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Article one- COVID-19 and domestic violence against women.

This article addresses the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which included lockdown measures in many countries. While these measures were essential for controlling the spread of the virus, they also posed consequences, one of which is an increase in domestic violence against women. This article highlights that domestic violence against women has increased worldwide following the implementation of lockdowns. Statistics from India's National Commission for Women (NCW) indicate a 100% increase in complaints related to violence against women after the nationwide lockdown was imposed in March 2020. This significant surge in cases prompted the NCW to establish Mental Health Helplines to support those affected by domestic violence (vora et al., 2020). This article defines domestic violence according to The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (India, 2005) as "any act of commission or omission or conduct resulting in physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse." Several factors were identified as contributing to the rise in domestic violence during lockdowns such as Economic Disruption, Unemployment for Females, Household Work Disparity, and Substance Use Disorder (vora et al., 2020).

Article two- Are interventions focused on gender-norms effective in preventing domestic violence against women in low and lower-middle-income countries?

This study aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the prevalence of intimate partner violence against women in low and lower-middle-income countries. This is done by systematically reviewing and analyzing available primary studies. The research aimed to contribute to evidence-based decision-making in addressing domestic violence against women in previously studied regions. The methodology involved data extraction, statistical analysis, and exploration of potential biases in the included studies. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant global issue, with approximately one in three women experiencing IPV (Semahegn et al., 2019). However, according to Semahegn et al., 2019, despite the amount of IPV, there is a limited systematic review and meta-analysis on this topic. The objective of this study is to address this by summarizing the findings of existing primary studies on IPV against women in low and lower-middle-income countries. The aim is to generate evidence that can inform decisions and strategies to combat domestic violence against women in these settings.

Reference

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