

# Violence is Conscious Cruelty Directed at Others

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## Abstract

Violence means a relationship between two parties in which one party influences the other party by using or threatening to use force. Violence is conscious cruelty directed at others with the goal of gaining power by inflicting psychological and/or physical pain.

**Keywords:** Firearms; Violence; Gun Crime; Gun Control; Reduction

**Abbreviations:** GSR: Gunshot Residue; Aww: Assault Weapons; LCMs: Large-Capacity Magazines

## Introduction

In any given year, firearms accounted for over half of all known suicides, two-thirds of all detailed murders, and less than 1 percent of known accidental fatalities [1]. But guns don't continuously cause injury and death. In reality, the vast majority of firearms employments don't result in individual damage and are profoundly esteemed by numerous citizens. Any exertion to evaluate the overall costs and benefits of guns should address the predominance of the distinctive circumstances in which guns are utilized and not fair center on those uses that result in death or harm.

## Rates

Homicide rates within the United States are two to four times higher than they are in nations that are financially and politically comparative to it [1]. Higher rates are found in creating nations and those with political instability. The same is true for firearm-related homicides, but the contrasts are indeed more prominent. The firearm-related murder rate within the United States is more like that of Argentina, Mexico, and Northern Ireland than England or Canada. Whereas certainly not the most noteworthy homicide or firearm related murder rate within the world, these rates within the United States are within the upper quartile in each case. A few analysts have utilized information like those summarized over to evaluate the relationship between firearm-related murders and guns accessibility. For the foremost portion this investigate centers on industrialized countries and employments different

intermediaries for the degree of firearms accessibility. Whereas the vast majority of these thinks about conclude that homicides and accessibility are closely associated, the methodological issues in this inquire about (estimation of key factors is of flawed legitimacy, the utilize of nation-states as the unit of analysis may cover subnational inconstancy, and models tried are ineffectively indicated) don't empower us to put much weight on this research. However, as famous prior, the level of nongun crime is much higher within the United States than it is in other nations. A tall level of savagery may be a cause of a tall level of guns accessibility rather than the other way around.

## Violence

Violence as portrayed within the motion pictures and tv has until as of late been generally bloodless [2]. In real life, most discharge scenes are very bloody. As in numerous perspectives of scientific pathology, this perception isn't permanent. Whereas most scenes appear prove of considerable bleeding, a few appear basically none. Within the last mentioned case, hemorrhaging is inside (into the chest or stomach cavities) or is avoided by clothing. The as it were discernible blood may be a dime-shaped region of dying on the clothing overlying the entrance location. Minimal bleeding around an entrance location as a rule includes small-caliber weapons and areas on the body that are clothed and/or hoisted, i.e., not in subordinate ranges where dying or spillage of blood would happen auxiliary to gravity. Clothing may act as a weight gauze. When the expired is wearing numerous

layers of clothing, blood from the wound may be ingested by the inner layers of clothing so that there's no evidence of bleeding on the external clothing.

Gunshot wounds of the head usually bleed freely. This can be not perpetual, in any case. The creator had a case in which there was a contact discharge wound of the back of the head from a .22-caliber rimfire weapon whose entrance was fixed by the hot gasses. There was no blood at the scene or obvious on the body. The entrance was concealed by a bushy haircut and was found as it were when the head was opened as portion of a schedule dissection on an clear characteristic passing. In scenes where the expired has walked or run from the scene of the shooting, there's as a rule a path of blood. The amount of dying, in any case, is very variable. In a few cases there may be no blood since the bleeding was inside or the casualty squeezed their hand or a cloth against the wound, thus acting as a weight bandage to anticipate outside hemorrhaging onto the floor or ground.

### Availability

To get it the relationship between weapon violence and weapon accessibility, it is imperative to have exact data approximately gun ownership [1]. How numerous guns are there within the United States? How numerous households own firearms? How numerous handguns are there within the United States? Since most states don't require enlistment or authorizing of firearms and thus have fragmented record-keeping, blocked off information, and surreptitiously levels of illicit firearm ownership, most firearm investigate must make utilize of elective measures. The two foremost strategies for specifically measuring the U.S. civilian stock of guns are (1) production based estimates calculated from residential fabricating, trade, and moment information and (2) broadly agent studies that inquire respondents almost weapon proprietorship. Scholars have moreover utilized a changed list of indirect measures or intermediaries to degree firearms availability and proprietorship designs, counting the rate of suicides or crimes committed with a firearm, the deadly gun mishap rate, weapon magazine membership rates, the National Rifle Association membership rate, the hunting permit rate, and the number of government gun licenses. Whereas all of these measures shed light on the relationship between weapon proprietorship and viciousness, they too all endure from estimation mistakes that are difficult to estimate.

