

Parental Knowledge and Practices Regarding Child Protection from Sexual Abuse: A Cross-Sectional Study in Kirtipur, Nepal

Urmila Kaphle¹, Santosh Giri²

Corresponding author:

Urmila Kaphle

Email: florenceurmila@gmail.com,

ORCID ID: 0009-0006-9736-5306-9736-5306

Author's Affiliation:

1. Faculty Member, Central Department of Home Science, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal,

2. Assistant Professor, Central Department of Home Science, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Email: girisantoshnp@yahoo.com,

References: (Kaphle & Giri, 2026)

Kaphle, U., & Giri, S. (2026). Parental knowledge and practices regarding child protection from sexual abuse: a cross-sectional study in Kirtipur, Nepal. *A Peer Reviewed Journal on Social Science*, 3(1).

Abstract

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a universal and morally unacceptable issue with devastating immediate and long lasting effects. It is a fundamental breach of children's rights. This study was conducted to assess parental knowledge and practices regarding prevention of CSA among parents in Kirtipur municipality, Nepal. A descriptive cross-sectional study with 163 parents chosen by purposive sampling from ward no 8 in Kirtipur Municipality. The data was collected using structured questionnaires, processed and findings were summarized using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage). More than two third of the respondents (72.4%) identified the behaviors that constitute CSA while 27.6% lacked proper and complete understanding about CSA. Similarly, more than half (58.9%) of respondents were unaware about the legal provisions under the Act relating to children, 2075. Although most parents (69.9%) emphasized educating their children to be the major preventive strategy, community level reporting of CSA cases remained low, with most incidents even being concealed. These results show that although parents generally know about CSA, there is a critical gap regarding legal literacy. Poor community accountability and irresponsible reporting behaviour of the participants may hinder effective child protection. Improving parental education, simplifying mechanisms used for reporting CSA and incorporating the age appropriate CSA prevention education in the school curricula are recommended to enhance child protection and encourage timely reporting of CSA.

Keywords: Child Sexual Abuse, Parental Knowledge, CSA Awareness, Sexual Exploitation, Kirtipur

Introduction

Child abuse is one of the prevalent and significant global issue, manifesting in diverse forms among which sexual abuse is common problem across societies. The Act Relating to Children, 2018, defines children under section 2(j) as the people who have not completed the age of eighteen years. Under Section 66 of Nepal's Act Relating to Children, 2075 (2018), child abuse is defined as physical, mental, or social violence and neglect, while child sexual abuse encompasses sexual exploitation, harassment, and exposure to obscenity. Nearly 3 out of every 4 children or about 300 million children between age 2 - 4 years on a regular basis suffer from corporal punishment and/or psychological abuse from adults such as parents

or caregivers. A fifth of women, along with 1 in 13 men reported that they were the victim of child sexual abuse. Forced sexual experiences have affected an estimated 120 million females younger than 20 years. Child maltreatment may results in long term consequences undermining health and wellbeing as well as several social and occupational consequences that can eventually retard nation's economic and social development (WHO, 2022).

Sexual exploitation or abuse may be experienced by a child when they are subjected to engage in a sexual activity in exchange for cash, goods, services or other benefits directed towards the child or a third party. CSA can take place in many forms such as sexual trafficking, child prostitution, digital and online sexual

exploitation, child pornography, tourism related sexual abuse of children and arrangement of early or forced marriage (ECPAT, 2020). The incident of CSA can result in severe forms of trauma impacting mental wellbeing and psychopathology including disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In the case of abuse lasts for a longer period or if its more severe in nature than the symptom of PTSD is more severe and continue over a prolonged period (Alves et al., 2024).

Parents spend a lot of time around children and get chances to talk about sex education during day-to-day interactions. Talking about general safety such as road safety or staying healthy is already what the parents do, which means parents can convey information according to their child's cognitive, sexual and social maturity. In addition, parents decide what their children see, notice when something feels off in behavior, and tend to be the first person a child turns to if mistreatment happens. Knowing clear facts about sexual abuse helps them handle these duties well, simply because trust builds at home long before classrooms step in. Therefore, accurate knowledge about sexual abuse and prevention is essential for parents to fulfill these important roles (Foster, 2017).

