School violence: Causes and Its Impact on Children's Physical, Psychological, Social Status, and School Progress

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Abstract

Violence against children is a social problem related to public health and human rights and includes all types of violence against those under the age of eighteen, whether by parents, peers, caregivers, teachers, strangers or partners. Nearly a billion people between the ages of two and seventeen have been subjected to some form of violence, and this percentage is very worrying. With regard to school violence, few studies have shown the presence of physical violence in schools. However, this can have permanent physical effects and disabilities and cause mental stress and long-term physical, health and mental problems. Children who suffer any form of school violence may suffer from lack of physical activity, reactive attachment disorder, obesity or being overweight, smoking habits, diabetes, drinking alcohol, heart disease, cancer and respiratory system diseased, self-reported ill health and other negative consequences. Evidence from international studies clearly shows that positive, non-violent discipline leads to better results, while exposure to any types of violence is linked to more types of violence.

Keywords: School Violence, Impact, Physical, Psychological, Social Status, and School Progress
Introduction:

School violence is a regular source of worry for educators and parents, as well as a major and sometimes lifetime burden for the young victims. School violence is a worldwide contemporary phenomena involving, to varying degrees, one of our society's key social institutions. It is not merely a localized issue affecting distinct or isolated populations in economically advantaged or underprivileged places. [1].

[2] Globally, child violence is at an all-time high, with an estimated one billion child aged two to seventeen years having experienced sexual, physical, or emotional abuse or neglect. Whether perpetrated by peers or lovers, parents, strangers, or other caregivers, any acts of violence against people under the age of eighteen are considered child abuse. This wide definition of violence includes not just overt acts of violence, but also at least one of six types of interpersonal violence that often occur during a child's development.

i. Abuse (including physical, sexual, and psychological/emotional assault).

ii. Harassment (including cyber-bullying).

iii. Youth violence is most prevalent between young and children people aged 10–29 years.

iv. Violence Domestic or “intimate partner violence”, is described as physical, sexual, or emotional violence inflicted by an ex-partner or intimate partner.
v. Violence (Sexual): non-consensual sexual contact that has been completed or attempted, as well as actions of a sexual character that do not include contact.

vi. Psychological or emotional violence: immobilizing a youngster, denigration, mockery, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection, and other non-physical kinds of hostile behavior.

Children who suffer any form of school violence may suffer from lack of physical activity, reactive attachment disorder, obesity or being overweight, smoking habits, diabetes, drinking alcohol, heart disease, cancer and respiratory system disease, self-reported ill health and other negative consequences. International research demonstrates unequivocally that nonviolent, constructive discipline produces superior results, whereas any kind of violence is connected with several negative consequences.

The Most Common Causes of School Violence

Behavioral Issues

Certain behavioral difficulties in certain youngsters result in personality disorders such as difficulty communicating, impulsiveness, and lower self-esteem. These youngsters may struggle to integrate into classroom activity and may feel alone and unnoticed. Such youngsters may even face mockery as a result of their social immaturity. While some youngsters experience sadness and seem to seek relief via medication, others respond angrily to the circumstance. These youngsters have a limited capacity for patience and are prone to violent outbursts if they perceive that things are not going their way. Additionally, some children are more violent by nature than others. These youngsters seem to be more susceptible to aggressive behavior than the others [3].
Environment of the Family

Within the home, empirical research indicates that the family environment, interfamily disputes, and hostile communication between parents and children all have an effect on children's violent conduct [4].

Parental Guidance Deficiency

Parents who support their children contribute to their children's academic performance by assisting them in developing an acceptable mentality, drive, and self-discipline at school. Parents who are disengaged from their children contribute to school failure and the creation of a generation of youngsters who are less educated and more aggressive than prior generations [5].

