

Que significa violencia

La violencia se refiere a la acción o comportamiento que causa daño, sufrimiento o amenaza a otros individuos, grupos o propiedades. Puede ser física, verbal o político. La violencia puede tener consecuencias graves para las víctimas y la sociedad en general, y puede surgir debido a factores como desigualdades, conflictos y tensiones. La prevención y el abordaje de la violencia son importantes para promover la seguridad, el respeto y la convivencia pacífica. Use of physical force or psychological power with the intent to inflict harm For other uses, see Violence (disambiguation). This article contains too many set of or overly lengthy quotations. Please help summarize the quotations. Consider transferring direct quotations to Wikiguote or excerpts to Wikiguote or excerpts to Wikiguote. (December 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) "Violent" redirects here. For the destroyer, see HMS Violent (D57). For the film, see Violent (film). For the song, see Violent (song). Cain slaying Abel, by Peter Paul Rubens, c. 1600 Conflict resolution Nonviolence Arbitration Auction Conciliation Democracy Law Dispute resolution Rule of law Collaborative Mediation Party-directed Might makes right to an effective remedy Speaking truth to power Workplace Conflict management Violence Communal violence Conflict escalation De-escalation Just war theory War studies International relations Appeasement Armistice Brinkmanship Ceasefire Diplomacy Deterrence Multilateralism Nuclear Warfare Blackmail Mutual assured destruction Disarmament Proliferation Pax Atomica Other Alternative dispute resolution Anti-war movement Conflict avoidance Conflict style inventory Family therapy Forum (alternative dispute resolution) Game theory Prisoner's dilemma Paradox of tolerance Liaison officer Non-aggression principle Peace and conflict studies Peace process Peace treaty Peacebuilding is often defined as the use of physical force by humans to cause harm to other living beings, or property, such as pain, injury, disablement, death, damage and destruction. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as "the intentional use of physical force by humans to cause harm to other 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."[1]:5 There is growing recognition among researchers and practitioners of the need to include violence that does not necessarily result in injury or death.[1]:5 Typology of violence[1] The World Health Organization (WHO) divides violence into three broad categories:[1] self-directed violence inflicted by larger groups such as states, organized political groups, militia groups and terrorist organizations. Alternatively, violence can primarily be classified as either instrumental or reactive / hostile.[2] Self-directed violence is subdivided into suicidal behaviour and self-abuse. The former includes suicidal thoughts, attempted suicides—also called para suicide or deliberate selfinjury in some countries—and suicide itself. Self-abuse, in contrast, includes acts such as self-mutilation. Massacre of Polish civilians during Nazi Germany's occupation of Poland, December 1939 Collective violence is the instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group - whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent identity - against another groups of individuals in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives [3]:82 Unlike the other two broad categories, the subcategories of collective violence that is committed to advance a particular social agenda includes, for example, crimes of hate committed by organized groups, terrorist acts and mob violence and similar acts carried out by armed groups. There may be multiple determinants of violence against civilians in such situations.[4] Economic violence includes attacks motivated by economic gain—such as attacks carried out with the purpose of disrupting economic division and fragmentation. Clearly, acts committed by domestic and subnational groups can have multiple motives.[5] Slow violence is a longduration form of violence which is often invisible (at least to those not impacted by it), such as environmental degradation, pollution and climate change.[6] Main article: War A United States M8 Greyhound armoured car in Paris during World War II War is a state of prolonged violent large-scale conflict involving two or more groups of people, usually under the auspices of government. It is the most extreme form of collective violence.[7] War is fought as a means of resolving territorial and other conflicts, as war of aggression to conquer territory or loot resources, in national self-defence or liberation, or to suppress attempts of part of the nation to secede from it. There are also ideological, religious and revolutionary wars.[8] Since the Industrial Revolution the lethality of modern warfare has grown. World War I casualties were over 40 million. Saul attacks David (who had been playing music to help Saul feel better), 1860 woodcut by Julius Schnorr von Karolsfeld Interpersonal violence is divided into two subcategories: Family and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home. Community violence-violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home. The former group includes forms of violence such as child abuse and child corporal punishment, intimate partner violence, rape or sexual assault by strangers, and violence in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, prisons and nursing homes. When interpersonal violence occurs in families, its psychological consequences can affect parents, children, and their relationship in the short- and long-terms.[9] See also: Childhood trauma Violence against children includes all forms of violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old, whether perpetrated by parents or other caregivers, peers, romantic partners, or strangers.[10] Exposure to any form of trauma, particularly in childhood, can increase the risk of mental illness and suicide; smoking, alcohol and substance abuse; chronic diseases like heart disease, diabetes and cancer; and social problems such as poverty, crime and violence.[11] Globally, it is estimated that up to 1 billion children aged 2-17 years, have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect in the past year.[10] Most violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence that tend to occur at different stages in a child's development.[10] Most violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of interpersonal violence against children involves at least one of six main types of the six main types sexual and psychological/emotional violence; and neglect of infants, children and adolescents by parents, caregivers and other authority figures, most often in the home but also in settings such as schools and orphanages. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence and commercial or other child exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment.[12] Child maltreatment is a global problem with serious lifelong consequences. [13][pages needed] It is complex and difficult to study.[13][pages needed] There are no reliable global estimates for the prevalence of child maltreatment. Data for many countries, are lacking. Current estimates vary widely depending on the country and the method of research used. Approximately 20% of women and 5-10% of men report being sexually abused as children, while 25-50% of all children report being physically abused.[1][14] Consequences of child maltreatment include impaired lifelong physical and mental health, and social and occupational functioning (e.g. school, job, and relationship difficulties). These can ultimately slow a country's economic and social development.[15][16] Preventing child maltreatment before it starts is possible and requires a multisectoral approach. Effective prevention programmes support parents and teach positive parenting skills. [17][18] Bullying (including cyber-bullying) is unwanted aggressive behaviour by another child or group of children who are neither siblings nor in a romantic relationship with the victim. It involves repeated physical, psychological or social harm, and often takes place in schools and other settings where children gather, and online.[10]
