



The role of social media during COVID–19 pandemic situation and Domestic violence: Its impacts on Pakistan Society

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ABSTRACT

Technology based tools and methods have greater impact on society, cultural, physiological, and psychological impacts on human life. The role of electronic and print media is not part of human life. The news, videos, pictures on regular basis is on the highest peak of media weapon which effects human mind with several harsh, stern, violent and many negative impacts. However, technology has also positive impact on society which is based on user-based skills. Domestic Violence implies to the study of mental, physical, and sexual assault to living being at home. This can be torture, punishment, injury, robbery, forced sexual attempt and any other forcefully act which harms the honor, respect and self-esteem of any body. Violence against women has been consider major issue in world. This is very serious matter of human rights. The world became global village and stepped very fast source of information sharing. The digital world made easy to share and make rapid information sharing to the law agencies to act as fast responsive to the common people. The women violence was not considered before two or three decades in account. However last decade is considered as important for women violence and victims. This becomes as an international concern due to large reports from different regions of the world related to the women violence. Many organizations are developed to protect women rights and consider on international level. This study focusses on impact of Domestic violence in Sindh province.

Key words: Violence, Punishment, Law, Harassment

1. INTRODUCTION

The worldwide domestic violence has been greater issue since human evaluation. In this context women domestic life level become very disturbed and cause humiliation towards the women status. During COVID -19 most of family were

quarantines and made faced many home issues. The reported number of cases and complaints regarding domestic violence against women as well as man. The gender equality is important issue in the world especially backward countries where status of women is very demoralized (Sharma, A., & Borah, S. B.2020). The low employment and social cohesin can cause victim in daily life. The lack of legal awareness of women is also major cause of women victimization. In this regard few of the social and economic losses also are important to consider related to human violence. The age factor is also important to consider when the issue arises in the villages and traditional marriages. However, age difference causes many dissimilarities among the married partners such as thinking and understanding among the partners. The qualitative studies related to women violence has been greater part of research institutions. Globally women violence is major issue due some facts which women face. The society where she lives human considered as weak and unequal entity. This is important to know when education ratio in any regions is very low among women's (Kero, K. M., Puuronen, A. H., Nyqvist, L., & Langén, V. L. 2020). The well-educated and better-known women may have better position in the society. It is because of well-known about her rights and education level which makes easy to cope with these issues both at workplace as well as at home. In Pakistan women are working at their home, rear the children, be submissive and making them restricted to limited life circle. Women are restricted to their limited life rights which comes under the social values. However, in big cities women are better conditions and having full rights to cope with their life accordingly. The issue of In-laws are causes due to conflict at home duties, expenses and having routine disturbance. Women as sensitive being needs care and attention as compared to man, however this is not case in Pakistan specially in remote areas where women must work in certain physical and sexual conditions (Warburton, E., & Raniolo, G. 2020). This very critical to work during pregnancy and is

matter of fact that often found in Pakistan. There may be many risks factor which women can face during harassment and violence at home and workplace such as level of education, consanguinity, and duration of marriage.

Women harassment and violence at workplace:

The educated society is one major effect on the country image due some educational image over all the world. Pakistan is also having many institutes and working organization on national and internal level. These organizations higher many of man and women’s as per need of staff or employees. The educational institutes in these days have good number of girls or ladies in different level of positions and this is good and positive image towards the development of country.

The other aspect of this is too negative on personal and physiological understanding of society. The harassment act is very powerful tool, but it has been investigated that no real time implications are in Pakistan. This is very serious issue in Pakistan many of girls and women are harassed due different reasons. The workplace is also not safe for the women’s or young girls due to certain causes. It is having been reported in different media reports that many of girls are harassed at workplace, but this is not reported in media or any court matters. This is hard to get these issues publicly in Pakistan because of the society conservations and many of new problem are also generated. In underdeveloped countries Women are victims by different ways. The major cause of women victimization is lake of economic status, education, facilities, age difference, underage marriages, and property. This is very serious issue in all over the world and following table shows little bit statistics of the study which is discussed below in table.

