

Whereas there was a minimal difference had been seen between pre-test and post-test knowledge score of mothers in control group.

Hence it indicates that video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse was effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers.

Table 10: Mean, median, standard deviation of pre-test and post -test knowledge score of mothers in experimental and control group, n=216 (n₁ +n₂=108+108)

Knowledge score	Experimental group			Control group		
	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD
Pre-test	7.30	7	1.53	7.32	7	1.50
Post-test	20.69	21	1.98	7.55	7	1.84

Maximum possible score=28

Minimum possible score=0

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 10 shows that mean post - test knowledge score 20.69±1.98 of mothers in experimental group was significantly higher than their mean pre-test score 7.30±1.53.

Data also depicts that in control group there was no as such difference had been seen between the mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge score as compare to experimental group.

So, it can be concluded that the video assisted interventional program was effective in increasing the knowledge level of mothers regarding child abuse.

Section III: Findings related to the impact of video assisted interventional program on child abuse

Table 11: Mean, median, mean difference, standard deviation, ‘t’ value of pre-test score of experimental and control group n=216 (n₁ +n₂=108+108)

Knowledge score	Mean	Median	Mean difference	SD	‘t’ value
Experimental group	7.30	7	0.02	1.53	0.08
Control group	7.32	7		1.50	

‘t’ df(106)=1.98, p<0.05

Maximum possible score=28

Minimum possible score=0

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

The data presented in the table 11 denotes that the mean pre-test knowledge score 7.30±1.53 of mothers in experimental group was almost equal to the mean pre-test score 7.32±1.50 of mothers in control group with a mean difference of 0.02.

The mean difference of pre-test knowledge score between experimental group and control group was not found statistically significant as evident by the ‘t’ value of 0.08 at df (106) of 0.05 level of significance as calculated by independent t-test.

Hence it can be concluded that both the group were similar in relation to their knowledge score obtained during pre-test.

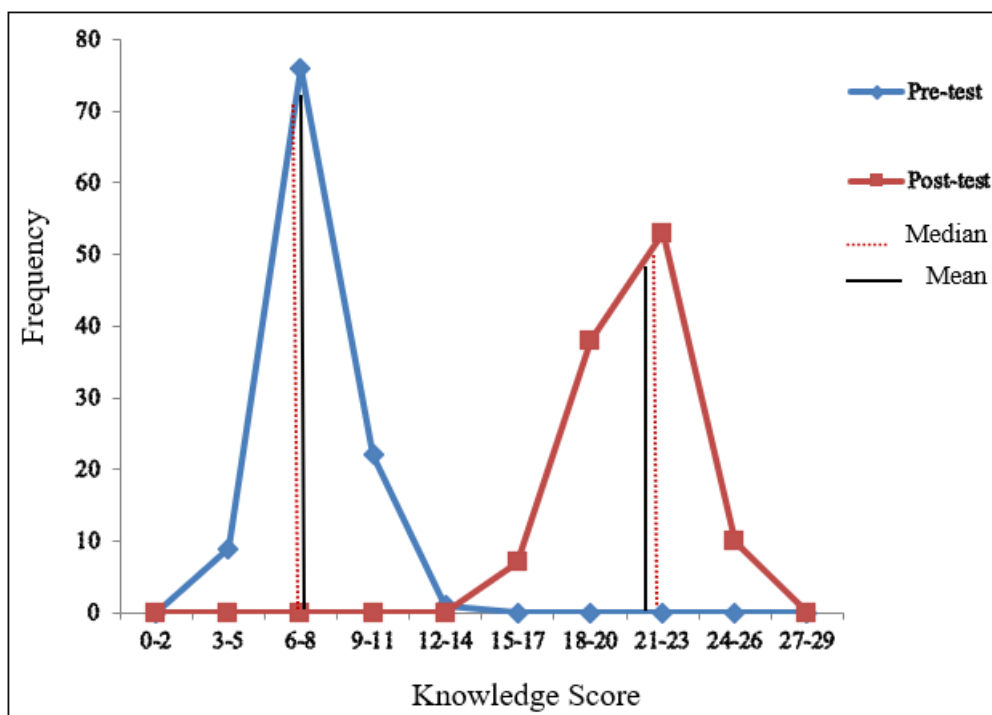


Figure 4: Frequency polygons for comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge score of experimental group

