



Analysis of the Current Situation of School Bullying and Its Strategy-----Possible Solutions and Methods of Prevention

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Abstract. Campus safety is one of the critical factors in promoting students' healthy physical and mental development. In recent years, school bullying, as a significant problem threatening school safety, has become increasingly important and a concern by society, and scholars at home and abroad have conducted studies on this problem in various aspects. By understanding the current situation of bullying on campus and the harm caused by this phenomenon to students, their families, and society, as well as analyzing and researching the causes of this phenomenon and strategies to solve it, this paper can provide a reference for the future development of a complete intervention system for campus bullying, hoping to draw more attention from all aspects of society, formulate a stricter legal strategy to eliminate this phenomenon and promote We hope to draw more attention from the society, acquire a more strict legal system to eliminate this phenomenon and promote the harmonious development of the campus.

Keywords: campus bullying · current situation · strategy · law · suggestion

1 Introduction

Bullying in schools is a phenomenon that exists in every country in the world. The level of economic and social development varies from country to country, and the importance of the problems faced varies, so the concern for school bullying varies. In the early 1980s, Western countries began a national survey on school bullying and found that school bullying has serious harmful effects on children. Japan identified school bullying in 1986 as an important issue that needed to be faced by national cultural and educational policies (Li, Mao-sheng, 2015) [1]. China has started to release a national policy on school bullying in recent years, raising school bullying from an individual problem to a society-wide problem. School physical violence involves multiple factors at different levels in schools, families, individuals, communities, and society at large. Three important attributes of school bullying incidents are repetitiveness, maliciousness, and inequitable rights. School bullying is currently becoming a serious social problem, and it is by its nature an intentional act of harm closely related to criminal behavior and violence, which has caused some school students to deviate from their normal life trajectory. The reality of school bullying needs to be solved, and it is extremely harmful, mainly:

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it has an impact on students' physical and mental development, essentially hindering their growth; it affects the construction of schools, disrupting normal school discipline; it affects family relations, destroying the harmonious atmosphere of families; it has an impact on social civilization, damaging social stability and harmony. School violence occurs as a result of various aspects, namely, inappropriate family education, inadequate moral education in schools, inadequate social supervision, and unsound control rules. To prevent physical violence in schools, we need to find ways to cooperate with schools, families, and society to establish a reliable guarantee for the healthy growth of minors. School physical violence is becoming more and more serious, affecting the physical and mental development of students, but also making people aware of the responsibility of schools, society, and families for minors. Therefore, a correct view of school violence and stopping it from happening are issues that need to be addressed now. In the face of this growing problem, Li Yalan, a representative of China's National People's Congress, proposed at the 2020 National People's Congress that the law cannot be absent to prevent school violence from occurring (Xu Nengxuan et al., 2021) [2]. Li Yalan's viewpoint foreshadows that a comprehensive mechanism should be established to eliminate school bullying situations, which should be constructed in terms of legislation and related prevention and disciplinary mechanism construction. Only by improving and perfecting relevant policies and laws, adjusting people's perceptions of campus bullying, and clarifying the boundaries and disposal measures of bullying can teachers, parents, and students address campus bullying at a deeper level. In addition, campus bullying management and prevention programs are carried out at the campus level to create a friendly, positive and mutually respectful campus atmosphere, to develop awareness among campus administrators, teachers and students about campus bullying, and to establish an effective campus bullying reporting and intervention system, etc. More importantly, the whole society should pay attention to school bullying to effectively manage and prevent school bullying incidents.

2 Definition and Manifestation of Campus Violence

2.1 Definition of the Concept of Campus Violence

Violence on campus occurs on a campus-based basis, with students as the main group of perpetrators. School violence refers to a student repeatedly being exposed to one or more student-led negative behaviors over a long period. Violence is not a rare event but a multiple and long-term event. Pi Yijun (2013) [3] defines violence as group abuse, a kind of juvenile crime in which a group of people bullies one or a few students in various ways on campus for a long time.