### Gun Crime

Ballistic evidence coordinating is aiming to help police examinations of crimes including firearms, thereby increasing the chance of arrest, conviction, and punishment of criminals [3]. The required result is the imprisonment of gun-using criminals and the discouragement of weapon crime: in case a better rate of such offenders are imprisoned, it may discourage other hoodlums from utilizing weapons, and cripple those who get caught from committing advance crimes. In spite of the fact that weapon crime constitutes a little rate of violent crimes, weapons are utilized

in two-thirds of crimes. Criminal attacks with weapons are more deadly in comparison with those including other common weapons, and the abuse of weapons by offenders makes a sense of uncertainty, of "no secure place" for residents of a neighborhood where gunfire is common. The social costs of weapon violence within the United States incorporate both the coordinate harm of harm and passing to casualties and the backhanded harm to the bigger populace whose quality of life is decreased by the danger of weapon violence. In common, property values, commerce area choices, commuting courses, and other way of life choices are impacted by the public's recognition of the threat of weapon violence. The Washington, D.C., expert marksman assaults of 2002 are an extraordinary case that specifically influenced a whole metropolitan area; for a few inner-city neighborhoods, gunfire may be a schedule event that places the open in fear and misshapes day to day living. The whole yearly social taken a toll of weapon wrongdoing is evaluated to be \$80 billion. Thus, tools, such as ballistic imaging innovation, that can help police in understanding gun-related wrongdoing have a clear advantage for the populace at huge, especially in case they have a few obstruction impact on weapon violence.

It could be a stunning worldwide statistic that a vast majority of guns that are ordinarily experienced in crime are either illegally made or illicitly secured normal guns [4]. Their visit utilize in criminal and reserved exercises has come to an disturbing extent, particularly in creating nations. The reasons for the appearance of illegally made, bizarre guns in wrongdoing are shifted. In any case, the most reason may be a rigid authorizing arrangement for legitimate guns and simple accessibility of unordinary guns as an interchange cure. The majority of nations uphold exacting laws for ownership of firearms. Those having magnanimous laws too uphold strict authorizing approaches for adolescents and those citizens who have past records of criminal and reserved exercises. Indeed household savagery is seen as a potential figure for refusal of a weapon permit. The lower strata of society, from where the bulk of rough criminal is drawn, is denied of gun licenses. However, the utility of a gun as the most noteworthy equalizer among the physically frail and the solid is completely realized. The noteworthy aftermath is the prospering exchange of illicitly created or illicitly secured guns.

### GSR

Follow prove may be a sort of physical prove that's frequently not recognizable to the naked eye [5]. Frequently, a few sort of amplification or sensitive expository method is required to enough characterize the prove. GSR (Gunshot residue) prove is one of the foremost common and most intensely scrutinized sources of follow prove inspected in rough crime investigations. Understanding GSR and its esteem as noteworthy trace evidence can help within the examination of violent crimes including guns. GSR may straightforwardly interface an something else obscure subject to an environment of weapon release.

For GSR evidence to be critical, numerous variables must be considered. GSR is ordinarily found on the hands or clothing of people who have been within the environment of a releasing gun, but it may also be found on objects within the vicinity of release. It is imperative for law authorization work force to get it how GSR is made and stored and how such prove is collected.

Since the strategies of collection and investigation are so changed, it is of most extreme significance for those who collect and look at this evidence to be mindful of the significance of protecting its potential value. Forensic examiners, evidence collection officers, police officers, EMS staff, therapeutic experts, and anybody who comes in contact with suspects and casualties taking after a violent crime must get it the potential presence and centrality of GSR prove. Agents must authenticate or discredit stories, confirm or negate suicides, and assess scenarios where there are no eye witnesses or other types of investigative leads. For these people, instruction approximately measurable prove and preparing within the area of evidence collection and acknowledgment are fundamental. It is critical to get it the diverse sorts of sampling media utilized within the collection of follow prove and which sort is fitting for specific wrongdoing scene conditions or fabric to be tried.

### Tests

Various cases are on record of a violent battle during which a individual holding a weapon has been savagely thrown back against a divider, with a claimed clenching of the hand holding the weapon coming about in an accidental release of the weapon [6]. Hundreds of tests have been carried out, utilizing volunteers beneath controlled conditions to test the likelihood of this happening. Within the larger part of these tests, it was found that for self-loading pistols and guns within the single activity mode, there was small inclination for the trigger to be pulled unless the trigger weight was uncommonly low. On the off chance that anything, the individual holding the weapon for the most part discharged the trigger. For pistols within the twofold activity mode, it was found that there was no propensity at all for the trigger to be pulled to the extent that an coincidental release will happen.