The frequency polygons in the figure 4 for comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge score in experimental group showing the distribution of knowledge score with depicted mean and median. The knowledge score ranged from 3-12 with mean (7.30±1.53) and median (7) in pre-test. In post-test knowledge scores ranged from 15-26 with mean (20.69±1.98) and median (21).

In pre-test the mean of the knowledge score laid right side to the median, so that distribution is positively skewed, and skewness was (0.58). In post- test the mean of the knowledge scores lied left side of median, so the distribution is negatively skewed, and the skewness was (-0.46). The value of skewness was negligible indicating the scores were almost normally distributed.

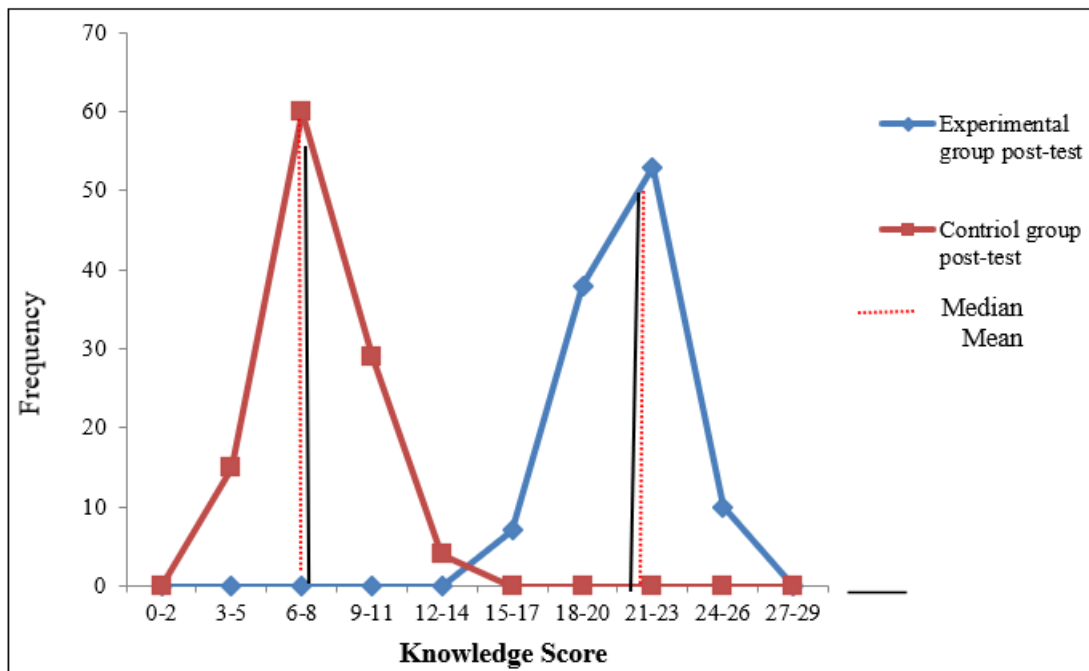


Figure 5: Frequency polygon for comparison of post-test knowledge scores between experimental and control group

The frequency polygon in figure 5 for comparison of post-test knowledge scores between experimental and control group showing the distribution of knowledge scores with depicted mean and median. The knowledge score ranged from 15-26 with mean (20.69±1.98) and median (21) in post-test in experimental group. The knowledge scores ranged from 3-14 with mean (7.55±1.84) and median (7) in post-test in control group.