The Kids off the Block memorial featuring hundreds of simple stone blocks, one for each child killed by violence in Roseland, Chicago Following the World Health Organization, youth are defined as people between the ages of 10 and 29 years.[10] Youth violence refers to violence occurring between youths, and includes acts that range from bullying and physical fighting, through more severe sexual and physical assault to homicides globally each year, which is 41% of the total number of homicides globally each year, which is 41% of the total number of homicides globally each year ("Global Burden of Disease", World Health Organization, 2008). For each young person killed, 20-40 more sustain injuries requiring hospital treatment.[19] Youth violence has a serious, often lifelong, impact on a person's psychological and social functioning. Youth violence greatly increases the costs of health, welfare and criminal justice services; reduces productivity; decreases the value of property; and generally undermines the fabric of society.[vague] Prevention programmes shown to be effective or to have promise in reducing youth violence include life skills and social development programmes; and programmes to reduce access to alcohol, illegal drugs and guns.[21] Also, given significant neighbourhood effects on youth violence, interventions involving results.[22] Similarly, urban renewal projects such as business improvement districts have shown a reduction in youth violence.[23] Different types of youth on youth violence include witnessing or being involved in physical, emotional and sexual abuse (e.g. physical attacks, bullying, rape), and violent acts like gang shootings and robberies. According to researchers in 2018, "More than half of children and adolescents living in cities have experienced some form of community violence." The violence "can also all take place under one roof, or in a given community or neighborhood and can happen at the same time or at different stages of life."[24] Youth violence impacts individuals, their families, and society. Victims can have lifelong injuries which means ongoing doctor and hospital visits, the cost of which quickly add up. Since the victims of youth-on-youth violence may not be able to attend school or work because of their physical and/or mental injuries, it is often up to their family members to take care of them, including paying their daily living expenses and medical bills. Their caretakers may have to give up their jobs or work reduced hours to provide help to the victim and maybe even their caretakers have to obtain government assistance to help pay their bills. Recent research has found that psychological trauma during childhood can change a child's brain. "Trauma is known to physically affect the brain and the body which causes anxiety, rage, and the ability to concentrate. They can also have problems remembering, trusting, and forming relationships." [26] Since the brain becomes used to violence it may stay continually in an alert state (similar to being stuck in the fight or flight mode). "Researchers claim that the youth who are exposed to violence may have emotional, social, and cognitive problems. They may have trouble controlling emotions, paying attention in school, withdraw from friends, or show signs of post-traumatic stress disorder".[24] It is important for youth exposed to violence to understand how their bodies may react so they can take positive steps to counteract any possible short- and long-term negative effects (e.g., poor concentration, feelings of depression, heightened levels of anxiety). By taking immediate steps to mitigate the effects of the trauma they've experienced, negative repercussions can be reduced or eliminated. As an initial step, the youths need to understand why they may be feelings and making them behave differently. Pursuing a greater awareness of their feelings, perceptions, and negative emotions is the first step that should be taken as part of recovering from the trauma they have experienced. "Neuroscience research shows that the only way we can change the way we feel is by becoming aware of our inner experience and learning to befriend what is going on inside ourselves".[27] Some of the ways to combat the adverse effects of exposure to youth violence would be to try various mindfulness and movement activities, deep breathing exercises and other actions that enable youths to release their pent up emotions. Using these techniques will teach body awareness, reduce anxiety and nervousness, and reduce feelings of anger and annoyance. [28] Youth who have experienced violence benefit from having a close relationship with one or more people.[27] This is important because the trauma victims need to have people who are safe and trustworthy that they can relate and talk to about their horrible experiences. Some youth do not have adult figures at home or someone they can count on for guidance and comfort. violence is prevalent should assign counselors to each student so that they receive regular guidance. In addition to counseling/therapy sessions and programs, it has been recommended that schools offer mentoring programs where students can interact with adults who can be a positive influence on them. Another way is to create more neighborhood programs to ensure that each child has a positive and stable place to go when school in not in session. Many children have benefited from formal organizations now which aim to help mentor and provide a safe environment for the youth especially those living in neighborhoods with higher rates of violence. This includes organizations such as Becoming a Man, CeaseFire Illinois, Chicago Area Project, Little Black Pearl, and Rainbow House". [29] These programs are designed to help stop the cycle of violence. If the youth do not have a safe place to go after school hours they wil likely get into trouble, receive poor grades, drop out of school and use drugs and alcohol. The gangs look for youth who do not have positive influences in their life and need protection. This is why these programs are so important for the youth to have a safe environment rather than resorting to the streets.[30] Intimate partner violence (or domestic violence) involves physical, sexual and emotional violence by an intimate partner or ex-partner. Although males can also be victims, intimate partner violence disproportionately affects females. It commonly occurs against girls within child marriages and early/forced marriages. Among romantically involved but unmarried adolescents it is sometimes called "dating violence".[10] Sexual violence includes non-consensual completed or attempted sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of a sexual nature not involving contact and acts of a sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of sexual harassment); acts of sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of sexual harassme violence includes restricting a child's movements, denigration, ridicule, threats and intimidation, rejection and other non-physical forms of hostile treatment.[10] Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (JBM-HH) roundtable addressing digital stalking, ties to intimate partner violence Main articles: Domestic violence and Intimate partner violence Population-level surveys based on reports from victims provide the most accurate estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner violence and sexual violence in non-conflict settings. A study conducted by WHO in 10 mainly developing countries[31] found that, among women aged 15 to 49 years, between 15% (Japan) and 70% (Ethiopia and Peru) of women reported physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner. A growing body of research on men and intimate partner violence, as well as on how to involve men and boys in anti-violence work.[32] Intimate partner and sexual violence have serious short- and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems for victims and for their children, and lead to high social and economic costs. These include both fatal and non-fatal injuries, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.[33] Factors associated with the perpetration and experiencing of intimate partner violence are low levels of education, history of violence as a perpetrator, a victim or a witness of parental violence as well as marital discord and dissatisfaction. Factors associated only with perpetration of intimate partner violence are having multiple partners, and antisocial personality disorder. A recent theory named "The Criminal Spin" suggests a mutual flywheel effect between partners that is manifested by an escalation in the violence.[34] A violent spin may occur in any other forms of violence, but in Intimate partners that is manifested by an escalation in the violence.[34] A violent spin may occur in any other forms of violence, but in Intimate partners that is manifested by an escalation in the violence.[34] A violent spin may occur in any other forms of violence the added value is the mutual spin, based on the unique situation in the violence.[34] A violent spin may occur in any other forms of violence the added value is the mutual spin. and characteristics of intimate relationship. The primary prevention strategy with the best evidence for effectiveness for intimate partner violence is school-based programming for the effectiveness of several other primary prevention strategies—those that: combine microfinance with gender equality training;[36] promote communication and relationship skills within communities; reduce access to, and the harmful use of alcohol; and change cultural gender norms.[37] Main