2.2 Expressions of Violence in Schools

In the era of rapid social development, especially with the widespread introduction of the Internet and electronic products into the lives of the general public, the manifestations of violence in schools have also diversified. The main forms of violence include physical violence, i.e., physical harm. For example, punching, kicking, hair pulling, and slapping

is a kind of bullying behavior. Physical violence often leaves visible marks on the victim's body, and injured students require hospitalization for physical injuries. These victims will lose self-confidence, and some will fear school and panic and skip classes, leading to lower grades. The means of physical violence is also getting worse and more vicious, which is the most serious form of bullying. Verbal violence, that is, the use of verbal expressions, such as malicious vilification, insults, taunts, threats, and a series of physical and psychological attacks on the abused; relationship violence, through the collective exclusion and bullying of the abused in a group manner, its essence is the interpersonal relationship confrontation; cyber violence, the use of Internet platforms such as e-mail, cell phones. The use of Internet platforms such as e-mail and mobile phones to spread rumors that are personally offensive to the abused.

3 The Reality of Campus Violence and Its Harm

3.1 The Reality of Violence in Schools

School physical violence has emerged continuously, and through the cases of various kinds of violence, the characteristics of school violence nowadays are deduced:

First of all, the subject of violence has a tendency to be younger. It is widely believed that high school students in their adolescence and more mature physiological development are more prone to campus violence, but data show that the main group of campus violence is younger primary and secondary school students. Students at this stage often suffer from a severe lack of general education and are unaware that their behavior constitutes a form of physical violence; or they are unconcerned about such behavior, believing that they are students and will not be severely punished for it. Primary and secondary school students have become major players in various incidents of school physical violence, and there is a trend toward younger and younger ages.

Secondly, there is a difference in the form of the subject of violent behavior. In terms of the form of the subject of physical violence, there are usually three situations, which are individual physical bullying by one to one, group physical bullying by group to group, and multiple physical bullying by group to one. In the most recent years of violence, the most frequent form is the group to one of the multiple bullying, the group concentrated on the individual bullying behavior, a single person with multiple members of the group to bear the multiple violence.

Again, the location of the violence has the characteristic of being hidden. In order to keep parents and teachers from knowing, the perpetrators often choose hidden places to commit physical violence, so as to avoid punishment and blame from parents and teachers, but also to achieve the purpose of resolving conflicts through violent means, so that the perpetrators get satisfaction.

Finally, violence is repeated. If the bully does not resist, but takes a tolerant attitude after the bully has successfully implemented the bullying behavior, it will encourage the bully and the bully will look for another opportunity to implement the bullying behavior, and as long as the bully does not resist or failed to resist, the bullying behavior will continue to develop.

3.2 Harms of School Violence

In the atmosphere of building a harmonious society and a better campus, campus violence has caused a series of impacts and harms to families, students, schools and society.

3.2.1 Seriously Affecting Students' Healthy Physical and Mental Development

The importance of students' status in the role of the whole society is indisputable. As the future builders and successors of society, their healthy growth is particularly important, but the existence of bullying brings a layer of shadow to students' life and study. For primary and secondary school students, their psychological and physical development is not very mature, and in violent incidents, both the bullied and the bully can only bring negative psychological and physical effects to them. The violent person's words and actions will bring them incorrect legal awareness and moral concepts, and the continuation of such bad development will also bring negative consequences to society, and even crime. This will seriously jeopardize their future development in life. The bullied will be hurt by the violence, develop weakness and low self-esteem character, can not carry out normal interpersonal interaction, also may not get effective and timely help and personality distortion situation, make some excessive actions.

3.2.2 To Family Relations, It Will Destroy the Family Atmosphere

While the closest of social relationships is the family relationship, school violence destroys the relationship between family members. Since the violence occurred, the parents of the bullied will blame their children for being weak and incompetent, which leads to the bully's self-esteem being hurt, creating a psychology of alienation from parents and reluctance to tell them when things happen; another situation is that parents will encourage the bullied to retaliate back and treat them with an eye for an eye, and if the bullied realizes in the future that their parents' education is wrong, they will Resentment. If the bully's parents think that the physical violence is just a joke between classmates, they will not discipline the bully, which will only make things worse and bring burden to the family; if the bully's parents feel that the physical violence is a wrong behavior, but do not take reasonable measures to correct it, the bully will be more likely to become rebellious and distant from the parents. If the abuser's parents feel that the violence is a wrong behavior but do not take reasonable measures to correct it, the abuser will be more likely to develop a rebellious mentality, alienate the relationship with the parents and break the old life.

