Statistics show that there are 99% of children have witness or are victims of violence either in their schools or even homes whereas 66% of the children are often exposed to “community violence” in the form of attacking their children, any possible gunshot attack or other incidents. However, homes where children are constantly beat up via different means are increasing in number. This has been a more common occurrence in Black (African) communities, where more children have been recorded as victims of domestic and personal violence than any other race, and where children from impoverished parents and less privileged groups have a larger rate of peer violence and sexual abuse (Ref-s874109).

Richter et al. (2018) stated that youth violence is a combination of various factors such as the experiences faced during the time of youth or the active interactions with society and people around them that is present during the time of their growth. Hence, a single factor cannot contribute towards “juvenile violence”. Moreover, presence of dangers cannot possibly lead to teenagers experiencing violence. Early in life, a child's animosity expresses itself. Infants are physically aggressive, and by the time they attend primary school, most children have learned to resolve conflicts and express their thoughts and feelings without resorting to violence (Ref-s820464). However, a small percentage of youngsters remain hostile, and if their disruptive behavior is not addressed, their hostility can stay and worsen (Ref-s820464). Future violence among teenagers is often connected with various characteristics along with physical aggressiveness. These characteristics involve impulsiveness, emotional control and various others (Ref-s820464). Before aggressive habits establish and become more difficult to stop, these indicators provide a chance to modify behaviors and settings (Ref-s820464).

In the same regard, I also learnt that being actively involved in the life and growth of the child, learning their social influences, and pressures would be helpful in directing a child appropriately to avoid cases of violence and aggression. As a parent, I learnt the significance of providing quality supervision and management of my children’s behaviors, supporting them with their school homework and addressing their academic challenges, being actively involved in how they form their social circles, and who are included in these social circles. In most cases, peers are the ones who influence or pressure their friends to engage in acts of violence to prove their worth in belonging to a particular social group. In addition, I also realized that being involved in the child’s life requires spending quality time with them, including taking part in their hobbies and playtime activities, to understand how they behave or react towards certain social triggers in life.