article: Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object.[38] Population-level surveys based on reports from victims estimate that between 0.3 and 11.5% of women reported experiencing sexual violence.[39] Sexual violence has serious short- and long-term consequences on physical, mental, sexual violence has serious short- and long-term consequences on physical. section on intimate partner violence. If perpetrated during childhood, sexual violence can lead to increased smoking, [40] drug and alcohol misuse, and risky sexual behaviors in later life. It is also associated with perpetration of violence are the same as for domestic violence. Risk factors specific to sexual violence perpetration include beliefs in family honor and sexual purity, ideologies of male sexual violence have been demonstrated to be effective. School-based programmes to prevent child sexual abuse by teaching children to recognize and avoid potentially sexually abusive situations are run in many parts of the world and appear promising, but require further research. To achieve lasting change, it is important to enact legislation and develop policies that protect women; address discrimination against women and promote gender equality; and help to move the culture away from violence.[37] Main article: Elder abuse Elder maltreatment is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person. While there is little information regarding the extent of maltreatment in elderly populations, especially in developing countries, it is estimated that 4-6% of elderly people in high-income countries have experienced some form of maltreatment to family, friends, or to the authorities. Data on the extent of the problem in institutions such as hospitals, nursing friends of maltreatment to family friends. homes and other long-term care facilities are scarce. Elder maltreatment can lead to serious physical injuries and long-term psychological consequences. Elder maltreatment is predicted to increase as many countries are experiencing rapidly ageing populations. Many strategies have been implemented to prevent elder maltreatment and to take action against it and mitigate its consequences including public and professional awareness campaigns, screening (of potential victims and abusers), caregiver support interventions (e.g. stress management, respite care), adult protective services and self-help groups. Their effectiveness has, however, not so far been well-established. [43][44] Several rare but painful episodes of assassination, attempted assassination and school shootings at elementary, middle, high schools, as well as colleges and universities in the United States, led to a considerable body of research on ascertainable behaviors of persons who have planned or carried out such attacks. These studies (1995-2002) investigated what the authors called "targeted violence," described the "path to violence" of those who planned or carried out attacks and laid out suggestions for law enforcement and educators. A major point from these research studies is that targeted violence does not just "come out of the blue".[45][46][47][48][49][50] As an anthropological concept, "everyday violence" may refer to the incorporation of different forms of violence (mainly political violence) into daily practices.[51][52] Latin America and the Caribbean, the region with the highest murder rate in the world,[53] experienced more than 2.5 million murders between 2000 and 2017.[54] Injuries and violence are a significant cause of death and burden of disease in all countries; however, they are not evenly distributed across or within countries.[11] Violence-related injuries kill 1.25 million people or 2.5% of global mortality), 2013 (1.28 million people).[3]:2[55] For people aged 15-44 years, violence is the fourth leading cause of death worldwide, as of 2014.[3]: 2 Between 1990 and 2013, age-standardised death rates fell for self-harm and interpersonal violence, and 31,000 to collective violence and legal intervention. [55] For each single death due to violence, there are dozens of hospitalizations, hundreds of emergency department visits, and thousands of doctors' appointments. [56] Furthermore, violence often has lifelong consequences for physical and mental health and social functioning and can slow economic and social development. It's particularly the case if it happened in childhood.[11] In 2013, of the estimated 405,000 deaths due to interpersonal violence globally, assault by firearm was the cause in 114,000 deaths, and the remaining 110,000 deaths from other causes.[55] This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (December 2022) Some philosophers have argued that any interpretation of a thing."[citation needed] An ontological perspective considers the harm inflicted by the very interpretation of the world as a form of violence that is distinct from physical violence in that it is possible to avoid physical violence whereas some ontological violence is intrinsic to all knowledge.[b][citation needed] Both Foucault and Arendt considered the relationship between power and violence is the act of causing harm by an inability to understand the conversation of others due to ignorance. Some philosophers think this will harm marginalized groups.[c][citation needed] Brad Evans states that violence "represents a violation in the very conditions constituting what it means to be human as such", "is always an attack upon a person's dignity, their sense of selfhood, and their future", and "is both an ontological crime ... and a form of political ruination".[59] In a more general sense, Robert L. Holmes argues that while specific definitions of violence per se may continue to elude mankind, it is nonetheless apparent that any appeal to its use is morally wrong on purely rational grounds in so far as "it is presumptively wrong to do violence to innocent persons."[60] He further argues that at least one necessary condition for the formulation of a philosophy of nonviolence which places a concern for the lives and the well being of individual persons at its moral center [61][62][63] Violence cannot be attributed to solely protective factors or risk factors. Both of these factor groups are equally important in the prevention, intervention, and treatment of violence as a whole. The CDC outlines several risk and protective factors for youth violence at the individual, family, social and community levels.[64] Individual risk factors include poor behavioral control, high emotional stress, low IQ, and antisocial beliefs or attitudes.[65] Family risk factors include social rejection poor academic performance and commitment to school, and gang involvement or association with delinquent peers.[65] Community risk factors include an intolerance towards deviance, higher IQ and GPA, elevated popularity and social skills, as well as religious beliefs.[65] Family protective factors include a connectedness and ability to discuss issues with family members or adults, parent/family use of constructive coping strategies, and consistent parental presence during at least one of the following: when awakening, when arriving home from school at dinner time, or when going to bed.[65] Social protective factors include quality school relationships, close relationships, close relationships, and exposure to school climates that are: well supervised, use clear behavior rules and disciplinary approaches, and engage parents with teachers.[65] With many conceptual factors that occur at varying levels in the lives of those impacted, the exact causes of violence are complex. To represent this complexity, the ecological model is often used in the study of violence. The first level identifies biological and personal factors that influence how individuals behave and increase their likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence: demographic characteristics (age, education, income), genetics, brain lesions, personality disorders, substance abuse, and a history of experiencing, witnessing, or engaging in violent behaviour.[66][67] The second level focuses on close relationships, such as those with family and friends. In youth violence, for example, having friends who engage in or encourage violence. For intimate partner violence, a consistent marker at this level of the model is marital conflict or discord in the relationship. In elder abuse, important factors are stress due to the nature of the past relationship between the abused person and the care giver. The third level may be affected by factors such as the existence of a local drug trade, the absence of social networks, and concentrated poverty. All these factors have been shown to be important in several types of violence. Finally, the fourth level looks at the broad societal factors that help to create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited: the responsiveness of the criminal justice system, social and cultural norms regarding gender roles or parent-child relationships, income inequality, the strength of the social welfare system, the social acceptability of violence, the availability. While studies showing associations between physical punishment of children and later aggression cannot prove that physical punishment causes an increase in aggression, a number of longitudinal studies suggest that the experience of physical punishment has a direct causal effect on later aggressive behaviors.[68] Cross-cultural studies have shown that greater prevalence of corporal punishment of children tends to predict higher levels of violence in societies. For instance, a 2005
