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To Study Bullying Profile Among Higher Secondary Schools Of Kashmir And Its Relationship With Socio-
Economic Status Of Family

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Introduction

The problem of bullying in schools is one of the critical issues and is of national importance for every country around the world. Research points to an abundance of negative impacts on students involved in bullying and require the attention of adults to address and resolve bullying incidents between students. Bullying is neither a new concept nor a new word in the Indian Context. Bullying is a part of many cultures in India. Indian schools, has witnessed such bullying incidents and it is accepted as a common behavior of school students. Unfortunately, in India, parents and even teachers fail to understand the graveness of bullying. Bullying is quite prevalent in the schools across all socio-economic section and has different adverse effects on individual’s life.

The important goal of this study is to study bullying in war torn Kashmir were it will be first kind of such study. Studying bullying and its prevalence among those children which had seen only blood baths, Guns and fights all their lives will be a cutting edge to the bullying studies. Another important goal of the study was to understand the gender differences and bullying. It also tries to understand the relationship of bullying with socio-economic status of their families.

Method

The study used Quantitative as well as Qualitative method which allows researcher to go in depth of the problem and understand it in broader terms. In order to get the answer of these questions, a study among students of higher secondary schools were carried out in Kashmir valley. The present study was directed on 100 adolescents (Boys n=50, & Girls n=50) by using simple random sampling. Bullying was assessed by using English Translated version of Peer Bullying Survey Questionnaire, developed by Metin Pisken (2010).

Results

The results show that the prevalence rates of peer victimization among male and female secondary school students were 25.8% were Victims, 14.0% are Bully, 15.7 %, Bully-Victim and 44.6 % are neutral and it was found that there is no significant difference among different socio-economic groups and bullying. And also during qualitative analysis various themes emerged from focus groups which revolved around confusion regarding the definition of bullying, confusion about bullying, Physical appearance, Impact of bullying and coping behavior.

In short conclusion the data in quantitative as well as in quantitative shows that Kashmir is not different in matter of bullying issues. So there is a grave important need to study bullying more in depth and take necessary measures regarding it. This study is also a unique of its kind as it had been done in that part of world where generations had seen violence from last 28 years. They had completely grown up under the shades of gun. So it is interesting area to study bullying and its impact where violence is part and parcel of day to day life.

Keywords: Bullying, socio-economic status, kashmir, higher secondary schools