

Assessment of Violence Among Late Adolescence

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Abstract

Background: In today's society, adolescents have seen an increase in violence. Teenagers face many situations that cause these problems. There are several factors: the mass media, peer pressure and society's view of the "ideal" person. Television, radio and newspapers are all ways to get messages to people. One might watch a violent movie and decide to reactivate the scenes, causing harm to themselves or others. The hidden meanings of racism and hatred are put into music. Teenagers hear the words of their supposed role models and think it's good to follow in their footsteps.

Objectives: Assessment of violence among Late Adolescence.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives. The study has begun from 1st September 2018. Settings of the Study: The settings of the study include (41) High secondary schools which are distributed in (3) Districts of Al-Najaf Governorate, urban (23) schools and rural (18) schools, these schools are systematic randomly selected.

Result: Showed that the most majority is low violence 51.2%.

Conclusions: The majority of the sub-domain of violence was the trend towards violence and Most of the study sample had low violence.

Recommendations: Supporting educational method by the Educational Committee that limits violent behavior of adolescents in schools, such as (moving away from scenes of an aggressive nature, beating, violence, fighting, quarrels and blood scenes) and the teacher devotes part of the lesson time to clarifying issues and harms of violence and to show the benefits of tolerance and contentment. And The school administration cooperated with the teenager's family to identify the causes of his violence. Finally, The Ministry of Education is working to create posters that reject violence and suspend it throughout the school.

Keyword: *Assessment. Violence. Late adolescence.*

Introduction

Despite a widespread belief that violence begets violence, methodological problems substantially restrict knowledge of the long-term consequences of childhood victimization. Empirical evidence for this cycle of violence has been examined. Findings from a cohort study show that being abused or neglected as a child increases one's risk for delinquency, adult criminal behavior and violent criminal behavior. However, the majority of abused and neglected Adolescence do not become delinquent, criminal, or violent.

Methodology

Design of the Study: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives. The study has begun from 1st September 2018.

Settings of the Study: The settings of the study include (41) High secondary schools which are distributed in (3) Districts of Al-Najaf Governorate, urban (23) schools and rural (18) schools, these schools are systematic randomly selected.

Results

Table (1) Total Statistics of the Study showing adolescent responses to Sub-Domain Violence by Observed Mean and Std. Deviation

Sub-domain Violence	Mean	Std. Deviation
Physical violence towards others	1.5475	0.5995
Verbal violence towards others	1.347	0.572
Violence in self-defense	1.6113	0.6413
The trend towards violence	1.7613	0.7266

*when the mean increase the violence also increase and Vice versa

Through this table, we find the sub-domain called (the trend towards violence) with a mean (1.7613), we

find higher than the rest of the sub-domains (Violence in self-defense, Physical violence towards others and Verbal violence towards others) with a mean (1.6113,1.5475 and 1.347) respectively.

Table (2) Overall assessment for Violence in the study sample.

Violence score	Frequency Total 1606	Percent
Low Violence	822	51.2
Moderate violence	738	46.0
High Violence	46	2.8

This table showed that the most majority is low violence 51.2%.

