

Sociological Context of the Prevalent Forms of Violence

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the Study: Globally, violence has emerged as a severe problem. Depending on how violence is defined, different outcomes are possible, like whether or not an offender is prosecuted, whether or not a prevention program is funded, or how a victim sees their situation. It is essential to identify key areas for successful intervention in order to end violence and its detrimental psychological and physiological impacts. The study's goal was to describe the most common types of violence.

Methodology: The method employed to perform this study was a systematic review technique.

Findings: The primary, secondary, and tertiary preventive strategies are essential for reducing and controlling violence, according to the study's core outcomes.

Conclusion: Violence is an act intended to cause injury, pain, or harm. Violence can be thought of as the outward manifestation of aggression. 4.38 people perish each year as a result of violent actions, according to the World Health Organization.

Keywords: Forms of Violence, Issues, Preventions, Research Directions, Systematic Review.

Introduction

Violence is "using physical force to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy" (Merriam-Webster, 2022). According to Cambridge Dictionary (2022), violence means the "actions or words that are intended to hurt people. It is "an act of physical force that causes or is intended to cause harm" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2022). It is a "rough or injurious physical force, action, or treatment" (Dictionary.com, 2022).

According to the APA Dictionary of Psychology (2022), violence is "the expression of hostility and rage with the intent to injure or damage people or property through physical force." Violence is behavior which is intended to hurt, injure, or kill people" (Collins Dictionaries, 2022). While Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2022) defines violence as "violent behavior that is intended to hurt or kill somebody."

Violence is the threatened or actual use of physical force or power against oneself, another person, a group of people, or a community to cause pain, death, psychological distress, underdevelopment, or

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deprivation, or with a high possibility of doing so (Flannery, 2022). Armed conflict, suicidal behavior, and interpersonal violence are all included in the term (Dreal, 2022). It includes threats and intimidation and covers various behaviors (Ullman et al., 2022). In addition to death and injury, the term also encompasses the many and frequently less evident effects of violent behavior, such as psychological suffering, maldevelopment, and deprivation, that jeopardize the well-being of people, communities, and families (WHO, 2022).

Violence, such as rape, assault, or murder, is severe aggressiveness (Levell, 2022). Frustration, exposure to violent media, violence in the home or community, and a propensity to interpret other people's acts as aggressive even when they are not are only a few reasons for violence (Brown, 2022). Additionally, some circumstances—such as intoxication, provocations, insults, and environmental elements like heat and crowding—increase the likelihood of violence (Governors State University, 2022).

Research Justification

Violence and injuries account for the death of around 4.38 million people annually (World Health Organization, 2022). The psychological literature has extensively investigated several aspects of violence, including psychopathology, violence and criminal conduct, and adult violence. In order to help academics and policymakers better understand, diagnose, prevent, and cure this phenomenon, this study aims to give a fundamental overview of violence, how it manifests, and its risk factors for individuals, families, and communities.

Research Objective

1. To elucidate the prevalent forms of violence.

Research Methodology

Numerous issues arise due to a large amount of scholarly literature (Cardano, 2020; Ravitch & Carl, 2020; Wadsworth, 2020). One is how to fully document and evaluate the status of knowledge on a specific aspect (Acharyya & Bhattacharya, 2019; Devlin, 2020). A systematic review method is an effective tool (Flick, 2020; Machado & Davim, 2020; Mukherjee, 2019). The continual increase of research and the need to synthesize available content resulted in the formal establishment of the systematic review method in the late twentieth century (Higgins et al., 2011; Meerpohl et al., 2012).

The systematic review method assesses and compiles all pertinent empirical information to comprehensively interpret study findings (Hammond & Wellington, 2020; Kumar, 2019). The systematic review method is often employed in the social sciences (Dawson, 2019; Giri & Biswas, 2020). It is also used in management sciences, law studies, life sciences, earth sciences, and physical sciences (Gilbody, 2005; Machado & Davim, 2020; O'Hagan, 2006; Pullin & Stewart, 2006).

