



Domestic Violence During Covid-19: A Case Study Of Lahore

Author:

Hareem Fatima

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence and spousal abuse is increased in Pakistan due to COVID-19 lockdowns, people lost their jobs, meltdown in economy and men worked from home. This research report focused on “Domestic Violence during COVID-19: A Case Study of Lahore”. This study highlighted that the coronavirus pandemic has deepened social inequalities in Pakistan, impacted women and children and increased the gap between men and women. This study points out that women working in informal sectors and those sitting in their houses both are affected by pandemic, many women lost their jobs and were confined to stay at home, where they can't protect themselves from domestic abuse. Qualitative and cross-sectional research method has been used to carry out this research. It was noted that stress and anxiety increased as a result of being confined to one's place of residency away from friends, family and workplace. Also, literacy rate, unemployment and decrease in reporting these issues to police contributed a lot increasing domestic violence. It was noted that threat from the abusers of being killed, social stigma and honor prevented women to report the cases of domestic violence which tortured women mentally, physically and emotionally. It made it clear that pandemics like COVID-19 can exacerbate the dimensions of gender equality, increasing the gap between men and women in formal and informal sectors. Hence, the prevention of domestic abuse is not only crucial from human rights perspective but can be fruitful to bring changes in the mental health and economic development of our society. Effective working of our state departments, strict laws and regulations against violence, education and awareness can bring prevention policies against domestic violence.

Key words: Domestic violence, Intimate Partner Violence, maltreatment, brutality, isolation, COVID-19.

INTRODUCTION

One out of three women in the world face physical and sexual brutality by men. Violence against women or young girls, is automatically violence of human rights. Before the COVID-19, 243 million women and girls faced domestic violence in previous year. But after the pandemic broke out, domestic violence against women intensified to a greater extent. Since, COVID-19 has started, an increase in number of reports against domestic violence have been seen, it is noted that domestic violence has been heightened during this crisis at homes.

It can be seen that violence against women increases during pandemics and in emergency crisis. Stress, disturbance of social and defensive organizations, expanded financial difficulty and diminished admittance to administrations can intensify the danger of ladies enduring savagery. Observing the current situation, restricted movements, quarantine and all that stuff to reduce the risk of pandemic has affected the lives of women. The chances of women and girls to be a victim of domestic violence are more as family members spend more time at home during quarantine and stress factor increases due to financial issues.

The stress and anxiety because of social hindering and joblessness support the different cultural shades of malice which principally remember viciousness against people for the



country. According to an estimate, a great population of Pakistan, resides in rural part of the country with limited awareness and knowledge, which gives rise to such cases in Pakistan. Financial and health stress while staying at home, is contributing in the loss of earnings and livelihood of women, and women are restricted to access the basic needs and restricted them to escape from abusive relationships. Physical violence against domestic and healthcare workers has also increased in Pakistan, cases related to harassment at public or on social media forums, and risk of women becoming a victim of it increased during lockdown. The Intimate Partner Violence has increased globally and specially in Pakistan during the quarantine period. While COVID-19-related lockdowns might have diminished the spread of a dangerous infection, they seem to have established an optimal climate for expanded abusive behavior at home. Additional pressure in the COVID-19 pandemic brought about by pay misfortune, and absence of capacity to pay for lodging and food has exacerbated the frequently quiet pestilence of domestic violence. The COVID-19 pandemic has been a social "un-balancer," other than being a worldwide wellbeing danger. Orientation imbalance has been internationally conspicuous during the flare-up and the subsequent lockdown. Albeit domestic violence and cozy accomplice savagery have expanded because of constant ensnarement, increase in population, improved substance use, contorted relationship elements, travel limitations, and diminished medical care access, coercive sexual practices have likewise been on the ascent. In underdeveloped and developing countries, lack of awareness, cultural strain, authoritative detachment, apprehension about legitimate problems, and lacking information demeanor practice connected with assistance looking for lead to underreporting and bungle of domestic violence, which can sustain its endless loop during the continuous emergency. In Pakistan, with its socio-socially assorted populace, has been one of the country most obviously terrible hit by the pandemic. With the ascent in reports of orientation put together brutality with respect to the reason of previous orientation disparity and minority stress, worries behind "shut entryways" are pretty much as compromising as the actual disease.

