

MSW-IV, Sem-IV
Paper-III, Code-RTSW403
Unit-IV, 4.3

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Violence:

Violence is "the use of physical force so as to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy." Less conventional definitions are also used, such as the World Health Organization's definition of violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.

Typology of violence

World Report on Violence and Health (WRVH) also presents a typology of violence that, while not uniformly accepted, can be a useful way to understand the contexts in which violence occurs and the interactions between types of violence. This typology distinguishes four modes in which violence may be inflicted: physical; sexual; and psychological attack; and deprivation. It further divides the general definition of violence into three sub-types according to the victim-perpetrator relationship.

- **Self-directed violence** refers to violence in which the perpetrator and the victim are the same individual and is subdivided into self-abuse and suicide.
- **Interpersonal violence** refers to violence between individuals, and is subdivided into family and intimate partner violence and community violence. The former category includes child maltreatment; intimate partner violence; and elder abuse, while the latter is broken down into acquaintance and stranger violence and includes youth violence;

assault by strangers; violence related to property crimes; and violence in workplaces and other institutions.

- **Collective violence** refers to violence committed by larger groups of individuals and can be subdivided into social, political and economic violence.

Types of Violence:

1. Domestic Violence:
2. Sexual Violence (Assault/Abuse)
3. Child Abuse:
4. Youth & Dating Violence:
5. Stalking:
6. Elder Abuse:
7. Technology-Assisted Abuse
8. Economic Violence
9. Political and institutional violence
10. Sexual or gender violence
11. Cultural Violence
12. Religious violence
13. Cyber-bullying
14. Information violence

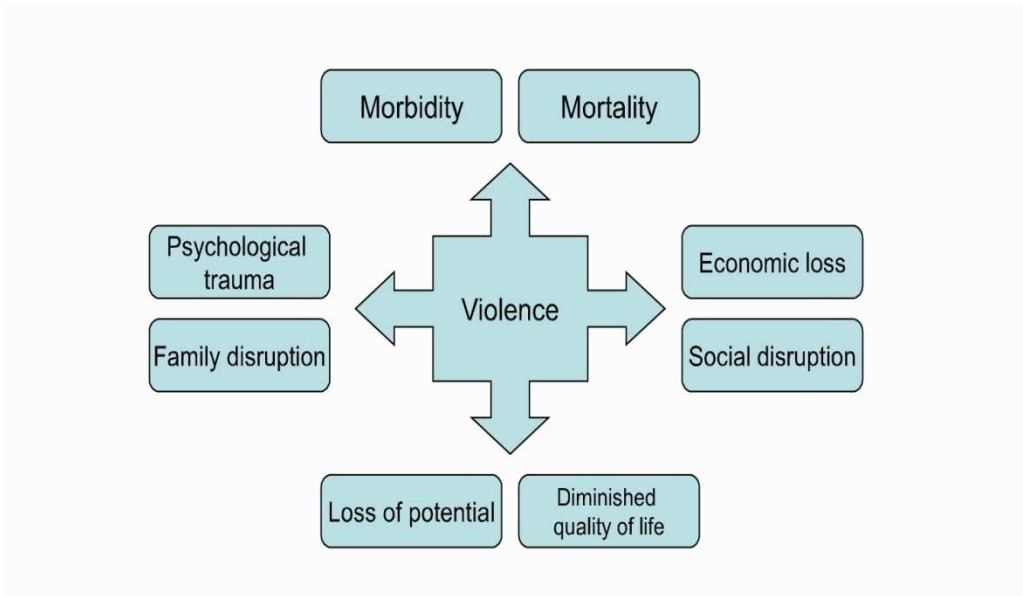
Impacts of Violence:

Regardless of its cause, violence has a negative impact on those who experience or witness it. Violence can cause physical injury as well as psychological harm. Several psychological disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociative identity disorder, and borderline personality disorder, are associated with experiencing or witnessing violence. Other psychological symptoms, such as depression, anxiety,

and mood swings (*see* bipolar disorder), are common in victims of violence.