Research Problem

Child sexual abuse remains an important concern for both the health of children and child protection policies worldwide, including in Nepal. Although Nepal has enacted legislation such as the Act Relating to Children, 2075, significant incidence of CSA is being encountered on the society. Many CSA cases are left unreported or undisclosed due to various cultural norms and due to fear of the perpetrators of such abuse. Previous studies have reported important gaps in the knowledge of parents regarding CSA, while studies from Nepal are concentrated on the incidence of CSA in the country and its impact upon the victims of such abuse. There have been no studies conducted on the parents of Kirtipur Municipality regarding their knowledge of CSA, its prevention, the legal provisions that are in place against CSA or reporting of such abuse within the community. So, there is a need for a study to assess the parents' knowledge and practices in preventing CSA among their

children, to assess their knowledge of the legal provisions that are in place to prevent CSA and to assess their reporting of such abuse within the community of Kirtipur Municipality in Nepal.

Review of Literature

There needs to be a strong and agreed upon definition of child sexual abuse for any strategy aimed at preventing, detecting, addressing, and measuring CSA to work. CSA must be well understood by those participating in all five social enterprise domains (Health, education, society, legal system and community). Greater agreement on CSA as a concept will make it easier to achieve coordinated action within integrated social, health, and legal systems when dealing with it. (Mathews & Collin-Vzina, 2019). Parents' knowledge about CSA are essential to successfully prevent child sexual abuse. Developing and executing successful parent-involved preventive programs requires a deeper comprehension of parents' attitudes toward and usage of CSA (Xie et al., 2019).

Recent Nepalese studies suggest CSA as an important concern for both public health and child safety. Dahal et al. (2025) found that 24.4% of children studying in public school located in Janakpurdham were victims of CSA, among which many suffered undisclosed sexual abuse, fear and anxiety. Findings reported by Poudel et al. (2025) indicated that emotional, physical, and sexual abuse are ongoing experiences for school-going adolescents in eastern Nepal, especially for women and adolescents who live outside of their families. The above results highlight the need of promoting parental awareness, early prevention and community-based child protection programmes in Nepal.

In 2020, CWIN conducted a nationwide study related to online sexual exploitation of children across all seven province of Nepal. Among the total of 1714 children belonging to the age group of 9 to 19 years, about 20 % reported experiencing unintentional online sexual abuse. Among the respondents who had experienced sexual abuse ($n = 340$) educational and social aftermath was profound as 14.12 % dropped out of school. Among those, 4.41% skipped school and sought counselling and 10% children revealed facing ongoing life difficulties after facing the crime. The findings

also revealed that 68.53 % of the respondents who survived sexual abuse took one or more immediate actions like reporting the trauma to primary kin, peers or legal institutions. Regarding online vulnerabilities, 14.76 % of the respondent experienced cyber bullying, of which 10.21 % experienced cyberbullying even after their parents were aware of their internet behavior. (CWIN-Nepal & GSIF Nepal, 2020)

Previous research in different geographical settings indicates that there are gaps in parental knowledge of CSA and prevention strategies. Although there is quite limited research showing parental knowledge and attitude about CSA in Kirtipur, it is widely believed that parents avoid talking to children about sexual issues limiting both prevention and early protection opportunities. Since Parents are central to protect children from CSA, this study is focused on what parents know, how they feel, and what they do about it. This effort serves as groundwork before designing programs that involve parents to lower abuse rates in Kirtipur.

More prevention efforts and programs targeting the parents are needed due to the growing concerns over how children often face child sexual abuse. Knowing how parents handle and lower the risk of child sexual abuse is essential for designing the prevention programs. Understanding parental views on abuse risks matters a great deal when setting up safeguards. (Babatsikos, 2010). As primary caregivers, parents stand as a first line of defense for safeguarding children from violence including sexual abuse. The knowledge, attitudes and responsible parenting practices strongly affect whether abuse gets prevented. (MLEKWA et al., 2016). Although studies conducted in Nepal and other countries showed insufficient knowledge and lack of disclosure of CSA, studies in Nepal mainly explored CSA prevalence among children, whereas parental knowledge and legal awareness and community reporting practices in relation to CSA were poorly understood. This was the rationale for conducting the current study in Kirtipur Municipality.

Objectives of the Study

General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess parents' attitude, knowledge, preventive

practice and reporting behavior regarding child sexual abuse in Kirtipur.