In post-test the mean of the knowledge scores in experimental group laid left side. To the median, so the distribution is negatively skewed, and skewness was (-0.46) whereas in control group the mean post-test knowledge scores lied right side to the median, so the distribution is positively skewed and skewness was (0.89). The value of skewness was negligible indicating the scores were almost normally distributed.

H₀₁ - After the exposure of video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse no significant difference is present between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance

H₁- After the exposure of video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse there is significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance

Table 12: Mean, median, mean difference, standard deviation, 't' value of pre- test and post-test score of experimental group, n₁=108

Knowledge score	Mean	Median	Mean difference	SD	't' value
Pre-test	7.30	7	13.39	1.53	54
Post-test	20.69	21		1.98	

't' df(107)=1.98, p<0.05

n₁=sample size in experimental group

Data presented in the table 12 shows that the mean post-test score of 20.69±1.98 with median of 21 was significantly

higher after video assisted interventional program than the mean pre-test score of 7.30±1.53 with median of 7. The mean difference of 13.39 was a true difference and not by chance, as evident from the 't' value of 54 at df (107) of 0.05 level of significance as calculated by paired 't' test.

Thus, the null hypothesis (**H₀₁**) was rejected and research hypothesis (**H₁**) was accepted. Hence it can be concluded that the video assisted interventional program was effective to improve the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding child abuse.

H₀₂- After exposed to video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse there is no significant different between the mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of experimental group and the mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of control group who do not received video assisted interventional program at 0.05 level of significance

H₂-After exposed to video assisted interventional program regarding child abuse there is significant different between the mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of experimental group and the mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of control group who do not received video assisted interventional program at 0.05 level of significance

Table 13: Mean, median, mean difference, standard deviation, 't' value of post-test score of experimental and control group n=216 (n₁+n₂=108+108)

Knowledge score	Mean	Median	Mean difference	SD	't' value
Experimental group	20.69	21	13.14	1.98	50.32
Control group	7.55	7		1.84	

't' df(214)=1.97, p<0.05

Maximum possible score=28

Minimum possible score=0

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

The data depicted in the table 13 shows that the mean post knowledge score 20.69 ± 1.98 of mothers in experimental group was significantly higher after video assisted interventional program than mean post- test score 7.55 ± 1.84 of mothers in control group with mean difference of 13.14 which was true difference and not by chance as evident by the calculated 't' value of 50.32 at df (214) at 0.05 level of significance as calculated by independent t-test.

Hence the null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis was accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the video assisted interventional program had a great impact on knowledge level of mothers about child abuse.

Section IV: Findings related to association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Table 14: Chi square value showing association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables

n=216 (n₁ +n₂=108+108)

Variables	Knowledge score		Total	Value of χ^2	df
	≥Median	<Median			
Age (in years)					
18-27	149	40	189	1.99	1
28-37	18	9	27		
Education					
Upto secondary	98	32	130	0.69	1
Above secondary	69	17	86		

χ^2 (df₁)=3.841; p>0.05

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 14 denotes that Chi square test of association calculated between pre-test knowledge score and age of respondents was not found statistically significant as evident from the calculated χ^2 (1.99) value at df₁.

Data further shows that the Chi square test of association calculated between pre-test knowledge score and education level was not found statistically significant as evident from the calculated χ^2 (0.69) value at df₁.

Table 15: Chi square value showing association between pre-test knowledge score with occupation and social class, n=216 (n₁ +n₂=108+108)

Variables	Knowledge score		Total	Value of χ^2	df
	≥Median	<Median			
Occupation					
Homemaker	156	49	205	1.28	1
Working	10	1	11		
Social class					
Upto lower middle class	150	48	198	1.59	1
Above lower middle class	16	2	18		

χ^2 (df₁)=3.841; p>0.05

n₁=sample size in experimental group

n₂=sample size in control group

Data presented in the table 15 depicts that the Chi square test of association calculated between pre-test knowledge score and occupation was not found statistically significant as evident from the calculated χ^2 (1.28) value at df₁.