The systematic review approach has many advantages (Kettunen & Makela, 2019; Moriarty, 2020). They provide a concise and comprehensive summary of the available data on a particular subject (Dawson, 2019; Hennink et al., 2020). Additionally, it assists in identifying research gaps in a field's existing understanding (Zawacki-Richter et al., 2019). Furthermore, they can draw attention to methodological issues in research projects, enhancing future work in the field (Chilisa, 2019). Finally, they are used to identify clear answers based on current data and do not require more study (Hammond & Wellington, 2020). Conducting systematic reviews, particularly for new writers, is a valuable endeavor (Giri & Biswas, 2020). Authors get a deeper understanding of their topic area of interest, generate fresh research ideas, and build critical abilities for synthesizing current material (Cardano, 2020; Machado & Davim, 2020).

A systematic review approach was used to conduct this research. This technique establishes the research objectives and comprehensively examines the subject's literature (Komba & Lwoga, 2020). First, the study results are categorized per the subject's topic (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). Second, the study ranks classified data into categories (Pawson et al., 2005). Third, the study's flow is determined by evaluating

classified material and titles (Rahi, 2017). Finally, the integrity guarantee is maintained by comparing the research subjects and their contents (Victor, 2008).

Consequently, this technique was selected, and the associated processes were observed. Reviewing the relevant literature resulted in accumulating data and information coded according to the study goals. The coded data were grouped by subject. After classifying and merging the issues, they were ordered by degree of connection.

Results

Forms of Violence

1. Collective Violence

In order to accomplish political, economic, or social goals, people who identify as members of a group may employ violence against another group of people or persons; this is known as collective violence (Brown, 2022; Case, 2021). War, terrorism, violent political confrontation between or within nations, violence committed by states (torture, genocide, systemic human rights violations), and organized violent crime such as gang warfare are all examples of collective violence (Flannery, 2022). Any form of violence, whether physical, psychological, sexual or characterized by neglect or prejudice, may be included (Levell, 2022).

2. Cultural Violence

Violence, whether systemic or direct, can be justifiable on the basis of any aspect of a culture. comparable to physical violence or structural violence (Ullman et al., 2022). Rarely does culturally ingrained symbolic violence result in fatalities or serious injuries (Brown, 2022). It is used to bolster one side or the other, like with the "Herrenvolk" theory, which puts out the concept of a superior race. The links between structural and cultural violence are currently being researched globally using a violence strata image with various types of casual flows and violence triangles (Flannery, 2022). Global studies of cultural violence divide culture into four categories: ideology, religion, language, and art (Levell, 2022).

3. Domestic Violence

Intimate partner violence and domestic violence are frequently used interchangeably (Godfrey et al., 2022). Physical, verbal, financial, and social abuse are all forms of domestic violence. It is best to think of domestic violence as a chronic condition that includes physical, psychological, and emotional abuse that offenders use to control their spouses (Levell, 2022). It can take on a variety of shapes, such as sexual, verbal, physical, religious, economic, or emotional abuse (Berg et al., 2022). It can involve using technology to control, harass, stalk, hack, or monitor. It can vary from subtle, coercive forms to more severe physical abuse, like beating, choking, acid throwing, and genital mutilation, that may end in death or disfigurement (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2022).

4. Emotional Violence

Using emotions to judge, humiliate, blame, shame, or influence another person is called emotional violence (Aloia, 2020; Berg et al., 2022). In general, a relationship is deemed emotionally abusive if it exhibits a pattern of verbal abuse and physical bullying that undermines a human's sense of self-worth and endangers their mental health (Gordon, 2022). It may have a variety of detrimental effects on both the mind and body, such as impairing self-worth, sleep habits, self-control, interpersonal trust, and self-confidence (Godfrey et al., 2022). It can make someone feel hopeless, nervous, depressed, or suicidal. Victims may stop participating in daily activities and interpersonal connections (ReachOut Australia, 2022).

5. Family Violence

It encompasses child maltreatment, intimate partner violence, sibling abuse, and elder abuse (Berg et al., 2022). The concept of family violence is increasingly being used to illustrate how each of its various subtypes may contribute at the family level and in the interactions between families and the larger community (Roubinov et al., 2019). Recent research has emphasized the link between family violence, suicide, criminality, and drug and alcohol misuse as expressions of intergenerational trauma, as well as the significance of comprehending historical settings that cause family violence (Godfrey et al., 2022).

6. Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence is defined as violence that frequently occurs in the context of women's low status in society and maintains this unequal allocation of power (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2022). Although 'violence against women (VAW)' is a more restricted idea, the terms 'GBV' and 'VAW' are sometimes used interchangeably (Kerr, 2022). GBV includes abuse against women within the family and regionally or culturally specific acts of abuse (Mandolini, 2022), like genital mutilation, dowry-related violence, and honor killings (Desai & Mandal, 2022). It also includes a variety of sexual assaults, such as forced prostitution, trafficking in women, and rape committed during hostilities (Fuentes et al., 2022).