	Women ever physically abused by partner		Women ever injured by intimate partner						
	Women ever physically abused by partner	Women ever injured	Frequency of injuries			If ever unconscious		Ever needed health care for injuries	
			1 or 2 times	3-5 times	>5 times	<1 h	≥1 h		Never
Bangladesh city	546	146 (26.7%)	85 (58.2%)	37 (25.3%)	24 (16.4%)	51 (34.9%)	22 (15.1%)	73 (50.0%)	100 (68.5%)
Bangladesh province	557	138 (24.8%)	76 (55.1%)	46 (33.3%)	16 (11.6%)	40 (29.0%)	40 (29.0%)	58 (42.0%)	111 (80.4%)
Brazil city	256	102 (39.8%)	53 (52.0%)	24 (23.5%)	25 (24.5%)	10 (9.8%)	5 (4.9%)	87 (85.3%)	40 (39.2%)
Brazil province	401	150 (37.4%)	88 (58.7%)	29 (19.3%)	33 (22.0%)	23 (14.0%)	8 (5.3%)	121 (80.7%)	57 (38.0%)
Ethiopia province	1099	210 (19.1%)	181 (86.2%)	26 (12.4%)	3 (1.4%)	25 (11.9%)	21 (14.8%)	154 (73.3%)	70 (33.3%)
Japan city	154	41 (26.6%)	26 (63.4%)	11 (26.8%)	3 (7.3%)	1 (2.4%)	2 (4.9%)	38 (90.7%)	22 (57.2%)
Namibia city	412	127 (30.5%)	58 (45.7%)	44 (34.6%)	25 (19.7%)	19 (15.0%)	10 (7.9%)	98 (77.2%)	84 (66.2%)
Peru city	527	247 (45.9%)	136 (56.7%)	62 (25.6%)	44 (18.7%)	35 (14.5%)	11 (4.5%)	196 (81.0%)	74 (30.6%)
Peru province	926	519 (55.4%)	206 (39.7%)	188 (36.2%)	121 (23.3%)	221 (42.6%)	49 (9.4%)	249 (48.0%)	301 (58.0%)
Samoa	488	144 (29.5%)	78 (54.2%)	31 (23.5%)	35 (24.3%)	40 (27.8%)	8 (5.6%)	96 (66.7%)	51 (35.4%)
Senia and Montenegro city	271	81 (29.9%)	30 (37.0%)	22 (27.3%)	29 (35.8%)	15 (18.5%)	0 (0%)	66 (81.5%)	31 (38.3%)
Thailand city	237	120 (50.6%)	55 (45.8%)	28 (23.3%)	37 (30.8%)	10 (8.3%)	2 (1.7%)	108 (90.0%)	37 (30.8%)
Thailand province	344	151 (43.9%)	95 (61.9%)	23 (15.7%)	33 (21.9%)	8 (5.3%)	4 (2.6%)	139 (81.3%)	34 (21.5%)
United Republic of Tanzania city	473	137 (29.0%)	99 (72.3%)	29 (21.7%)	9 (6.6%)	11 (8.0%)	10 (7.3%)	116 (84.7%)	84 (61.3%)
United Republic of Tanzania province	586	173 (29.5%)	116 (67.3%)	41 (23.7%)	15 (8.7%)	18 (10.4%)	22 (12.7%)	133 (76.9%)	100 (57.8%)

Figure 1 Worldwide women physically injury

The table above shows worldwide statistics of the women violence which is cause by different level of reason in all over the world. The statistics which recorded by different level of violence or harassment such as women physically abused by partners, women ever injured by intimate partner are further recorded as women ever injured, frequency of injury and ever needed health care of injuries.

Social media and violence cases:

In twenty-one century, social media is one of the most powerful weapon of information sharing. The media reports and daily routine concerns are now changed due ease of information sharing. In Pakistan most of the families lives in combined and sharing their daily routine activities with each other. Family issue causes due to some personal and economic interests of the family members. In some cases, these issue such as daily income, daily routine problems, sharing of things and relative’s communication. The different level of issue is uncouncted in different level of communities these are due to cultural, economic, and geographical basis difference. The modern age changes with several new types of crimes based on technological advancement. In this regard few of them new terms which often used since technology grew on highest peak are cyber-crime includes internet fraud, ATM Fraud, file sharing and privacy, counterfeiting and forgery, child pornography and email hacking (Dupont, 2017). As soon as technology grew fast and now it is on highest level of success. Due fact, Technology has changed the law makers to rethink for organizing technology related crimes law which is referred as “cyber-crime” (Tait, 2014). In these days most of the crimes are captured on internet as compared to street crime. Just fingers tip can destroy some one’s business, property, reputation, and prestige within seconds. Domestic Violence implies to the study of mental, physical, and sexual assault to living being at home.

