

# [Violence prevention](https://assignbuster.com/violence-prevention/)

[Family](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/family/)

Describe in detail examples of violence prevention that fall under the 5 general prevention ideals Reevaluation of thenorms tat glorify and legitimate violence in the family and the society
In order to prevent family violence, it is significant to denounce the norms such as those that assert that a man is the powerful figure in the house that should be respected even if he has committed mistakes. Therefore, men should be encouraged not to take advantage of the less powerful individuals.
2. Re-envisioning the violence provoking imagery created by society
The violence provoking imagery established by the society should be revoked and re-envisioned. This will ensure that every person in the family or the society will realize that he or she has possess some social power. Such social power is not obtained by abuse but rather on consensus and understanding between partners. If the abuser appears as having some social power, he or she will not perceive him or herself as powerful and in turn, the likelihood of abuse is less.
3. Integrate families into networks of kin and community
Home and community should be used as training platforms for learning how to cope with stress and other frustrations. Further, patriarchy should be used to create a peaceful environment not subordination of women. In this manner, women will be recognized as having same potentials as men.
4. Change the violent character of society
There is need to change the character of violent in society in that people should not use abuse as a way of venting frustration and anger against another family member that perceive as responsible for the loss of power. This will create a harmonious and peaceful relationship between family members.
5. Break the cycle of violence in society
In order to break the cycle of violence, reconciliation is necessary which is characterized by apology, love or affection and/or ignoring the event. This stage marks the end of the violence with the promise that what happened will never occur again, or the abuser will transform his or her behavior. The abuser develops the feeling of sadness and remorse. Some abusers decide to go away from the area of incident without a comment will apologize to their victim.
Works Cited
Barnett, Ola and Perrin, Robin. Family Violence Across the Lifespan: An Introduction. New
York: SAGE Publishers, 2010. Print.