The Many Faces of Violence: Understanding Types and Consequences

Dr. Shashi Kant Tripathi, Associate Professor, Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Legal Studies, C.S.J.M. University (Formerly Kanpur University), Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract:

The world consists not only of a lot of good things but also a lot of evil. This topic is relevant because every day most people are faced with manifestations of violence in the modern world. In general, violence is the use of force or a threat to human or animal life. Its result can be injury, developmental disorders, deep psychological trauma, and even death.

Violence is one of the most elusive and difficult concepts not only in the social sciences but also in law. In comparison to ancient times there has been a considerable increase in violence in our country, counter to the long-term trend, and consequently, the issue of violence has become the subject of much consideration, reflected in countless articles, essays, and books. Yet the controversial questions remain unresolved, concerning an appropriate definition, substantive differentiation, socio-political assessment, and moral evaluation of violence. Violence is clearly an extremely complex phenomenon involving major ambiguity between the destruction and the creation of order. The hope that violence might prove a more precise concept at least in everyday language because everyone knows essentially what it means, and that its analytical useful contours were only lost through its use in the social sciences, has been in vain.

Key Words: Meaning, Classification, Types, Physical, Psychological, Symbolic, Institutional, Structured, Domestic.

Introduction:

Throughout history acts of violence have been committed against humanity. An act of violence, it's considered, to prevent someone other than oneself from meeting the basic needs and spectrums represented as a form of crime, in which the actions victimize somebody; physically, emotionally, and mentally. The rise of violence intensified when colonizers conquered the New World.

The word violence is derived from the Latin word 'violentia' which comes from the root 'vis' which means force. Usually 'violence' denotes great force, excessive or constraint. The first two meanings: force and excessive force are taken from the standpoint of an agent's activity. The third meaning: constraint is taken from that of a passive principle affected adversely by the activity of the agent.

In defining violence, we may point out two principles: the constraining and the constrained. The latter, though always passive in relation to the agent inflicting violence, may suffer violence either as an active or as a passive principle. If it is an active principle, it suffers violence when, by an extrinsic agent, it is forced to act contrary to its own inclination or prevented from acting according to it. If it is a passive principle (one that requires an external agent to bring it into act), it suffers violence when it is moved to an act opposed to the one to which it is naturally, though passively, inclined or when it is prevented from receiving, from a corresponding natural agent, its proper act to which it has a natural passive inclination. Violence is firstly the exercise of physical force so as to damage persons or property, but more importantly for our purposes the forcible interference with personal freedom.

Review of literature:

In the year 2018, Bowen Phil, in his article "Violence in our society - the Introduction to Curing Violence", stated that According to the 2018 Global Peace Index, the United Kingdom is the 28th safest society in the world (when compared to 163 other countries) and sits in the safest continent in the world. And yet concerns about the levels of violence in our society continue to not only make headlines but, more importantly, blight the lives of our citizens and our communities.

Our ability to quantify how much violence there is in our society and the nature of that violence is probably better now than it has ever been. And while that data can tell us only so much, the trends are revealing. At its most abstract, we can look at overall levels of violence in society, through the use of large public surveys. These tell us that overall violence is down.

In the year 2017, Hamby Sherry in her article "On defining violence, and why it matters" stated that Accurate definitions of phenomena are essential to any scientific enterprise. A definition of violence should be fully capable of accounting for the exclusion of behaviours such as accidents and self-defense, and the inclusion of behaviours such as child abuse, sexual offenses, and manslaughter. Violence research has produced numerous and sometimes conflicting definitions of violence that can be organized into 4 general camps: the exemplars approach, the social psychology approach, the public health approach, and the animal research approach. Each approach has strengths and limitations, but to fully distinguish violence from other behaviours requires incorporating elements from all of them. A comprehensive definition of violence includes 4 essential elements: behaviour that is (a) intentional, (b) unwanted, (c) nonessential, and (d) harmful. More sophisticated recognition of some elements is needed. For example, shortened telomeres—a known consequence of child abuse—is a far more serious harm than a scratch or bruise that will fully heal in a few days. Many problems in the field are due at least in part to insufficient attention to definitions, such as the minimisation of sexual violence, bullying, and other behaviours that do not map onto prototypical exemplars. More precise definitions of violence can improve surveillance, promote more accurate identification of causes and consequences, enhance evaluation of treatment outcomes, and guide the development of prevention programs, among other benefits.