1.1 Problem statement:

Women violence at home is one of major issue in the world. The violence at home can cause demolition of physical, social, professional, sexual and self – esteem of women (Kayanja, J. E. 2021). . In Sindh province domestic violence is very serious issue and may have many reasons such as lack of earning, early marriages, social status, physical defect, sexual, education, personal and professional status (Seely, N., & Riffe, D 2021). The study for making this more clear and vivid structure of violence against women at home is needed to contribute for detail investigation. This study is intended to study this important issue due to number of cases are reported in last five years in Sindh province. The study is followed by applying qualitative approach to investigate the factors of violence against women at home.

1.2 Objectives:

- To study and identify the factors of Domestic violence against women in Sindh province
- To find out major domestic issues which influences on women deformation and self - esteem
- To investigate and find out the root causes of domestic

violence in Sindh provinces

1.3 Research questions:

- Why are women victimized at domestic routine in Sindh provinces?
- What factors are major cause of domestic violence against women in Sindh province?
- Which factor is most influential on the Domestic violence?
- How can it be resolved the matter of domestic violence?

1.4 Research Site:

The research sites in this study is considered the educational institutions and social forums. The major educational institutions in this study are included Quaid-e-awam University of Engineering Science and Technology, Shaheed Banzir Bhutto University and Peoples Medical University Nawab Shah (SBA).

2.0 Literature Review:

Human behavior with several personal and interpersonal disorders makes some social disintegrations and violence in society (Luttrell, 2015) discussed a complete case study on human behavior considering criminology, criminal offenses and criminal justice. Several factors can cause rate of crime increment such as poverty, social, cultural and judicial injustice, lack of facilities and luxuries of life. According to NCJRC (National Criminal Justice Reference Service) survey in August 2017 presented statistics of the crimes in America about Adult 1,558, juvenile 409, DWI 229, veterans 306, Tribal 138, Co-occurring 70, re-entry 29, federal district 27, campus 3. The modern age changes with several new types of crimes based on technological advancement. In this regard few of them new terms which often used since technology grew on highest peak are cyber-crime includes internet fraud, ATM Fraud, file sharing and privacy, counterfeiting and forgery, child pornography and email hacking (Dupont, 2017). As soon as technology grew fast and now it is on highest level of success. Due fact, Technology has changed the law makers to rethink for organizing technology related crimes law which is referred as “cyber-crime” (Tait, 2014). In these days most of the crimes are captured on internet as compared to street crime. Just fingers tip can destroy some one’s business, property, reputation, and prestige within seconds. Domestic Violence implies to the study of mental, physical, and sexual assault to living being at home. This can be torture, punishment, injury, robbery, forced sexual attempt and any other forcefully act which harms the honor, respect and self-esteem of any body. Violence against women has been consider major issue in world. This is very serious matter of human rights. (Alhabib *et al.*, 2010). The world became global village and stepped very fast source of information sharing. The digital world made easy to share and make rapid information sharing to the law agencies to act as fast responsive to the common people. The women violence was not considered before two or three decades in account. In Pakistan women are working at their home, rear the children, be submissive and making them restricted to limited life

circle. Women are restricted to their limited life rights which comes under the social values. However, in big cities women are better conditions and having full rights to cope with their life accordingly. The issue of In-laws are causes due to conflict at home duties, expenses and having routine disturbance. Women as sensitive being needs care and attention as compared to man, however this is not case in Pakistan specially in remote areas where women must work in certain physical and sexual conditions (Godbout & Dutton, 2009). Women violence at home is one of major issue in the world. The violence at home can cause demolition of physical, social, professional, sexual and self – esteem of women (Holt *et al.*, 2008). Specific socio-demographic and daily workplace characteristics of women’s must be justified with some strong evidence of law which is possibly followed of all stakeholders of society. Law and order justify a clear position of women in society. The acid control and acid crime prevention 2011, presentation anti-women practices Act 2011, criminal law (amendment) (offensive of rape) 2016, criminal law (Amendment)(offensive in the name or pretext of honor) Act 2016, prevention of electronic crime Act, 2016, Hindu marriage Act, 207 are important references of law and order against women offending. Law and order importance against this issue is violated most often at workplace (today matter fact) in Pakistan on different places especially densely populated cities where different companies and firms are shaping their business initiative. In Nordic criminology feminist critique is lack of the analysis of women’s offending emerged in second half of the 1970s (hoigard and Snare 1983). The early criminology works on the women offending or difference/discrimination of offending pattern between women and men (Messerschmidt, 1993, Zender, 1991). However, the women and girls who engage themselves in this act the contravene laws and norms has been historically followed that should control the exercise in relation with men and boys. In this context there has been clear focus on sexual behavior of women (Bosworth, 2000; Ericsson and Johan, 2006). In Sindh province domestic violence is very serious issue and may have many reasons such as lack of earning, early marriages, social status, physical defect, sexual, education, personal and professional status (Meltzer *et al.*, 2009). The study for making this more clear and vivid structure of violence against women at home is needed to contribute for detail investigation. This study is intended to study this important issue due to number of cases are reported in last five years in Sindh province. The study is followed by applying qualitative approach to investigate the factors of violence against women at home (Ali *et al.*, 2011). This very critical to work during pregnancy and is matter of fact that often found in Pakistan. There may be many risks factor which women can face during harassment and violence at home and workplace such as level of education, consanguinity, and duration of marriage. The study in (Usta *et al.*, 2014) is focused on the attitude towards the women violence which focuses on the different physiological and