7. Interpersonal Violence

It refers to acts of aggression and intimidation between relatives, acquaintances, or strangers, whether or not they are acquainted, and where the aggression is not mainly designed to further the objectives of any organization or cause (Maharaj et al., 2022; Levell, 2022). This category encompasses elder abuse, sexual assault, youth violence, and the mistreatment of children (Lim, 2022). The mechanism of injury codes for abandonment, assault, maltreatment, neglect, and sexual assault are included in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes, which are used internationally to categorize mortality and morbidity statistics. These are occasionally combined and labeled as 'interpersonal violence. Self-harm, legal interventions, and injuries from military actions all have ICD codes (Desai & Mandal, 2022).

8. Intimate Partner Violence

Sexual, physical, or psychological harm caused by a former or present partner or spouse is referred to as 'intimate relationship violence' (Godfrey et al., 2022). This kind of violence does not necessitate sexual closeness and can happen between spouses (Berg et al., 2022). Even though women might be violent toward their male partners, it is generally acknowledged that women experience the vast majority of partner violence worldwide at the hands of males (Maharaj et al., 2022). Feminist theorists have examined the connections between violence and masculinities, pinpointed how violence, especially in times of poverty, supports male identities, and discussed the consequences for broader conceptions of global violence.

9. Physical Violence

Force is used in physical violence, which might lead to physical pain, disability, or even death (Brown, 2022; Dreal et al., 2022). Hitting, scratching, shoving, grasping, biting, tossing, choking, burning, kicking, physical constraint, weapon use, or other deliberate bodily harm to the victim are examples of physical abuse (Aloia, 2020; Flannery, 2022). In the simplest sense, it is any action that employs unlawful physical force to hurt another person physically (Levell, 2022). Serious and insignificant assaults, deprivations of liberty, and manslaughter are only a few examples of how physical violence can manifest.

10. Psychological Violence

It is often known as emotional abuse, the term for coercive, controlling, or intimidating conduct that causes emotional distress (Aloia, 2020; Case, 2021). While physical or sexual abuse is not a need for a relationship to be abusive, psychological abuse includes any preceding actions or threats of sexual and physical abuse (Dreal et al., 2022). Domestic violence occurs when one spouse tries to exert authority and

control over another through verbal, psychological, sexual, or physical abuse. It is also critical to remember that abuse exists even when certain acts of dominance are not always subject to criminal prosecution (Desai & Mandal, 2022).

11. Self-directed Violence

It is a broad phrase encompassing acts of self-harm and suicidal ideation or behavior (Brown, 2022). When suicidal behavior results in death, it is frequently referred to as 'destructive' suicidal behavior". Suicidal behavior that does not end in death is referred to as 'nonfatal' suicidal behavior, self-harm, parasuicide, and attempted suicide (Flannery, 2022). Suicidal ideation is the psychiatric term for intentionally taking one's own life. While 'self-mutilation' is the term used to describe the direct, intentional, and non-suicidal destruction or modification of bodily parts (Dreal, 2022).

12. Sexual Violence

It happens when someone makes another person do a sexual act against their will (Godfrey et al., 2022). Suppose a person, for any reason—including but not limited to disability, sickness, or intoxication—cannot express comprehension of or willingness to engage in a sexual act. In that case, it is considered sexual violence (Milroy et al., 2022). Additionally, it can occur in partnerships when one partner is physically or emotionally abusing the other, and the victim consents to sexual intercourse merely to stop the abuse or intimidation. Attempted rape, rape, improper touching, sexual harassment, unwanted exhibitionism or voyeurism, and any other sexual behavior that one does not voluntarily agree to are examples of sexual violence (Pankowiak et al., 2022).

13. Workplace Violence

In recent years, workplace violence has drawn more attention worldwide (Milroy et al., 2022). The emphasis that different definitions place on physical violence and psychological violence varies (Flannery, 2022). The International Labor Organization defines workplace violence as incidents where employees are harassed, threatened, or physically hurt while engaged in work-related activities, including traveling to and from work, and where there is an explicit or implied threat to their safety, well-being, or health (Kafle et al., 2022).

