



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING CHILD ABUSE IN THE SELECTED RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN LUCKNOW WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BY PROVIDING BOOKLET

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Abstract

Background : Child abuse is significant global problem with a serious impact on victim through their lives. According to WHO (2013) stated that the international level of prevalence in child abuse and neglect was approximately 50500 children were at the risk of child abuse right now. The union ministry of women and child development survey on 12500 children across 13 states including Uttar Pradesh revealed that 56% children were abused sexually, of those sexually abused, 57% were boys.

Aim: To assess knowledge of mothers regarding child abuse in the selected rural and urban areas in Lucknow with a view to develop information by providing booklet.

Material and Method : Descriptive comparative research carried out among mothers residing in selected urban and rural area selected by convenient sampling technique. Selection of participants was done on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria and then informed consent was taken. A self-structured questionnaire was given among 100 sample out of which 50 sample were from the population of urban area and 50 sample were from population of rural area and then the data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The study finding concluded that out of 100 subjects 24(24%) mothers had good knowledge, 64(64%) mothers had average knowledge and only 12(12%) mothers had poor knowledge. Whereas majority of the case showed average level of knowledge (64%) followed by the good knowledge (23%) and 12% cases showed poor knowledge in rural area. In Urban area, majority of the cases showed average level of knowledge (47.8%) followed by the good knowledge (39.1%) while 13.0% cases showed poor knowledge. The significant association was found in proportion of various knowledge levels among various age groups.

Conclusion: In the current study, it was revealed that majority of the subjects have average knowledge regarding child abuse in selected rural and urban areas of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The study proved that the information booklet provided by the researchers was effective to increase the knowledge regarding child abuse among mothers. Hence, it is necessary for the health care providers to take an initiative in

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providing adequate knowledge and education to enhance knowledge of mothers regarding child abuse.

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..... **Introduction:-**

Children being an assets of country are precious not only to the mothers, family, community & nation but also be the world at large. Child abuse is broadly defined in many states as any type of cruelty inflicted upon a child, including mental abuse, physical harm, neglect, and sexual abuse or exploitation. As of 2006, the World Health Organization distinguishes 4 types of child maltreatment i.e. Physical abuse, Sexual abuse, Emotional (Psychological) abuse & neglect.^[1] International studies show that a quarter of all adults report experiencing physical abuse as children, and that 1 in 5 women and 1 in 13 men report experiencing childhood sexual abuse. Emotional abuse and neglect are also common childhood experiences.^[2]

As of 2014, an estimated 41,000 children under 15 are victims of homicide each year. The WHO states that this number underestimates the true extent of child homicide; a significant proportion of child deaths caused by maltreatment are incorrectly attributed to unrelated factors such as falls, burns, and drowning. Also girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, exploitation and abuse in situation of armed conflict and refugee settings, whether by combatants, security forces, community members, aid workers or others.^[3]

The union ministry of women and child development survey on 12500 children across 13 states including Uttar Pradesh revealed that 56% children were abused sexually. Of those sexually abused, 57% were boys. This may be due to the fact that some families tend to lodge a complaint of rape in case of girl. 31% of sexual assaults were committed by victim's uncle or neighbor. Over 20% of the victims revealed that they were subjected to the severe form of sexual abuse, making the child fondle with private parts of the perpetrator, making the child exhibit his/her private parts and being photographed nude. It is believed that more than 85% of cases of child abuse are not reported. As per the survey only 3% of the victims lodge an FIR. It is believed that only 'extreme' cases most of whom catch media attention are reported.^[4] Uttar Pradesh had the highest number of 128 cases in three years followed by Kerala 55, Madhya Pradesh (40), Karnataka (35) and West Bengal (29).^[5] Kerala and Uttar Pradesh accounted for 77.45% of the cases of children being used for pornography in three years between 2017 and 2019 even as such cases shot by around 14 times during the period nationally.^[6] The number of cases of child abuse on the internet also rose by three times during the period with Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal topping the list of ignominy.^[7]

The POCSO Act has been amended in 2019 in order to make it more effective in dealing with cases of child sex abuse in the country. It addresses the need for stringent measures to deter the rising trend of child sex abuse in the country on one hand and the menace of relatively new kind of crimes on the other hand. Further the definition of child pornography has been included under Section 2(da) and punishment under Section 14 and Section 15 of the Act has been provided.^[8]