mental attitude towards women. The five components' areas including course designer and organized, discussion facilitator, social supporter, technological and assessment designer. Whereas the comparative analysis three tools which facilities online Learning management tools for both teachers and students. This work is about observing students and teacher to analyses awareness, effectiveness and awareness among teachers and student community. Further in Pakistan this work like this is not studied still due to lake of popularity and consciousness about online learning management tools. The study is about collect the information about LMS questionnaire which are designed to analyze the usage and efficiency. Gonzalez (2015) discussed nuts shell if we must keep ourselves abreast of time we will have to excel in the use of these technologies. In another study conducted for assessment of implementation and ultimate acceptance for ICT in public sector universities in Pakistan results show that although ICT is implemented in the universities, yet it suffers with the problem of infrastructure and favorable environment along with training. On the other hand, its acceptance by the academicians is more dependent on teaching than off it in their profession. Challenges for effective implementation of ICT include lack of awareness, resources, and training. Factors like incentives and benign conditions could be very important to successful adoption of ICT by the academicians. Training and awareness programs can urge the need to use ICT and can also raise awareness about its potential benefits. Acceptance by the academicians is very important as it can bring working culture based on ICT in public sector universities of Pakistan. Academicians working in the universities irrespective of their field of knowledge should be provided training on ICT to enjoy its real benefits and ICT's proper utilization to excel in their academic activities. Top management should communicate through online resources which will ultimately bring all the staff of universities on services based on ICT. Financial budgeting for universities may also be increased by the government so that the universities can incorporate the new technologies according to their own requirements (Chandio et al, 2018).

3.0 QUESTIONNAIRE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This questionnaire spare 10 minutes of your time by filling this questionnaire for me. You are sincere and honest responses will be highly appreciated and used only for research. In case of any queries, please mail to qamarmirani001@gmail.com. Thanks a lot!

3.1 GENERAL QUESTIONS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Please mark a tick to the statements below in any of the five choices given:

SD-Strongly Disagree; DA-Disagree; N-Neutral; A-Agree; SA –Strongly Agree;

3.1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name (optional): _____
2. Age: _____
3. Gender a) Male b) Female
4. Qualification: _____
5. Do you know about Domestic Law Violence and punishment? a) Yes b) No
a. If Yes then write any one ___
6. Do you know about Online learning ?

3.1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name (optional): _____
2. Age: _____
3. Gender a) Male b) Female
4. Married: Yes - No
5. Qualification: _____
6. Do you know about Domestic Law Violence and punishment?
a) Yes b) No
a. If Yes then write any one ___
7. Do you know about domestic violence?_

Table1: General questionnaire causes for domestic violence _

S.No	Statements	SD	DA	N	A	SA
1	I know the term "Domestic Violence".	30	15	10	20	25
2	I face violence at my home by my parents?	15	20	20	35	10
3	I am Restricted to interact with family friends/ relatives?	20	25	20	15	20
4	Did not choose/buy things as I want?	30	20	20	20	10
5	Treated you like servant?	15	20	20	20	25
6	Slapped you when argue?	10	30	10	02	48
7	Threaten you physically	05	05	20	15	55
8	Did you threaten by any sword or knife?	33	67	0	0	0

