

Is collective violence on the decline across the world

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



The increased mortality rates of collective violence is due to inadequate access to health services, unfavourable environmental condition, high risk of contagious diseases, poor nutrition, and injuries. Globally, the highest rates of collective violence are found in Africa where many nations fight for economic resources or political power. Besides many people killed annually in violent conflicts, there is a huge number of people who are physically injured, permanently mutilated or disabled. Although it is hard to determine the number of victims subjected to rape and torture, most communities use these violent conflicts to undermine or terrorize other communities. In most cases, refugees and infants are the group most vulnerable to death and disease brought by conflicts. The 1994 conflict in Rwanda is a potent illustration of how collective violence is a core problem in many nations (World Health Organization, 2002). The genocide was at a high rate that millions of people died in it. This also had a severe impact on Rwanda's economy and displaced many people from their homes. Globally, the 20th century was the most violent periods in history whereby over 191 million people died, half of them being civilians (World press, 2013). In 2008, this research reveals that over 64, 000 were killed from armed conflicts.