3.2.3 Impact on School Construction and Disruption of Normal School Order

The school is one of the social organizations, and its duty is to respond positively to the national call to make the school a harmonious campus, but school physical violence is totally contrary to the school construction and brings some negative effects to the school. Once the violence occurs, school leaders and teachers will need time and energy to deal with the incident, and in the process of dealing with the parents of the bullying parties, they will certainly have to negotiate and communicate with them, and once they cannot negotiate the results immediately, it will prolong the time to solve the problem, which

will increase the work of the school and teachers. Some abusers are not satisfied with the school's treatment opinion, it is possible to harm the victim again, or even transfer the bullying target to the teacher, beating and threatening the teacher, but also make some teachers lose enthusiasm and confidence in teaching, the idea of resignation, the loss of school talent. In today's era of developed network, school physical violence once published in the public is easy to be discussed by the public, the school will invest more human and material resources, which not only wastes school resources, the community will also make some negative comments and reports on the school, directly on the development of the school has a bad impact.

3.2.4 Influence on the Spiritual Civilization of the Society and Jeopardize Social Stability and Unity

The evolving trend of school violence threatens the stability and unity of society. As subjects of bullying, primary and secondary school students are in the stage of personality development and are easily influenced by their surroundings. If school violence is not well controlled, it will convey a bad psychological implication to primary and secondary school students, who will believe that violence is a reasonable phenomenon and that society will not be too much to blame and intervene in this behavior. The abused will lose trust and doubt in social justice because they are not treated fairly, and the abuser is not punished accordingly; in addition, the bullied may resist violence in order to defend their rights and interests and become the next abuser, which will bring more instability to the society. Once the abuser usually forms such a habit, the tendency of violence will be more serious.

4 Reasons for Violence in School

The campus should be a place for children to learn and grow up, but in recent years violence often happens on campus. The causes of violence on campus should be analyzed from the following aspects, not only from the bullying parties themselves.

4.1 Inappropriate Forms of Family Parenting

Parents' attitudes toward children's education can be divided into four types: doting, authoritarian, democratic, and permissive. Among them, three types of parenting styles, namely, spoiled, permissive, and authoritarian, are among the causes of bullying behavior among elementary and middle school students. In authoritarian families, parents are tough and violent in disciplining their children, and children are likely to develop a violent temper under the influence of such a family atmosphere, and like to use violent means to solve problems when they disagree with their classmates; in coddling families, children are overly protected by their parents, and this will make children develop an egotistical personality for a long time, and they will not take care of the ideas of others around them. In a permissive family, parents do not care about their children's education, and everything goes with the child, which will lead to the child's unrestrained personality and bullying behavior towards classmates. In addition, the family environment affects

whether the education is correct or not. Compared with children from normal families, those from domestic physical violence families, divorced families and families with criminal history, they have relatively more tendency to violent behavior.

4.2 Inadequate Moral Education in Schools

The strategic measure of prioritizing moral education is clearly stated in China's National Medium and Long-Term Education Reform and Development Plan (2010–2020), but current teachers continue to value the concept of intellectual education and neglect moral education (Li, Dequan, 2013) [4]. For the current situation of moral education in schools, most of the moral education work only stays on the form and does not pay attention to the real effect of students' education, such educational concept cannot help students to establish correct moral quality, precisely because of the neglect of moral education, which does not cause primary and secondary school students to pay attention to moral education. Schools should adopt appropriate forms and contents of moral education to cultivate students' autonomy and discipline. Because of the lack of autonomy and discipline that school bullies lead to anomic behavior. Therefore, in order to better cultivate students' moral behavior, schools should adjust the way and content of moral education. In terms of the content of moral education, schools should ensure that moral knowledge can be fully understood by students. In terms of the way of moral education, schools should get rid of rigid methods and pay attention to students' understanding and practice of moral norms. For example, educators can make students experience the content of moral education by creating moral situation, the classroom role play and other methods, and educators guide students to conduct moral practice.