In the year 2012, Bhatia Ravi in his article stated that There are serious problems of deprivation and marginalisation being faced by millions across the world. Although people suffer silently, occasionally they rise up in protest and commit violence against the state and other individuals. Violence has been with us from the beginning of life on earth and is likely to continue in one form or another. Violence is found in and used against all forms of life. Animals and fish kill other animals and fish for food- sometimes even their own species. For example, some species of fish are known to eat their own eggs, and occasionally rats are known to eat their young ones. Female honeybees instinctively kill other females so that only one queen honeybee survives in a honeycomb.

Of course, man has hunted animals both for both, fun and food. Man's cruelty and violence against fellow man is well-known from time immemorial. The nature of violence and its meaning have of course changed but the broad objectives have not. While the earlier man had stones, sticks, bows, and arrows, today there are not only AK 47s and hand grenades but also warships and fighter planes for aggression against an enemy or for protecting one's country against external aggression. justice would not be healthy if it relies on any one theories of punishment. Section 53 of IPC prescribes different kind of punishment namely, death, life Imprisonment, Imprisonment of rigorous or simple, forfeiture of property, and fine but does not mention the object of punishment that depends upon the theory of punishment. Indian Penal Code, excluding exceptions prescribes the maximum punishment and leaves imposition of appropriate punishment in the hands of judiciary, which makes the IPC flexible.Each theory of punishment has its own merits and demerits. Therefore, criminal justice would not be healthy if it relies on any one theories of punishment. Section 53 of IPC prescribes different kind of punishment namely, death, life Imprisonment, Imprisonment of rigorous or simple, forfeiture of property, and fine but does not mention the object of punishment that depends upon the theory of punishment. Indian Penal Code, excluding exceptions prescribes the maximum punishment and leaves imposition of appropriate punishment in the hands of judiciary, which makes the IPC flexible.

Objectives of the study:

These are the objectives of the research paper: -
1. To study the Concept of Violence;
2. To study the different types of violence; and
3. To study the effect of violence.

Statement of the problem:

A statement that simply says "violence is bad" is not particularly helpful in addressing the specific forms of violence that may be occurring, such as domestic violence, hate crimes, or police brutality.

Violence can sometimes perpetuate harmful myths or stereotypes, particularly if they focus on blaming specific groups or individuals for the violence without examining the systemic factors that contribute to it. violence can also be seen as performative or insincere if they are not accompanied by concrete actions or policies to address the root causes of the violence. To be effective, statements on violence should be specific, nuanced, and backed up by a commitment to take meaningful action to prevent and address violence in all its forms.

Significance of the study:

This paper will help to enhance the knowledge about the concept of violence and also enhance the knowledge about the different types of violence that are used in different societies of the world community. This paper will also provide knowledge regarding the impact of violence on society. This paper will benefit and help future researchers with their guidance.

Methodology:

Research methodology is a way of approaching the research problem. The truth which involved in a research problem can be found only through some systematic steps. The type of steps to be applied depends on the object and the nature of the research problem. Research methodology is a process that is used to collect new information or data regarding the problem of research. This process of research methodology is systematic. Methodology, in reality, covers the blueprint of research and played a significant role in any research. Research methodology provides such values or ethics that are necessary for the research outcome. Any research required a deep study of the research problem. This paper has used doctrinal or non-empirical research methodology to achieve the objectives of this paper. Doctrinal or non-empirical research methodology is a research methodology that has been based on legal propositions. This research methodology has been used to analyse the present legal provisions or case laws by using legal reasoning power to find out the solution to the research problem. It includes an analysis of existing statutory provisions, reports, articles, books, journals, and cases.