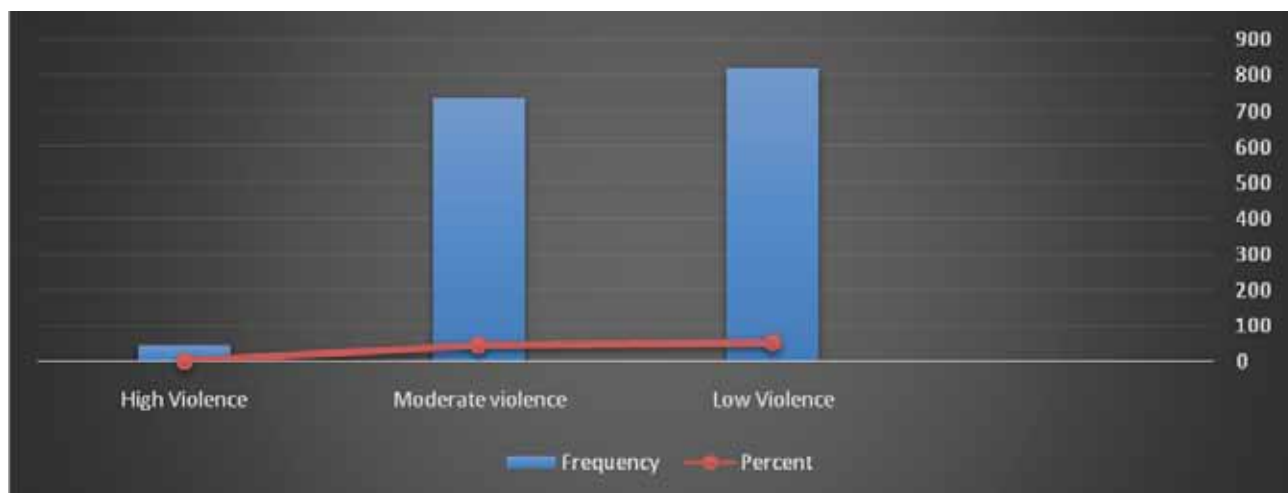


Figure (1) Overall assessment for Violence in the study sample.

Discussion of the Results

The phenomenon of violence among adolescents has spread widely and its consequences have become serious for society. If we search for the causes of this phenomenon, we will discover that the family, the school, the media, communication and the Internet have a great role in deepening violence and its spread among youth and adolescents in a severe way that may eventually lead to destruction or imprisonment.

Table (1), which includes the sub-domain of violence, which contains four axes, where the majority of the axis (trend towards violence) was compared to the other axes.

A study by (Puigvert and et.al., 2019), in Spain,

revealed that in addition to this sub-domain (the trend towards violence), which was more responsive, it found (Violence in Self-Defense) the same as the previous response.¹

And another study in New Delhi conducted by (McMahon, 2011), on secondary schools, where a sample of 1520 boys and girls were collected and the study found that the vast majority of the sub-domain (violence in self-defense) From the other subdomain.²

In Nigeria, a number of researchers participated in conducting a field survey of secondary school students for a sample of 2150 students through a questionnaire distributed to them and the majority of the sub-domains results (physical violence toward others) from the rest of the other sub-domains.³

Likewise, in Turkey, a group of researchers undertook a research concerned with violence in schools among adolescents through a questionnaire that students filled in and the results showed that most of the two sub-domains (verbal violence toward other) and (violence in self-defense).⁴

Table 2, which included an overall assessment of violence, where the study showed that the most majority is low violence.

A study conducted by (Paterson, R. and et.al.,2012), in Melbourne, revealed that the reason for the decrease in violence is due to the good interaction of the family with the teenager and the creation of a valid environment away from conflicts and disputes, while the Arab countries and in Iraq the decrease in violence is due to the Islamic rules that reject violence and what follows of problems in society, as well as the severity of tribal judgments and not to attack others.⁵

Also, a study conducted in Sweden (Speere, 2012), conducted on a number of secondary schools showed that students are teenagers, where they found that there is a decrease in violence for them and this is due to the environment Sound and proper education and also the appropriate way to deal with adolescents at this stage.⁶

We also add a study in Norway on teen violence. The results showed that there is a moderate level of violence, because the poor environment and lack of interaction by the family with the teenager will give birth to a teenager with all forms of violence.⁷

The Najaf community is considered almost one of the quietest societies in the Middle Euphrates, as is the case in disagreements, conflicts and disputes, because the province has a great sanctity in the hearts of people, as it contains many holy shrines and the most important of the shrine of Imam Ali (the best of prayers and peace) and also the presence The most important religious references that always seek calm, advice and guidance and also rejects all forms and types of violence and aggression and this in turn is reflected in the behavior of this society in teaching, education, dealing and resolving all disputes by peaceful means without resorting to fighting and conflicts (researcher).

Conclusions

The majority of the sub-domain of violence was the trend towards violence and Most of the study sample had low violence.

Recommendations: Supporting educational method by the Educational Committee that limits violent behavior of adolescents in schools, such as (moving away from scenes of an aggressive nature, beating, violence, fighting, quarrels and blood scenes).

The teacher devotes part of the lesson time to clarifying issues and harms of violence and to show the benefits of tolerance and contentment.

The school administration cooperated with the teenager's family to identify the causes of his violence.

The Ministry of Education is working to create posters that reject violence and suspend it throughout the school.

Financial Disclosure: There is no financial disclosure.

Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved under the College of Nursing, University of Kufa, Iraq and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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