



## Violence a Hurdle for Peace Approach of Youth

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### ABSTRACT

*Violence is one of the root cause for the failure of youth. India is a country where population of youth is enormous. So, I tried to define violence, causes for violence, factors for violence, areas of violence and carried some studies to identify the demographic variables age, gender, study and type of family for a brief study. Finally concluded with some resolutions which depress the violence attitude in youth.*

**Keywords : Violence, Youth, Peace, Physical, Sexual**

### VIOLENCE:

Violence is an extreme form of aggression, such as assault, rape or murder. Violence has many causes, including frustration, exposure to violent media, violence in the home or neighborhood and a tendency to see other people's actions as hostile even when they're not. Certain situations also increase the risk of aggression, such as drinking, insults and other provocations and environmental factors like heat and overcrowding.

### SIGNS OF YOUTH VIOLENCE:

It's the act of purposefully hurting someone. And it's a major issue facing today's young adults. One in 12 high scholars is threatened or injured with a weapon each year. If you're between the ages of 12 and 24, you face the highest risk of being the victim of violence.

There is no single explanation for the overall rise in youth violence. Many different factors cause violent behaviour. The more these factors are present in your life, the more likely you are to commit an act of violence.

### REASONS FOR VIOLENCE:

What causes someone to punch, kick, stab or fire a gun at someone else or even him/herself?

There is never a simple answer to that question. But people often commit violence because of one or more of the following:

**Expression:** Some people use violence to release feelings of anger or frustration. They think there are no answers to their problems and turn to violence to express their out of control emotions.

**Manipulation:** Violence is used as a way to control others or get something they want.

**Retaliation:** Violence is used to retaliate against those who have hurt them or someone they care about.

Violence is a learned behaviour. Like all learned behaviours, it can be changed. This isn't easy, though. Since there is no single cause of violence, there is no one simple solution. The best you can do is learning to recognize the warning signs of violence and to get help when you see them in your friends or yourself.

### FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR INCLUDE:

- Peer pressure
- Need for attention or respect
- Feelings of low self-worth
- Early childhood abuse or neglect
- Witnessing violence at home, in the community or in the media
- Easy access to weapons

### AREAS OF VIOLENCE IN THE STUDY:

- PHYSICAL
- SEXUAL

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm.

**Sexual Violence:** Sexual violence occurs when someone forces you to take part in sexual activity when you do not want to take part.

**Psychological Violence:** Psychological violence occurs when someone uses threats and causes fear in you to gain control.

### REVIEW:

THE ATTITUDES OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN YUGOSLAVIA TOWARDS INTRODUCTION OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION INTO SCHOOLS

**Abstract.** A question how to provide our children and young people attending elementary, secondary and academic schools with the religious knowledge constituting an integral part of the religious, cultural and national identity of their environment as objectively and as completely as possible, is put forward in our general public with an increasing frequency. To formulate such a question and to attempt to answer it are two entirely different tasks. This is where a wide span of opinions is reflected: from those allowing only for "scientific" information on religion/religions in schools, to those favoring re-institutionalization of the "classic" religious instruction in schools. Along with a review of the standpoints taken by several Yugoslav scholars, the paper analyses the attitudes of the Yugoslav secondary school students on introduction of religious instruction into schools. The obtained data are a part of a wider socio-empirical research carried out in 1997 in the several regions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

**EFFECTS OF WATCHING VIOLENCE MOVIES ON THE ATTITUDES CONCERNING AGGRESSION AMONG MIDDLE SCHOOL BOYS (13-17 YEARS OLD) AT INTERNATIONAL**

## SCHOOLS IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA.

**Abstract:** Violence is one of the global concerns today in all segments of the world. Antisocial behaviour in human beings is accepted to be associated to a number of physiological, psychological, domestic, and cultural aspects. The learning environments which a child is exposed are also assumed to contribute to the increase of aggressive behaviour and attitudes. Media violence as one of specific learning condition is believed to be a potential contributor to the growth of antisocial behaviour in children and youth.

## METHODOLOGY:

The present investigation is how the media of violence becoming a hurdle for youth's peace approach towards society.

## HYPOTHESIS:

There is no significant difference between demographic variables (age, gender, study and type of family) in the attitude towards physical violence.

There is no significant difference between demographic variables (age, gender, study and type of family) in the attitude towards sexual violence.

**SAMPLE:** Investigator considered 100 intermediate and 100 degree students.

**TOOL:** Investigator collected the data through using the questionnaire "Development and testing of the Velicer Attitudes toward Violence Scale" - by Anderson, C.A., Benjamin, A.J., Wood, P.K., & Bonacci, A.M. (2006)"

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOOL:

The investigator collected the data through internet by creating a link <https://www.surveymonkey.com>. It was viewed and responded by 100 intermediate and 100 degree college students in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram, the technique of simple random sampling are adopted. The variables such as gender, age, study, type of family are studied

## Distribution of variables given in the following table:

| S.No. | Variable       | Category       | Number of students |
|-------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1     | Age            | 15 to 17       | 129                |
|       |                | 18 to 21       | 74                 |
| 2     | Gender         | Female         | 94                 |
|       |                | Male           | 109                |
| 3     | Study          | Intermediate   | 131                |
|       |                | Degree         | 72                 |
| 4     | Type of Family | Nuclear family | 179                |
|       |                | Joint family   | 24                 |