Type of Violence:

According to how violence manifests itself, as well as according to its characteristics of presentation and typology, we find 6 main types of violence:

1. Physical violence

Physical violence refers to the intentional use of physical force against another person or group of people. This can include hitting, kicking, pushing, slapping, punching, choking, using weapons, or any other activity that causes physical harm or injury. Physical violence can also include behaviours such as shaking a baby, restraining someone against their will, or forcing someone to engage in sexual activity.

Physical violence can have serious and long-lasting consequences, including physical injury, emotional trauma, and even death. It is a form of abuse that is never acceptable, and it is important to seek help if you or someone you know is experiencing physical violence.

There are many resources available for those who are experiencing physical violence, including hotlines, support groups, and counseling services. It is important to reach out for help and to take steps to protect yourself from further harm.

2. Psychological violence

Psychological violence, also known as emotional abuse, refers to the use of verbal and non-verbal communication, manipulation, and other tactics to undermine a person's self-esteem, self-worth, and psychological well-being.

Examples of psychological violence may include:

➢ Insulting or belittling remarks

➢ Controlling or isolating behaviors
➢ Threats of harm or abandonment
➢ Gaslighting or denying a person's experiences or perceptions
➢ Withholding affection or support
➢ Using guilt or shame to manipulate or control
➢ Blaming or criticizing the victim for problems in the relationship
➢ Constantly checking up on or monitoring a person's activities
➢ Making a person feel responsible for the abuser's behaviour

Psychological violence can have serious long-term effects on a person's mental health and well-being, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and even suicidal thoughts or actions. It is important to recognize and address psychological violence in any relationship in order to prevent further harm.

3. Sexual violence

Sexual violence refers to any form of unwanted sexual behaviour or activity, including physical, verbal, or psychological abuse. This can include rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and other forms of sexual abuse.

Sexual violence is a pervasive and serious problem that affects individuals of all genders, ages, and backgrounds. It can have long-lasting physical and psychological effects on survivors, including depression, anxiety, PTSD, and other mental health issues.

It is important to address sexual violence and support survivors through prevention efforts, education, and effective response measures. This includes providing access to medical care, counseling, legal services, and other resources for survivors, as well as holding perpetrators accountable for their actions.

Everyone has a role to play in preventing sexual violence, whether it's by challenging harmful attitudes and behaviours, promoting consent and healthy relationships, or supporting survivors. It is important to work together as a community to create a safer and more respectful world for all.

4. Economic and patrimonial violence

Economic violence and patrimonial violence are two forms of abuse that can occur within a relationship, and they can be devastating to the victim's well-being.
Economic violence refers to any behaviour that involves the use of money or financial resources to control, manipulate, or exploit a partner. This can include withholding money, controlling access to bank accounts or credit cards, forcing a partner to take on debt, sabotaging their ability to work or earn income, or stealing money or property.

Patrimonial violence, on the other hand, refers to the use of property or assets to exert power and control over a partner. This can include preventing a partner from accessing or using property, denying them the ability to make decisions about the use of shared property, or using the property as a tool to intimidate or coerce a partner.

Both forms of violence can be difficult to recognize and address, as they often involve subtle forms of manipulation and control. However, it is important to understand that these behaviours are abusive and can have serious consequences for the victim's physical, emotional, and financial well-being. If you or someone you know is experiencing economic or patrimonial violence, it is important to seek help and support from a trusted friend, family member, or professional.

5. Symbolic violence

Symbolic violence is a term coined by French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu to describe a type of violence that is subtle and often invisible, but no less harmful than physical violence. It refers to the ways in which dominant groups in society use their power to impose their cultural and social norms, values, and beliefs on less powerful groups, often without their consent or awareness.

Symbolic violence can take many forms, including language, gestures, images, and other forms of communication. It is used to legitimize and reinforce social hierarchies, such as gender, race, class, and other forms of inequality. For example, using derogatory terms to describe a certain group of people or perpetuating harmful stereotypes about them can be considered symbolic violence.