analysis of 186 pre-industrial societies found that corporal punishment has been linked to later violent acts against family members and spouses.[70] The American family violence researcher Murray A. Straus believes that disciplinary spanking forms "the most prevalent and important form of violence in American families", whose effects contribute to several major societal problems, including later domestic violence and crime.[71] The causes of violent behavior in people are often a topic of research in psychology. Neurobiologist Jan Vodka emphasizes that, for those purposes, "violent behavior is defined as overt and intentional physically aggressive behavior against another person."[72] Based on the idea of human nature, scientists do agree violence is inherent in humans. Among prehistoric humans, there is archaeological evidence for both contentions of violence and peacefulness as primary characteristics.[73] Since violence is a matter of perception as well as a measurable phenomenon, psychologists have found variability in whether people perceive certain physical acts as "violent". For example, in a state where execution is a legalized punishment we do not typically perceive the executioner as "violent", though we may talk, in a more metaphorical way, of the state acting violently. Likewise, understandings of violence are linked to a perceived aggressor-victim relationship: hence psychologists have shown that people may not recognise defensive use of force as violent, even in cases where the amount of force used is significantly greater than in the original aggression.[74] The concept of violence normalization is known as socially sanctioned, or structural violence and is a topic of increasing interest to researchers trying to understand violent behavior. It has been discussed at length by researchers trying to understand violence and is a topic of increasing interest to researchers trying to understand violence and is a topic of increasing interest to researchers in sociology,[77][78] psychiatry,[80] philosophy,[81] and bioarchaeology,[82] [83] Evolutionary psychology offers several explanations for human violence in various contexts, such as sexual jealousy in humans, [84] child abuse, [85] and homicide. [86] Goetz (2010) argues that humans are similar to most mammal species and use violence in specific situations. He writes that "Buss and Shackelford (1997a) proposed seven adaptive problems our ancestors recurrently faced that might have been solved by aggression: co-opting the resources of others, defending against attack, inflicting costs on same-sex rivals, negotiating status and hierarchies, deterring mate from future aggression, deterring mate from future aggression. children."[87] Goetz writes that most homicides seem to start from relatively trivial disputes between unrelated men who then escalate to violence and death. He argues that such conflicts occur when there is a status dispute between men of relatively similar status. If there is a great initial status difference, then the lower status individual usually offers no challenge and if challenged the higher status individual usually ignores the lower status individual. At the same an environment of great inequalities between people may cause those at the bottom to use more violence examines whether links between consuming media violence and subsequent aggressive and violent behaviour exists. Although some scholars had claimed media violence may increasingly in doubt both in the scholarly community[89] and was rejected by the US Supreme Court in the Brown v EMA case, as well as in a review of video game violence by the Australian Government (2010) which concluded evidence for harmful effects were inconclusive at best and the rhetoric of some scholars was not matched by good data. Section 'Violence' not found Violence' not fo factors in a country such as concentrated (regional) poverty, income and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol, the consumption of violence-based foods (meat, fish, eggs), and the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and parents. in preventing violence, although mental and physical health and individual responses, personalities, etc. have always been decisive factors in the formation of these behaviors.[90] The threat and enforcement of physical punishment has been a tried and tested method of preventing some violence since civilisation began.[91] It is used in various degrees in most countries. Cities and counties throughout the United States organize "Violence Prevention Months" where the mayor, by proclamation, or the county, by a resolution, encourage the private, community and public sectors to engage in activities that raise awareness that violence is not acceptable through art, music, lectures and events For example, Violence Prevention Month coordinator, Karen Earle Lile in Contra Costa County, California created a Wall of Life, where children drew pictures that were put up in the walls of banks and public spaces, displaying a child's view of violence affects. the community, not just the people involved.[92] A review of scientific literature by the World Health Organization on the effectiveness of strategies target risk factors at all four levels target risk factors at all four levels.[93] These strategies target risk factors at all four levels at a seven strategies target risk factors at all four levels.[93] These strategies target risk factors at all of the ecological model. Among the most effective such programme [94] and the Triple P (Parenting Program. [95] There is also emerging evidence that these programmes reduce convictions and violent acts in adolescence and early adulthood, and probably help decrease intimate partner violence and self-directed violence in later life.[96][97] Evidence shows that the life skills, boost educational achievement and improve job prospects. Life skills refer to social, emotional, and behavioural competencies which help children and adolescents effectively deal with the challenges of everyday life. Evaluation studies are beginning to support community interventions that aim to prevent violence against women by promoting gender equality. gender equity training can reduce intimate partner violence. [98][99] School-based programmes such as Safe Dates programme in the United States of America [100] [101] and the Youth Relationship Project in Canada [102] have been found to be effective for reducing dating violence. Rules or expectations of behaviour – norms – within a cultural or social group can encourage violence and have been widely used, but the evidence base for their effectiveness is currently weak. The effectiveness of interventions addressing dating violence and sexual abuse among teenagers and young adults. by challenging social and cultural norms related to gender is supported by some evidence.[103][104] Interventions to identify victims of interpersonal violence from one generation to the next. Examples for which evidence of effectiveness is emerging includes: screening tools to identify victims of intimate partner violence and refer them to appropriate services;[105] psychosocial interventions—such as trauma-focused cognitive behavioural therapy—to reduce mental health problems associated with violence, including post-traumatic stress disorder;[106] and protection orders, which prohibit a perpetrator from contacting the victim, [107][108] to reduce repeat victimization among victims of interventions to prevent collective violence is lacking. [109] However, policies that facilitate reductions in poverty, that make decision-making more accountable, that reduce inequalities between groups, as well as policies that reduce access to biological, chemical, nuclear and other weapons have been recommended approaches include assessing at an early stage who is most vulnerable and what their needs are, co-ordination of activities between various players and working towards global, national and local capabilities so as to deliver effective health services during the various stages of an emergency.[110] A sign that calls to stop violence One of the main functions of law is to regulate violence.[111] Sociologist Max Weber stated that the state claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of force to cause harm practised within the
confines of a specific territory. Law enforcement is the main means of regulate the use of violence through legal systems governing individuals and political authorities, including the police and military. Civil societies authorize some amount of violence, exercised through the police power, to maintain the status quo and enforce laws. However, German political theorist Hannah Arendt noted: "Violence can be justifiable, but it never will be legitimate ... Its justification loses in plausibility the farther its intended end recedes into the future. No one questions the use of violence in self-defence, because the danger is not only clear but also present, and the end justifying the means is immediate".[112] Arendt made a clear distinction between violence as an extreme manifestation of power whereas Arendt regarded the two concepts as opposites.[113] In the 20th century in acts of democide governments may have killed more than 260 million of their own people through police brutality, execution, massacre, slave labour camps, and sometimes through intentional famine.[114][115] Violent acts that are not carried out by the military or police and that are not in self-defense are usually classified as crimes, although not all crimes are violent crimes. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) classifies violence resulting in homicide and justifiable homicide (e.g. self-defense).[116] The criminal justice approach sees its main task as enforcing laws that proscribe violence and ensuring that "justice is done". The notions of individual blame, responsibility, guilt, and culpability are central to criminal justice's approach to violence and one of the criminal justice, i.e. to ensure that offenders are properly identified, that the degree of their guilt is as accurately ascertained as possible, and that they are punished appropriately. To prevent and respond to violence, the criminal justice approach relies primarily on deterrence, incarceration and the punishment and rehabilitation of perpetrators.[117] The criminal justice approach, beyond justice and punishment, has traditionally emphasized indicated interventions, aimed at those who have already been involved in violence, either as victims or as perpetrators. One of the main reasons offenders are arrested, prosecuted, and convicted is to prevent further crimes), incapacitation (physically preventing offenders from committing further crimes by locking them up) and through rehabilitation (using time spent under state supervision to develop skills or change one's psychological make-up to reduce the likelihood of future offences).[118] In recent decades in many countries in the world, the criminal justice system has taken an increasing interest in preventing violence before it occurs. For instance, much of community and problemoriented policing aims to reduce crime and violence by altering the conditions that foster it—and not to increase the number of arrests. Indeed, some police leaders have gone so far as to say the police systems—are largely based on the belief in rehabilitation and prevention. In the US, the criminal justice system has, for instance, funded school- and community-based initiatives to reduce children's access to guns and teach conflict resolution. Despite this, force is used routinely against juveniles by police.[120] In 1974, the US Department of Justice assumed primary responsibility for delinquency prevention programmes and created the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which has supported the "Blueprints for violence prevention, which has supported the "Blueprints for violence prevention, which has supported the "Blueprints for violence prevention, which has support to be a science-driven, population-based, interdisciplinary, intersectoral approach is a based on the ecological model which emphasizes primary prevention.[1] Rather than focusing on individuals, the public health approach aims to provide the maximum benefit for the largest number of people, and to extend better care and safety to entire populations. The public health approach is interdisciplinary, drawing upon knowledge from many disciplines including medicine, epidemiology, sociology, psychology, criminology, education and economics. Because all forms of violence are multi-sectoral response. It has been proved time and again that cooperative efforts from such diverse sectors as health, education, social welfare, and criminal justice are often necessary to solve what are usually assumed to be purely "criminal" or "medical" problems. The public health approach considers that violence, rather than being the result of any single factor, is the outcome of multiple risk factors and causes, interacting at four levels of a nested hierarchy (individual, close relationship/family, community and wider society) of the Social ecological model. From a public health perspective, prevention - approaches that aim to prevent violence before it occurs. Secondary prevention - approaches that focus on the more immediate responses to violence, such as pre-hospital care, emergency services or treatment for sexually transmitted infections following a rape. Tertiary prevention - approaches that focus on long-term disability associated with violence. A public health approach emphasizes the primary prevention of violence, i.e. stopping them from occurring in the first place. Until recently, this approach has been relatively neglected in the field, with the majority of resources directed towards secondary or tertiary prevention. underlying causes rather than focusing upon more visible "symptoms". This allows for the development and testing of effective approaches to address the underlying causes and so improve health. The public health approach is an evidence-based and systematic process involving the following four steps: Defining the problem conceptually and numerically, using statistics that accurately describe the nature and scale of violence, the characteristics of those most affected, the geographical distribution of incidents, and the consequences of exposure to such violence. Investigating why the problem occurs by determining its causes and correlates, the factors that increase or decrease the risk of its occurrence (risk and protective factors) and the factors that might be modifiable through intervention. Exploring ways to prevent the problem by using the effectiveness of programmes through outcome evaluations. Disseminating information on the effectiveness of programmes and increasing the scale of proven effective programmes. Approaches to prevent violence, whether targeted at individuals or entire communities, must be properly evaluated for their effectiveness and the results shared. This step also includes adapting programmes to local contexts and subjecting them to rigorous re-evaluation to ensure their effectiveness in the new setting. In many countries, violence prevention is still a new or emerging field in public health. The public health community has started only recently to realize the contributions it can make to reducing violence and mitigating its consequences. In 1949, Gordon called for injury prevention efforts to be based on the understanding of causes, in a similar way to prevention efforts for communicable and other diseases.[122] In 1962, Gomez, referring to the WHO definition of health, stated that it is obvious that violence does not contribute to "extending life" or to a "complete state of well-being". He defined violence as an issue that public health experts needed to address and stated that it should not be the primary domain of lawyers, military personnel, or politicians.[123] However, it is only in the last fifteen has it done so at the global level.[124] This is a much shorter period of time than public health has been tackling other health problems of comparable magnitude and with similarly severe lifelong consequences. The global public health response to interpersonal violence "a leading worldwide public health problem" and requested that the World Health Organization (WHO) initiate public health activities to (1) document and characterize the burden of violence, (2) assess the effectiveness of programmes, with particular attention to women and children and community-based initiatives, and (3) promote activities to tackle the problem at the international and national levels. The World Health Organization's initial response to this resolution was to create the Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability and to public health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and line health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence addressing interpersonal violence and health (2002).[1] The case for the public health sector addressing interpersonal violence addressing interpersonad violence addressing care professionals dedicate to caring for victims and perpetrators of violence has made them familiar with the problem and has led many, particularly in emergency departments, to mobilize to address it. The information, resources, and infrastructures the health care sector has at its disposal
are an important asset for research and prevention work. Second, the magnitude of the problem and its potentially severe lifelong consequences and high costs to individuals and wider society call for population-level interventions typical of the public health approach, the other main approach to addressing violence (link to entry above), has traditionally been more geared towards violence that occurs between male youths and adults in the street and other public places—which makes up the bulk of homicides in most countries—than towards violence and elder abuse—which makes up the largest share of non-fatal violence. Fourth, evidence is beginning to accumulate that a science-based public health approach is effective at preventing interpersonal violence. Bahrain's pro-democracy protesters killed by military, February 2011 The human rights approach is based on the obligations of states to respect, protect and fulfill human rights and therefore to prevent, eradicate and punish violence. It recognizes violence as a violation of many human rights: the rights to life, liberty, autonomy and security of the person; the rights to guality and non-discrimination; the rights to life, liberty, autonomy and security of the person; the rights to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; the rights to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; the rights to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; the rights to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; the rights to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; the right to the highest attainable standard of health. These human rights are enshrined in international and regional treaties and national constitutions and laws, which stipulate the obligations of states, and include mechanisms to hold states accountable. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of States, and include mechanisms to hold states accountable. Convention take all appropriate steps to end violence against women. The Convention on the Rights of the Child in its Article 19 states that States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other personal reflection, personal essay, or argumentative essay that states a Wikipedia editor's personal feelings or presents an original argument about a topic. Please help improve it by rewriting it in an encyclopedic style. (December 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Violence, as defined in the dictionary of human geography, "appears whenever power is in jeopardy" and "in and of itself stands emptied of strength and purpose: it is part of a larger matrix of socio-political power struggles". [127] Violence can be broadly divided into three broad categories—direct violence, structural violence, structural violence and cultural violence and cultural violence. Social and human geography, rooted in the humanist, Marxist, and feminist subfields that emerged following the early positivist approaches and subsequent behavioral turn, have long been concerned with social and spatial justice. [128] Along with critical geographers, it is these groupings of geographers that most often interact with violence. Keeping this idea of social/spatial justice via geography in mind, it is worthwhile to look at geographical approaches to violence in the context of politics. Derek Gregory and Alan Pred assembled the influential edited collection Violent Geographies: Fear, Terror, and Political Violence, which demonstrates how place, space, and landscape are foremost factors in the real and imagined practices of organized violence both historically and in the present.