

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS IN JUVENILE VIOLENCE

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Abstract

Juvenile violence is an alarming phenomenon, due to the potential for evolving to extremely serious facts at the time of maturity. The cause of these facts seems to be of multiple origins, but the social environment seems to have an extremely important effect. The family has an essential role in the harmonious development of personality. Thus multiple factors that disturb family balance play an important role in the disharmonic development of young people and consequently a cause of violent teenage deeds

Key words: *Juvenile violence, social environment, personality*

Introduction

Juvenile violence is still a worrying phenomenon for developed societies, although it has made progress, and has recently experienced a severe exacerbation of migratory venom. (Farrington, 2000) The violent human nature is probably a legacy of the early evolutionary stations of the human species when there is a need for brutal action against external factors that straighten their internal tribe to preserve the social order or the familiar hierarchy. (Raine, 2002) Violence is cultivated in an organized fashion in today's state organs involved in maintaining public order and defense. The educational system is trying through pedagogical methods to look at violence among children by introducing sets of rules that are constantly repeated and strengthened. (Gil, 1996) Spontaneous violence is not necessary for survival in a state governed by the law and orange state system of law enforcement and law enforcement. Violence actions are present in all higher organisms and are guided organically by the

sympathetic vegetative nervous system that, in order to preserve body integrity under imprecise and possibly hostile environmental conditions, discharges adrenaline and norepinephrine into the bloodstream that alter the normal physiology of the human body. (Levi, 1965) This triggers the fight reaction or runs away from the assessment made by the brain by the sense organs. Changes given by the sympathetic vegetative nervous system act in the brain by modifying the thinking processes, thus inhibiting the neocortex parts and activating the limbic part of the brain shift part of the brain with the primary instincts. At the level of the muscular system, the blood vessels are dilated so that more blood is pumped if necessary. The contractions of the heart are accelerated and hardened. Sensing organs have increased acuity to be more sensitive to events occurring in the environment. (Lambert, 2000)

Material and method

The theories of literature on juvenile violence are numerous without being able to provide a clear and complete explanation in the context of the fact that psychiatric illnesses generally do not have a clearly defined etiological cause. (Agnew, 1992) Lack of access to primary and secondary education could be a cause of violence in the context of a child being deprived of a social behavioral pattern designed to help shape a harmonious and balanced personality. (Thyne, 2006) Abuse by parents or relatives as well as their entourage might also be a cause of disharmony personality development and consequently of predisposition to acts of violence. Sexual abuse may also be innocuous to the extent that it could trigger an early maturity of personality and consequently a primitive structure. (Ogata, 1990) Low economic status could also contribute to the development of violent behavior by lacking access to basic goods and consequently the need to resort to violence to help them. (Bursik, 1998) The lack of social models of learning socially acceptable behaviors in children born to families who have problems with the law. (Zimmerman, 2000) On the other hand, as internal factors, we can take into account that personality disorders have a strong component, perhaps acquired by an individual activity different from the majority. Other genetic diseases may predispose to violence such as sex chromosome mutations, XYY syndrome, fragile X syndrome, or Turner XO syndrome, as well as other genetic diseases. (Hessl, 2008) The use of psychoactive

substances at younger ages could also play a role in the development of juvenile violence, either by developing patterns of individual reactivity different from what is considered normal or by the need to continue to procure prohibited substances

Results and discussions

The wide range of causes leading to juvenile violence makes it difficult to identify all the elements involved and consequently an effective prevention strategy. Social factors appear to play an essential role in the emergence of social pathological patterns or poor living conditions that do not allow access to a normal educational system. On the other hand, the lack of basic goods such as food, personal hygiene and clothing could lead to the abnormal development of personality characters. Genetic causes may also be incriminated by the abnormal reactivity of sympathetic vegetative nervous system. Personality disorders that have a strong hereditary component may be incriminated as factors in the appearance of juvenile violence. Genetic diseases are thought to cause forms of violence in these individuals. Physical and emotional abuses could be involved in the person's need to create defensive mechanisms against abuses and the consequence of a pattern of violent behavior. Abuse of forbidden substances can be considered as a risk factor in the conditions in which both the consumption phase and the withdrawal occurring in the absence of substances lead to behavioral changes.

Conclusions

Juvenile violence is present in developed societies with a strong rickety of exacerbation in the context of the migratory phenomena of under control.

Social factors seem to play a fundamental role in the emergence of juvenile violence, both through the shortcomings that lead them to lack of basic and educational assets as well as pathological social models.

Genetic diseases such as mutations in sexual chromosomes: XYY syndrome, fragile X syndrome or Turner XO syndrome could contribute to juvenile pathological behaviors.

Another inherited component might come from personality disorders that tend to lead to criminal behaviors.

The great variety of factors involved in the emergence of juvenile violence impels us to formulate a unitary theory about this phenomenon.

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