

THE PROBLEM, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE IN THE SCIENCES OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract: *This article covers the topic of the problem of violence in psychology. Violence, its causes, types and effects of violence on children are considered.*

Key words: *Violence, genetic predisposition, lack of empathy, causes of violence, violence against children, mental depression, depression, post-violence stress, physical damage, mental damage.*

Violence is an act of physical force that causes harm or is intended to cause harm. The damage caused to a person as a result of the specified violence can be physical, mental or both at the same time. Violence is a general type of hostile action that can be physical, verbal or passive in nature.

Violence is one of the most common human behavior in the world today. People can become violent at any age, although older teens and young adults are more likely to engage in violence. Witnessing or experiencing violence has a number of negative effects on the psyche, and young children are particularly affected.

We can cite the following as reasons for violence. One point that all researchers agree on is that violence is multi-causal, meaning that no single factor is responsible for violent behavior. Instead, violence results from a combination of factors that arise from the social or cultural environment in which the perpetrator lives and directly represent situational forces. Researchers have identified several factors that may contribute to violence, including:

- genetic predisposition, neurochemical abnormalities, i.e. high level of testosterone;
 - personal characteristics, for example, lack of empathy for others;
 - perceive others' behavior as hostile;
 - a sign of childhood abuse or neglect;
- studied the like.

Regardless of the cause of violence, it has a negative impact on those who experience or witness it. Bullying can cause physical damage as well as

emotional damage. Several psychological disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociative identity disorder, and borderline and psychotic disorders, are commonly observed in individuals who have experienced or witnessed violence. After stress, deep depression, anxious state and deep depressed state of mood are the main manifestations of the symptoms of violence.

There is another form of violence that we call malicious violence. This type of violence is common among people. By the malicious-violent direction, it is necessary to understand malicious criminal attacks related to the use of violence against a person. This category includes:

- a) invaders;
- b) participants in invasion attacks;
- d) violent robbers - racketeers (extortionists);
- e) killers who do not hesitate to kill people for malicious purposes.

Aggressive-violence is understood as a criminal course contrary to humanity, which manifests itself in an extremely disrespectful attitude towards the life, health and personal dignity of people.

This category includes:

- a) hooligans;
- b) persons who harm the honor and dignity of a person by insulting and slandering;
- d) persons who commit serious crimes against a person - murder, use of force, inflicting serious injuries, etc.

In this case, the direction of aggressive-violence is both verbal (verbal) (verbal abuse) and non-verbal (physical impact), before criminal and at the last level from criminal, that is, moral may manifest in the form of reprehensible acts and immorality or in the form of criminal actions.

Children are particularly sensitive to the negative effects of violence. Those who have experienced or witnessed abuse may experience a variety of problems, including anxiety, depression, insecurity, anger, loss of anger management, poor social skills, high levels of lying, manipulative behavior, impulsivity and problems such as lack of empathy may develop. In such cases, we can see that some children may respond in "internal" ways to the violence shown to them. For example, through insecurity, anxiety and depressed mood. Some children show their attitude towards violence in "external" ways. For example, showing anger, bitterness or violence against others.

Some consequences of violence manifest themselves from childhood, while some do not manifest themselves until adulthood. In addition, cases of violence against children can increase violence in children.

American psychologist Albert Bandura said that children often imitate violent behavior, especially if this violence is shown by trusted people, that is, parents, grandparents. There is another form of the appropriation of violence, which is that children usually absorb forms of violence through mass media. Children who are exposed to more media violence are more likely than other children to become violent adults. This is especially true if the child is exposed to violent characters and if the child believes that violence in the media represents reality.

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