



## Causes and effects of school abuse on children's physical, psychological, and social well-being, as well as their academic performance

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### ABSTRACT

All forms of violence against those under the age of eighteen, whether perpetrated by parents, peers, caregivers, teachers, strangers or partners, are considered a social problem affecting public health and human rights. One in three children between the ages of two and seventeen has been a victim of violence, and this is a worrying statistic. Few studies have found evidence of physical violence in schools in relation to school violence. However, this can lead to long-term physical, mental, and emotional issues, as well as permanent physical effects and disabilities. Children who are subjected to any form of school violence are more likely to be inactive, have a reactive attachment disorder, be obese or overweight, smoke, drink, or use drugs, and are more likely to develop diseases of the cardiovascular system, lungs, or other organ systems, as well as report self-reported health problems. Positive, nonviolent discipline has been shown in international studies to produce better results, while exposure to any form of violence is linked to an increase in the number and severity of other forms of violence.

Keywords:

School Abuse, Causes, Effects, children's physical, psychological, social well-being, academic performance

### Introduction:

Educators and parents, as well as the young victims of school violence, have to deal with this issue on a regular basis. One of the most important social institutions in our society is being targeted in a wave of violence that has swept the globe in recent years. It's not just a problem that affects a small group of people living in a wealthy or poor area [1].

[2] One billion children between the ages of 2 and 17 are estimated to have been abused or neglected at some point in their lives. Violence

against people under the age of eighteen is considered child abuse, regardless of who commits the act: friends, lovers, parents, strangers, or any other type of caretaker. Within this broad definition of violence, overt acts of violence aren't the only thing that can be considered; there are at least six different kinds of interpersonal violence that frequently occur in a child's life.

- i. Physical, sexual, and psychological/emotional abuse.
- iii. Threatening (including cyber-bullying).

When it comes to gang-on-gang violence, people in their twenties and thirties are most at risk.

iv. Domestic violence, or "intimate partner violence," refers to physical, sexual, and/or emotional violence inflicted by a former or current intimate partner.

v. Violent (Sexual): sexual contact that is not consensual, as well as actions of a sexual nature that don't involve contact.

vi. Immobilizing a child, mockery, threats, intimidation, and other non-physical forms of hostile behavior are examples of psychological violence.

Children who are subjected to any form of school violence are more likely to be inactive, have a reactive attachment disorder, be obese or overweight, smoke, drink, or use drugs, and are more likely to develop diseases of the cardiovascular system, lungs, or other organ systems, as well as report self-reported health problems. An overwhelming body of evidence from academic studies around the world demonstrates that constructive, nonviolent discipline yields better results than any other method.

### **The Most Common Causes of School Violence Behavioral Issues**

Individuals with certain types of behavioral issues are more likely to develop personality disorders such as irritability, impulsivity, and low self-esteem. Youngsters in this group may struggle to fit in and may feel isolated or unappreciated in the classroom. As a result of their social immaturity, these young people may even be the target of ridicule. While some children appear to be depressed and in need of medication to alleviate their symptoms, others appear enraged. When things aren't going their way, these kids have a short attention span and are prone to violent outbursts. In addition, some children are naturally more aggressive than others. This group of children appears to be more prone to aggressive behavior than the rest of them [3].

### **Environment of the Family**

Ethical research shows that children's violent conduct is influenced by the family environment, inter-family conflict, and parental hostility [4].

### **Parental Guidance Deficiency**

Parents who help their children succeed in school do so by helping them to cultivate a positive school attitude, motivation, and self-control. School failure and the generation of a less educated and more aggressive generation can be attributed to parents who aren't involved in their children's lives [5].

### **Environment of the Community**

As a result of poverty and joblessness, children's lives are characterized by high levels of conflict in their families and chaotic households, as well as high levels of exposure to pollutants and toxins in the air and on the ground. There is also an increased incidence of depression in children, as well as single-family households, inferior schools, and women-led households. Violence against women, men, and children, as well as community violence in the form of muggings, rapes, drive-by shootings, and homicides, are all affected by these various factors [6].

### **Environment of the School**

Schools conduct regular assessments of the school environment to determine the level of satisfaction of students, teachers, and parents with the institution. More than student happiness, academic success has been linked to the school environment. Students' actions are influenced by their school environment, which has a direct impact on their academic progress. Dropout, delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, and violence may all be prevented by the educational environment [7].

School violence is defined as planned aggression and threatening approaches toward people 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 harm. As a form of school violence, tyranny can cause physical and psychological harm to students, as well as create a hostile school environment and potentially violent actions. The teaching-learning process and the desire to coexist are jeopardized when students engage in aggressive behavior. During adolescence, children go through the most dramatic changes in terms of their physical, social, and psychological well-being. Adaptation to society, family, and school are all factors in a child's psychosocial

development. Schools can be thought of as miniature versions of society. It is beneficial for children's intellectual, social, and mental health to attend a positive school environment [8].

### **School Violence's Effect on Children**

Children and teenagers are still dealing with the effects of school-based violence. Symptoms of psychological trauma can be linked to aggressive behavior and exposure to violence at school in children. Students who were exposed to low levels of violence at school were far more likely than those who were exposed to high levels of violence to develop clinical levels of trauma symptoms [9].

Children's mental and physical health may be negatively impacted by school violence. Physical injuries, sexually transmitted illnesses, sadness, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and suicidal thoughts are all possible outcomes for children who have been abused. It's also possible for them to engage in dangerous or confrontational behavior. Children who grow up in an environment of violence are more likely to replicate it for the next generation of victims. If acts of violence in and around schools reach their nadir, students could lose their lives. Education is far too often turned into a battlefield for the millions of children and adolescents who live in countries experiencing conflict. School violence has been linked to lower school attendance, academic performance and the number of students who leave the school system. Children's success and prosperity, as well as the success and prosperity of their families and entire communities, suffer as a result [10].

School violence has become an epidemic and has a negative impact on social development and academic achievement. Violence in schools is not a new occurrence for most students today; in fact, many of them admit that it is on the rise due to the fact that previous generations of students have used violence in some form or another, and as a result, they are forced to do the same to other students, and so the cycle continues. Violence in the school's division is on the rise, and it's threatening the nature's reputation and the safety of its inhabitants. Violence in schools can take many forms, from simple taunting and

slapping to physical fights and sexual assaults against school staff and faculty members by other students or faculty members. Parents, educators, and members of the community must all work together to prevent this from happening in the future [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. Every year, it is estimated that 10-20% of American children are exposed to domestic violence and suffer physical harm as a result. In families with more members, there is a higher likelihood of violence. Families with more children are more likely to experience family strife and child abuse, which can lead to difficulties in the individual's personal life, interpersonal relationships, and academic performance. Children who have been subjected to domestic or community violence have lower social and emotional skills, lower test scores, and a higher likelihood of being abused as adults. Stress-related illnesses like Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Oppositional Defiant Disorder develop in some people after repeated exposure to stressful events [12].

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