4.3 The Strength of Social Supervision is not Enough

With the development of society, many Internet bars and game halls appear around schools, which leads to a somewhat complex environment around schools; there is also bad safety management near schools, and there are often bad social behaviors such as extortion, fights, and brawls. In addition, Sun Xiaobing and Liu Haimin (2015) [5] point out that the cultural market is uneven, and books and videos with violent elements can be found everywhere in the market, as well as online information, which has serious negative effects on students' life and study. Students' self-control is weak, and their minds are not mature enough, so when they face these mixed social atmospheres, their social value orientation is easily carried away if they have not fully established the correct values.

4.4 The Current Legal System is not Perfect

So far, there is no special law used to target school violence in China, and the departure of school violence can only be based on the Law on Punishment of Public Security Management, the General Principles of Civil Law, and the Law on the Protection of Minors and other relevant laws and regulations (Zhou, Y., 2016) [6]. Only from the legal point of view, the age of responsibility system is stipulated, and the law will not hold

young people under the age of fourteen criminally responsible, and for young people between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, the law will only hold them legally responsible also only if they have committed eight serious crimes. The age of responsibility, whether from administrative, civil, or criminal liability, is set. School violence, due to the age limit, the legal provisions do not make corresponding punishment for them, the bully will feel that society is unrestrained to bullying behavior, it will produce the psychological activity of ignoring the law, so they may repeatedly occur bullying behavior. From here, we can see that the age of responsibility system has disadvantages, and it has a clear sheltering effect on bullying behavior to some extent.

5 Ways to Prevent Violence in Schools

During the two sessions of the National People's Congress, many delegates and members of the committee made the social problem of school bullying a focus of attention, and many of them mentioned proposals on preventing school violence, which was largely carried out with regard to professional legal definitions, strengthening disciplinary measures, revising the age of criminal responsibility, and enacting special laws. In the face of various ideas from the public and experts, it is important to realize that to effectively prevent bullying, it is not enough to consider only one aspect to solve the fundamental problem, but we need to work together from society, schools, and families so that the problem can be completely solved.

5.1 Family Level

Family education plays an important role in children's growth stage, so it is important to give good play to the family education, and parents play a decisive role (Qiu, C., 2014) [7]. Firstly, parents should have the sense of being the first responsible person and make an example for their children. Strict requirements for themselves and improve their own quality; secondly, the family education approach is democratic; when children are confused, parents should have to communicate with their children frequently, the way to solve problems should not be simple and rough, and they should increase interaction with their children to create a harmonious family atmosphere; again, teach children to know right from wrong, help children to resist bad temptation. And to have the ability to protect themselves, have a wealth of legal awareness and moral awareness; Finally, to cultivate children's positive behavior towards society, and classmates to be able to make friends and get along with each other, to treat the relationship between classmates in the right way. Parents should build trust with their children and provide a sense of security. Keep children as far away from undesirable people and environments as possible; clarify the boundaries of bullying and warn them of the dangers of these behaviors, and tell them that they should report bullying situations to their teachers and parents and take relevant legal weapons to protect themselves. When aware that bullying occurs, parents should proactively work with all parties to help their children by using legal weapons and not doing things impulsively with physical violence.

5.2 School Level

Bullying is most likely to occur at school, and the school should take primary responsibility. Evidence shows that if schools strengthen their control of bullying, they can significantly reduce the probability of school violence (Qiu, 2014) [8]. In terms of moral education, schools need to strengthen the management system, and the moral education content system should be established in line with social development so that the moral education content is not detached from the actual situation of students; teaching and conducting moral education work should be combined so that intellectual and moral education can develop together, and the concept of moral education should be changed so that moral education management can be changed from surprise management to regular management, and the timeliness and initiative of moral education management should be brought into play. In terms of campus safety management, the school should make the video monitoring range on campus bigger, and the corners of the campus should be included in the monitoring range; the surrounding community security management and campus safety management should be combined. Zhang Yin (2017) [9] mentioned that in terms of campus construction, psychology teachers should be arranged, and a psychology counseling department should be established to provide individual psychological counseling to students with violent tendencies; regular anti-violence awareness sessions should be held to publicize the negative effects of violent behavior like students. Reformatory school is a place where students with conduct disorder are concentrated, and it may be difficult for reformatory school to directly help the management of campus bullying in the short term. Because there are very few reformatory schools, and many of them are still largely marginalized. The law clearly stipulates that if minors commit serious misconduct, these students can be sent to reformatory schools for correction and education. For better social development, the government needs to promote the reform of reformatory school system and change the reformatory education from voluntary to compulsory and voluntary.

