

The Phenomenon of Violence from the Bioecological Perspective of Human Development

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Abstract

A brief review of the phenomenon of violence from the perspective of the bioecological theory of human development. Studies have shown that due to the multifactoriality of violence, it is relevant, approaches that consider the different aspects and contexts related to the phenomenon. Considering the biological and psychological characteristics of people affected by exposure to violence. However, more studies are needed to better understand the violence and the possibilities for its prevention and coping.

Keywords: Theory; Human development; Violence

Introduction

In the context of human development, the phenomenon of violence can be understood as a multifactorial process, with individual and social transformations. Therefore, it is necessary to seek approaches that allow the study of violence against children and adolescents, considering their relationship with different aspects. Updating of knowledge and consequently better understanding of this issue is relevant for the implementation of possible strategies of care for subjects, victims or perpetrators of violence.

The Bioecological Theoretical Model of Human Development, presented by Urie Bronfenbrenner, has as main focus of his studies the environment in which the individual is inserted and develops, as well as the way in which he perceives this context. The use of this model is pertinent to understanding the development of the individual, since it interrelates the four aspects: the process, the person, the context and the time [1,2]. In this sense, considering the phenomenon of violence as multidimensional, resulting from the complex interaction of individual, relationship, social, cultural and environmental factors, requires the analysis of different systems involved and methodological investment that contemplates such peculiarities [3].

The phenomenon of violence from the bioecological perspective of human development is addressed in national and international studies, with children and adolescents as a sample. These studies portray the factors to which this population is exposed as the vulnerability conditions of families and children, adolescents at risk and marginalized families with low socioeconomic conditions. In this paper, we present the results of a study of the effects of violence on the physical and mental health of the population, and the need for scientific investigations that provide a wide knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon [4,5].

The bioecological approach to human development points to different systems with different connections between them, reinforces that intervention against violence should not only occur in parameters of public policies or improvements in programs to care for the victim and the author, but at all levels of relation interpersonal, involving the participation of civil society, government agencies and national and international institutions [6].

The bioecological model can be a heuristic tool to organize and analyze the phenomenon of violence, considering the four levels in interaction, which are: personnel, which understands the biological and psychological characteristics of the person affected by the exposure to violence; process, involving interpersonal interactions; contextual, which includes aspects of the social support

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network, the community, the culture of the person; and temporal, which corresponds to intragenerationality, intergenerationality and transgenerationality, favors the understanding of the multifaceted and systemic phenomenon [7].

Conclusion

We identified that the bioecological theory of human development was approached in different studies with varied contexts and themes. When analyzing the publications, we verified that the studies proposed in this perspective approached different phenomena, from birth to the last phase of the life cycle. This shows that the theory allows to search several contexts, without restrictions of age or periods. However, more studies are needed to better understand the violence and the possibilities for its prevention and coping.

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