Sharma Yashika, Mathur Khushagra (2019) conducted a cross sectional study on assessment of knowledge and attitude about child abuse among parents visiting rural territory care hospital in central India. The data was collected from 200 families. It was founded that only 3% of parents are well informed posco act, only 28.5% of parent have knowledge regarding RTE act and 38.5%- 64.5% still believe that only girl are abused.^[9]

So by exploring the background none of the parent feels secure today. Many mothers are worried when they leave their child alone even in safe or secure places. Most people erroneously believe it be only physical abuse. Inappropriate gestures or sounds with sexual intent, making a child watch objectionable content, all come under the category of abuse. It involves mental, physical and emotional abuse of a child through overt and covert sexual acts. Child abuse is actually not a problem its something which people knows but does not respond toward it. After improving the reporting and tracking of child maltreatment cases, and strengthening the responses of social service systems, development of an effective system for protecting and offering services to victims while also punishing adults who deliberately harm children, still it continue people having knowledge means nothing until and unless they will not come forward and vocal for it. So many researches has been done in different areas but children across the world are still exploited, abused and experience sexual, physical, and psychological violation. There are several unreported cases as people feel ashamed of reporting cases of abuse. Therefore by conducting this study not only

mothers , other guardians and the male and female child too will get knowledge, once we will share the informational booklet and gives all the necessary information to them, so that in future they can spread or pass it on to the next people. “MAKE YOUR CHILD AWARE OF ABUSE” by teaching them about good and bad touch and to report about anything mishappen.

Materials and Methods:-

A descriptive comparative design was used towards child abuse to assess knowledge of mothers regarding child abuse in the selected rural and urban areas Lucknow, U.P. Total samples were 100 out of them 50 were taken from rural area and 50 from urban area.

Study Design:

Descriptive comparative design.

Study Location:

Rural area of Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh and Urban area of JantaNagri, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh

Study Duration:

April- May 2022.

Sample size:

100 mothers 50 mother's from selected rural areas of Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh and 50 mother's from selected urban areas of JantaNagri, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh.

Sample size calculation:

The sample size was estimated on the basis of convenient sampling. The target population from which we have conveniently selected our sample. We assumed that the confidence interval of 10% and confidencelevel of 95%.

Subjects & selection method:

The study population was drawn from mothers of rural and urban areas. Convenient sampling technique has been used.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Study will include mothers who are willing to participate and are available at time of data collection.
2. Mothers those who are having children up to 18 years of age.
3. Mothers residing in urban community area-JantaNagri
4. Mothers residing in rural community area- Sarojini Nagar

Exclusion criteria:

1. The study will exclude women who are unable to read English or Hindi language.
2. Mother of special/handicapped child.
3. If any child is already abused.

Methodology:-

After written informed consent was obtained, a well-designed self structured questionnaire was used to collect the data of the samples retrospectively. The questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics such as age, religion ,type of family, no. of children in family, no. of male children, no. of female children, mother education, father education, mother occupation, father occupation, family income, family size, birth order of child, place of living, previous knowledge of mother, place of accommodation of child, maid for child care. Self structured questionnaire tool consist 24 set of questions, which was categorized as good, average and poor. The tool was self-structured which was reviewed by past studies, expert opinion has been taken, suggestion were incorporated and then it was framed for final data collection. Reliability was done by using test and retest method on 10 samples and the reliability was 0.97 which indicates tool was reliable. Pilot study has been done in the rural and urban areas 5 samples were taken from JantaNagri and 5 samples were taken from Sarojini Nagar, the permission has been obtained from concerned authority prior to study. After conducting pilot study it was noted that the study was feasible. In the year 2022 the main data collection has been started with permission letters from the ethical committee of the

university, Institute and medical superintendent of PHC and UHC, Lucknow. Every participants was taking 20 minutes to fill the questionnaire. After filling the questionnaire educative material i.e. information booklet was given to them and it was explained by the researcher directly to the sample for enhancing knowledge.