9	Are you satisfy with your marriage?	15	20	20	35	10
10	Misunderstanding is major cause of domestic violence	20	25	20	15	20
11	Do you spend time with family more than 3 hours	30	20	20	20	10
12	Child irritates most	30	20	20	20	10
13	Husband/wife irritates most at home	15	20	20	20	25
14	Accused of being unfaithful	10	30	10	02	48
15	Did not permit to handle with money	05	05	20	15	55
16	Kicked you or dragged you	30	20	20	20	10
17	Mobile usage at home cause problem at home	15	20	20	20	25
18	You use mobile secretly	10	30	10	02	48
19	You deny to obey	05	05	20	15	55
20	You feel better when you are encouraged at home	30	20	20	20	10
21	Avoid to share his/her company at home	30	20	20	20	10
22	Insulted you in front of others	15	20	20	20	25
23	Point out your weakness	10	30	10	02	48
24	Often sexual intercourse when	05	05	20	15	55

	you are not interested?					
25	The clash often cause due home expanses	30	20	20	20	10
26	The age difference is major cause of domestic violence	15	20	20	20	25
27	Education is major cause of domestic violence	10	30	10	02	48
28	Mobile use is major cause	05	05	20	15	55
29	Wife/husband shopping	30	20	20	20	10
30	Wife/husband relative	05	05	20	15	55
31	Property	30	20	20	20	10

3.1.2 Domestic Violence

The questionnaire about this parameter was aimed to design for the investigation of the participants’ ratio for domestic violence during

Learning from which obtained statistics is given below:

Domestic Violence

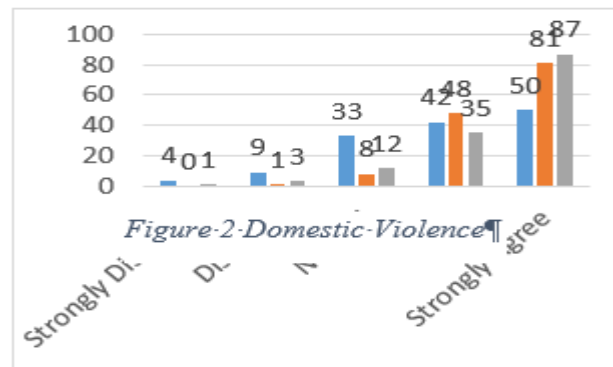


Figure 2 Domestic Violence

The above graph figure 5.2 shows a complete statistic of the three main statistics related to the domestic violence. The questions statistics shows that the highest ration of the question that is my interaction during online learning at home is based on the user’s experience, the preferable should be easy to use. Out of 138 responses for 3 questions, on average agree ratios 30.43% and 52.65% are strongly agree about the domestic violence.

3.1.3 Domestic Violence effect on learning

Intention to use E- Learning management system which actually provide the user ease and effectiveness the following graph shows the obtained survey form the questionnaire which is conducted form the different users of the undergraduate, postgraduate and also from the professional. The following graph shows complete statistics of the questioner which is actually about the main three questioner which are depicted in the graph below related to **Domestic Violence effect on learning**

The above graph figure 5.3 shows a complete statistic shows that the highest ration of the question that is domestic violence effects on learning. Out of 138 responses for 2 questions, on average agree ratio.

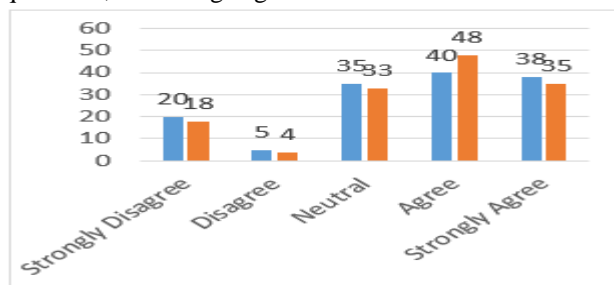


Figure 3. Domestic Violence Effect

30.88% and 13.63% strongly agree and 24.63% participant given neutral remarks domestic violence effect on learning.

4.0 Conclusion:

Overall, this study is based on survey related to the technology based learning and domestic violence at home with the perspective of learning in Pakistan. Technology based tools and methods have greater impact on society, cultural, physiological, and psychological impacts on human life. The role of electronic and print media is not part of human life. the news, videos, pictures on regular basis is on the highest peak of media weapon which effects human mind with several harsh, stern, violent and many negative impacts. However, technology has also positive impact on society which is based on user-based skills. Domestic Violence implies to the study of mental, physical, and sexual assault to living being at home. This can be torture, punishment, injury, robbery, forced sexual attempt and any other forcefully act which harms the honor, respect and self-esteem of any body. Violence against women has been consider major issue in world.

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