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Effectiveness of a Child Abuse Prevention Training Program on the Tendency Towards Child Abuse and Parental Self-Efficacy in Mothers with a History of Child Abuse

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The use of purposive sampling and the small sample size (30 mothers) limit the generalizability of the findings. It's recommended to increase the sample size and consider a stratified random sampling approach to enhance representativeness.

The control group received a condensed version of the training after the study, which might affect the long-term comparative analysis. Future studies should maintain the control group without intervention to assess the lasting impacts more accurately.

While the reliability of the Child Abuse Tendency and Parental Self-Efficacy questionnaires is noted, the study lacks a detailed exploration of these tools' validity, especially in the context of Iranian culture. Further validation studies are suggested to ensure the tools' appropriateness for the population studied.

While the manuscript concludes with the intervention's effectiveness, it could further discuss how these findings translate into practical recommendations for practitioners, policymakers, and child welfare organizations. Specifically, discussing how to integrate such training programs into existing social services or educational curriculums would be valuable.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The description of the child abuse prevention training program could be enhanced by specifying the theoretical frameworks or models that underpin the training sessions. This detail will help in understanding the intervention's basis and potential replicability.

The manuscript briefly mentions the tests for normality and homogeneity of variances but does not provide detailed results. Including these statistics will improve transparency and the rigor of the statistical analysis.

The results section would benefit from a deeper analysis of how the intervention affected different types of child abuse (emotional, physical, sexual, neglect). Exploring these nuances could offer insights into targeted strategies within prevention programs.

The discussion contrasts the findings with previous studies but lacks a critical analysis of why certain results align or differ from the existing literature. A more nuanced comparison could enrich the discussion.

The study proposes mechanisms by which the intervention might work (e.g., increasing knowledge, changing attitudes). Including direct measures of these mechanisms (e.g., changes in knowledge about child development) would strengthen the argument for causality.

The limitations mentioned in the conclusion could be expanded into a separate section. Discussing limitations such as the impact of social desirability bias on self-reported measures, and how the study's design might address or fail to address these limitations, would enhance the manuscript's credibility.

Building on the limitations, the manuscript could offer more concrete suggestions for future research, including potential interventions that address the identified gaps and methodological improvements to enhance study designs.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted. Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.