That said, these were controlled tests, of course, and what happens when there's a savage showdown or one individual fears for his or her life is totally another matter. One zone where one can be a small more authoritative in regard to the coincidental pulling of the trigger is when the weapon is savagely pulled absent from the individual holding it. It is simple to mimic the unforeseen grabbing of a weapon, and people both experienced and unpracticed in weapon handling can effectively be tried as to their likely reaction. These tests have appeared that there's a distant more noteworthy probability of the trigger being discharged when the weapon is grabbed absent. In reality, prepared shooters nearly perpetually respond in this way. Figures appear that there's an around 75 per cent chance that an experienced shooter will

incidentally discharge the trigger in the event that an attempt is made to drag their weapon absent. With unpracticed shooters, the likelihood drops to around 65 per cent, but this can be still very noteworthy. One once more, these were controlled tests, and what happens when there's a savage showdown or one individual fears for his/her life is another matter.

### Reduction

What ought to be done to diminish weapon viciousness [7] Any proposition ought to be based on the current inquire about on the adequacy of weapon control measures. In the event that a measure is successful in reducing firearm-related deaths, at that point it ought to be considered for appropriation. In expansion to the adequacy of the measures, any proposition ought to take into thought the costs related with getting any fundamental licenses and the consistency of weapon control over the United States. Too, there are issues with varying gun control measures over the United States. Weapon proprietors some of the time discover it troublesome to travel between states and to buy weapons and ammo in states other than their possess. These irregularities within the laws make needles disappointments for weapon proprietors and put them in legitimate risk in the event that they run afoul of the shifting state laws. Any proposed weaponcontrol framework ought to be uniform over the United States. At last, it is critical to keep in mind that weapon control is as it were one of the numerous components that influence the generally level of firearm-related passings within the United States. There are numerous other components (economic, social, health) that affect firearm deaths, and any proposed framework ought to address these other issues as well. Otherwise, the generally level of weapon viciousness will not be essentially diminished. In reality, in most of the investigate on weapon control, economic and social components have much bigger impacts on weapon deaths than weapon control does.

### Costs

Generating a comprehensive measure of the societal impact of weapon violence requires envisioning all the ways in which it influences the quality of life [8]. The hoisted rate of homicide, as critical because it is, gives fair the starting in this calculation. The conventional approach for valuing infection and harm is the "cost of illness" strategy, a strategy that tragically misses most of what is vital approximately weapon savagery. In quintessence, the cost-of-illness approach values individuals the way a rancher would esteem animals, based on their efficiency and the showcase esteem of their "output." The elective approach, for the most part favored by financial specialists, too values the subjective quality of life. In brief, the contrast within the two approaches is between whether we esteem security on the premise of how the lives spared contribute to GDP (the cost-of-illness approach), or maybe by the value that individuals put on living in a more secure environment.

Within the latter point of view, viciousness, especially weapon violence, is like contamination, activity, and destitute schools. Anybody living in a neighborhood where discharges are commonly listened is likely to be contrarily influenced. The plausibility of being shot, or of a cherished one's being shot, incites fear and exorbitant endeavors at shirking and self-protection-as when moms keep their children from playing outside for fear of stray bullets. Property values endure as individuals with adequate implies move to more secure neighborhoods, and trade endures as clients float to shopping zones where they feel comfortable. Charge incomes are redirected to cover the budgetary costs of restoratively treating gunfire casualties (ordinarily at open cost) and of law authorization needs.

The costs of fear, enduring, and evasion are generally subjective. The challenge is to put a financial esteem on these subjective impacts, and in specific to gauge how much families would be willing to pay to diminish the seen dangers. One approach is to analyze property values, comparing neighborhoods that are differentially influenced by weapon violence whereas controlling for other components which will be important within the real estate showcase. That approach is bound to be inadequate (since at best it as it were can capture the nearby place-related impacts of weapon savagery) and postures an nearly inconceivably factual challenge (since other neighborhood issues are profoundly related with weapon viciousness). Given the trouble of extricating gauges from property values, a favored approach is to study the open around people's eagerness to pay for expanded security. This "contingent valuation" strategy is broadly utilized by financial analysts in esteeming diverse viewpoints of the environment.

