

The Effect of Television Violence on Children

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Anders, C. A., & Escobar-Chaves, S. L. (2008). Media and Risky Behaviors. *Children and Electronic Media*, 18(1), 147-180.

In this journal article, the time that many teenagers consume watching electronic content in the television and other electronic media is taken into consideration as the article attempts to establish the relationship between the behaviour and unhealthy conducts. The issues has cost the society a lot. The author's confirm in the article that the issues has cost the society large amount of money for treatment and rehabilitation of the affected children. According the authors of the article, young people are specifically related to exposure to television content that involves obesity, alcohol intake, unsafe sexual behaviors, smoking and violence in five key health risky interaction. A detailed systematic analysis of these key risky health behaviors obtained from study results on the impact of electronic media on risky behaviors is given in the journal report. This paper sees the need for more studies on the cumulative impact of electronic broadcasting on young people's risky health habits. The study unravels the gaps in the findings on the link between consumption of excess electronic content and resulting to tender participation of children in sexual activities.

Anderson , C. A., Berkowitz, L., Donnerstein, E., Huesmann, L. R., Johnson, J. D., Linz, D., . . .

Wartella, E. (2003). The Influence of Media Violence on Youth. *A Journal of the Association for Psychological Science*, 4(2), 81-110.

In this article, Anderson et al. fiercely attacks electronic media such as TVs, gaming consoles, mobile phones, music, and movies which he accuses of causing divulsive and immoral behaviour in children because of how they are exposed to the ferocity and the

dangers of the media. The authors show that instant contact enhances violent actions, emotions, and feelings, both spoken and physical. In addition, the paper advances analysis into the theoretical context that elucidates where and when, in general, television and media intensify an individual's hostility and viciousness. The extensive presence of violence in the current media is described by Anderson, et al. (2003). A newer analysis by Anderson, et al. (2003) offers a long conversation on the converging evidence, combining childhood exposure to aggressive television broadcasts and future attacks, including major assaults and partners in marital violence. Moreover, the article indicates that scientist innovations and deliberations does not consider the impact that the content could have when exposed to children. Even though the article is satisfactory, a further study is required to unravel the psychological effects of the electronic media on children.

Anderson, M., Akarstedt, T., & Lindblad, F. (2009). Playing a violent television game affects heart rate variability. *Acta Paediatrica*, 98(1), 166-172.

Authors of this article particularly try to discuss the adverse impact of the television programs on children that goes on to cause moral decadence. The article begin by giving an in-depth case study of boy who was convicted because he murdered a neighbor violently as a result of fantasies that he had developed from a television program. In the introduction of the article, the authors mention the main issues that will be addressed in the following sections of the text. One of the challenges is the potential link between media violence and child exploitation, which he claims is hypothetically complex. The paper also criticises the data collection techniques on the research subject. Any of the techniques of knowledge gathering include collaboration, laboratory and field experiments. In his research into basic single steering order, Anderson, Akarstedt, & Lindblad (2009) finds a small hint in the

prediction of the association between vicious TV broadcasts and ferocious characteristics in children. He scrutinizes different qualities in this light that can reconcile the connection. The causes comprise heavy TV viewing and upbringing. Moreover, the authors of the text discuss the psychological processes in children that could likely be affected by excessive consumption of the television content. Basically, the article is an assessment of the violent and non-violent content of the TVs that are likely to impact children in a negative way.

Bartolic, S., & Vandewater, E. A. (2009). Predicting children's media use in the USA: differences in cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis. *The British Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 27(1), 123-143.

The main purpose of this article is to discuss how violence due to the consumption of electronic content by children. The authors concludes this by discussing different types of violence transmitted on electronic media, in particular television, and their effects on children. There is a common consensus in the report that there is a connection between the showing of children's violent media content and their show of defiant and offensive behavior. In addition, the article discusses the means by which children learn violent attitudes with particular reference to violent televised content. The website proposes many methods of intervention, such as time constraint and children's watch systems. The suggested mechanism is conveniently accomplished by letting parents and other caregivers recognize the health risks involved with viewing violent television broadcasts. Because of these health threats, precautions such as adding chips to disable specific TV shows are also recommended in the paper. This paper specifically discusses the variables that promote media use by children.