There has been an ascent in mental and emotional wellness related telemedicine, and directing and treatment meetings have been moved on the web. While endeavors are praiseworthy, this is likewise a reason to worry in Pakistan, where most of the emotional well-being field stays unregulated. Courts are shut and legitimate guide has not yet been digitalized in Pakistan, and that implies ladies can't get to quick cures, for example, assurance arranges by the same token. Homegrown maltreatment, and especially spousal viciousness, in numerous ways, actually stays outside the ambit of institutional intercession because of cultural standards and conventional positions proceeding to consider it to be a 'private matter.

The worldwide episode of the novel (COVID-19) has spread to each country across the world, tainting millions and killing a huge number of individuals. Afterward, COVID-19 has exacerbated emotional well-being issues, like melancholy and tension. It has made a worldwide monetary downturn, while proceeding to compromise general wellbeing. Indeed, even before the pandemic prompted a lock-down around the world, the WHO assessed that 35% of ladies internationally experienced physical or sexual violence from a close accomplice throughout the span of their lives. Despite the fact that COVID-19, related lock downs, when enough followed, have effectively eased back the transmission of the infection, they have no doubt added to a different plague of actual domestic violence and psychological well-being issues.

Most common forms of domestic abuse according to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan are slapping (52%), shouting (76%), threatening (49%), kicking (40%), punching (40%), and pushing (47%).



Problem Statement

COVID-19 showed a great increase in domestic violence and highlighted the unequal status of women not only in homes but in workplaces, and all the social inequalities exposed that the women are at great risk of being mentally, sexually and physically tortured during the pandemic in Pakistan.

Research Questions

- What are the root causes of increasing domestic violence during COVID-19?
- Why women are at higher risk of facing extreme domestic violence during current time period?
- Which areas of Pakistan has the highest ratio of domestic violence during this pandemic?
- What are the maximum possible solutions that can be taken by our government and society to cope up this issue?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Zengenene & Susanti (2019) narrated that the current review has reported that men's brutal behavior and control over women is on peak during COVID-19. Families who have faced financial crisis and unemployment during this pandemic are affected, the most. By and by, it is important to mediate the negative behavior of men in order to control intimate partner violence.

Ayyub, 2000 and Kim (2019) stated that Pakistan is battling between the way of life and the requirement for the cutting edge time for characterizing the design and nature of sex relations. Coronavirus is affixed to this battle when financial difficulties are adding pressure and tension among male individuals from the family. The pressure creates mental awkward nature and expands apprehension.

Yasmin & Safdar (2020) analyzed that indeed, even in ordinary circumstances in the country, the appropriated and recreated character of taught, working, versatile Muslim ladies stays helpless against the man centric society's impulses; unusual circumstances like COVID-19 simply add to its weakness in which ladies find no choice other than to surrender or potentially reposition themselves relying upon their own particular circumstances. In a general public where there doesn't exist in typical circumstances the by and large acknowledged social practice to move toward the state for issues like abusive behavior at home, ladies maybe couldn't envision doing as such during the pandemic-like public emergency which customarily requests them to be more 'helpful' to their men.

Lodhi (2020) noted that radiological appraisal of abusive behavior at home during The financial pressure has expanded as well, individuals are finding it harder to squeeze by consistently, being laid off or confronting pay cuts. The other enormous issue affecting ladies is joblessness, where businesses will not pay them. The circumstance adds to the pressure in the house, and the most weak targets are the ladies stuck at home. However, numerous ladies and children in Pakistan probably won't be protected inside their own homes. They are being compelled to be secured with their victimizers, with next to zero any desire for intercession from specialists or the rest of the world, as everybody is occupied with battling with the infection.

Warraich (2020) told that in this pandemic brutality against women has gained an increment. Pakistan is a male centric culture and forceful behaving against women is a plague for our society. This oppressive way of behaving at home is many times seen as a matter of personal concern and appropriate intercession and help is not given. Sadly, these social upsides of our general public, are additionally significant wellsprings of abusive behavior at home against ladies. This is inadmissible as the impacts of brutality are frequently extensive. The gamble of brutality for ladies and their kids during the Covid-19 emergency should not be overlooked.



Rabia (2020) illustrated that ladies were not even natural how to enroll a protest and face abusive behavior at home because of absence of mindfulness, because of current lockdown ladies are more powerless against face brutality as various male relatives target them because of their dissatisfaction. They were developing an extensive arrangement to counter aggressive behavior at home and make mindfulness among ladies in COVID-19. She encouraged ladies to use the office of their helpline and report through email in the event of any savagery against them for their security. Service has likewise masterminded various studios connecting all partners of the local area including police, government officials, and assessment producers to guarantee arrangement of ladies rights and led local area put together mindfulness studios with specialists with respect to how to perceive or stand up against abusive behavior at home.