One of the key characteristics of symbolic violence is that it is often internalized by the less powerful group, leading them to accept and reproduce the dominant group's values and beliefs, even if they are harmful to them. This can result in a form of self-oppression, where individuals and groups unwittingly perpetuate their own subordination.

Overall, symbolic violence is a powerful tool for maintaining social hierarchies and preserving the status quo and understanding it is essential for challenging and transforming unjust power relations in society.

6. Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to any act of violence that is directed against a person on the basis of their gender identity, gender expression, or perceived gender. GBV can take many different forms, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. It can occur in a range of settings, including the home, the workplace, and the community, and it can be perpetrated by a range of actors, including intimate partners, family members, acquaintances, and strangers.

Gender-based violence is a serious human rights violation that has far-reaching consequences for individuals, families, communities, and societies. It is often rooted in unequal power dynamics between men and women, and it is frequently used as a means of exerting control over women and girls. GBV can have severe and long-lasting physical, emotional, and psychological effects on survivors, and it can also contribute to a range of social problems, including poverty, poor health, and reduced economic productivity.

Efforts to address GBV require a multi-faceted approach that involves addressing the root causes of violence, strengthening legal frameworks and institutions, providing support and services to survivors, and engaging men and boys as allies in the fight against GBV. It is essential to recognize and address the complex intersections of gender-based violence with other forms of oppression, including racism, classism, ableism, and homophobia.

Classification according to the field of application

We have seen the different types of violence according to their different forms of manifestation; now we are going to see the 5 types of violence according to the field where this is applied:

1. Domestic violence

Domestic violence refers to any pattern of abusive behavior that occurs within a domestic or intimate relationship, where one partner seeks to control and dominate the other through various forms of physical, emotional, or psychological abuse. Domestic violence can occur in various forms, such as physical assault, sexual abuse, verbal abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, or stalking. It is a serious and widespread problem that affects millions of people around the world, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.

Domestic violence can have devastating and long-lasting effects on its victims, including physical injuries, emotional trauma, anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, and in extreme cases, even death. It can also have ripple effects on families, communities, and society as a whole, by perpetuating cycles of violence, increasing healthcare costs, and reducing economic productivity.

It is essential to recognize the signs of domestic violence and seek help if you or someone you know is experiencing it. Resources such as domestic violence hotlines, shelters, and counseling services are available to provide support and assistance to those affected by domestic violence. It is also crucial to raise awareness and educate the public about the issue of domestic violence to prevent it from happening in the first place.

2. Institutional violence

Institutional violence refers to the use of power and authority by institutions or systems, such as governments, corporations, or law enforcement agencies, to perpetuate harm against individuals or groups. This type of violence can take many forms, including physical violence, psychological abuse, economic exploitation, discrimination, and exclusion.

Examples of institutional violence include police brutality, discriminatory policies and practices in healthcare and education systems, workplace harassment and discrimination, and the use of force by the military to suppress dissent or maintain control.

Institutional violence often operates through systemic and structural mechanisms, which can make it difficult to identify and address. This can result in the perpetuation of harm and injustice over long periods of time and can have profound impacts on individuals and communities.

Addressing institutional violence requires systemic change, including the implementation of policies and practices that prioritize the safety and well-being of all individuals, the provision of resources and support for those who have experienced harm, and the dismantling of structures and systems that perpetuate violence and inequality.

3. Workplace violence

Workplace violence refers to any act of aggression, physical assault, or threatening behaviour that occurs in a workplace setting. It can include verbal abuse, bullying, harassment, physical attacks, and even homicide.

Workplace violence can have a significant impact on employees and the workplace environment. It can cause physical injuries, emotional trauma, and loss of life. It can also create a hostile work environment, decrease employee morale, and negatively impact productivity.

Employers have a responsibility to provide a safe work environment for their employees, which includes taking steps to prevent workplace violence. This may include implementing policies and procedures for reporting and responding to incidents of violence, providing training for employees on how to recognize and respond to potential threats, and conducting background checks on job candidates.