The specific objective of this study was

- To assess the knowledge of parents on different forms of CSA,
- To understand parental awareness of legal provisions related to CSA
- To examine preventive actions adopted by parents to protect children from CSA.
- To analyze parental perceptions regarding children's vulnerability to sexual abuse across gender groups.
- To assess community response and reporting behavior in cases of CSA.

Materials and Method

A descriptive cross-sectional study was undertaken in ward no 8 of Kirtipur municipality, Kathmandu district, Bagmati Province, Nepal. Ward No. 8 was chosen due to its socio-culturally heterogeneous population and the lack of studies on the knowledge and practice of parents/primary caregivers regarding CSA in the local area. The study population was composed of parents of children below the age of 18 years. Purposive sampling method was used to select the eligible respondents who were available at home at the time of household visits and consented to participate. From 191 parents approached for the interview, 163 provided consent, and participated, giving a response rate of 85.3%. Parents who had at least one child below 18 years of age and who were willing to participate after receiving information were included, and parents who refused to participate or were unable to respond to questions during interview were excluded from the study.

Data was collected by a face-to-face interview using a structured questionnaire and a few semi-structured questions. The structured questionnaire was prepared by reviewing literature, relevant local legislative policies for children and prior CSA studies. Secondary data was taken from different publications such as books, journal articles, and reports by government and other organizations. Data was first checked for completeness and then analyzed Descriptive statistical measures like frequencies and percentages were used to

express the study findings. For open-ended questions, data were thematically reviewed and reported narratives. We sought permission from the Central Department of Home Science, Tribhuvan University, prior to the conduct of the study. We obtained written informed consent from all participants before data collection. Participation was voluntary, and participants' privacy, anonymity, and confidentiality were assured.

Table 1:
Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse

S.N.	Children commonly at risk	Frequency	Percent
1	Female child	88	54.0
2	Male child	12	7.4
3	Transgender	37	22.7
4	All of the above	26	16.0
Total		163	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2024

The results show that 54% of the parents believed that girls were more likely than boys and transgender children to experience CSA. This is the perception that most people have that awareness of CSA is mostly for girls, and the vulnerability of boys and transgender children is not as well known. These also are similar results to those found in Nepal, where most reported cases of CSA were committed by

Results and Discussion

The responses recorded from the 163 parents were coded and analyzed to assess knowledge of the parents regarding CSA prevention. Findings of the study were analyzed using descriptive analysis. Female accounts for majority of the participants (62% of the total participants) and the rest of the surveyed population is male. Parents' knowledge within the study population is presented in Table 1 .

girls (Singh et al., 2025). Similarly, WHO (2022) stated that sexual abuse is more documented in girls worldwide. But children of both genders are still at risk and excluding other vulnerable groups may be a missed opportunity for prevention. These studies findings highlight the importance of gender responsive child protection programmes, which acknowledge that all children are vulnerable.

Table 2:
Actions that are considered Child Sexual Abuse

S.N.	Actions	Frequency	Percent
1	Forcing a child to kiss	8	4.9
2	Texting sex content	23	14.1
3	Touching private parts	14	8.6
4	All of the above	118	72.4
Total		163	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Most parents were correct in identifying common behaviours that are deemed to be child sexual abuse, reflecting an adequate level of awareness of common forms of CSA. But over a quarter of the respondents were unable to list all the behaviours that are considered abusive, indicating that there are misunderstandings about less explicit forms of abuse. In Tanzania (Mlekwa et al., 2016), Uganda (Kamukama et

al., 2022), and Beijing (Xie et al., 2019), parents were generally aware of overt CSA but lacked awareness of covert CSA and preventive communication. The relatively higher level of awareness observed among the respondents might be due to the rising awareness of the public through school awareness programmes, media and community awareness programmes in Nepal.

Table 3:
Sexual Offenses Under the Act Relating to Children, 2018

S. N.	Sexual Offenses Under The Act Relating to Children, 2075 (2018)	Frequency	Percent
1	Use of expression or gesture that reflects obscene or sexual conduct	10	6.1
2	Distributing, storing or using actual or fictitious obscene picture or audio-visual material	3	1.8
3	Involving child in the production of an obscene act or material	2	1.2
4	All of the above	52	31.9
5	No Idea/ Don't Know	96	58.9
	Total	163	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2024

Though many parents expressed knowledge about child sexual abuse, they did not have extensive knowledge of the provisions of the Act Relating to Children, 2075. The discovery indicates that there is no uniformity in the extent of legal literacy as compared to general knowledge of CSA. Child protection laws and reporting mechanisms are not well known in the

community in Nepal, and concerns have been raised about the lack of awareness of child protection laws and procedures (ECPAT International, 2020). Limited legal knowledge can sometimes make it difficult to report in a timely manner and limit the effectiveness of child protection mechanisms.