Key Findings

The key findings of the research emphasize the role of primary, secondary, and tertiary preventive strategies for reducing and controlling the various forms of violence.

Discussion

People who identify as a part of a community may use violence against another group of individuals or an individual in order to achieve political, economic, or social goals; this is known as collective violence (Brown, 2022; Case, 2021). Any aspect of a culture that might be used to excuse structural or direct violence is said to be engaged in cultural violence (Flannery, 2022; Levell, 2022; Ullman et al., 2022) similar to violence ingrained in a structure or physical violence. In contrast, domestic violence includes instances of physical abuse and psychological and emotional abuse that offenders employ to keep their spouses under control (Berg et al., 2022; Godfrey et al., 2022).

Using emotions to judge, humiliate, blame, shame, or influence another person is emotional violence (Aloia, 2020; Berg et al., 2022). Family violence includes elder abuse, intimate relationship violence, sibling abuse, and child maltreatment (Godfrey et al., 2022; Roubinov et al., 2019). Gender-based violence includes abuse against women within the family and regionally or culturally specific acts of abuse like genital mutilation, dowry-related violence, and honor killings (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2022; Kerr, 2022).

Interpersonal violence refers to acts of aggression and intimidation between relatives, acquaintances, or strangers, whether or not they are acquainted, and where the aggression is not mainly designed to further

the objectives of any organization or cause (Desai & Mandal, 2022; Lim, 2022). Sexual, physical, or psychological harm caused by a former or present partner or spouse is referred to as intimate relationship violence (Maharaj et al., 2022). Force is used in physical violence, which might lead to physical pain, disability, or even death (Dreal et al., 2022; Levell, 2022). Psychological violence, often known as emotional abuse, is the term for coercive, controlling, or intimidating conduct that causes emotional distress (Aloia, 2020; Case, 2021).

Self-directed violence is a broad phrase that encompasses acts of self-harm and suicidal ideation or behavior (Brown, 2022). Sexual violence happens when someone makes another person do a sexual act against their will (Pankowiak et al., 2022). Furthermore, workplace violence is when employees are harassed, threatened, or physically hurt while engaged in work-related activities, including traveling to and from work, and where there is an explicit or implied threat to their safety, well-being, or health (Kafle et al., 2022).

Conclusion

Violence is considered an act intended to cause injury, pain, or harm. Violence can be thought of as the outward manifestation of aggression. 4.38 people perish each year as a result of violent actions, according to the World Health Organization. A wide range of unfavorable consequences, such as increased use of medical resources (such as emergency rooms, psychiatric facilities, and critical care units), increased involvement in the criminal justice system, and monetary costs, make the study of violence crucial in the modern era.

Recommendations

1. Primary Prevention

The main goal of violence prevention is to prohibit violent acts from happening. Primary prevention is the most successful kind of prevention, which is also the most challenging to implement. The limitation of firearm availability might be considered a fundamental preventative activity in connection to violence, as could policy actions to alleviate poverty and unfairness. Politicians frequently find primary prevention unattractive since upstream preventative actions are invisible until they are connected to care provision.

2. Secondary Prevention

With an emphasis on urgent actions like emergency assistance or treatment for STD infections following rape, secondary prevention seeks to minimize harm following a violent assault. Intervention in high-risk situations, such as lowering the likelihood of sexual abuse in refugee camps or settings for internally displaced people, could also be considered a form of secondary prevention. It could be done by improving the planning of facilities, training the protection forces, and increasing the demands on those responsible for protecting victims of violence.

3. Tertiary Prevention

Treatment and rehabilitation of victims and offenders are the goals of tertiary prevention. Approaches that aim to diminish trauma or lessen the long-term handicap connected to violence include those that concentrate on long-term care after the violence, like reintegration and rehabilitation. Psychological treatments for abuse victims, domestic violence, or family violence, and a particular understanding of the requirements of torture survivors are a few examples.

Future Research Directions

It is vital to keep assessing the applicability of psychosocial ideas about minimizing the negative impacts of increasing violence on society. It is necessary to create more extensive and diverse study samples to adequately address the variations in policy and practice between industrialized and developing countries. Using official crime numbers would allow for a more empirical investigation. In specific ways, the

availability of real-time data from sources like GPS tracking, cell phone data, and Internet monitoring will help to reduce violence.

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Conflict of Interest


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