If you are experiencing workplace violence or feel unsafe in your workplace, it is important to report it to your employer or a supervisor immediately. You may also want to consider contacting a human resources representative or seeking legal advice.

4. Media violence

Media violence refers to the portrayal of violent behaviour in various forms of media, such as movies, television shows, video games, and music. It includes depictions of physical aggression, verbal abuse, and other forms of violent behaviour that can be seen or heard by viewers or listeners.

The impact of media violence on individuals and society has been a topic of debate and research for many years. Some studies suggest that exposure to media violence can increase aggressive behaviour, desensitize individuals to violence, and lead to a general acceptance of violent behaviour as a normal part of life. Other studies, however, have found no conclusive evidence of a causal relationship between media violence and real-world violence.

Regardless of the exact nature of the relationship between media violence and real-world violence, it is generally agreed that exposure to excessive or inappropriate media violence can have negative effects on individuals, particularly children and adolescents. Parents, educators, and other concerned individuals should be mindful of the types of media content to which they and the children they care for are exposed, and should take steps to limit exposure to inappropriate media content as appropriate.

5. Indirect or Passive Violence

Indirect or passive violence refers to any behaviour or action that harms or negatively affects another person but does not involve physical force or direct confrontation. It can take many forms, including emotional abuse, psychological manipulation, neglect, and social exclusion.

Examples of indirect or passive violence can include spreading rumours or gossip, ignoring someone, making hurtful comments or gestures, withholding affection or attention, or using non-verbal cues to intimidate or control someone.

While indirect or passive violence may not leave visible physical scars, it can have long-lasting and devastating effects on a person's mental health, self-esteem, and overall well-being. It is important to recognize and address all forms of violence, including indirect or passive violence, in order to create a safe and healthy environment for everyone.

Effects of violence:

Violence can have a significant and far-reaching impact on individuals, communities, and society as a whole. Here are some potential effects of violence:

➢ Physical harm: Violence can cause physical injuries, ranging from minor bruises and cuts to more serious injuries such as broken bones, traumatic brain injuries, and even death.

➢ Psychological impact: Violence can cause a range of psychological and emotional problems, including anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other mental health disorders.

➢ Social impact: Violence can lead to social isolation, stigma, and discrimination, as well as damage social relationships and trust.

➢ Economic impact: Violence can have significant economic consequences, such as loss of income, property damage, and healthcare costs.

➢ Long-term effects: Violence can have long-term effects on individuals and communities, such as decreased life expectancy, reduced quality of life, and intergenerational trauma.

➢ Increased likelihood of future violence: Exposure to violence can increase the likelihood that individuals will engage in violent behaviour themselves, perpetuating a cycle of violence.

It is important to recognize that the effects of violence can vary depending on the type, severity, and duration of the violence, as well as the individual's age, gender, and other demographic factors. It is essential to work to prevent violence and provide support for those who have experienced it.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, violence is a multifaceted phenomenon that takes many forms and can have severe and lasting consequences for individuals, communities, and societies. The different types of violence include physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and cultural violence, each with its own unique characteristics and effects. While violence is often associated with overt aggression, it can also take more subtle and insidious forms, such as structural violence and systemic oppression.

The consequences of violence can be both immediate and long-term, affecting individuals physically, emotionally, and mentally. Violence can also lead to broader societal consequences, including economic costs, political instability, and social inequality. Understanding the many faces of violence is crucial for developing effective strategies to prevent and address violence at t individual, community, and societal levels.

Preventing violence requires a multifaceted approach that involves addressing underlying factors, such as poverty, discrimination, and inequality, as well as providing support and resources for victims and survivors. Education and awareness-raising efforts can also play a critical role in promoting non-violent behaviour and changing attitudes and beliefs about violence.

Ultimately, ending violence requires a collective effort that involves individuals, communities, organizations, and governments working together to create safer and more peaceful societies.

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