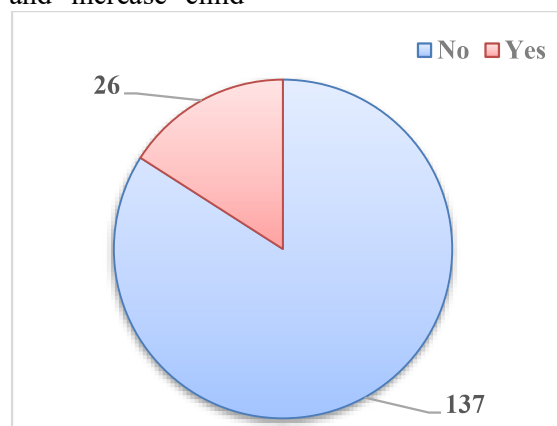
Table 4:
Preventive Measures Against Child Sexual Abuse

S.N.	Preventive Measures	Frequency	Percent
1	Explained and made aware of child sexual abuse	114	69.9
2	Provided with whatever they ask	12	7.4
3	Taught about their duties	24	14.7
4	All of the above	13	8.0
	Total	163	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2024

Most parents (69.9%) viewed education for kids about child sexual abuse to be the best prevention measure. This suggests a parent's awareness of the need for communication and awareness to prevent children from becoming involved in CSA. Foster (2017) and Xie et al. (2019) made similar findings, highlighting the importance of parent-child communication to prompt early disclosure and increase child

protection. A small percentage did agree that meeting children's demands would prevent CSA however, this is a misconception of what is effective in CSA prevention. The present findings point to a need not only raise awareness about CSA, but to also encourage evidence-based preventive practices, in parental awareness programmes.



Source: Field Survey,2024

Figure 1: Found or heard about CSA Cases

While most respondents had not encountered or been told about cases of CSA in their community and/or society, a small proportion had heard of or seen such cases. Further investigation of these cases uncovered some significant issues around community responses and reporting. The majority of cases did not reach the police or other parties involved, but were dealt with privately within the family/community. Incidents were reported in which victims had been sent away from the community, forced to marry the offender and where compensation had been offered to the victim's family rather than legal action had been

taken. In some cases, community meetings were organized and punishment was meted out socially, that is, the offender was expelled from the community without ever informing the authorities. Respondents indicated various reasons why such incidents were not reported. Some reported the incident was simply something they "heard," while some respondent responded "There's no need for that," stating that reporting would involve multiple trips to the police/court or would result in the 'social problematic.' Some respondents also indicated that because the perpetrator was often someone in the family or relative, it becomes more complicated to report the incidents.

Table 5:
Association between selected socio-demographic characteristics and parental knowledge and practices regarding child sexual abuse

Independent Variable	Outcome Variable	χ^2	df	<i>p</i> -value	Cramer's <i>V</i>	Interpretation
Parent sex	Heard about CSA	16.44	1	<.001	0.318	Statistically significant, with moderate association
Education level	Heard about CSA	33.13	3	<.001	0.451	Statistically significant, with comparatively stronger association.
Education level	Knowledge of preventive measures	29.26	9	.001	0.245	Statistically significant, with a relatively limited association.
Parent sex	Knowledge of preventive measures	6.00	3	.112	0.192	Not statistically significant
Education level	Knowledge of legal provisions under the Act Relating to Children, 2075	52.81	15	<.001	0.329	Statistically significant, with moderate association
Education level	Appropriate action if CSA is identified	41.27	9	<.001	.29	Statistically significant

Parental education was found to be significantly related to awareness of CSA, CSA prevention, CSA related legal provisions and appropriate response to child sexual abuse ($p < .05$) through chi-square analysis. These findings suggest that education is an important factor in enhancing parents' knowledge and readiness concerning children's sexual abuse preparedness. Higher educational attainment may enhance parents access information through formal education, media and health promotion programmes and thereby to understand risky behaviours, legal

responsibilities and take action to prevent them. Parent sex, however, was significantly associated only with awareness of CSA, and not with knowledge of child safeguarding measures ($p = .112$), indicating that knowledge of CSA and knowledge of child safeguarding measures were found to be broadly similar across mothers and fathers.