Cater, D., & Strickland, S. (1975). *TV Violence and the Child: Evolution and Fate of the Surgeon General's Report*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Publications.

Cater and Strickland's article is rich with ultimate information that unravels the connection between children crimes and violence as a result of consuming television content. They tend to become antisocial and show rebellion to their parents. They also become rowdy and unruly. The book is based on a research that Senator John Pastore asked the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to conduct in the worry that there was no precise information on the perceived link between the televised violence and the aggressive behavior of children (Cater & Strickland, 1975). The book explores the origins of the fear that television has adverse effects on individuals, especially on children. The exploration ranges from giving statistical information that compares the rates at which individuals acquired television and the changes observed at different times after buying the medium. Despite establishing the connection between televised ferocity and children aggression, the book outlines scientific justification of the effects of violence, to demonstrate policy regulation gaps. Even though there is a clear connection between the dangers of television and the aggression witnessed in children, the book discusses the scientific thinking that can assist in understanding the behaviour. It does, however, not focus on the televised programs that are within the structured policies. It supports the media rights which are used inappropriately to expose children to inappropriate content on the television.

Council on Communications and Media. (2009). Media Violence. *AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS*, 124(5), 1495 -1503.

According to the Council on Connectivity and Media (2009), interaction with aggressive media poses critical health threats to children and adolescents. The article "Media

Violence" justifies the identification of violence, in particular television, as a central factor in instilling violence in children, by pointing to multiple research on the subject. By thoroughly offering longitudinal analyses of the total time spent by kids in the 8-18 age group, the journal deliberates on exposure. In attempt to build the similarities and relation to different real violent TV shows, the essay further explored the type of barbaric actions children are engaged in.

Council on Communication and Media (2009) indicate that contact with violent media signifies vital health risks to children and teenagers. Through referring to various studies on the subject, the article "Media Violence" justifies the recognition of violence, especially TVs' as a fundamental factor of instilling violence in children. The journal deliberates on exposure by extensively providing statistical reviews on the average time spent by children in the age bracket 8-18. The article further examined the kind of brutal acts children are involved in to establish the similarity and link to various specific violent TV programs. The subject of the article was also on the Council on Information and Media's evaluation of the degree to which abuse is perpetrated on a child at the time of exposure to fierce television broadcasts. The report further establishes that children also have access to all the content they choose to see, considering the program scores. Finally, the source addresses the advice found relevant by the Council on Contact and Media as an initiative, namely acquainting pediatricians with the persuasive influence of the media.

Ferguson, C., & Kilburn, J. (2009). The Public Health Risks of media violence: A meta-Analytic review. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 5, 759-763.

TV and child abuse are briefly assessed by the reporters. They understand and answer the uneasiness of parents and politicians regarding the effect of vehement media broadcasts on

the development and actions of children. The paper further describes the usual types of impacts triggered by violent television as hostility acquisition, desensitization of deep global conflict, and frightened rejoinder. On the dispute, Ferguson & Kilburn (2009) further clarifies that all violence represented by a child is absorbed from television. They outline and address other possible causes that affect or cause aggressive characteristics and attitudes to be displayed by an infant. The article identify differences in of how aggressive conduct acquired from watching ferocious TV programs is portrayed. Since the study indicates that watching violent broadcasts at younger ages quickly influences offensive behavior, the text advises action in watching programs for a youth and other young people. This essay also discusses several research to assess if the studies have correctly inferred if there is a correlation between media violence and actions of children.

Mendelsohn, L. A., Dreyer, B. P., Brockmeyer, C. A., Huberman, H. S., Belkule-Silberman, S. B., & Tomopoulos, S. (2011). Randomized controlled trial of primary care pediatric parenting programs: effects on reduced exposure in infants,mediated through enhanced parent-child interaction. *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent medicine*, 165(1), 42-48.

The authors starts by discussing the problems of this type of abuse in the attempt to recognize the links or disconnections between television and child violence. The next section of this article's review includes the origins of child violence in particular.

Mendelsohn, et al. (2011) clarifies that brutality is primarily taught and thus media becomes a central tutor in comparison to family and the inherent essence of violence.