[129] Evidently, political violence; they also routinely use the threat of violence to enforce the rule of law",[127] the law not only becomes a form of violence but is violence. [127] Philosopher Giorgio Agamben's concepts of state of exception and homo sacer are useful to consider within a geography of violence. The state, in the grip of a perceived, potential crisis (whether legitimate or not) takes preventative legal measures, such as a suspension of rights (it is in this climate, as Agamben demonstrates, that the formation of the Social Democratic and Nazi government's lager or concentration camp can occur). However, when this "in limbo" reality is designed to be in place "until further notice...the state of factual danger and comes to be confused with juridical rule itself".[130] For Agamben, the physical space of the camp "is a piece of land placed outside the normal juridical order, but it is nevertheless not simply an external space".[130] At the scale of the body, in the state of exception, a person is so removed from their rights by "juridical procedures and deployments of power".[130] At the scale of the body, in the state of exception, a person is so removed from their rights by "juridical procedures and deployments of power".[130] At the scale of the body, in the state of exception, a person is so removed from their rights by "juridical procedures and deployments of power".[130] At the scale of the body, in the state of exception, a person is so removed from their rights by "juridical procedures and deployments of power".[130] At the scale of the body, in the state of exception are state of exception. longer as a crime";[130] in other words, people become only homo sacer. Guantanamo Bay could also be said to represent the physicality of the state of exception in space, and can just as easily draw man as homo sacer. In the 1970s, genocides in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge and Pol Pot resulted in the deaths of over two million Cambodians (which was 25% of the Cambodian population), forming one of the many contemporary examples of state-sponsored violence.[131] About fourteen thousand of these murders occurred at Choeung Ek, which is the best-known of the extermination camps referred to as the Killing Fields.[131] The killings were arbitrary; for example, a person could be killed for wearing glasses, since that was seen as associating them with intellectuals and therefore as making them part of the enemy. People were murdered with impunity because it was no crime; Cambodians were made homo sacer in a condition of bare life. The Killing Fields—manifestations of Agamben's concept of camps beyond the normal rule of law—featured the state of exception. As part of Pol Pot's "ideological intent...to create a purely agrarian society or cooperative",[131] he "dismantled the country's existing economic infrastructure and depopulated every urban area".[131] Forced movement, such as this forced movement, such as this forced movement, such as this forced movement, such as the state of exception. When "symbols of Cambodian society were equally disrupted, social institutions of every kind...were purged or torn down",[131] cultural violence (defined as when "any aspect of culture such as language, religion, ideology, art, or cosmology is used to legitimize direct or structural violence" [127]) is added to the structural violence of forced movement and to the direct violence, such as murder, at the Killing Fields. Vietnam eventually intervened and the genocide officially ended. However, ten million landmines left by opposing querillas in the 1970s[131] continue to create a violent landscape in Cambodia. Human geography, though coming late to the theorizing table, has tackled violence through many lenses, including anarchist geography, feminist geography, marxist geography, and critical geography, and critical geography, and critical geography, and critical geography, to name in contemporary language".[132] Cavarero proposes that, in facing such a truth, it is prudent to reconsider violence as "horrorism"; that is, "as though ideally all the...victims, instead of their killers, ought to determine the name".[132] With geography of today may have an extremely important place in this current (re)imaging of violence, exemplified by Cavarero.[clarification needed] Estimates of disability-adjusted life years from physical violence, per 100,000 inhabitants in 2002.[133] No data 3,000 Deaths due to interpersonal violence, per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 0-8 9-16 17-24 25-32 33-54 55-75 76-96 97-126 127-226 227-878 As of 2010, all forms of violence resulted in about 1.34 million deaths up from about 1 million in 1990.[134] By way of comparison, the 1.5 millions deaths a year due to violence is greater than the number of deaths due to tuberculosis (1.34 million), road traffic injuries. In 2008, over 16 million cases of non-fatal violence-related injuries, were severe enough to require medical attention. Beyond deaths and injuries, forms of violence, and elder maltreatment have been found to be highly prevalent. In the last 45 years, suicide rates have increased by 60% worldwide.[136] Suicide is among the three leading causes of death among those aged 15-44 years in some countries, and the second leading cause of death in the 10-24 years age group.[137] These figures do not include suicide attempts which are up to 20 times more frequent than suicide.[136] Suicide was the 16th leading cause of death worldwide in 2004 and is projected to increase to the 12th in 2030.[138] Although suicide rates have traditionally been highest among the male elderly, rates among young people have been increasing to such an extent that they are now the group at highest risk in a third of countries. [139] Rates and patterns of violent death vary by country and region. In recent years, homicide rates have been highest in developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America
and the Caribbean and lowest in East Asia, the western Pacific, and some countries in northern Africa.[140] Studies show a strong, inverse relationship between homicide rates and both economic development and economic development and economic development. equality. Poorer countries, especially those with large gaps between the rich and the poor, tend to have higher rates of homicide than wealthier countries. Homicide rates differ markedly by age and sex. Gender differences are least marked for children. For the 15 to 29 age group, male rates were nearly six times those for female rates; for the remaining age groups, male rates were from two to four times those for females.[141] Studies in a number of countries show that, for every homicide among young people age 10 to 24, 20 to 40 other young people receive hospital treatment for a violent injury.[1] Forms of violence such as child maltreatment and intimate partner violence are highly prevalent. Approximately 20% of women and 5-10% of men report being sexually abused as children, while 25-50% of all children report being physically abused. [142] A WHO multi-country study found that between 15 and 71% of women reported experiencing physically abused. [142] A WHO multi-country study found that between 15 and 71% of women reported experiencing physically abused.

Wars grab headlines, but the individual risk of dying violently in an armed conflict is today relatively low-much lower than the risk of violent death in many countries that are not suffering from an armed conflict. For example, between 1976 and 2008, African Americans were victims of 329,825 homicides.[144][145] Although there is a widespread perception that war is the most dangerous form of armed violence in the world, the average person living in a conflict-affected country had a risk of dying violently in the conflict of about 2.0 per 100,000 people. This illustration highlights the value of accounting for all forms of armed violence rather than an exclusive focus on conflict related violence. Certainly, there are huge variations in the risk of dying from armed conflict at the national and subnational level, and the risk of dying from armed conflict at the national and subnational level. conflict death rate for 2004-07 was 65 per 100,000 in Iraq in 2006 and 74 per 100,000 people. This rate even reached peaks of 91 per 100,000 in Somalia in 2007.[146] "History of violence" redirects here. For other uses, see History of violence (disambiguation). Scientific evidence for warfare has come from settled, sedentary communities.[147] Some studies argue humans have a predisposition for violence (chimpanzees, also great apes, have been known to kill members of competing groups for resources like food).[148] A comparison across mammal species found that humans have a Paleolithic adult homicide rate of about 2%. This would be lower than some other animals, but still high.[149] However, this study took into account the infanticide in the Mesolithic and Neolithic eras vary from 15 to 50 percent.