### Gun Control

Gun control can be characterized as a methodology for decreasing savagery by confining the procurement, proprietorship, ownership, or utilize of guns [9]. Barely, this technique takes the shape of criminal laws or lawful controls forcing such confinements. More broadly, it might moreover envelop the organization of intentional turn-ins or buybacks of guns; respectful suits pointed at guns merchants, wholesalers, or producers; open "education" campaigns outlined to convince individuals to abstain from obtaining or holding weapons; or controls ordering the utilize of locking devices or the consolidation of such hardware into guns plans. The shape of savagery expecting to be controlled can envelop self-destructive and criminal violence, as well as both coincidental and intentional violence. Gun control may be a subset of the broader set of controls that confine common individual weapons of any sort, counting blades, clubs, and explosives.

A assortment of instruments might connect limitations on guns to violence reduction, varying in terms of what sort of firearms-related behavior is restricted. Weapon control might confine the (a) proprietorship, (b) physical ownership (particularly in open places), (c) offering, (d) buying, (e) exchanging, (f) fabricating, (g) bringing in, or (h) criminal utilize of guns. Regardless the

previous, the term "gun control" as commonly utilized most frequently alludes to legitimate confinements on the securing or ownership of guns. Such limitations drop along a continuum of strictness, from measures simply requiring a prospective gun buyer to appear that they don't drop into high-risk categories, through necessities that the individual appear a few uncommon legitimization for getting a weapon, to total disallowance on the securing or ownership of guns. The weaponry focused on by the confinements can envelop all guns, or fair subtypes accepted to be particularly unsafe or likely to be abused, such as handguns, little cheap handguns, so-called "assault weapons" (AWs), or large-capacity magazines (LCMs).

### Gun Possession

Why or how might gun control reduce violence? [9] Gun controls have most frequently been advocated as ways of reducing murder and other sorts of criminal violence. It is thought that any limitations competent of lessening gun ownership among savage individuals can decrease either (a) the number of rough acts committed or (b) the division of savage acts that result in someone's passing. Bringing down weapon accessibility might, for case, decrease the number of assaults by littler or weaker individuals against greater or more grounded individuals, since less aggressors would have the "equalizer" of guns and more would hence be anxious to assault. Moreover, thieves could be less slanted to victimize better-defended "hard targets" like stores or large groups of individuals in the event that they did not have the threatening control conferred by weapons. In the event that more prominent weapon accessibility increments the recurrence of assaults and thefts, at that point weapon controls that decrease weapon accessibility ought to decrease rates of criminal violence such as murder, attack, and theft.

It is conceivable that weapon controls don't diminish the whole number of savage acts, but instep decrease the division of them that result in a death. Casualty rates in assaults with weapons are higher than in those carried out with other common weapons. Unless one expect that unequivocally propelled aggressors select weapons without respect to their seen lethality, be that as it may, a few of this distinction is likely to be due to more grounded inspirations to slaughter or truly harm the casualty among aggressors choosing weapons, in expansion to the inborn lethality of the weapon. In any case, in case any of the contrast in assault results is due to the weapon itself, this suggests that gun-control approaches that decreased gun ownership among violence-prone individuals seem diminish the share of attacks coming about in passing, and subsequently diminish the murder rate.

Weapon ownership and utilize, among both offenders and non-criminals, are known to have violence-reducing impacts as well as violence-increasing ones. Crime victims who utilize weapons for self-protection amid wrongdoing occurrences are less likely to be harmed (or to lose property) than something else comparable wrongdoing casualties who utilize other self-protection strategies



or who don't stand up to at all. Encourage, far reaching weapon ownership among imminent wrongdoing casualties may hinder a few guilty parties from initiating criminal endeavors within the to begin with put. More shockingly, a criminal's ownership of a weapon amid a wrongdoing is related with a lower probability that the wrongdoer will assault or harm the casualty, maybe since dangerous weapons empower guilty parties to scare casualties into doing as they wish, making the real dispensing of damage pointless.

### Conclusion

Force is the weapon of the weak, non-violence is the weapon of the strong, is a famous statement by Mahatma Gandhi, the first man in history who extended the principle of nonviolence from the individual to the social and political level. Nonviolence is a moral philosophy that preaches the rejection of violence as a means to achieve social and political goals. Nonviolence is an alternative to submitting to injustice or responding violently to it. Nonviolence represents the defense of one's rights, with moral strength and dignity, not with physical strength, Gandhi said. Perhaps more than ever, we are aware that violence reigns in modern society and that it begins to claim victims even where we least expected it, in schools and kindergartens, on the road and in children's playgrounds. We don't even have to talk about violence in the society of adults, in political circles, in the business world and on the road, and the increase and force that we feel every day

and on our skin. Perhaps the most important idea for the salvation and sustainability of the world is to return and turn to non-violent behavior, humanity and compassion.

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