RESEARCH ARTICLE

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) AGAINST PREGNANT WOMEN ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CAN) RESIDING IN SELECTED AREAS OF DISTRICT LUDHIANA, PUNJAB

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	IPV, Child abuse and Neglect is common and unrecognized problem in community. Pregnancy when coupled with domestic violence in the form of IPV health risks may be amplified. A descriptive study was conducted on 100 mothers residing in district Ludhiana, Punjab. Convenient sampling technique was used to draw the study sample. A questionnaire to assess socio-demographic characteristics, Modified WAST to assess IPV, Modified CTSPC to assess Child abuse and Neglect were developed and used for data collection. The result of present study revealed statistically significant weak positive correlation between Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse (r=0.323,p=0.001) and statistically non-significant i.e. negative correlation between Intimate Partner Violence and Child Neglect (r=-0.068,p=0.501). The study findings concluded statistically significant weak positive correlation between Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse and statistically non significant i.e. negative correlation between Intimate Partner Violence and Child Neglect.

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INTRODUCTION

Abuse is complex psychosocial problem that affect large number of population throughout the world. Abuse is defined as the infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, intermediation punishment with resulting physical harm and mental distress (Muehldauer and Crane, 2006). According to WHO, "IPV refers to a behavior by an intimate partner or ex-partner that cause physical, sexual or psychological harm including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors. Abuse during pregnancy whether physical, verbal or emotional produces many adverse physical and psychological effects for both the mother and fetus (Johnson *et al*., 2003). A research study examines that women who experienced IPV during pregnancy have a higher potential for child abuse and child neglect because they have major mental health problems due to IPV(e.g. Depression) (Ludwig, 2006). The primary focus of conducting this study is to assess the impact of IPV during pregnancy among women on child abuse and neglect so that an effective strategies can be formulated to tackle this problem in future (Brayden *et al*., 1992).

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive research design was used on 100 married women of age group of 20-40 years having children (0-5 yrs), visiting Paediatric OPD of DMC & Hospital Ludhiana. Convenience sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. The tool for collecting data was divided into three parts, Part A include Socio-demographic profile and maternal profile, Part B include Modified women Abuse screening tool(checklist) to assess IPV and Part C include Modified parent child conflict tactics scale (Likert scale) to assess CAN. Method used for data collection was Self report. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Table no.1 depicts that more than half of subjects were in age group of 26-30, Regarding habitat, majority of subjects 70 were living in rural habitat, According to type of family most of subjects 72 were from joint families. As per women education, More than half of the subjects 51 were Graduate and above. Regarding Husband's education, More than half of the subjects 53 were Graduate and above. Majority of husbands 97 were working, Two third of the subjects 60 were multigravida, majority of the subjects72 were from the category whose spouse was non alcoholic.

Table 1. Distribution of mothers as per socio-demographic characteristics

N=100

Socio-demographic variables	f
Age (in years)	
20-25	18
26-30	61
31-35	16
36-40	05
Habitat	
Urban	30
Rural	70
Type of family	
Joint	72
Nuclear	28
Women's Education	
Illiterate	05
Elementary	15
Higher secondary	29
Graduate and above	51
Husband's Education	
Illiterate	03
Elementary	08
Higher secondary	36
Graduate and above	53
Husband's occupation	
Working	97
Non - Working	03
Gravida	
Primigravida	40
Multigravida	60
Habit of alcohol intake by spouse	
Present	28
Absent	72
History of IPV before pregnancy	
Present	26
Absent	74

Table 2. Distribution of pregnant women as per Intimate Partner Violence

IPV	f
Verbal abuse (Arguments during pregnancy)	33
Try to work out arguments	33
Physical abuse (Hitting, Kicking, Pushing) after arguments	07
Physical abuse during pregnancy (Slapping, Chocking, Burning)	03
Emotional abuse during pregnancy (Humilation, Threats, Isolation, Frightening)	03
Sexual abuse during pregnancy (forced to engaged in sexual act)	04

Table 3. Distribution of children as per abuse and neglect

Type of abuse in children	No	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Physical	-	44	49	7
Emotional	-	1	97	2
Verbal	28	29	38	5

Table 4. Distribution of Children as per Neglect

Neglect in children	No	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Neglect	-	89	11	-

Table 5. Correlation of Intimate Partner Violence with Child Abuse

Variables	Mean±SD	r value	p value
IPV	0.73±1.221		
Child abuse	22.55±12.921	0.323	0.001[*]

*= Significant ($p<0.05$)

Table 6. Correlation of Intimate Partner Violence with Child Neglect

Variables	Mean±SD	r value	p value
IPV	0.7300±1.22148		
Child neglect	0.2800±1.02573	-0.068	0.501[NS]

NS= Non Significant (p>0.05)

Table 7. Association of IPV with selected Socio- demographic variables

Socio-demographic Variables	IPV	F/t value	p-value
Husband's Education			
Illiterate	0.667±1.155		
Elementary	1.125±1.553	3.608	0.016[*]
Higher secondary	0.222±0.637		
Graduate and above	1.019±1.380		
Husband's occupation			
Working	0.680±1.150	2.361	0.032[*]
Non – Working	2.333±2.516		
Gravida			
Primigravida	0.500±0.987	1.548	0.006[*]
Multigravida	0.883±1.341		
Habit of alcohol take by spouse			
Present	1.321±1.565	3.107	0.002[*]
Absent	0.507±0.984		
History of IPV Before pregnancy			0.001[*]
Present	2.156±1.080	13.434	
Absent	0.058±0.485		

*=Significant (p<0.05),df ,(t-test),df=99(ANOVA-test)

As per history of IPV before pregnancy most of the subjects 74 don't have history of IPV before pregnancy. Table 2 shows that equal no of subjects 33 have verbal abuse and they tried to work out the arguments with their partners during pregnancy. As per physical and emotional abuse, equal no. of subjects 3 had physical and emotional abuse during pregnancy. Table3 shows that among 100 subjects, approximately half (49%) reported moderate physical abuse. Maximum subjects (97%) reported moderate emotional abuse whereas 38% reported moderate verbal abuse.

Table 4 shows that among 100 subjects maximum (89%) reported mild neglect. Table 5 reveals statistically significant weak positive correlation (r = 0.323, p <0.05) between Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse. Table 6 reveals statistically non- significant negative correlation (r= -0.068, p>0.05) between intimate partner violence and child neglect. Table7:-In this table the variables like husband's education, husband's occupation, gravida, habit of alcohol take by spouse, history of IPV before pregnancy are significantly associated with IPV.

DISCUSSION

Intimate partner violence with Child abuse was having statistically significant weak positive correlation (r =0.323), (p<0.05), whereas IPV with Child neglect was having statistically non significant i.e. negative correlation (r =−0.068), (p<0.05). Similarly, Casanueva, E. M Cecilia, L. Sandral (2007) conducted a longitudinal study on IPV during pregnancy and child abuse potential on 88 pregnant women in US, study findings revealed that there was significant positive association between IPV and child abuse (p =0.003).

Conclusion

In present study researcher found Statistically significant weak positive correlation between IPV and Child Abuse and Statistically non significant i.e. negative correlation found between IPV and Child Neglect.

CONFLICT OF INTREST

None

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONA

Written permission for conducting the study was taken from ethical committee of DMC & Hospital, Ludhiana as well as Principal, DMC & Hospital, College of Nursing, Ludhiana, before starting the study. An informed written consent was obtained from each subject

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