The qualitative results revealed the following common themes in community responses to CSA. Family settlement of cases, mediation in the community, compensation,

forced marriage, reluctance to involve the police, fear of legal procedures, social stigma, lack of concrete evidence, and unwillingness to become involved in lengthy legal processes were reported by the participants. Similar barriers have been cited in Nepal and other South Asian countries, as informal dispute resolution is preferred, social stigma attached to a child and family's involvement in justice systems, and concerns about the impact of a formal report on family reputation can discourage the formal reporting of child sexual abuse (CSAs) (ECPAT International, 2020; WHO, 2022). The results show that strengthening the acceptance of legal reporting channels is just as significant as raising parents' awareness about CSA.

The overall results from the study indicated that there was a general satisfactory awareness by parents of the common types of CSA; however, there were areas of awareness gaps that were identified, including awareness on the law, vulnerable groups and reporting to the community. The study results suggest that merely raising awareness among parents will not assure effective child protection as there is a lack in comparison with similar studies in the past conducted in Nepal and other countries. Strengthening legal literacy, promoting gender-inclusive child protection, strengthening community reporting mechanisms and strengthening collaboration between families, schools, health professionals, local governments, Nepal Police and child protection agencies are critical to improve the prevention, reporting and management of CSA.

Limitations

The study's limitations are:

- a. The study was carried out in only one ward of Kirtipur Municipality hence; the findings of this study may not be generalizable to all the parents of Nepal.
- b. Purposive sampling used may have resulted in selection bias.
- c. Information was collected based on the respondent's self-administered questionnaire which could have recall bias or desirability bias.
- d. Although chi-square analysis was performed, the cross-sectional design does not permit causal inference.
- e. The questionnaire was not validated using psychometric validation procedures or a pilot study for reliability testing.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The findings indicate that child sexual abuse remains an important child protection issue in study area as 16% of the respondents have found or heard about child sexual abuse in their community or society. Among the CSA cases reported by participants, none were formally reported to the concerned authority or police. In all cases the victim couldn't get justice according to the law, which is more concerning. Regarding the actions that constitute child sexual abuse, although majority of the parents could identify the actions, but still there were significant number of parents who could not identify all actions. The findings points to a need of developing comprehensive and community-based awareness interventions targeted toward enhancing the CSA awareness among parents and other community stakeholders targeting legal aspects related to child sexual exploitation for understanding the issue and enhancing the community ability to prevent as well as respond to such cases. Also, since due to the distrust in the system and complicated legal procedures, people are often afraid to report the cases to the concerned authority. So, the legal procedures regarding the reporting and handling of the CSA should be modified to ease and motivate the people to report such cases.

The respondents believed that children of different genders are not equally susceptible of CSA and the risk of CSA is more for specific genders. Most of the respondents told girl to be at more risk followed by transgender kids and then boys. So, the child protection program should address measures to protect the child of various genders. Even the leaders of the local community or political parties often lack the proper knowledge and understanding regarding law, the awareness program should be targeted to the leader of political parties, women groups etc. The current results correspond with the recent evidence from Nepal which suggests that there is a need for strengthening awareness of

parents, encouraging early disclosure, facilitating support systems within the community, and raising public awareness to prevent CSA (Dahal et al., 2025; Sharma et al., 2024).

Some of the recommendations are:

- i. The training related to child protection policies and procedures should be provided to the concerned stakeholders such as social workers in community, community leaders, elected members of the municipality and teachers.
- ii. Community based awareness programs and age-appropriate education for child abuse prevention should be further encouraged so that parents will gain knowledge and the child's safety will also enhance.

- iii. The support system of the victim of CSA is not up to the mark, so the provision of the instant support to the victim, quick completion of the legal measures to give justice to victim and families affected by child sexual abuse should be done.
- iv. The proper dissemination of the knowledge related to the legal provision and rights related to children to overall public.

Acknowledgements

We would also like to express heartfelt gratitude to the Central Department of Home Science, Tribhuvan University for providing a favorable environment and opportunity to conduct this study. We are equally grateful to all the faculty members of the Department for their support and encouragement.