Ali (2020) said that coronavirus emergency influences people in various ways, experience shows that homegrown, sexual, and orientation based brutality increments during emergencies and catastrophes. As a rule, orientation based viciousness happens all over however proof shows ladies and young ladies in emergencies are particularly vulnerable. Though, nothing has been formally recorded, episodes of aggressive behavior at home are ascending because of developing monetary tension and closeness to an all-around oppressive partner. Women in Pakistan, needed to remain disconnected at home, quiet and innocuous alongside a fierce and forceful accomplice.

Hina (2020) explained that the surge of the pandemic has likewise carried with it expanded weight of abusive behavior at home; an immediate affiliation has been seen between number of instances of abusive behavior at home and COVID-19. Government measurements show a 25% expansion in episodes of aggressive behavior at home during the lockdown just across eastern Punjab alone. Among January and December 2020, the nation detailed 2297 instances of domestic violence against ladies dependent on information gathered from 25 locale. At the pinnacle of the pandemic in July, instances of viciousness against ladies were most noteworthy and rose again with the resurgence of COVID-19 in September last year.

Rabia (2020) told that information given by police and media department show that travel restrictions and financial problems are giving a rise to brutality and domestic violence. Domestic violence has been increased during this pandemic all over the world. Specially, police records in Pakistan showed an increase in cases of domestic violence. The lockdowns and restricted movement force them to be a victim of these abusers, unfortunately unable to take stand for themselves. In these circumstances, there is a need to make efforts for ladies so that they can call for help against this savage behavior.

Warraich (2020) stated that like different nations, in Pakistan, an expansion in domestic violence cases was accounted for through media reports following the lockdown. The principal instance of COVID-19 was accounted for in Pakistan on February 26th, 2020, and a total lockdown and remain at-home requests were practiced on March 23rd, 2020 to really contain the Coronavirus. He said that there is an increment of 200% in domestic violence cases in Pakistan in the midst of COVID-19. An increment of 25% in DV was accounted for in eastern Punjab Province while 500 domestic violence cases were accounted for in Khyber Pakhtunkwa Province after the lockdown. In Khyber Pakhtunkwa, 399 homicide cases were accounted for during March 2020 alone. In the government capital, Islamabad, there were great many charges of the torment of ladies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is qualitative in nature to analyze the root causes of domestic violence during COVID-19. Moreover, the study conducted is descriptive in nature. Cross-sectional design has been used in this research. Questionnaire is designed and filled by women who have faced domestic violence specially during the pandemic. Data is



collected using primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data is carried out through questionnaires. The secondary sources included articles, journals & websites. 100 questionnaires have been distributed among married women and girls who faced domestic violence. The data has been organized through SPSS and results have been deduced from the outcomes of software.

RESULTS

This includes the data collected through questionnaires. The data was organized in SPSS and results of 100 women who faced domestic violence is deducted, the main reason behind the domestic violence and how COVID-19 pandemic has increased in domestic violence cases and the way COVID-19 has impacted our society is shown in this chapter.

Table 1: Results

	Valid Missin g	Marital_ status	Your_ age	Husband_ age	Education	Husband_ education	Psychiatric_ history	Lock down_ companion ship	status relationship	Social_ relationship	Impact_ of_ COVID-19	Faced_ Depression	Reason_ of_ depression	Reported_ domestic_ violence	Reasons-of reported_ Un- reported_ cases	Failure_ of marriage	NO. of respondents
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	200
Mean		1.08	2.25	2.90	2.47	2.65	2.10	2.88	2.65	2.60	1.21	2.60	1.97	1.79	1.95		199.84
Std Error of Mean		.027	.101	.114	.130	.142	.073	.048	.090	.106	.041	.085	.017	.080	.022		1.1663
Median		1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		199.403
Mode		1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2		199.001
Std Deviation		.273	1.009	1.142	1.298	1.42	.732	.477	.903	1.06	.409	.844	.171	.795	.219		1.116

Variance	.074	1.018	1.303	1.686	2.02	.535	.228	.816	1.131	.168	.713	.029	.632	.048	6
Range	1	3	4	4	5	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum	2	4	5	5	6	3	3	5	4	2	4	2	4	2	2
Sum	108	225	290	247	265	210	288	265	260	121	257	197	179	195	2
Percentiles	25	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
	50	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Table 2: How COVID-19 impacted your lives?