5.3 Social Level

The increasingly frequent occurrence of school physical violence has repeatedly led to social discontent, so the government and the public should pay attention to school violence. For the prevention of school physical violence, society should adopt diverse methods to manage it. First, strengthen supervision of the cultural market. The degree of supervision and control over brutal, horrible, and low-end markets should be strengthened, and society should work together to resist such negative social events; second, community safety should be strengthened. Community safety management directly affects the degree of safety around the campus, so strengthening community safety management is conducive to the construction of a stable community, and the personal safety of students is also guaranteed; third, building a healthy public opinion environment. By building a healthy public opinion environment, relevant departments should correctly guide the public to understand school violence rationally and strengthen the awareness of protecting minors; fourth, complete the relevant legal system. The government should improve the relevant legal provisions on the protection of minors to fill the gap in the judicial aspects of school bullying.

6 Suggestions and Reflections on the Legal Regulation of School Bullying

6.1 Speeding up the Formulation and Improvement of School Bullying-Related Laws Will Effectively Reduce and Prevent School Bullying

6.1.1 Formulate and Introduce Special Laws Against School Violence

It is necessary to make a clear determination and classification of school violence behavior. The definition of school violence should be clearly defined through legislation to solve the problems of difficulties in punishment and ambiguous concepts in the process of remediation of school violence; at the same time, the specific manifestations of school bullying should also be specified and classified, and the various forms of bullying behaviors should not be tolerated, and various means and forms of bullying behaviors should be severely punished. Such clearer and more detailed regulations will provide stronger and clearer legal norms for judicial departments and public security to handle school bullying cases, improve the quality of handling school bullying cases, and protect minors' physical and mental health and growth by law (Zhang, 2017) [10].

The school should develop a system for bullying and strengthen enforcement. Firstly, school administrator should enhance on-site management during and on class, and the school leadership and staff responsibility system should be strictly implemented during class and school. The on-duty leaders, on-duty teachers and middle-level cadres shall be on the spot to maintain the safety work, and they are responsible for the safety of students, maintaining order and evacuation work. Secondly, school leaders should improve guard management. School should implement the registration of foreign personnel to enter the school, and the guard should ask the purpose of personnel into the school. Moreover, a special action group on campus bullying with the principal as the leader should be established, and the team members report their work to the leader regularly.

Enhance the degree of punishment for campus bullying and severely hold bullies legally accountable. In many school bullying cases, after the perpetrators committed the bullying behavior, they were only criticized and educated or disciplined by the school and the education department. The conflicts between the two parties were reconciled by financial compensation. To a certain extent, this way of dealing with bullying is easy to promotes the bullying mentality of minors, making them think that they can easily solve the problem with financial compensation and criticism and discipline, which not only promotes their arrogance in committing bullying behaviors but also provides the possibility for the following bullying incident. Therefore, increasing the punishment and crackdown on school physical violence is necessary and strictly holding bullying perpetrators legally responsible.

