

The background features several stylized, colorful tribal masks with large eyes and open mouths, scattered around the central text. There are also abstract, organic shapes in shades of brown and teal. The main title is in a large, bold, dark brown font.

VIOLENCE AND CULTURE

Mata Kuliah: Violence and Communication
Prodi Ilkom FIKOM UNPAD

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The Regulatory Role of Culture

- There are many definitions for the term “culture” and they usually pay attention to its structure. Kroeber and Kluckhohn have found more than 150 definitions of culture in other writings
- Hofstede (1997) defines culture as: the collective programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from another. (p. 5)
- Culture is a constellation of adaptive ways and solutions that any human group invents or adopts to cope with emerging problems and to preserve society and social structures. In a shorter expression it is the mode of group behavior.
- Culture may be figuratively called as the “personality of society” or the “collective mind”



Culture, Personality and Behavior

- the nature of the social organizations and institutions in which we participate, and our positions in them, influence not only what we think but also how we think; they affect our motivations, feelings, and attitudes toward ourselves and toward others, and they determine our moral perspectives.
- Schmitt et al. (2007) in a worldwide study show the geographic distribution of the Big Five personality traits. According to this study there are differences in personality traits among world cultures.
- For example according to their data Western Europeans and North Americans are more Extravert than South Americans, East- and Southeast Asians.

HOSTEDE MODEL CULTURAL DIMENSION



Hofstede has developed a model of cultural dimensions, which has been especially welcomed by those researchers who look for cross-cultural comparative data. There are 5 dimension:

Power Distance, or the degree of accepting unequal power distribution in society. That is to what extent the (powerless) members of a culture accept the hierarchy of power structure in their society

Individualism/Collectivism, whether people are loosely or tightly bound to each other. Individualist cultures let their members to act individually and to be more or less free from collective criteria. In collectivist cultures members are tightly bound to each other.

Masculinity/Femininity, are social gender roles strictly distinct and separated or not? In masculine cultures there are clear-cut distinctions between gender related tasks. Social roles are strictly defined for men and women.

Uncertainty Avoidance, that is how much do they feel threatened by uncertain or unknown situations? It reflects the extent to which a society attempts to cope with anxiety by minimizing uncertainty.

Long vs. Short term orientation, the former specified by thrift and perseverance, and the latter by respect of tradition, keeping "face" and reciprocation of interpersonal favors



CULTURE AND VIOLENCE



- So an inherent and important characteristic of culture is the reproduction of patterns of perception, judgment, and behavior which are shared by a group of people
- across generations, so that it keeps the identity of the group unchanged across the time. This is guaranteed by the social institutions which carry out the functions of reproduction and transmission of cultural beliefs to the next generations, that is the formal and informal educational system.
- It is logical to assume that societies differ in the ways they propose for the solution of problems. In interpersonal conflicts for example, some may introduce or innovate tolerant solutions, and others may appeal to harsh ways.



LEARNING TO BE VIOLENCE

- General considerations in cultural sources of violence
- Bandura (1973) points out that, ethnographic records reveal and distinguish in a very clear way the effects of aggressive modeling in warlike societies in comparison to peaceful ones.
- In addition to ignoring children's needs by parents (especially mothers), inflicting physical punishments on children, and strict undue disciplining might also increase the chance of future violent behavior.
- In addition, violence toward animals may also be predictive of violence against humans. Flynn (1999) has found a relationship between parental corporal punishment and perpetration of animal abuse



Cultuture of Violence



Cultures of violence may be identified by racist, sexist, and homophobic tendencies, as well as devaluation of selected outgroups, and may provide justifications for both structural and direct violence (see, Jones 2003, p. 145);



two forms of violence (Johan Galtung) :

- **Direct violence** refers to what we usually judge as case of criminality, something that happens in a specific time and place,
- **structural violence** pertains to inequalities and discriminations which are inherent to social system and the legal frameworks, and they can impose serious, usually ongoing negative effects on lives of discriminated people.



CULTURAL FACILITATOR VIOLENCE

Cognitive facilitators

1

2

Perscriptive facilitator

Structural facilitators:
socioeconomic
development

3



CULTURAL FACILITATOR VIOLENCE

Table 3.2 Differences between cultures of violence and cultures of coexistence in three levels.

	Structural Level	Cognitive Level	Prescriptive Level
Culture of Coexistence	Socioeconomic welfare Individualistic modernized, Democratic	Relativistic thought and worldview, Privacy of religion, Plural-minded	Belief in equality Tolerance Cooperativeness
Culture of Violence	Underdevelopment Collectivistic Traditional	Absolutistic thought Extremism in religiosity or in group identity affiliation	Belief in inequality Intolerance Competitiveness

CULTURAL FACILITATOR VIOLENCE

Structural

- Socioeconomic progress (wealth)
- Pattern of relationship: Collectivism

Cognitive - Judgmental

- High religiosity
- Nationalism
- R Rigidity of values: Absolutism

Prescriptive

- Power Distance
- Authoritarian rights
- Fantasy of Omnipotence
- Competitiveness

Patriarchy and violence against women and girls

- Most societies were shaped by religious doctrine mandated by male authorities, so attitudes and systems that promote male dominance have become the norm.
- Such doctrine came from religious leaders who distorted religious scriptures by selecting texts that depict women as inherently inferior or subservient to men.
- Alongside such patriarchal systems, violence in society has also become normalised.
- the USA, and other countries accept violence as a way to solve problems—from the use of the death penalty and mass incarceration in addressing crime, to pre-emptive and unjust warfare abroad.

Patriarchy and violence against women and girls

- homicide of a woman as a result of domestic abuse is six times more likely when a firearm is in the home, illustrating the deadly consequences of permissive gun laws;
- one in five women in the USA is sexually assaulted during her time in higher education
- Women employed full-time in the USA earn around 22% less than men on average, making it much harder for poor women to lift themselves out of poverty.
- More than 1.5 million girls worldwide are married each year who are younger than 15 years.
- Unbelievably, about 160 million girls are missing around the world, as a result of selective abortion of female fetuses or female infanticide, because families believe a son will be a better provider than a girl in societies where girls are deprived of education and gainful employment.

Patriarchy and violence against women and girls



1

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



2

**SEXUAL
HARASHMENT**



3

**EARLY AGE-
MARRIAGAE**



4

STIGMA



Patriarchy and violence against women and girls

Violence is accepted in these and many other spheres of life. As long as this is true, abuse of women and girls will continue.

- Efforts to promote non-violence within our families, culture, communities, and between nations must be increased. Our churches, mosques, and synagogues can be a source of peace, justice, and spiritual nourishment, but entrenched patriarchy often condones violation of women's rights.

Patriarchy is not new. It is a system created and maintained by men of faith and politics who hold the levers of economic, cultural, and political power and who confuse strength and masculinity with domination and brutality.

Patriarchy must be replaced by a system in which equal human rights and non-violence are promoted and accepted. This will happen if we embrace the kind of love and mutual respect exemplified and preached by the founders of the world's great religions, and through the persistent efforts of those who speak out and work for a more equal and less violent world. Equal human dignity is a human right, as codified in many global treaties.

THANKYOU..



THANKS!

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