		Impact of COVID-19			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Financial impact	21	20.8	21.0	21.0
	Increased poverty	21	20.8	21.0	42.0
	Health Issues	35	34.7	35.0	77.0
	Increased family problems	23	22.8	23.0	100.0
	Total	100	99.0	100.0	
Missing System		1	1.0		
	Total	101	100.0		

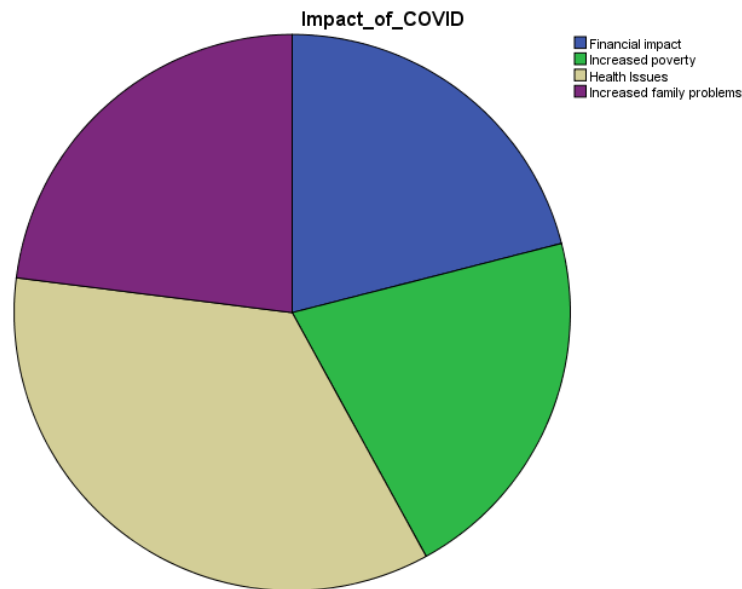


Figure 1: Impact of COVID -19

DISCUSSION

As examined before, domestic violence is not a new thing in Pakistan, many women face this issue on daily basis. One out of four women is abused daily and experiences mental, sexual and physical abuse. During the pandemic, both working and non-working women were stuck at home with their families in Pakistan. It became more problematic for women because both men and women were confined to stay at home, and the abusers used all their power and control to isolate, threaten and intimidate the women.

The above literature also gave a clear evidence of men's control over their wives. The lockdown proved to be an opportunity for abusers to manipulate women more than ever. Study conducted by Cannon, Kluger, Ayyub, Kim and Warraich all highlighted that the way COVID-19 impacted on mental health, lockdown been motivating abusers to have a savage behavior with women, COVID-19 increasing the financial hurdles and Pakistan being a male centric society paved its way towards a huge gender gap. Researchers observed that as individuals wind up in a more questionable monetary circumstance because of COVID-19, there are more things to stress over and thusly squabble over. In many examples, that sort of circumstance prompts an event for close accomplice viciousness. Abusers usually try to isolate women from their social circles so that they can have a full control over them. Mostly cases of domestic violence were not reported just because women were having a fear that their parents will not accept them if they will



report cases against domestic violence, they were of the view that that society would not let them out to take steps for themselves and also some were having a fear of being killed by their husbands. As in Pakistan, women are dependent upon men and most cases remain unreported. These cases are considered as private matters, that's why, these cases remain unreported.

This study found that there was increase in stress, anxiety, tension, fear and depression. It was also noticed that depression was not only in uneducated or lower class but was also in educated and in middle class people who lost their jobs during lockdown. The stress of unemployment than made men as abusers. And women who were educated also denied to seek help in terms of health and protection against domestic abuse, as they considered stress and anxiety as a result of domestic violence as their personal issues and preferred not to report. The results show that women between the age of 21-30 and 31-40 faced domestic violence the most. Both age groups were illiterate or less educated. This made men more problematic for women as men were sitting at their homes and they were having nothing to do. Also, these groups were having depression and other health disorders, and were having average social relationships with family, friends, etc. COVID-19 than added to their health issues as well as financial problems, and made them more depressed. This situation increased in cases of domestic violence, but other thing that was noteworthy, the women who faced domestic violence didn't report their issues to police and any institution just because they were pressurized by their families that they would not let them come back to their own parents or families, if they reported their case to police. The second issue women were having that if they reported their case what would people think about them. So, the family pressure and society made them vulnerable to bear the domestic violence. They were bound to live with their abusers and they were not able to get separation from them, few cases reported divorced but majority didn't get separation. There few cases in which women were educated and sensible enough and reported their case to police. The restricted movement confined women to stay with their abusers, with increasing domestic violence and decreasing reports against it. While, women were restricted at homes, they were not able to get support from their own families, which increased their isolation from all perspectives of life. During this pandemic, there was a decline in overall economic situation of the country and it affected individuals, which increased their personal issues such as unemployment, loss in business etc. and increased tensions at home, resulting into domestic violence. Some of the important factors which increased domestic violence are:

- **Lack of awareness on the availability of helplines:**
Most of the women face violence because they are unaware of special helplines made for them in case of emergencies.
- **Role of social media and misinformation:**
If a logical explanation is given, corona virus pandemic has turned into a situation of digital "infodemic" spreading false news on social media with increasing self-sufficiency for women, fear of infection and transmission.
- **Health care access:**
Many cases that are enrolled at different hospitals and clinics may be lost to follow-up these cases because health care systems are busy controlling corona virus pandemic and has increased their burden.
- **Fear of police:**
Many women stay out of reporting to the police because of fear of police and threat of exploitation by the police. They do not tend to come out and seek help from police because of our irresponsible police system.
- **Issues related to family management:**



In our typical household systems, many family members are living under the same roof and women have to deal day to day task of their houses, which makes their lives more difficult to do something for them as they are confined to serve the whole family.

- **Women as an “Object”:**

In most cases, women are considered as objects to valued for its use by others, and is considered as an object for a male need or want. This is increasing mental and emotional health problems for women.

- **A circle of violence**

Many men who abuse their wives mentally, physically or sexually have seen violence with their mothers in their childhood. Many drug addicts or those who are habitual of alcohol, are mostly abusers because their drugs and alcohol makes their focus towards women, and as a result they throw out all their anger, frustration and irritation over women.

Areas with highest ratio of domestic violence

During the pandemic, it was noted that when people were confined to stay in their houses 2297 cases of domestic violence were reported from 25 districts of Pakistan. 57% cases were reported from Punjab, 2% from Balochistan, 1% Gilgit, 27% from Sindh and 8% from KPK. Punjab reported highest number of cases of domestic violence, rape, forced marriages, murders and other crimes.

Punjab safe city authority and Punjab Unified Commission and response reported that 13,478 calls were received against domestic violence from Lahore between the months of January and May. A month before lockdown 2581 cases were reported from Lahore but after the lockdown these increased to 3217 within the month of March till April.

Actions taken by Government

Pakistan’s Federal ministry of Human Rights has taken some important steps by introducing a helpline 1099 and a contact number, so that victims can report these cases during lockdown, without going to police stations. Sindh domestic violence act 2013 and Balochistan domestic violence bill 2014 for the prevention of domestic violence and protection are worth noticing. Ministry of Human Rights introduced a bill in national assembly in 2020, which aimed at establishing an effective system for the protection, rehabilitation and relief of women and children against domestic abuse. KPK also introduced its bill of the Domestic Violence against women in 2021, to play a pivotal role to curb this stigma from society. Shelter homes and emergency helplines by all provinces are important steps towards the protection of women against domestic violence. There were few other helplines by Punjab Commission on the status of women (1043) and helpline by Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) were operational, while few centers and helplines were not functioning during lockdown.

CONCLUSION

Because of a man centric culture, over 90% of hitched Pakistani ladies face physical or sexual violence, which is then considered as a private family matter and not a wrongdoing to be accounted for. This gloomy fact is well established in our general public and, by worldwide regulations, is a reasonable common liberties infringement. Violence against women is a grave violation of human rights, no matter where, when and how it takes place. Violence whether its emotional, physical or sexual, all have potential health consequences over women. In Pakistan, pandemic has deepened the social and economic stress with restricted movement, and has increased gender based violence. Social distancing and self-isolation are being used as a tool to control women during lockdown. Women who are facing domestic violence, have no escape from their abusers



especially in countries where social services are poor. Pakistan is a patriarchal society where different kinds of mindsets and mentalities justify different kinds of violence. Abusers are now presenting COVID pandemic as an excuse of frustration to commit violence against women, but infact, these abusers are habitual of abusing women and the situation gets worsen during emergency crisis. Looking into the history of cases of domestic violence, a great negligence can be observed in our police department and protection departments. There is a need to recognize domestic violence as an offense, so that this issue can be tackled.

