

Measures to Prevent Campus Violence: Based on the Analysis of the Current Situation of Campus Violence

Xiaolu, Zhang¹

¹*Suzhou Experimental High School, Suzhou, Jiangsu, 215100, China*

**Corresponding author. Email: 744382927@qq.com*

ABSTRACT

Campus violence is a major problem that continues to exist in modern times. However, campus violence affects students' physical and mental health to a great extent. As society pays more and more attention to school violence, prevention of school violence cannot be ignored. This paper studied the characteristics of school violence and its prevention and treatment methods. By analyzing the content of the existing literature, the author found that there are many factors that cause school violence. Students who suffer from school violence are also under pressure and influence from society, school, and family. Therefore, in order to prevent and reduce the occurrence of school violence, people should intervene from the school, family and society.

Keywords: *Students campus violence, prevention, social influence, mental health*

1. INTRODUCTION

All over the world, school violence has always been an important cause of harm to the physical and mental health of students. Students who suffer from school violence are usually negatively affected after graduation. In Chinese schools, there are hidden dangers of school violence everywhere, especially the recent case of a 13-year-old junior high school student in Anhui who fainted after being beaten and slapped 64 times, which triggered the author's thinking on current situation and prevention of campus violence. In American. About 16 million students attend 4,200 colleges and universities. Between 1995 and 2002, about 479,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were victims of school violence. Many college students are victims of crimes, such as campus shootings, murder-suicide; Murder; Hate crimes based on the gender [1]. Statistics from the American College Health Association on campus violence show that approximately 15% to 20% of female college students are victims of rape. Furthermore, one out of every 14 people in the university is beaten by an intimate partner and 8% of men and 1% of women own guns. All this shows that violent behavior is easy to happen on campus. The survey also found that only 35 percent of violent campus crimes were reported to the police. Although campus violence has declined since the late 1990s, serious incidents have spurred universities to take action [2]. The problem of school

violence is not just a relationship issue between students, but also an important issue that affects society.

The factors that affect school violence are diverse and need to be classified more clearly. This article will further understand the factors affecting campus violence by analyzing the current situation of campus violence. In addition, in order to reduce the harm of campus violence to students, the author will provide some suggestions based on the factors affecting campus violence.

2. THE DEFINITION AND CURRENT SITUATION OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE

Violence is first raised as a public health problem that can lead to severe damage to health and defined by the 49th World Health Organization (1996) as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation". It can be clearly seen that campus violence is a violent behavior that occurs on campus. Hence, campus violence can be defined as various language and behavior that takes place in and out of various schools (including kindergartens, primary and secondary schools and colleges). The physical and psychological harm caused by school violence to teachers and students, the loss of

their property, reputation, and the normal teaching order of the school have a great impact [3]. In fact, the factors that cause school violence do not only come from schools. People need to analyze the factors and impacts of school violence from many different aspects.

3. CAUSES OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE

3.1. People's Potential Instinct - Aggression is the origin of campus violence

In school violence, teenagers are too aggressive individual is one of the main reasons for school violence. According to the research of psychology experts, when a person suffers setbacks, it is easy to cause emotional impulse and anger, so as to produce revenge and attack behavior to a certain object. Various triggers of frustration, such as bullying, abandonment, rejection and low self-esteem, may trigger aggressive behavior.

According to the Survey on Personality Development and Education of Only Children in Urban China (1996 and 1997), more than 80% of urban primary and middle school students have aggressive behaviors of varying degrees. Nowadays, the vast majority of students are the only child in the family. Because of their parents' love, they are prone to narrow, selfish, capricious and self-centered problems. Therefore, in school study and daily life, conflicts will bring out such bad psychology and lead to school violence.

3.2. Family Factors

The personality structure of children has a lot to do with family education. The education level of the parents themselves and their attitude towards their children will have an adverse effect. For example, parents are too strict with their children, too indulgent or negligent. These situations will cause the family atmosphere to be tense and discordant, which will also have a negative impact on the development of children's healthy personality.

In particular, it is worth emphasizing that the parents' own mental health is also extremely important to the growth of their children. In this study, The author found that many parents' psychosocial diseases, such as nervousness, fear, apathy or insecurity, under the influence of social economy and culture,. These Features are imperceptibly transmitted to their children, so their children have personality disorders in the process of socialization, which is also one of the reasons for school violence [4].

3.3. School Factors

For a long time, due to the impact of the exam-oriented education, resulting in no position mental

health education has seriously hindered the overall development of students. Traditional management of schools is deficient in innovation. It is not only lacking effective management to deal with the new group of students who are mostly one-child, but also lacking effective response to deal with the social violence infiltrating in school. Schools lack sensitivity and skills for handling school violence appropriately, thus it usually behaves passively when an event occurs. Chinese school education has been paying attention to knowledge education. Teachers are burdened with teaching and graduation rates, and students are overwhelmed with schoolwork that teachers assigned. In this tense relationship between teachers and students, there is little time for and communication, with the result that teachers and students cannot understand each other.

Some students with difficulties in study will naturally be labeled as "bad students", from time to time by others discrimination. In this case, these so-called "bad children", "poor students" produce a sense of imbalance. The teacher's attitude and behavior towards them will damage their self-esteem. Therefore, in this case, these students will have hostile emotions and resistance behaviors toward the teacher. In other words, this kind of violence mainly occurs between problematic students and teachers.

3.4. Social Factors

Teenagers live in an era of rapid social development, and the ideological change brought by the market economy also has a lot of negative effects on them. For example, more and more game places, karaoke parlors, dance halls and game rooms are influencing teenagers' study and life. Some high school students extort money from junior high school students to satisfy their desire to play video games. If students who are threatened don't get them money, they will act violently. In addition, violent movies, books and periodicals have a great influence on the formation of adolescent violent behavior.