This presumption is discussed in great depth in the paper. The paper presents detailed empirical results from research on the violent actions of children in conjunction with the

ferocity of television in five separate nations. In fact, the text offers a unique finding on the distinction of gender and hostility gained from broadcast crime. Women at a tender age can learn violent attitudes more readily relative to men at the same age, according to Mendelsohn, et al. (2011). This editorial further explores the effects of media violence on children of all ages to decide if the display of aggressive traits increases or declines due to viewing fierce TV shows.

Paik, H., & Comstock, G. (1994). The Effects of Television Violence on Antisocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis. *Communication Research*, 21(4), 516-546.

This article is an updated edition, reflecting recent findings on the influence of media programming on children and teens in their early years. Of concern in the text, the developmental phase of children is given excellent consideration. The paper draws conclusions to provide results on two key fields of debate using scientific methodologies. They include offensive or abusive actions. On the other hand, aggression-related stimuli such as impulses, feelings, and arousal show the impact of social communication on adolescents. The article also includes the identification and discussion of the different perspectives of media violence in detailed descriptions. The dimensions of violent media include comedic cartoon violence, which does not have an offensive impact on adolescents, according to the bibliophile. The text varies by explaining that the brutality of the comedic cartoon will influence children's aggressive behaviour. The paper further aims to explain misconceptions and evidence regarding the consequences of abusive behavior arising from viewing violent content on television.

Rosenkoetter, L. (2004). Mitigating the harmful effects of violent television. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 25(1), 25-47.

This article describes that in the lives of various people in the future, he foresees the media playing more protuberant positions. As a consequence, he offers explanations why he continues to expect an improvement in the dissemination of more violent content. This paper serves as an overarching roadmap for parents and clinicians to recognize the harmful economic and social foundations of children's exposure to violence in TV shows. This text discusses the philosophy of media abuse, the General Hostility Model, following the concept of media violence. In addition, the essay presents the recurring patterns and options that Gentile contrasts with children in various types of interactive communication. Different authors have been controversial on the subject of matters relating to the extent to which television content instill violent behaviour on children. The author in this article unravels the controversies such as noting that aggression that can be viewed in some TV programs have significant effect on the children's behaviour and morality.

Slotsve, T., Carmen, D. A., Sarver, M., & Villareal-Watkins, R. J. (2008). Television Violence and Aggression: A Retrospective Study. *Southwest Journal of Criminal justices*, 15(1), 22-29.

In this article, the authors support back the pertinent argument that exposure of children to content that could be harmful such as audial and visual content play a key role in infilling violence and rebellion in children. Specifically, the authors note that there is a connected between the rising cases of violence in children and the programs that are being showed in the television. The television and other sources if electronic content have been accuse of facilitating behavioral decay in children. The analyses in the paper was obtained using the retrospective approach as one of the data collection mechanisms, taking about 130 samples. In the analysis of the subject, the methodology is a considerably new design. In addition to

demonstrating fierce characteristics and behaviors, the report also surveys other consequences of exposure to aggressive TV broadcasts. The paper also incorporates comparative statistical data considered to be important in studying the subject by Slotsve, Carmen, Sarver, & Villareal-Watkins (2008). The study thesis is to examine the consequences of violent exposure to television material that is self-reported after leaving the period assumed to be childhood.

Zimmerman, C. F. (2007). Violent television viewing during preschool. *Pediatrics*, 120(5), 993-999.

In this study, the author, Zimmerman, examines how the popularity of media such as radio, TVs, the internet, games, and mobile phones have had detrimental effects on the children. Many sources that documents these events focus more on the negative effects of media on children's behaviour. However, this article comparatively more comprehensive because it compares the negative effect of media with the positive effects as well. The article notes that the major negative impact of media that can be seen in children include idleness, theft, violence, crime, and unreasonable expenditure of the family money. In this regard, the article notes that there is urgent need for collaboration between various stakeholders who wish to see the situations brought under control. The article relates the cultural alienation of typical morals that children are expected to have as a result of consuming electronic media content. As seen in this article, of the effects, it is evident that there is a huge social problem that should be addressed immediately if the impact of electronic media on children's growth is to be minimized or completely eliminated.

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