Children seem to be particularly susceptible to the negative effects of violence. Those who experience or witness violence may develop a variety of problems, including anxiety, depression, insecurity, anger, poor anger management, poor social skills, pathological lying, manipulative behaviour, impulsiveness, and lack of empathy. As such examples show, some children may respond to violence in "internalizing" ways, such as by developing feelings of insecurity, anxiety, and depression, whereas others may react in "externalizing" ways, such as by feeling angry and behaving in an antisocial manner. Although some of the effects of violence may manifest themselves during childhood, others may not appear until adulthood. For example, abused girls are more likely than nonabused girls to have substance-abuse problems as adults.

Moreover, exposure to violence can increase violent behaviour in children. The American psychologist Albert Bandura showed that children often imitate violent behaviours, especially if those acts are committed by trusted adults (e.g., parents). Children also imitate violence shown on television and in other forms of media. Those exposed to greater amounts of media violence are more likely than other children to become violent adults. This is particularly true if the child identifies with the violent characters and if the child believes that media violence represents reality.



Issues of Violence:

1. Individual
2. Relationship
3. Community

4. Societal

Individual:

- a. Victim of child maltreatment
- b. Psychological personality disorder
- c. Alcohol substance abuse
- d. History of violent behavior

Relationship:

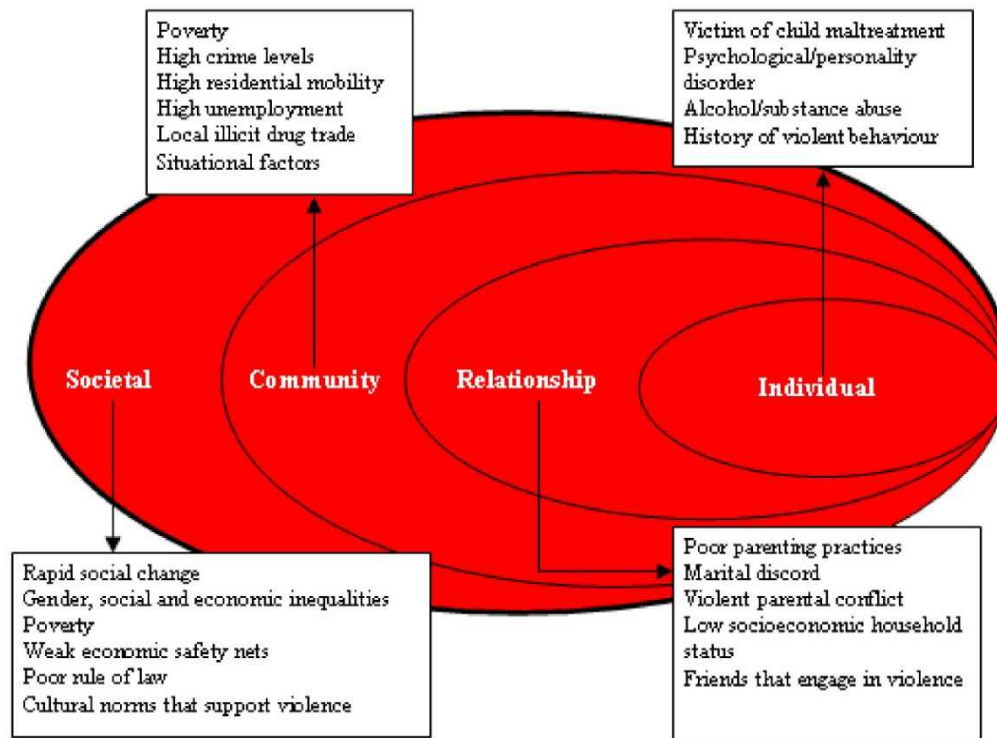
- a. Poor parenting practice
- b. Violent parental conflict
- c. Low socioeconomic household status
- d. Friends that engage in violence

Community:

- a. Poverty
- b. High crime levels
- c. High residential mobility
- d. High unemployment
- e. Local illegal drug trade
- f. Situational factors

Societal:

- a. Rapid social change
- b. Gender, social and economic inequalities
- c. Poverty
- d. Weak economic safety nets
- e. Poor rule of law
- f. Cultural norms that support violence



Factors of Violence Reduction:

