Violence: A Glossary Lecture 2

SPRb1130

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Simple but serious few questions

1. What do you mean by violence?

2. Have you ever been a perpetrator or victimized by violence?

3. If yes, what did you feel? What was your reaction?

4. Finally, can you defend/justify your violent behaviour as being a perpetrator

We find, for example, that violence—regardless of the form it takes—is usually perpetrated for the same kinds of reasons. (Alvaxz & Bachman, 2017, P.19)

Violent people often feel they are acting legitimately and morally to protect something they value or to give an appropriate penalty to someone who has wronged them. Violent people often feel they are acting legitimately and morally to protect something they value or to give an appropriate penalty to someone who has wronged them (p. 29)

A preventable public health problem

- Forty-Ninth World Health Assembly (1996) declared, violence a major and growing global public health problem.

- An overarching definition

World Health Organization: ''the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation''.

- How do you distinguish a road accident from violence ?????

- Violence is thus distinguished from injury or harm that results from unintended actions and incidents.

Violence results

- Injury
- death
- psychological harm
- maldevelopment or deprivation

Categories

According to who has committed the violence:
- self-directed
- Interpersonal
- collective

According to the nature of violence:
- Physical
- Sexual
- Psychological
- Deprivation or neglect

Not always mutually exclusive
Eg. intimate partner violence may result P/S/P/D

Self-directed violence

- Includes suicidal thoughts or actions and forms of self-harm

- Fatal suicidal behaviour- suicidal behaviour results in death

- Non-fatal suicidal behaviours/attempted suicide/self-harm- suicidal behaviour does not result in death

Interpersonal violence

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include acts of violence and intimidation that occur between family members, between intimate partners or between individuals

Interpersonal violence may involve assault, sexual assault, neglect, abandonment and maltreatment

Collective violence

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"instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group…against another group or set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives".

Collective violence includes

- War

- Terrorism

- Violent political conflict between or within states

- Violence perpetrated by states (genocide, torture, systematic abuses of human rights)

- Organised violent crime such as gang warfare

Sexual violence

- can occur at an interpersonal or collective level

- non-consensual sexual contact and non-consensual non-contact acts of a sexual nature, such as voyeurism and sexual harassment

- Acts qualify as sexual violence if they are committed against someone who is unable to consent or refuse, for example because of age, disability, misuse of authority, violence or threats of violence

Gender-based violence

- Violence that occurs within the context of women's and girl's subordinate status in society, and serves to maintain this unequal balance of power

- Also known as violence against women

  includes violence against women occurring

  within the family, geographically or culturally specific forms of abuse such as female genital mutilation, "honour killings" and dowry-related violence as well as various sexual violence, including rape during warfare, trafficking of women and forced prostitution

Intimate partner violence

- Refers to physical, sexual or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse

- Can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy

- More commonly- women at the hands of men

- Masculine identities

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Domestic violence

- Interchangeable with intimate partner violence

- Not only considered physical aspect, more serious the emotional and psychological abuse the perpetrators use to maintain control over their partners.

Family violence

Refers to child maltreatment, sibling violence, intimate partner violence and elder abuse

The interconnectedness of family violence,

◦ Suicide

◦ Crime

◦ Drug and alcohol abuse

◦ Cycle of violence/intergenerational transmission of violence

◦ Poverty

Child maltreatment

Child maltreatment and child abuse are sometimes used interchangeably

WHO- Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment,

◦ sexual abuse

◦ neglect or negligent treatment

◦ commercial or other exploitation

◦ resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of
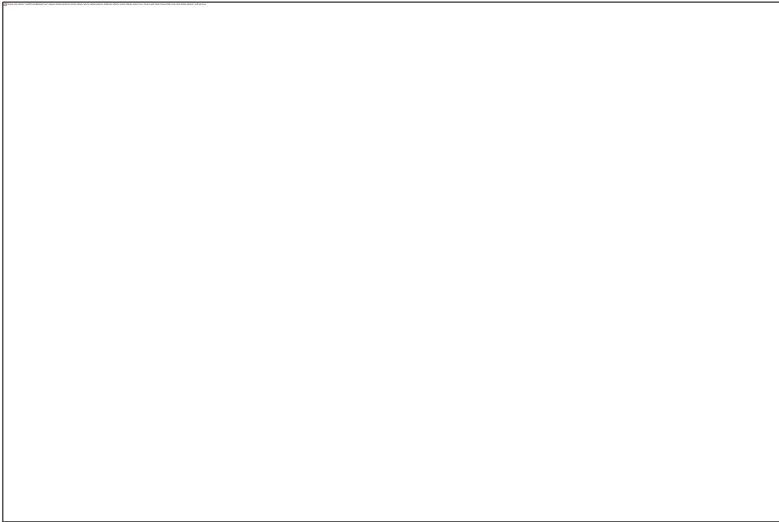
Youth violence

- Youth is a significant risk factor for becoming both victim and perpetrator

- WHO : "homicide and non-fatal attacks perpetrated by or against a person aged 10–29 years of age"

Elder abuse

- An act of commission or omission and may be intentional or unintentional

- The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse: "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

Workplace violence

ILO -Incidents where staff are abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances related to their work, including commuting to and from work, involving an explicit or implicit challenge to their safety, well-being or health

- Bullying within at workplace

involve threats to professional status, threats to personal standing, isolation, overwork and destabilization

- Harassment at the workplace is very common

Harassment at work is any conduct based on age, disability, HIV status, sex, sexual orientation and other

Structural violence

"Structural violence" refers to the physical and psychological harm that results from exploitative and unjust social, political and economic systems.

- Racism in America, Africa

- Caste discrimination in India

- Slavery

- Armed conflicts

- Forms of structural violence operate globally against women, children, indigenous peoples and those in poverty

Armed conflict

- The term "armed conflict" is often used in preference to "war" and changing nature of political violence

- War typically suggests armed conflict between two states, but we are increasingly facing internal armed conflicts

Complex emergencies

"a humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict

Terrorism

- Violence against civilians and the state, in order to create fear and achieve political, economic, religious or ideological goals.

- UN- any act intended to cause death or bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants for the purpose of either intimidating a population or compelling a government or a government institution to do or not to do something

Genocide

any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) killing members of the group

(b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group

(c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part

(d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group

(e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Thank you