References

- American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. (2023, September). *Sexual abuse*. https://www.aacap.org/AACAP/Families_and_Youth/Facts_for_Families/FFF-Guide/Child-Sexual-Abuse-009.aspx
- AlRammah, A. A.-A., Alqahtani, S. M., Babiker, A. G., Al-Saleh, S. S., Syed, W., Al-Mana, A. A., & Al-Shammari, H. H. (2018). Factors associated with perceptions of child sexual abuse and lack of parental knowledge: A community-based cross-sectional study from the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. *Annals of Saudi Medicine*, 38(6), 391–398. <https://doi.org/10.5144/0256-4947.2018.391>
- Alves, A. C., Leitão, M., Sani, A. I., & Moreira, D. (2024). Impact of sexual abuse on post-traumatic stress disorder in children and adolescents: A systematic review. *Social Sciences*, 13(4), 189. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci13040189>
- Babatsikos, G. (2010). Parents' knowledge, attitudes and practices about preventing child sexual abuse: A literature review. *Child Abuse Review*, 19(2), 107–129. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.1102>
- CWIN-Nepal & GSIF Nepal (2020). *A study on online child sexual exploitation in Nepal*. Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN-Nepal), & Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal (GSIF Nepal).
- Dahal, L., Pandey, S., Sah, S., & Yadav, P. K. (2025). *Prevalence of child sexual abuse among public school students in Janakpurdham, Nepal*. *Journal of Biratnagar Nursing Campus*, 2(1), 41–49. <https://doi.org/10.3126/jbnc.v2i1.94707>
- ECPAT International. (2020). *Sexual exploitation of children in Nepal: Briefing paper*. ECPAT International.

- Foster, J. M. (2017). Engaging parents and caregivers in the prevention of child sexual abuse. *Journal of Trauma & Treatment*, 6(2).
- Kamukama, A., Luwaga, R., Tugume, R., Kanyemibwa, M., Birungi, B., Ndyamuhika, O., & Ampire, D. (2022). Exploring parental understanding of child sexual abuse and prevention as a measure for HIV prevention in Rwampara District. *PLoS ONE*, 17(6), e0269786. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0269786>
- Mathews, B., & Collin-Vézina, D. (2019). Child sexual abuse: Toward a conceptual model and definition. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20(2), 131–148. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017738726>
- McGee, R. A., & Painter, S. L. (1991). What if it happens in my family? Parental reactions to a hypothetical disclosure of sexual abuse. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 23(2), 228–240.
- Mlekwa, F. M., Nyamhanga, T., Chalya, P. L., & Urassa, D. (2016). Knowledge, attitudes and practices of parents on child sexual abuse and its prevention in Shinyanga District, Tanzania. *Tanzania Journal of Health Research*, 18(4). <https://doi.org/10.4314/thrb.v18i4.6>
- Poudel, S., Magar, P., Khanal, P., Adhikari, A., & Suwal, A. (2025). Prevalence of abuse among school-going adolescents in eastern Nepal. *Journal of Kathmandu Medical College*, 13(2), 96–100.
- Salloum, A., Johnco, C., Zepeda Burgos, R. M., Cepeda, S. L., Gutfreund, D., Novoa, J. C., & Storch, E. A. (2019). Parents' knowledge, attitudes, and experiences in child sexual abuse prevention in El Salvador. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 50(6), 989–998. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10578-019-00946-w>
- Sharma, P., Singh, S., Ghimire, A., Sharma, U., & Pokharel, M. (2024). Media reporting of child sexual abuse in Nepal: A content analysis. *Journal of Indian Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health*, 20(1), 35–38. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09731342241232486>
- World Health Organization. (2022, September 19). *Child maltreatment*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/child-maltreatment>
- Singh, P. K., Karki, A., & Gosain, R. (2025). Profile of sexual assault among children examined under One Stop Crisis Management Center. *Journal of Nepal Health Research Council*, 23(67), 243–246.
- Shrestha, S., Baskota, S., Karki, U., Poudel, L., Bhandari, N., Gurung, M., Rajbhandari, B., & Shrestha, P. (2021). Child sexual abuse among school children of a municipality: A descriptive cross-sectional study. *Journal of Nepal Medical Association*, 59(239), 672–677. <https://doi.org/10.31729/jnma.6865>
- Xie, Q. W., Qiao, D. P., & Wang, X. L. (2019). Parent-involved prevention of child sexual abuse: A qualitative exploration of parents' perceptions and practices in Beijing. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(4), 999–1010. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-015-0277-5>