Results:-

Description of demographic variables:

Majority of the subjects belong to the age group were from 21-30 year (64.0%). 11% subjects belong to the age group 20 year, 21% from 31-40 years of age group and 4 were from above 40 years of age. Religion wise majority of the subjects were Hindus (64%), 29% Muslim, 3% Sikh, 2% Christian, 2% Other. 44 subjects had nuclear family while 54 joint family. There were 2% cases with extended family. Maximum 37 parents had two children, 15% had one child, 23% had three children and rest 25% had more than three children. Maximum 37 parents had one male child, 15% had no male child, 29% had two male children, 11% had three males' children and rest 8% had more than three male children. Maximum 45 parents had one female child, 7% had no female child, 28% had two female children, 11% had three females' children and rest 9% had more than three female children. Maximum 27 mothers had education up to B.Sc level, followed by the 21% illiterate. Only 8 mothers had education level up to graduate or above. Maximum 26 fathers had education up to Intermediate level, followed by the 21% B.Sc. Only 11 fathers had education level up to graduate or above, 12 were illiterate. Maximum 70% mothers were homemaker. 11% were self-employed, 12% were doing private job, 3% on government job and 4% were related to agriculture field. Maximum 43% fathers were private employee. 34% were farmers, 20% on government job and 3% were unemployed. Maximum 38% had income range 11000-20000 followed by the 35% subjects having income less than 10000 per month. 23% were in income range 21000-30000 and 4% were in income range >30000. Maximum 73% subjects had family size of 5-10 members, followed by the 20 subjects with family size of 4 members less than 20%, 5-10 are 73%, 11-15 are of 6% and 1% are from more than 15 members. Out of 100 subjects, 77% belong to the rural area while 23% belong to the urban area. Out of 100 mothers, only 44% had previous knowledge and 56% of mothers does not have any previous knowledge. About child residence Among 100 respondents there were 56% cases in which children were living with parent, in 33% cases child was living with brothers and sisters, in 4% cases child was hosteller and in remaining 7% cases child was living in separate room. Out of 100 respondents, child care was provided by Maid in 8% cases rest 92% were not involving maids for child care.

Item analysis of child abuse:

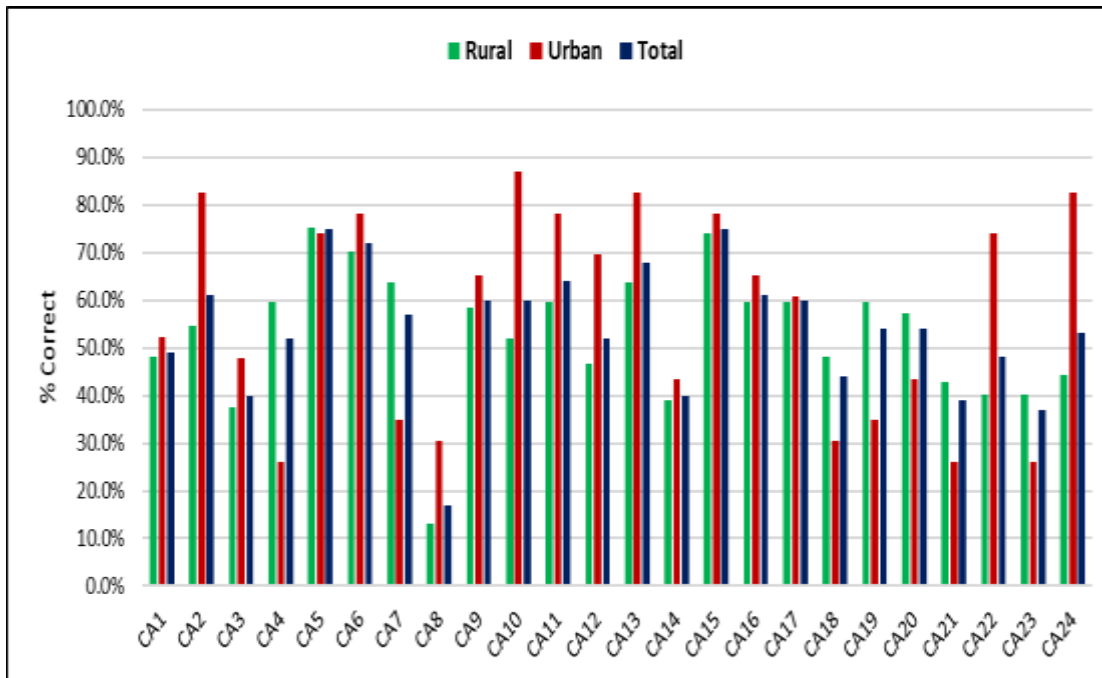
Child Abuse Item		Rural		Urban		Total		chi sq	p-value
CA1	Incorrect	40	51.9%	11	47.8%	51	51.0%	0.12	0.729
	Correct	37	48.1%	12	52.2%	49	49.0%		
CA2	Incorrect	35	45.5%	4	17.4%	39	39.0%	5.86	0.015
	Correct	42	54.5%	19	82.6%	61	61.0%		
CA3	Incorrect	48	62.3%	12	52.2%	60	60.0%	0.76	0.383
	Correct	29	37.7%	11	47.8%	40	40.0%		
CA4	Incorrect	31	40.3%	17	73.9%	48	48.0%	8.04	0.005
	Correct	46	59.7%	6	26.1%	52	52.0%		
CA5	Incorrect	19	24.7%	6	26.1%	25	25.0%	0.02	0.891
	Correct	58	75.3%	17	73.9%	75	75.0%		
CA6	Incorrect	23	29.9%	5	21.7%	28	28.0%	0.58	0.446
	Correct	54	70.1%	18	78.3%	72	72.0%		
CA7	Incorrect	28	36.4%	15	65.2%	43	43.0%	6.02	0.014
	Correct	49	63.6%	8	34.8%	57	57.0%		
CA8	Incorrect	67	87.0%	16	69.6%	83	83.0%	3.82	0.051
	Correct	10	13.0%	7	30.4%	17	17.0%		
CA9	Incorrect	32	41.6%	8	34.8%	40	40.0%	0.34	0.561
	Correct	45	58.4%	15	65.2%	60	60.0%		