4. COUNTERMEASURES OF YOUTH SCHOOL VIOLENCE: BASIC PREVENTIVE MEASURES

4.1. Family Aspects: Focus on family life

Parents should listen more, understand and respect their children's autonomy. As a parent, you should not interfere too much with your child's hobbies, so as not to cause unnecessary confrontation. Helps to improve children's learning motivation, discover their own value. At the same time, parents should correctly guide their children's behavior, avoid resorting to violence to resolve differences, and set a wrong example. Do not

criticize your teacher or school in front of your child, which may cause conflict between teachers and students. Parents to help children develop children's ability to withstand setbacks is also crucial, to properly train the child's ability to face setbacks and emotional control ability, self-discipline, patience to help children to move in the right direction. The family atmosphere in which a child grows up will have a great influence on the child, and the happiness of the family is mostly in the hands of the parents. Therefore, understanding, love, mutual respect and trust between parents are all important factors. Only in a loving environment and under the discipline of parents can a child have a healthy and mature personality [5].

4.2 School Aspects:

4.2.1. Administrative measures

Schools should pay attention to school violence, master the learning of preventive measures, enrich teachers' skills to deal with and prevent violent incidents, and learn the skills to deal with conflicts, damage and accidents. At the same time, a safety net should be established with the school district police station, which can often ban undesirable recreation areas near the school, reduce the chances of student victimization, and provide quick support in an emergency. The close contact between the school and the family is conducive to the healthy growth of the child. Take the initiative to contact the parents, through contact book, telephone, home visit and other ways, so that the parents understand the development pattern of adolescents. In this way, it helps to deal with the problems of normal or abnormal adolescents as early as possible, so that they will not worsen before getting appropriate guidance. In order to reduce the occurrence of violent incidents, the construction and planning of school buildings and the installation of night lighting should also be as safe and thoughtful as possible.

4.2.2. Discipline measures

Schools should promote communication channels between teachers and students. The active communication between teachers and students can reduce students' doubts in time and effectively help students cope with difficult problems. At the same time, teachers should be mobilized and guided to pay attention to the two-way communication between teachers and students, promote a good teacher-student relationship, give students due respect, so as to reduce the opposition and conflict between each other. Teachers are encouraged to detect students' abnormal absences, signs of injuries, quarrels with classmates, bad people outside school, and serious problems at home. Schools can organize some student lectures on

violence to provide students with a sense of protection in the face of violence.

4.2.3. Coaching measures

For students with violent tendencies, schools should take the initiative to include them into counseling objects, and track them, keep in touch with their parents, and find and stop the occurrence of bad behaviors. It is important to understand the psychological development and needs of adolescents. For students with violent tendencies, basic information should be established, and appropriate education should be conducted to help them explore themselves, understand their sexual orientation, interests and abilities, and establish a correct outlook on life. In order to effectively reduce the incidence of school violence, schools should help students strengthen interpersonal communication skills, emotional processing ability and problem response ability. For students with violent behavior, teachers or counselors need to implement effective and ongoing counseling based on problem behavior patterns.

4.2.4. Function of teacher role

Teachers should pay attention to grasp the classroom atmosphere and increase the interaction between students to promote a good teacher-student relationship. At the same time, teachers should also give students more praise to avoid friction or alienation between each other. When a teacher and a student talk alone, to actively listen, care, accept, patiently teach, obey the law. Strengthen their understanding of the law. The degree of parental supervision and support can inhibit adolescent violent behavior. Therefore, teachers need to inform and help parents to treat their children in an appropriate way to reduce the incidence of youth violence. Teachers should not criticize students publicly. When students have problems in their studies or life, do not define these students. For example, define these children as bad children, stupid children, problematic children, and so on.

4.3. Social aspects

The government should invest more to strengthen the function of social counselling institutions and encourage voluntary counselling and activities. Society and government agencies should cooperate with schools to help teenagers engage in normal communication and leisure activities. The most important thing is to strengthen society's participation in anti-school violence activities. The family, school and society are closely linked to finally achieve the goal of preventing school violence. Also, there are many scenes of violence in the modern mass media, as well as rude acts and words that take pleasure in insulting and humiliating others, which are bad and wrong examples for young people whose

values are not clearly established. Program producers, editors of news books and periodicals, and designers of violence in games should also implement appropriate restrictions in the spirit of education. Students should also participate in media activities under the guidance of teachers and parents. Public security and administrative units should strengthen the prohibition of unhealthy places frequently visited by young people, pay more attention to the trend of dropping out of school, and actively cooperate with schools to assist them in dealing with violent incidents [6].

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, receiving school violence can seriously affect students' normal study. Victims live in the shadow of violence and their academic performance deteriorates severely. Some students have even been hospitalized or suspended from school because of serious injuries, interrupting their normal studies. At the same time, this phenomenon will also affect the students' physical and mental health development, resulting in the formation of unsound personality. Not only will the victim be negatively affected, but also the abuser. For the victims, this can lead to a lack of confidence and courage. For the perpetrator, this may lead to the formation of antisocial personality and eventually to a life of crime.

School violence has a great social influence. This phenomenon destroys social order and makes people lose confidence in the law. Although the government has always attached great importance to strengthening legal education for young people, if the problem of school violence cannot be solved, it will not play a role in the education of young people. Therefore, the whole society need to join hands in common like international counter terrorism to build peaceful and harmonious environment on campus.

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