Data further shows that the Chi square test of association calculated between pre-test knowledge score and social class was not found statistically significant as evident from the calculated χ^2 (1.59) value at df₁.

So, it can be concluded that the knowledge of mothers was not associated age, education, occupation and social class.

7. Major findings of the study

The findings related to demographic characteristics of mothers of experimental and control group

- The majority of mothers of experimental group (71; 65.75%) were in the age group of (18-23) years and in control group maximum numbers of mothers (64; 59.27%) were also in the age group of (18-23) years.
- In experimental group the majority of mothers (64; 59.27%) completed education up to secondary level, and in control group maximum number of mothers (63; 58.35%) also completed education up to secondary level.
- In experimental group maximum number of mother's (100; 92.6%) monthly family income was in between Rs. 2000-Rs. 11999 and that range is same for majority of mothers (97; 89.81%) of control group.
- In the experimental group for maximum number (71; 65.74%) of mother's total family members were in between 5- 7 and in control group for majority (62; 57.40%) of mother's total family members were in between 5- 7.
- The majority of mothers in both experimental group and control group were homemaker. In experimental group the percentage was 94.46% and in control group the percentage was 95.39%.
- In experimental group maximum number of mothers (67; 62.06%) belongs to lower socioeconomic class and also in control group the majority of mothers (73; 67.62%) belong to lower socioeconomic class.
- In experimental group maximum number (99; 91.66%) of mothers had 1-2 children and in control group majority (98; 90.74%) of mothers had 1-2 children.
- In experimental group majority of mothers (107; 99.08%) had no previous knowledge about child abuse. In control group only (2; 1.85%) mothers had some previous knowledge.

Findings related to knowledge level of mothers before and after video assisted interventional program

- In experimental group majority of mothers (107; 99.08%) had no previous knowledge about child abuse. In control group only 2(1.85%) mothers had some previous knowledge.
- In pre-test majority (107; 99.08%) mothers of experimental group possessed poor knowledge and only 1 (0.92%) mother had average knowledge about child abuse and in post-test majority (91; 84.27%) mothers had good knowledge, 10 (9.25%) had very good knowledge and 7 (6.48%) mother had average knowledge about child abuse.
- In pre-test majority (106; 98.15%) mothers of control group had poor knowledge about child abuse and in post-test maximum (104; 96.3%) mother had poor knowledge. Only 4(3.70%) mothers had average knowledge about child abuse.

- The mean pre-test knowledge score 7.30 ± 1.53 of mothers in experimental group was almost equal to the mean pre-test score 7.32 ± 1.50 of mothers in control group with a mean difference of 0.02. Pre-test knowledge score between experimental group and control group was not found statistically significant as evident by the 't' value of 0.08 at df (106) at 0.05 level of significance as calculated by independent t-test.
- The mean post-test score of 20.69 ± 1.98 with median of 21 was significantly higher after video assisted interventional program than the mean pre-test score of 7.30 ± 1.53 with median of 7. The mean difference of 13.39 was a true difference and not by chance, as evident from the 't' value of 54 at df (107) of 0.05 level of significance as calculated by paired 't' test.
- The mean post knowledge score 20.69 ± 1.98 of mothers in experimental group was significantly higher after video assisted interventional program than mean post-test score 7.55 ± 1.84 of mothers in control group with the mean difference of 13.14 which was true difference and not by chance as evident by the calculated 't' value of 50.32 at df (214) at 0.05 level of significance as calculated by independent t-test.

Findings related to association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables

- Chi square test of association calculated between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables were not found statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Discussion of major findings in relation to other studies

The findings of the study reveals that the mean post-test score 20.69 ± 1.98 of experimental group is significantly higher than the mean pre-test score of 7.30 ± 1.53 . The mean difference of 13.39 is a true difference and not by chance as evident from the 't' value of 54 at df (107) at 0.001 level of significance as calculated by paired 't' test. In control group no noticeable difference is present between the mean pre-test score (7.30 ± 1.53) and post-test score (7.32 ± 1.50).