CA10	Incorrect	37	48.1%	3	13.0%	40	40.0%	9.04	0.003
	Correct	40	51.9%	20	87.0%	60	60.0%		
CA11	Incorrect	31	40.3%	5	21.7%	36	36.0%	2.64	0.104
	Correct	46	59.7%	18	78.3%	64	64.0%		
CA12	Incorrect	41	53.2%	7	30.4%	48	48.0%	3.69	0.055
	Correct	36	46.8%	16	69.6%	52	52.0%		
CA13	Incorrect	28	36.4%	4	17.4%	32	32.0%	2.93	0.087
	Correct	49	63.6%	19	82.6%	68	68.0%		
CA14	Incorrect	47	61.0%	13	56.5%	60	60.0%	0.15	0.698
	Correct	30	39.0%	10	43.5%	40	40.0%		
CA15	Incorrect	20	26.0%	5	21.7%	25	25.0%	0.17	0.681
	Correct	57	74.0%	18	78.3%	75	75.0%		
CA16	Incorrect	31	40.3%	8	34.8%	39	39.0%	0.22	0.637
	Correct	46	59.7%	15	65.2%	61	61.0%		
CA17	Incorrect	31	40.3%	9	39.1%	40	40.0%	0.01	0.923
	Correct	46	59.7%	14	60.9%	60	60.0%		
CA18	Incorrect	40	51.9%	16	69.6%	56	56.0%	2.23	0.135
	Correct	37	48.1%	7	30.4%	44	44.0%		
CA19	Incorrect	31	40.3%	15	65.2%	46	46.0%	4.44	0.035
	Correct	46	59.7%	8	34.8%	54	54.0%		
CA20	Incorrect	33	42.9%	13	56.5%	46	46.0%	1.33	0.249
	Correct	44	57.1%	10	43.5%	54	54.0%		
CA21	Incorrect	44	57.1%	17	73.9%	61	61.0%	2.09	0.148
	Correct	33	42.9%	6	26.1%	39	39.0%		
CA22	Incorrect	46	59.7%	6	26.1%	52	52.0%	8.04	0.005
	Correct	31	40.3%	17	73.9%	48	48.0%		
CA23	Incorrect	46	59.7%	17	73.9%	63	63.0%	1.53	0.217
	Correct	31	40.3%	6	26.1%	37	37.0%		
CA24	Incorrect	43	55.8%	4	17.4%	47	47.0%	10.51	0.001
	Correct	34	44.2%	19	82.6%	53	53.0%		

Overall maximum correct responses were observed for item CA5 (75%) and CA15 (75%) while minimum correct responses were observed for CA8 (17%).

