

Student's Name

Professor's Name

Subject

Date

### Key Word Assignment 2

Violence is the application of intentional force, which is physical in most occasions to cause harm to oneself or other people, and it could lead to death, injury, mal-development, physical damage, and fractures, or even psychological trauma. Violence can as well be committed against communities, societies or groups of people other than individuals (World Health Organization 34). On the other hand, threats are considered to be violence, even if somebody is not beaten or abused physically, it can be defined as violence because of the psychological and mental distress it can result to.

Research shows that in 2013 alone there was reported a death toll of about 1.243 million people across the world reported to have died of violence. One-third of those who died were due to suicide, the other third was as a result of murder and homicides, while the rest of the dead population was allegedly due to collective violence which primarily entails war. The Africans are vulnerable to dying of violent death at the rate of 60.1 percent among every 100 thousand deaths annually. Nevertheless, in the US alone, the violence related deaths are reported to be the highest in the world (Howard, Hume, and Oslender 715). Furthermore, the children related deaths are allegedly caused by firearms; most of which are abused or misused by the minors without their rational knowledge. It is furthermore critical to consider that for every gun related death in the US, tens of hundreds are always reported having suffered severe wounds, a lot are at the emergency centers of the health facilities, many could have booked special medical attentions

and millions of dollars are sought to quell the malicious course of the violence (World Health Organization 12).

In the year 2013 alone, in America, it was reported that violence related deaths by personal perpetrations went up from 10000 in 2005 to 111 thousand people. Furthermore, murder cases and homicides were rated at 180 thousand people, whereas those who were killed through violence by use of sharp objects were approximately 114 thousand people (Nagengast 110). The rest of the violent death approximated at 120 thousand people are caused by different means other than firearms and sharp objects, some of which might have resulted from secondary causes, with the primary causes of death being violence.

Violence is related to many factors in the social life of human persons. Furthermore, politics and religion play a cardinal role in the violence. Personal relationships, poverty, ignorance, abuse of alcohol, family issues, the relationship between men and women related violent deaths and many others. Therefore, violence is a common vice in the whole human population across the world, whose effects are technically sophisticated in the rest of all outstanding human relations. Indeed, where two or three people meet, or even more, there must be communication and hence different opinions and interest expressed. When diversity comes in, regarding political affiliations, religious inclinations, social interests or any other variants, there must be disagreements (Howard, Hume, and Oslender 715). As such, desirable approaches need to be followed to solve the differences amicably. Nevertheless, without peaceful methodologies, people end up arguing and quarreling and then staging up violence against each other or formed factions. The result is often psychological mental, physical, or anatomical harm, hence the initiation of and the culmination to violence.

War is a common form of violence which is often prolonged. It entails many people, whether within a country or even between two or more countries. The death toll of war is often escalated, and such violence is often harmful to human life in many aspects, like the economic growth, political stability, emotional distress, stigma, and trauma, as well as social despondency. On the other hand, nonphysical violence is related to power, whereby intimidation and power are used to threaten other persons or individuals. Nevertheless, interpersonal violence involves two or more people. The struggle for a common interest in most cases leads to interpersonal violence.

Works Cited

Howard, David, Mo Hume, and Ulrich Oslender. "Violence, Fear, and Development in Latin

America: A Critical Overview." *Development in Practice* 17.6 (2007): 713–724. Web.

Nagengast, C. "Violence, Terror, and the Crisis of the State." *Annual Review of Anthropology* 23

(1994): 109–136. Web.

World Health Organization. "Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women:

Prevalence and Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-Partner Sexual

Violence." *2013* (2013): 57. Web.