[150] Other evidence suggests that organized, large-scale, militaristic, or writes that scholars are divided on the origins of possible increase of violence—in other words, war-like behavior: There are basically two schools of thought on this issue. One holds that warfare... goes back at least to the time of the first thoroughly modern humans and even before then to the primate ancestors of the hominid lineage. The second positions on the origins of warfare sees war as much less common in the cultural horizon, only arising in very specific material circumstances and being quite rare in human history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until the development of agriculture in the past 10,000 years.[154] Jared Diamond in history until books Guns, Germs and Steel and The Third Chimpanzee posits that the rise of large-scale warfare is the result of advances in technology and city-states. For instance, the rise of agriculture provided a significant increase in the number of individuals that a region could sustain over hunter-gatherer societies, allowing for development of specialized classes such as soldiers, or weapons manufacturers. The percentages of men killed in war in eight tribal societies. (Lawrence H. Keeley, Archeologist, War Before Civilization) In academia, the idea of the peaceful pre-history and non-violent tribal societies gained popularity with the post-colonial perspective. The trend, starting in archaeology and spreading to anthropology reached its height in the late half of the 20th century.[155] However, some newer research in archaeology and bioarchaeology and bio throughout human history [157] Lawrence H. Keeley at the University of Illinois writes in War Before Civilization that 87% of tribal societies were at war more than once per year, and that 65% of them were fighting continuously. He writes that the attrition rate of numerous close-guarter clashes, which characterize endemic warfare, produces casualty rates of up to 60%, compared to 1% of the combatants as is typical in modern warfare. "Primitive Warfare" of these small groups or tribes was driven by the basic need for sustenance and violent competition.[158] Fry explores Keeley's argument in depth and counters that such sources erroneously focus on the ethnography of hunters and gatherers in the present, whose culture and values have been infiltrated externally by modern civilization, rather than the actual archaeological record spanning some two million years of human existence. Fry determines that all present ethnographically studied tribal societies, "by the very fact of having been described and published by anthropologists, have been irrevocably impacted by history and modern colonial nation states" and that "many have been affected by state societies for at least 5000 years." [159] The relatively peaceful period since World War II is known as the Long Peace. Steven Pinker's 2011 book, The Better Angels of Our Nature, argued that modern society is less violent than in periods of the past, whether on the short scale of decades or long scale of centuries ago, for example, genocide was a standard practice in all kinds of warfare and was so common that historians did not even bother to mention it. Cannibalism and slavery have been greatly reduced in the last thousand years, and capital punishment is now banned in many countries. According to Pinker, rape, murder, warfare and animal cruelty have all seen drastic declines in the 20th century.[160] Pinker's analyses have also been criticized, concerning the statistical question of how to measure violence and whether it is in fact declining.[161][162][163] Pinker's observation of the decline in interpersonal violence and whether it is in fact declining.[161][162][163] Pinker's observation of the decline in interpersonal violence echoes the work of Norbert Elias, who attributes the decline to a "civilizing process", in which the state's monopolization of violence, the maintenance of socioeconomic interdependencies or "figurations", and the maintenance of behavioural codes in culture all contribute to the development of individual sensibilities, which increase the repugnance of individual sensibilities. bullying appear to be declining as well.[165] Some scholars disagree with the argument that all violence is decreasing arguing that not all types of violent behaviour are lower now than in the past. They suggest that research typically focuses on lethal violence, often looks at homicide rates of death due to warfare, but ignore the less obvious forms of violence.[166] See also: Human rights A sculpture in Petah Tikva, Israel of a padlock on the warped barrel of a semi-automatic pistol, with the inscription "stop violence!" in (Hebrew: די לאלימות) Beyond deaths and injuries, highly prevalent forms of violence!" in the inscription "stop violence!" in the inscription "stop violence!" in the inscription "stop violence (such as child maltreatment and injuries, highly prevalent forms of violence. health consequences. Victims may engage in high-risk behaviours such as alcohol and substance misuse and HIV/AIDS, resulting in premature death.[167] The balances of prevention, mitigation, mediation and exacerbation are complex, and vary with the underpinnings of violence. In countries with high levels of violence, economic growth can be slowed down, personal and collective security eroded, and social development impeded. Families edging out of poverty and investing in schooling their sons and daughters can be ruined through the violent death or severe disability of the main breadwinner. Communities can be caught in poverty traps where pervasive violence and deprivation form a vicious circle that stifles economic growth. For societies, meeting the direct costs of health, criminal justice, and social welfare responses to violence diverts many billions of dollars from more constructive societal spending. The much larger indirect costs of violence due to lost productivity and lost investment in education work together to slow economic development, increase socioeconomic inequality, and erode human and social capital. Additionally, communities with high level of violence do not provide the level of stability and predictability vital for a prospering business economy. Individuals will be less likely to invest money and effort towards growth in such unstable and violence on economic on economic of interpersonal violence of interpersonal violence of high interpersonal violence on economic development and level of investments. The
results of the research prove the correlation of the human capital and the interpersonal violence. [168] In 2016, the Institute for Economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine report, which estimates the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the economic Value of Peace Archived 2017-11-15 at the economic the global economy, the total economic impact of violence on the world economy in 2015 was estimated to be \$13.6 trillion[169] in purchasing power parity terms. Main article: Religious violence Further information: Ideology Taliban beating woman in public The St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants, 1572 Religious and political ideologies have been the cause of interpersonal violence throughout history.[170] Ideologues often falsely accuse others of violence, such as the ancient blood libel against gents day care center owners and others.[171] Both supporters and opponents of the 21st-century War on terrorism regard it largely as an ideological and religious war.[172][pages needed][173][pages needed][173][pages needed][173][pages needed][173][pages needed][173][pages needed][173][pages needed][174][pages fellow with the US Cato Institute, Leon Hadar, considered that it wasn't "in America's interest to launch a crusade for democracy, neither is it in her interest to be perceived as the guarantor of the status quo and the major obstacle to reform".[177] Vittorio Bufacchi describes two different modern concepts of violence, one the "minimalist conception" of violence as an intentional act of excessive or destructive force, the other the "comprehensive conception" which includes violations of rights, including a long list of human needs.[178] Anti-capitalists say that capitalists say that capitalist economies need war to expand.[179] In this view, capitalism results in a form of structural violence of colour.[180][183] Frantz Fanon critiqued the violence of colourilism and wrote about the counter violence of the "colonized victims."[182][183][184] Throughout history, most religions and individuals like Mahatma Gandhi have preached that humans are capable of eliminating individual violence and organized and run on the basis of complete non-violence would be the purest anarchy."[185] Modern political ideologies which espouse similar views include pacifist varieties of voluntarism, mutualism, anarchism and libertarianism. Luther Seminary Old Testament: For many people, ... only physical violence truly qualifies as violence. But, certainly, violence is more than killing people, unless one includes all those words and actions that kill people slowly. The effect of limitation to a "killing fields" perspective is the widespread neglect of many other forms of violence. We must insist that violence also refers to that which is psychologically destructive, that which is psychologically destructive, that which demeans, damages, or depensionalizes others. In view of these considerations, violence may be defined as follows: any action, verbal or nonverbal, oral or written, physical or psychical, active or passive, public or private, individual or institutional/societal, human or divine, in whatever degree of intensity, that abuses, violates, injures, or kills. Some of the most pervasive and most dangerous forms of violence are those that are often hidden from view (against women and children, especially); just beneath the surface in many of our homes, churches, and communities is abuse enough to freeze the blood. Moreover, many forms of systemic violence often slip past our attention because they are so much a part of the infrastructure of life (e.g., racism, sexism, ageism).