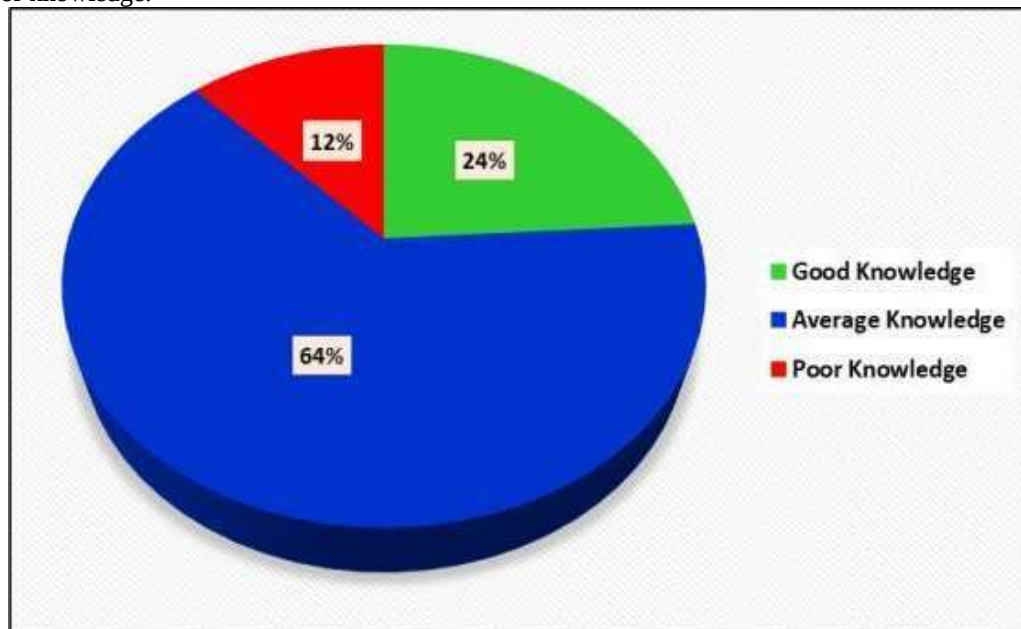
In Rural area maximum correct responses were observed for item CA5 (75.3%) while minimum correct responses were observed for CA3 (37.7%). In Urban area maximum correct responses were observed for item CA10 (87.0%) while minimum correct responses were observed for CA4 (26.1%), CA21 (26.1%) and CA23 (26.1%).

The significant differences between urban and rural responses were found for the items CA2 ($p=0.015$), CA4 ($p=0.005$), CA7 ($p=0.014$), CA10 ($p=0.003$), CA19 ($p=0.035$), CA22 ($p=0.005$) and CA24 ($p=0.001$).



Overall Awareness of Child Abuse:

Out of 100 sample 64% samples were having average knowledge, 24% were having good knowledge and 12% samples are having poor knowledge.



Compare the knowledge of rural and urban mothers regarding child abuse :

In Rural area majority of the cases showed average level of knowledge (68.8%) followed by the good knowledge (19.5%) while (11.7%) cases showed poor knowledge.

In urban area majority of the cases showed average level of knowledge (47.8%) followed by the good knowledge (39.1%) while (13.0%) cases showed poor knowledge.

No significant difference was found in proportion of various knowledge levels between rural and urban areas ($p=0.129$) though the proportion of good knowledge was more in urban area than rural area.

