

Family Violence
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Domestic violence is a common characteristic of all countries, cultures and societies. This is, first of all, the establishment of control over the behavior of a family member: isolation from family and friends, bans on receiving information, assistance, and self-expression, the psychological impact of causing fear and humiliation. Other forms of family violence are causing physical harm to members of a family, including killing, forced sexual acts, and other forms of sexual abuse. In this case "aggression" (violence) is understood as the deliberate infliction of harm to another person that is always violence, regardless of its degree of cruelty, and has the same reasons. It is deeply traumatic for the person, and the consequences are: the disturbed self-esteem and the ability to control his/her life, lost of the trust of the people; there are also emotional disturbances, feeling of isolation and helplessness. According to the reports

of emergency medical services, about half of the U.S. citizens have reported on at least one episode of family violence in life. An analysis of 10 separate domestic violence prevalence studies found consistent findings: 1 in 4 women experience domestic violence over their lifetimes and between 6-10% of women suffer domestic violence in a given year (Council of Europe, 2002). In the Arab (Islamic) countries, one in three women is beaten by her husband. Reasons of the domestic violence are - a background of the family: the presence of violent incidents in the past; societal norms regarding gender equality, the rule of the family, the behavior of family members; personality traits: aggression, separation standards and shared values , the level of self-esteem, addiction to alcohol; family relationships: the degree of love and respect, the degree of the depth of the conflict; social status: education , occupation, income; stress: professional , financial problems , health problems , worsening of family relationships; situational factors: interaction between family members (McKie, 2005).

Government must find away to stop domestic violence because it have negative effects on children, women , and society .

Violence on Family

There are several basic types of a family violence: psychological, emotional, economic and sexual violence. Psychological violence means abuse, blackmail, threats, intimidation, control over the life of the victim, coercion to do something in an undesirable way. (Newfoundland and Labrador, n.d.)

Psychological violence is the most common type of a family violence. It should be noted that if other types of violence are easy to identify, the visible signs of psychological violence are rare, but the consequences are very often extremely difficult. In addition, it usually

manifests itself in conjunction with other forms of violence (Office on Child Abuse and Neglect, 2003).

The increase in violence against children reveals the connection with the general increase of violence in society, incidents of violent crime, vandalism and delinquency, suicides and accidents with fatal consequences. Any act of violence is dangerous and requires the protection of persons affected by it (Smith, & Segal, 2013).

Violence on Children

Often the features of psychological violence can be traced in relations of parents and children: it can be hostile, indifference, humiliation, which results in a decrease of self-esteem in a child or an adolescent.

Whatever the reason is, the main victims of a family violence are children; h a child must grow and develop in an atmosphere of love, kindness, respect and mutual understanding.

In our society, dominated by the stereotype that children are the property of their parents, parents have absolute control over their lives, considering their right to the use of various forms of traumatic and unacceptable physical, economic, psychological and sexual impact (Barnish, 2004).

Violence on Women

In the Arab (Islamic) countries, one in three women is beaten by her husband, but the violence is often not disclosed by sacrifice or health workers or the police. Tthe cultural and religious traditions consider spousal abuse aimed at preserving the honor of the family, an act of retaliation in response to an unworthy behavior of a wife (Jacoby, n.d.).

Emotional abuse – is a constant criticism from a partner (too fat, stupid, ill-dressed, ugly, etc.), and humiliation in public. In order to manipulate, a man can cheat or even embellish

reality. The husband takes control of the family budget, and to buy some trifle, a wife must always ask permission of her husband. A partner or a husband forbids a woman to communicate with family and friends without his presence. He constantly inspires the woman that she has nothing, and no relatives/friends (Packota, 2000).

A man may resort to physical violence. Physical abuse – physical violence is not only a physical abuse, but also slapping and kicking. Sexual abuse: a woman is forced to have sex against the will (Benedictis, Segal, & Jaffe, n.d.).

Economic violence means that one of the partners does not allow another to work, manage the family budget, and supervises every purchase. In most cases, this is violence against women and teens. The tyrant/husband forbids a wife to go to work, takes all the costs, but when she turns into a complete financial dependent on him, he uses bullying, assault, and blackmail (The Public Policy Office of the National Coalition against Domestic Violence, 2012).