## ANALYSIS OF THE DATA:

The collected data was analysed by SPSS package to verify the hypotheses and to find out the trend of the distribution of each variable by following the techniques MEAN, SD, and 't' values.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table.No.1: Table showing the Mean, SD and t values of students towards physical violence

| S. NO. | VARIABLE       | SUB-VARIABLE | N   | MEAN   | SD    | df  | t-value |
|--------|----------------|--------------|-----|--------|-------|-----|---------|
| 1.     | AGE            | 15-17        | 129 | 108.37 | 6.46  | 198 | 1.87    |
|        |                | 18-21        | 74  | 105.60 | 7.56  |     |         |
| 2.     | GENDER         | Male         | 94  | 85.23  | 11.09 | 198 | 3.98**  |
|        |                | Female       | 109 | 100.33 | 9.08  |     |         |
| 3.     | STUDY          | Intermediate | 131 | 110.78 | 7.89  | 198 | 1.67    |
|        |                | Degree       | 72  | 109.11 | 6.99  |     |         |
| 4.     | TYPE OF FAMILY | Nuclear      | 179 | 99.78  | 8.67  | 198 | 3.46**  |
|        |                | Joint        | 24  | 120.55 | 7.86  |     |         |

Table no.1 shows that the there is significant difference between male and female; nuclear and joint family students towards physical violence. And there is no significant difference between the age groups (15-17, 18-21); and study (intermediate and degree) students towards physical violence.

The results infer us that there is significance in case of gender and type of family students. In both the cases physical violence has impact to a significant extent.

Considering the variable gender, male are more prone towards physical violence compare to female. And with respect to type of family nuclear are more prone towards physical violence than joint family.

Thus there is a need for guidance and counselling in both variables gender and type of family. Male students are supposed to be engaged in more activities like studies, games, competitions, social activities, workshops etc. thus they are motivated towards positive values which boost them towards peace society.

Our culture itself imprints the joint family is the best and it was aspired by whole universe. But many of us due to our life style we are out of joint family which influencing our children a lot that to mainly teenagers. I suggest that all the elders (retired personalities and grandparents) in the society should group and interact with the children in their society. Elders shouldn't elevate the children as rotten ones but they should help them to walk their life in peace.

**Table.No.2: Table showing the Mean, SD and t values of students towards sexual violence**

| S. NO. | VARIABLE       | SUB-VARIABLE | N   | MEAN   | SD    | df  | t-value |
|--------|----------------|--------------|-----|--------|-------|-----|---------|
| 1.     | AGE            | 15-17        | 129 | 105.35 | 7.46  | 198 | 1.99*   |
|        |                | 18-21        | 74  | 115.62 | 9.56  |     |         |
| 2.     | GENDER         | Male         | 94  | 127.54 | 10.09 | 198 | 4.12**  |
|        |                | Female       | 109 | 99.44  | 9.18  |     |         |
| 3.     | STUDY          | Intermediate | 131 | 110.78 | 8.78  | 198 | 1.67    |
|        |                | Degree       | 72  | 109.11 | 8.55  |     |         |
| 4.     | TYPE OF FAMILY | Nuclear      | 179 | 119.55 | 8.67  | 198 | 3.22**  |
|        |                | Joint        | 24  | 103.78 | 9.78  |     |         |

Table no.2 shows that the there is significant difference between age groups (15-17, 18-21); male and female; nuclear and joint family students towards sexual violence. And there is no significant difference between the study (intermediate and degree) students towards sexual violence.

The results infer us that there is significance in case of age, gender and type of family students. In all cases sexual violence has impact to a significant extent.

Considering the variable age, 15-17 groups are more inclined towards sexual violence than the other group; gender, male are more prone towards sexual violence compare to female and with respect to type of family nuclear are more prone towards sexual violence than joint family.

Thus there is a need for study in variables age, gender and type of family. Age is a vital factor; during this period erotic tendencies are seen. So, there is a need for proper guidance for them openly by parents, teachers, counsellors etc., Male students are supposed to be engaged in moral activities, value orientation programmes, parents are supposed to maintain good friendly relations with them, their ideologies should be respected, path them with plain road rather with hurdles to cross.

The joint family is the best culture to be adopted by one and all which solve the problems of wife and husbands, children's and all the family members. But many of us are out of joint

family which influencing our culture a lot that to mainly youth. I suggest that a nuclear family should adopt one elderly group who needs a helping hand so that the problem of educating their children in terms of physical, sexual, psychological problems. Our country need youth with good ideologies but they are corrupting with sexual ideologies. It's time to think by the generation for a joint family.

#### CONCLUSION:

It's the need of hour to think about the progress of the society. Youth are key persons to bring the changes in the society but they are distress of barriers in their path. The first and most vital barrier is violence which halting them to think about the society. Mainly physical and sexual violence are the hurdles for their peaceful pathway. I tried to pin point the variable and the need of the study with a spicy inferences to boost the society.

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