Place	KnowledgeLevel						chisq.	P value
	GoodKnowledge		AverageKnowledge		PoorKnowledge			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Rural	10	19.5%	35	68.8%	5	11.7%	4.10	0.129
Urban	20	39.1%	24	47.8%	6	13.0%		

Association of Child Abuse with Demographic Variables :

This significant difference was found with the demographic variables and three variables shows the association with demographic variables as for overall association that is age (**<0.001**), religion (**0.046**), and mother occupation (**0.005**) **p value**. $N=100$

Variable		KnowledgeLevel						c h i s q .	pval ue
		GoodKnow ledge		AverageKno wledge		PoorKnowl edge			
		No.	%	No.	%	N o.	%		
Age	<20year	0	0.0%	6	54.5%	5	45.5 %	25.2 4	<0.0 01
	21-30 year	13	20.3 %	46	71.9%	5	7.8 %		
	31-40 year	8	38.1 %	12	57.1%	1	4.8 %		
	>40year	3	75.0 %	0	0.0%	1	25.0 %		
Religion	Hindu	15	23.4 %	45	70.3%	4	6.3 %	15.7 9	0.0 46
	Muslim	8	27.6 %	16	55.2%	5	17.2 %		
	Sikh	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7 %		
	Christian	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0 %		
	Other	1	50.0 %	1	50.0%	0	0.0 %		
Type ofFamili y	NuclearFami ly	9	20.5 %	31	70.5%	4	9.1 %	7.5 9	0.1 08
	JointFamily	13	24.1 %	33	61.1%	8	14.8 %		
	ExtendedFami ly	2	100.0 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0 %		
No ofchildre n	One	4	26.7 %	9	60.0%	2	13.3 %	2.5 6	0.8 62
	Two	7	18.9%	24	64.9%	6	16.2 %		
	Three	6	26.1%	16	69.6%	1	4.3 %		
	Morethanthree	7	28.0%	15	60.0%	3	12.0 %		
	zero	3	20.0%	9	60.0%	3	20.0 %		

No of Male Children	One	10	27.0%	23	62.2%	4	10.8 %	4.49	0.810
	Two	7	25.0%	17	60.7%	4	14.3 %		
	Three	1	9.1%	9	81.8%	1	9.1 %		
	More than three	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	0	0.0 %		
Mother's Education	Illiterate	2	9.5%	16	76.2%	3	14.3 %	9.64	0.648
	Primary	4	28.6%	7	50.0%	3	21.4 %		
	Middle	1	9.1%	8	72.7%	2	18.2 %		
	B.Sc	8	29.6%	16	59.3%	3	11.1 %		
	Intermediate	6	31.6%	12	63.2%	1	5.3 %		
	Graduate	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0 %		
	Post Graduate	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0 %		
Father's Education	Illiterate	0	0.0%	8	72.7%	3	27.3 %	2	20
								220.2	20.063
	Primary	3	17.6%	11	64.7%	3	17.6%		
	Middle	2	15.4%	10	76.9%	1	7.7 %		
	B.Sc	7	33.3%	13	61.9%	1	4.8 %		
	Intermediate	5	20.0%	17	68.0%	3	12.0%		
	Graduate	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	0.0 %		
Mother's Occupation	Homemaker	18	25.7 %	48	68.6%	4	5.7 %	2	20
								221.8	20.005
	Self employed	0	0.0%	6	54.5%	5	45.5%		
	Pvt Job	3	25.0%	7	58.3%	2	16.7%		
	Govt Job	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%		
Father's Occupation	Agriculture	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0 %		
	Farmer	5	14.7 %	25	73.5%	4	11.8 %	2	20
								211.97	20.063
	Pvt employee	12	27.9%	29	67.4%	2	4.7 %		
	Govt employee	6	30.0 %	8	40.0%	6	30.0 %		
	Unemployed	1	33.3 %	2	66.7%	0	0.0 %		

Family Income	<10000 per month	6	17.1%	24	68.6%	5	14.3%		
	11000 - 20000 per month	10	26.3%	26	68.4%	2	5.3%	2	20
	21000 -30000 per month	6	26.1%	12	52.2%	5	21.7%	26.68	20.351
	>30000 per month	2	50.0	2	50.0%	0	0.0%		
Family Size	<4 members	2	10.0 %	15	75.0%	3	15.0%		
	5 –10 members	20	27.4%	46	63.0%	7	9.6%	2	20
	11 –15 members	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	26.82	20.338
	>15 members	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%		
Previous Knowledge of Mother	Yes	15	15%	29	29 %	3	3%	231.99	25.99
	No	12	12%	28	28 %	13	13%		
Child Residence	Hostel	5	5 %	7	7 %	2	2 %	21.82	212.59
	With Brothers & Sisters	9	9 %	10	10 %	5	5 %		
	With Parent	21	21 %	20	20 %	11	11 %		
	Separate room	5	5 %	4	4 %	1	1 %		
Maid for Childcare	Yes	12	12 %	19	19 %	6	6%	20.32	25.99
	No	24	24 %	31	31 %	8	8 %		