RECOMMENDATION

- Awareness could be raised through electronic means, especially in health care systems in a way that victims could be interviewed with or without the presence of abusers.
- Telemedicine should be effectively implied to discuss the issues and counselling the victim, and using “yes” or “no” question as victim may have a threat of being listened.
- Shelter homes for women should be improved throughout the country and funding should be raised for that, rapid testing facility should be provided in shelter homes too.
- In order to protect victims of domestic violence during these types of crisis, it is important to establish supporting organizations and programs and prevention measures.
- Working of helplines should be strengthened. Basic planning and awareness should be given to women in case of emergency, if women face extreme violence. Proper compliant cells should be made and effective legislation is needed for women and their safety.
- Media can also play a crucial role by raising awareness and reporting issues related to domestic violence so that proper actions could be taken. Every area has regulation to implement the assurance of ladies, which depends upon Islamic shari’ah.

REFERENCES

- Accountability Lab.* (2020, December 17). Retrieved from Google: <https://accountabilitylab.org/womens-health-during-covid-19-in-pakistan/>
- Agha, R. J. (2020, May 2). *The News*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/652780-domestic-violence-during-covid-19>
- Ali, S., & Cerqueti, G. (2020, June 4). *Daily Times*. Retrieved from Google: <https://dailytimes.com.pk/621275/protecting-women-in-times-of-covid-19-perspective-from-pakistan-italy/>
- Anderberg, D., Rainer, H., & Siuda, F. (2021, November 20). *voxeu*. Retrieved from Google: <https://voxeu.org/article/assessing-magnitude-domestic-violence-problem-during-covid-19>
- Banerjee, D., & Nair, V. (2021). "Crisis Within the Walls": Rise of Intimate Partner Violence During the Pandemic, Indian Perspectives. *Frontiers in Global Women's Health*, 1-7.
- Gama, A., Pedro, A. R., Carvalho, M. L., Guerreiro, A. E., Duarte, V., Quintas, J., . . . Dias, S. (2020). Domestic Violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Portugal. *Portuguese Journal of Public Health*, 32-40.
- Hafeez, S. (2021, August 7). *The Diplomat*. Retrieved from Google: <https://thediplomat.com/2021/08/pakistans-problem-with-violence-against-women-is-growing-impossible-to-ignore/>
- India Blooms*. (2021, May 13). Retrieved from Google: <https://www.indiablooms.com/world-details/SA/29307/pakistan-domestic-violence-cases-spike-amid-covid-19-surge.html>.
- Lodhi, A. (2020, May 1). *eureka street*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.eurekastreet.com.au/article/lockdown-not-the-same-for-the-vulnerable-in-pakistan#>



- Mohmand, S. K., Khan, S., & Cheema, A. (2021, August 17). *Institute of Development Studies*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.ids.ac.uk/opinions/how-did-covid-19-affect-womens-autonomy-and-access-to-healthcare-in-pakistan/>.
- Moore, G., Buckley, K., Howart, E., Burn, A. M., Copeland, L., Evans, R., & Ware, L. (2021). Police referrals for domestic abuse before and during the first COVID-19 lockdown: An analysis of routine data from one specialist service in South Wales. *Journal of Public Health*, 1-8.
- Nikos-Rose, K. (2021, February 24). *UCDAVIS*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.ucdavis.edu/curiosity/news/covid-19-isolation-linked-increased-domestic-violence-researchers-suggest>
- Safdar, M., & Yasmin, M. (2020, April 24). *Wiley Online Library*. Retrieved from Google: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/gwao.12457>
- Sheikh, H. (2021, March 29). *International Growth Center*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.theigc.org/blog/has-covid-19-exacerbated-gender-inequalities-in-pakistan/>
- The Express Tribune*. (2020, May 5). Retrieved from Google: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2214296/1-lockdown-increases-domestic-violence-risk>.
- Tunio, N. A., Ali, S., & Baig, M. M. (2020). Domestic Violence Amid COVID-19 Pandemic: Pakistan's Perspective. *Sage Journals*, 525-526.
- Warraich, S. (2020, June 28). *The News*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/678152-locked-down-and-vulnerable>
- Warraich, S. (2020, June 28). *Thee News*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/678152-locked-down-and-vulnerable>
- Welle, D. (2020, July 14). *Taiwan News*. Retrieved from Google: <https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/3966526>
- Yari, A., Zahednezha, H., Gheshlagh, R. G., & Kurdi, A. (2021). Frequency and determinants of domestic violence against Iranian women during the COVID-19 pandemic: a national cross-sectional survey. *BMC Public Health*, 1-10.