Environment of the Community

The negative consequences of poverty and unemployment on children's lives include family conflict, chaotic households, overcrowded, unstable, and noisy, high exposure to ambient pollutants and toxins, reduced social support, elevated incidence of depression, single-family, inferior schools, women-led households, parental mental illness, hopelessness increased, inadequate day care and municipal services, and expanded transfusion of illegal substances from external sources. Intimate partner violence, domestic violence, sexual and physical abuse or neglect of children, school violence, and community violence in the form of muggings, rape, drive-by shootings, and homicides are all impacted by these various circumstances [6].

Environment of the School

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Schools routinely assess the school environment in order to determine students', instructors', and parents' satisfaction with the school. Perhaps more importantly than student pleasure, the school atmosphere has been linked to academic achievement. The school environment also has an indirect effect on kids' academic progress, since it affects students' actions. The educational atmosphere may have a role in preventing dropout, delinquency, drug and alcohol use, and violence [7].

On the one hand, violence in school is defined as planned aggressive behaviors and threatening approaches against persons in the school environment or during educational activities; on the other hand, it is defined as repeated physical and psychological hostility with the intent to cause damage. Tyranny may also be regarded a kind of school violence, since it is strongly associated with a hostile school atmosphere and likely violent actions, in addition to inflicting bodily and psychological damage. Aggressive actions in schools have a detrimental effect on the teaching-learning process and the desire to coexist. Children undergo significant physical, social, and psychological changes and transformations throughout their lives, but notably throughout adolescence. Society, families, and schools all contribute to the psychosocial adaption of children. Schools are the institutions that serve as microcosms of society. Having a positive school atmosphere benefits children intellectually, socially, and mentally [8].

School Violence's Effect on Children

School-based violence continues to be a serious issue for children and teenagers. There is a correlation between kid reports of psychological trauma symptoms and aggressive conduct and exposure to violence at school. Children exposed to high levels of violence at school had a
considerably greater likelihood of experiencing clinical levels of trauma symptoms than students exposed to low levels of violence at school [9].

School violence may have a negative impact on children's psychological and physical health. Children who are abused may suffer physical injuries, sexually transmitted illnesses, sadness, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and suicidal ideation. Additionally, they may begin to engage in dangerous, confrontational, and anti-social conduct. Children who grow up in an environment of violence are more likely to replicate it for the next generation of victims. At its most severe, violence in and around schools has the potential to be lethal. For the tens of millions of children and adolescents who live in conflict-affected countries, education is far too often transformed into a battleground. Additionally, violence in schools has been shown to decrease school attendance, academic performance, and dropout rates. This has a disastrous effect on children's success and prosperity, as well as the prosperity of their families and whole communities [10].

Social development is determining fairly by events in school, of which school violence has become an epidemic and which influences social development and academic achievement negatively. Most students nowadays, experiencing violence in school is not a new phenomenon and they even confess it is on a rise because generations of students practice violence in one way or the other and they have to repeat what was done to them to other students, the cycle goes on and on. Their social growth is being influence by school violence, violence in the school’s division is on a rise and this is only destroying the image and secure environment of the nature. School violence often include acts such as harassment, slapping, fighting, taunting, stealing, vandalism of school property, and sexual assault of school students, teachers, and staff by some of the school's
most prominent members. Proper action must be taken by the parents, teachers and community otherwise it will spoil the future of these children [11].

**Effect of School Violence on School Progress**

Exposed to violent family and community contexts, as well as injuries as a result of violence, all contribute to children's, adolescents', and teens' decreased academic advancement and more disruptive or distracted classroom conduct. Between 10% and 20% of youngsters in the United States are believed to be exposed to and physically harmed by domestic violence each year. Family size has a positive correlation with violence. Increased family conflict and child abuse are more likely to occur in households with more children, which may result in intrapersonal, interpersonal, and academic problems. Children who are exposed to family and community violence have decreased social and emotional competence, academic performance decline, and fear of maltreatment. When people are repeatedly exposed to stressful experiences, a percentage acquire illnesses such as Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Oppositional Defiant Disorder [12].

**References:**