Discussion:-

On assessing knowledge regarding child abuse among urban and rural mothers, shows that majority of the cases showed average level of knowledge (64%) followed by the good knowledge (24%) while 12% cases showed poor knowledge. Similarly a comparative study conducted by K.Silambuselvi¹, P.Abirami², Et.al to Assess the Knowledge on Child Abuse among Mothers Residing in Urban and Rural Community. The study was conducted among hundred mothers who are having children below 12 years and who fulfill the inclusion criteria. The results 62 of the study revealed that among 100 subjects 56% were having moderate knowledge and 39% were having inadequate knowledge while 5% cases showed adequate knowledge on child abuse. ^[10] The present study revealed that average level of knowledge on child abuse was maximum among mothers followed by good knowledge and poor knowledge.

On comparing the knowledge of rural and urban mothers regarding child abuse, study was conducted on 100 mothers 50 from rural and 50 from urban which shows that in Rural area, majority of the cases showed average level of knowledge 35 (68.8%) followed by the good knowledge 10(19.5%) while 5(11.7%) cases showed poor knowledge. Similarly a descriptive research with quantitative approach conducted by Nandhini R.³, Et.al (2019) to assess and compare the knowledge on child abuse among mothers residing in selected urban and rural community. The study was conducted among hundred mothers who are having children below 12 years and who full fill the inclusion criteria, covering the targeted population of 50 mothers of rural area and 50 mothers of urban area. The study revealed that 25(50%) subjects had moderately adequate knowledge on child abuse and 20(40%) subjects had inadequate knowledge and only 5(10%) subjects had adequate knowledge on child abuse in rural area. ^[11] The result of present study in urban area revealed that majority of the cases showed average level of knowledge

24(47.8%) followed by the good knowledge 20(39.1%) while 6(13.0%) cases showed poor knowledge. Similarly study conducted by Nandhini R, Et.al on 100 mothers covering targeted population of 50 mothers of urban area revealed that 31(62%) subjects had moderately adequate knowledge on child abuse and 19(38%) subjects had inadequate knowledge whereas 0(0%) subjects had adequate knowledge on child abuse in urban area. The study concluded that knowledge on child abuse was better among mothers residing in rural community than the urban community.^[12] Whereas concluding the result of present study, significant difference was found in proportion of various knowledge levels between Rural and Urban areas ($p=0.129$), though the proportion of good knowledge was more in Urban area than the Rural area.

An association with overall awareness of child abuse with Demographic variables, the significant difference was found in proportion of various knowledge levels among various age groups ($p<0.001$), the proportion of good knowledge was maximum in age group <40 years(75%) followed by the age group 31-40 years(38.1%). The significant difference was found in proportion of various knowledge levels among various religions($p=0.046$), the proportion of good knowledge was maximum in Muslim(27.6%) followed by Hindus (23.4%). Similarly a comparative study conducted by Ravi Ajur and Suresh Patil to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among the parents residing in selected urban and rural areas with a view to develop an information booklet revealed that significant association was found between knowledge scores related to educational status of rural mothers ($p<0.05$). Where as in urban area, there was significant association between knowledge scores related to income ($p<0.05$)^[13]

Conclusion:-

In the current study, majority of the samples were having knowledge regarding child abuse but still mothers have less knowledge regarding types of child abuse, where to report child abuse, commonest child abuse in school, not having knowledge of POCSO, how to rehabilitate a child from child abuse like. Still mothers are lacking they could not help their child or some other child regarding child abuse as they are having less knowledge, they know what is child abuse? But they don't know what to do and how to react? Still there are so many areas where they all are lacking, they are having stigma and myths not only rural mothers but urban mothers too, and I think this we can change by spreading as much as knowledge and awareness about child abuse. So by giving right knowledge to them they can be pooled into the category of future fighters and good social activist also.

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