[186] Aestheticization of violence Aggression Ahimsa Alternatives to Violence Project Communal violence Corporal punishment De-escalation Domestic violence Fight-or-flight response Harm principle Hunting Legislative violence Ronviolent revolution Pacifism Parasitism Predation Religious violence Resentment Road rage Sectarian violence Turning the other cheek Violence War ^ 'any interpretation of the things to be known" ... Several philosophers following Nietzsche, Heidegger, Foucault, and Derrida have emphasized and explicated this fundamental violence. it is a serious mistake to conflate them. [...] Violence is understood to be ineliminable in the first sense, and this leads to its being treated as a fundamental in the second sense, too.""[57]:36 ^ "Epistemic violence in testimony is a refusal, intentional or unintentional, of an audience to communicatively reciprocate a linguistic exchange owing to pernicious ignorance"[58] ^ a b c d e f g h Krug, Etienne G.; Dahlberg, Linda L.; Mercy, James A.; Zwi, Anthony B.; Lozano, Rafael (3 October 2002). World report on violence and health. Geneva: World Health Organization (published 2002). p. 360. hdl:10665/42495. ISBN 92-4-154561-5. ^ "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived copy" (PDF). Archived copy" (PDF). Archived copy" (PDF). Archived copy" (PDF). Health Organization (published 2014). 9 January 2014. p. 274. hdl:10665/145086. ISBN 9789241564793. 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Wikiquote has quotations related to Violence prevention at Morld Report on Violence prevention at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at Secretary and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at Centers for Disease Control at Centers for Disease Centers General of the United Nations Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children Archived 2017-11-15 at the Wayback Machine Retrieved from "Te explicamos qué es la violencia, sus causas, consecuencias, tipos y las formas en que se manifiesta. Además, como prevenirla. Muchas formas de violencia son naturalizadas en la vida cotidiana. La violencia es el uso intencional de la fuerza o el abuso de poder para dominar a alguien Las acciones verbales y gestuales, para rebajar o descalificar la idea o postura de alguien La inacción y el silencio, para despreciar a alguien. Si bien el concepto de violencia es claro, el modo en gue se manifestar varía según cada cultura. Además, a medida gue la humanidad evoluciona, es necesario volver a analizar las diferentes modalidades en las gue se manifestar a violencia desde la ética, la moral o el derecho. Esto permite visibilizar aspectos de la vida cotidiana que resultan hechos de violencia y abuso, pero que no suelen ser reconocidos como tales por formar parte de las costumbres de una cultura determinada (por ejemplo, la esclavitud fue común y legal durante cientos de años hasta su abolición a partir del siglo XIX, primero en Europa y luego en el continente americano). Ver también: Violencia de género Algunos tipos de violencia son: Violencia son: Violencia son: Violencia físicos y riesgo de vida, aunque no siempre deja huellas visibles (por ejemplo, si te tiran del pelo o te arrojan la comida en la cara, eso es un acto de violencia física). Se manifiesta de varios modos como castigos corporales, permanencia forzada en lugares encerrados, inmovilización, etc. Violencia más difíciles de detectar, que puede ocasionar daños a nivel psicológico o emocional. Se manifiesta cuando una o más personas agreden de manera verbal e intencional a otra persona. A veces la agresión no es directa y evidente, sino que comienza como algo sutil y se prolonga a lo largo del tiempo hasta que resulta una fuerte agresión psicológica. Violencia sexual. Es una de las formas de violencia donde la mayoría de las víctimas son mujeres y los agresores son hombres. Abarca desde comentarios e insinuaciones no deseados hasta las acciones del acto sexual. Se manifiesta con actos agresivos mediante el uso de la fuerza física, psíquica o moral que reducen a la víctima a condiciones de inferioridad para llevar a cabo una
conducta sexual contra su voluntad. Violencia económica y patrimonial. Es una de las formas de violencia que afecta los bienes de la propia víctima y, sostenida en el tiempo, deriva en otros tipos de violencia como la física o la sexual. Se manifiesta con la transformación, sustracción, destrucción de los objetos, documentos, bienes y valores de la víctima, impidiendo que trabaje o realice actividades de manera independiente a fin de controlar y amenazar su integridad. Violencia simbólica. Es una de las formas de violencia más disimulada que afecta a una gran cantidad de personas en simultáneo. Se manifiesta de manera indirecta en la sociedad, a través de estrategias que imponen estereotipos y estructuras mentales, que son reforzados por la repetición y terminan siendo naturalizarlos. Por ejemplo, el parámetro adoptado socialmente de delgadez y cuerpo perfecto casi irreal conlleva a severos trastornos psicológicos y físicos entre la mayoría de la población que no puede alcanzar esa apariencia. Todos los integrantes de la familia sufren las consecuencias de la violencia doméstica. Los tipos de violencia se pueden manifestar de diversos modos: Doméstica o familiar. Se refiere a cuando una persona trata de controlar y de ejercer poder sobre su pareja con la que mantiene una relación sentimental, o sobre el resto de la familia. Pueden darse diferentes tipos de abusos como físico, sexual, psicológico, emocional y financiero. Institucional. Se refiere a cualquier uso indebido del poder o de la fuerza, por parte de funcionarios públicos o privados que están sujetos a la orden del gobierno (pertenecientes a las fuerzas de seguridad, fuerzas armadas, servicios penitenciarios y efectores de la salud), que pueden violentar los derechos humanos. Puede darse en un contexto de restricción de autonomía y de la libertad, de uso de la fuerza corporal, de uso de armas, etc. Laboral. Se refiere a toda acción ejercida en el ámbito del trabajo que manifieste abuso de poder por parte del empleador, del personal jerárquico o de quien tenga influencia de mando de cualquier tipo. Puede darse de manera directa o indirecta, afectando la dignidad e integridad física del empleado mediante amenazas, intimidación, maltratos, menosprecio, insultos, inequidad salarial, acoso y acoso sexual, entre otros. Contra la libertad reproductiva. Se refiere al accionar que vulnere el derecho de la mujer al acceso a la información para decidir libre y responsablemente si quiere tener hijos o no, el número de embarazos o intervalos entre cada nacimiento. Puede darse cuando la pareja impide el uso de preservativos u otros métodos, una institución pertinente no brinda asesoramiento o métodos anticonceptivos o cuando se impone un método en lugar de informar sobre las distintas alternativas para que la mujer pueda elegir, entre otros. Obstétrica. Se refiere al maltrato o falta de trato humanizado antes, durante o después del parto. También existe violencial en los casos de atención post aborto donde no se acciona de manera rápida, con una atención adecuada ni de manera confidencialidad de su situación bajo secreto profesional, cuidar su salud v consultarle para decidir los pasos v tratamientos a seguir, de lo contrario, se considera un accionar violento. Mediática. Se refiere a toda publicación de mujeres o su imagen, injurie, difame, discrimine, deshonre, humille o atente contra la dignidad. Puede darse a través de patrones estereotipados, mensajes, valores, íconos o signos que transmiten y reproducen dominación, desigualdad y discriminación de la mujer. La violencia de cualquier tipo puede ocurrir por diversas causas, entre las principales se destacan: El alcoholismo. La drogadicción Las consecuencias de la violencia impactan en la salud, tanto física como psicológica, y resultan complejas de evaluar ya que oscilan entre el incremento del riesgo de empeorar la salud y la posibilidad de terminar con la vida de la víctima. Algunas consecuencias físicas son: Lesiones graves. Homicidio. Lesiones durante el embarazo. Embarazos no

deseados (hecho agravado si ocurre en edad temprana). Vulnerabilidad a las enfermedades. Algunas consecuencias psicológicas son: Problemas de salud mental. Baja autoestima. Miedo, estrés, ansiedad y conmoción psíquica. Aislamiento. Trastornos del sueño. Trastornos alimentarios. La agresividad y la violencia son conceptos diferentes, aunque se suelen emplear como sinónimos. La agresividad es un rasgo biológico del ser humano, natural por su esencia animal y que emplea como método de supervivencia. La violencia es producto de la evolución cultural, donde se moldea al individuo desde el aprendizaje y desde los hábitos violentos. No es una enfermedade. Por lo tanto, para revertirla o solucionarla es necesario un cambio cultural y educativo. Otra manera en que las sociedades pueden prevenir la violencia es mediante la reducción, las armas de fuego, la desigualdad económica y de género. Esta prevención se puede llevar a cabo, por ejemplo, con acciones por parte del Estado (políticas sociales y económicas, de la salud y de contención), con una educación que aplique programas escolares de prevención que garanticen el respeto y la igualdad, entre otros. Sigue con:

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