This finding is consistent with the similar study conducted by Dr. Thenmozhi. P. & Bhavani. B. in the year 2020 to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on child abuse among mothers of preschool children. On that study, the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme was analysed by paired t test. Result revealed that there was a difference in the pre-test (9.7 ± 3.42) and post-test (21 ± 2.93) mean value in the study group and found statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.05$ which signifies that the video assisted teaching was beneficial in increasing the level of knowledge.

The findings of the study is also supported by the another study carried out by Malla Chandani in the year 2018 to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on prevention and management of child abuse among mothers of children. After administration of video assisted teaching programme (VATP) the post-test knowledge score (25.28 ± 2.025) was higher than the pre-test knowledge score (11.03 ± 2.213). There was a significant difference between calculated 't' value of knowledge score

(48.668; $p < 0.05$) and the tabulated 't' value (1.98) at 0.05 level of significance.

The finding of present study is further consistent with the similar study conducted by Reda El-Said El-badawy Ezzat (2019) on effect of educational protocol to improve mothers' knowledge, practice and attitude about child abuse with the aim to evaluate the effect of educational protocol in improving mothers' knowledge, practice and attitude about child abuse. The result showed that the mean and SD of post- test knowledge score was (29.55 ± 1.29) and pre-test knowledge score was (12.27 ± 3.13). The paired 't' value (132.59) at level of significance (< 0.001) shows that there is a statistical difference between pre -test and post- test level of knowledge score. Overall the total positive attitude of mothers increased from 35.6% at the pre phase to 89.6% after the interventions.

8. Conclusion

Child maltreatment is a very serious problem of our society that includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. This child abuse has a harmful impact on child life and that can hamper the future growth and development of the child. The child felt some issues in maintaining stable relationship in later life that leads to inadequate social relationship.

In present study it has been found that majority of mothers had very poor knowledge about child abuse and they are hesitated to talk about the different types of abuse specially the sexual abuse. The mothers even don't know about the different form of abuse and consider some form of abuse as normal like making the child subject of jock, touching the child's genitalia especially in male child. The mothers have the false idea that only the female child can be sexually abused and they even don't know how one male child can be sexually abused.

From above mentioned information it can be conclude that the mothers of rural area not only have inadequate knowledge about child abuse but also have wrong idea about child abuse. So it is in great need that all the mothers should be aware about the child abuse. If they take necessary action on time they can protect their children from any form of child abuse. It is proven fact that if the teaching method is innovative and attractive then the teaching will be more effective. So, for proving the teaching in best and innovative way one video assisted intervention program was given to the respondents. That particular video assisted intervention was prepared in way that the least educated respondent of the group can understand this. One control group was also taken to find out the effectiveness of the video assisted intervention.

It has been found that after providing the video assisted program the mothers gain more knowledge about child abuse and maximum gain had been occurred in area of child abuse and its causes. The gain in knowledge was assessed by again administering the structured knowledge questionnaire to the respondent of both experimental and control group. According to the score obtained by the mothers it has been found that majority of mothers had good knowledge about

child abuse that was very poor previously and no one has poor knowledge about child abuse. They were very satisfied with that interventional program and they were very confident that now they can take the necessary action to prevent child abuse. So it can be says that the provision of video assisted teaching has motivated the mothers to learn more about child abuse.

Implication

The findings of the study have major implication to nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

9. Limitations

- The study were restricted to the mothers those resides in the particular rural community.
- The study had limited sample. So the scope of generalization of findings was also restricted.
- The researcher's self-made tools were used due to unavailability of standard tool.

10. Recommendation

On the basis of the presents study findings, the following recommendation can be offered for future research-

- The study can be conducted on larger sample size and in different settings to validate and generalize the study.
- The study can be conducted by taking primary care giver or both the parents as sample, because it is need that both the parent will be aware of child abuse, so they can prevent it.
- The similar study can be shepherded among mothers in urban community and the result can be compared.

Conflict of interest: None

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