6.1.2 Improve the Protection of Minors Act and Other Related Laws

Yu Yang and Shi Xiaoqian (2019) [11] mentioned that for the problem of campus violence, there is no special legislation to regulate it in China, and the regulations for juvenile delinquency are mainly reflected in relevant laws such as The Law on the Protection of Minors. Therefore, it is important to do a good job of improving and refining the relevant laws to solve the problem of school bullying. The legislature should consider adding

legal provisions to the relevant laws that provide for school bullying and do a good job of connecting the relevant laws that severely punish the problem of bullying in schools to more comprehensively combat and prevent school bullying in accordance with the law. The Law on the Protection of Minors defines physical bullying and verbal bullying, and it provides a legal basis for identifying bullying, and it defines the prevention and treatment mechanisms of bullying in schools. According to The Law on the Protection of Minors, school administrators should strengthen their discipline according to nature and severity of bullying. Schools should not conceal serious bullying, and they should promptly cooperate with relevant departments to deal with it according to law. The Law on the Protection of Minors is conducive to promoting the healthy growth of minors and better safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of minors. Moreover, The Law on the Protection of Minors is conducive to the construction of a harmonious society, and it can promote social stability and family harmony.

6.1.3 Appropriately Lower the Age of Criminal Responsibility for Juvenile Crimes

In response to the issue of the age of criminal responsibility, China's Criminal Law makes strict provisions, but there are also provisions for mitigating, reducing, or not pursuing criminal responsibility for crimes committed by minors (Duan Song, 2017) [12]. However, the current situation of school physical violence shows a trend of younger school physical violence, and even more and more children are becoming bullies. This is a serious psychological and physical hazard for both the younger bully and the bullied and affects children's normal learning and growth in school. Since adolescents and children are now trending toward early maturity, they all have certain self-control and judgmental discernment; therefore, the legislature should give due consideration to lowering the age of criminal responsibility and also punish those younger but bad buyers legally, giving full play to the sanctioning and deterrent effect of the law to provide strong legal protection for adolescents' learning and growth.

6.2 Establish a Collaborative Prevention System for Campus Safety Governance

6.2.1 Multi-entity Participation in Combating Campus Bullying

The problem of school bullying requires the joint participation and cooperation of multiple subjects so that society, schools and parents can link up. Schools can, according to their own specific conditions, consider setting up anti-school bullying management centers in schools, with school security personnel cooperating with the police to do a good job of prevention and disposal; consider arranging school psychologists or counselors to provide timely psychological help and guidance for students; relevant school officials and teachers should regularly conduct summary exchanges to timely find and solve school bullying incidents; parents should pay more attention to their children's activities and communicate proactively with their children and communicate with schools and teachers about their children's growth promptly.

6.2.2 Establish and Improve the Campus Safety Notification System

Education departments and schools should promptly notify and deal with the occurrence of campus bullying, impose severe punishment on bullies who behave badly and repeatedly so as never to condone the abusers and bullying behaviors; and consider establishing a campus violence notification list system, putting the students involved in the incident on the key observation list, focusing on the daily behavior and demeanor of students with violent behaviors, and providing timely help and criticism and education; Meanwhile, Yu Yang and Shi Xiaoqian (2019) [13] proposed that schools should also actively cooperate with judicial and public security departments to prevent strictly, control and dispose of campus bullying incidents, to create a harmonious and healthy campus growth environment for students.

6.2.3 Strengthening Education on Campus Safety and Rule of Law

Incorporate the prevention of juvenile delinquency and school safety education into the regular training curriculum of primary and secondary schools to improve the concept of rule of law among students. Education departments or schools can arrange for professionals and civil police to explain and emphasize the hazards of campus bullying and popularize knowledge about self-protection and campus safety so that students can truly participate in the safety actions against campus bullying and not be bystanders and perpetrators of bullying, and build a harmonious campus environment together.

7 Conclusion

School bullying has happened to many students, and dissecting the problem effectively prevents bullying from becoming more serious. Regarding the remediation of bullying, it is not only the school's responsibility, but all parties must be mobilized to fulfill their own responsibilities. The rule of law and moral education are carried out along with the intervention of the judiciary to defuse this social conflict, prevent it from happening, and return to a quiet learning environment on campus so that students can grow up in a harmonious and safe atmosphere (Duan Song, 2017) [14]. As a negative social phenomenon, the relevant authorities must make full use of national policies to address the negative effects of campus violence, and in addition to severe punishment and discipline for campus abusers, the relevant authorities should also strengthen effective protection for vulnerable students. Under the increasingly stringent control measures of the national government, all public forces should be involved in rectifying school violence to establish a long-term effective system to eliminate school bullying completely.

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