



# A Correlational Study To Assess The Relationship Between Bullying And Psychological Distress Among The School Going Adolescents In Selected City Of Uttar Pradesh.

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** An estimated 1.1 million adolescents die each year. The leading causes are road traffic injuries, depression, bullying, suicide and interpersonal violence. An estimated 10-20% of adolescents globally experience mental health conditions due to faulty school environment, yet these are main under diagnosed and undertreated. Certain traumatic life experiences such as: bereavement, bullying, stress, lack of sleep, use of drugs or alcohol, assault, abuse can affect our mental health and induce mental distress. This may be something which resolves without further medical intervention, though people who endure such symptoms longer term are more likely to be diagnosed with mental illness.

**Aim:** The Correlational study aimed to assess the relationship between Bullying and Psychological Distress among the school going adolescents.

**Method:** The study was conducted among the 300 school going adolescents belonging to age group of 13-18years from different schools of Uttar Pradesh after obtaining the Ethical Permission from the due Authorities. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the 300 school going adolescents. A standardized Multidimensional Peer victimization Scale and Depression Stress Anxiety Scale-42 (DASS-42) were used to assess the psychological distress and bullying.

**Result:** Data was analyzed using Pearson Correlation and Chi-square test to find out the correlation and association among the bullying and psychological distress. The results revealed that there is a high incidence of bullying 272(90.66%) among the school going adolescents. It is found out that moderate bullying had positive correlation with stress ( $r=.217$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) & frequent bullying also had moderate correlation the anxiety ( $r=.49$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) among school going adolescents. The study also showed the significant association of bullying with class, parent's marital status, and type of family, occupation of parents, monthly income and any history of life event. There is also significant association of the stress with parents' marital status, type of family. The findings of the study found to be significant with the findings of the similar research studies.

**Keywords:** Bullying, Psychological Distress, Adolescent

## Objectives :

- To identify the incidence bullying among the school going adolescents.
- To assess the Psychological distress (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) among the school going adolescents.
- To explore the relationship between bullying and psychological distress (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) among the school going adolescents.
- To find out the association of bullying with selected socio-demographic variables in school going adolescents.
- To find out the association of psychological distress (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) with selected socio demographic variables in school going adolescents.

Introduction

Adolescence is the phase of life between childhood and adulthood, from ages 10 to19. These include adopting healthy sleep patterns, taking regular exercise; developing coping strategies, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills; and learning to manage emotions. An estimated 1.1 million adolescents die each year. The leading causes are road traffic injuries, depression, bullying, suicide and interpersonal violence. An estimated 10-20% of adolescents globally experience mental health conditions due to faulty school environment, yet these are main underdiagnosed and undertreated. <sup>1</sup>

The environment of the school can also influence how effective a student can learn because it affects the intellectual, emotional and social health of the students and ability to handle stress, to acquire skills and to maintain relationships, all of which form resources for independent living and this will lead to a direct impact on the mental health of the students, including the prevalence of bullying.<sup>2</sup>

Certain traumatic life experiences such as: bereavement, bullying, stress, lack of sleep, use of drugs or alcohol, assault, abuse can affect our mental health and induce mental distress. This may be something which resolves without further medical intervention, though people who endure such symptoms longer term are more likely to be diagnosed with mental illness.<sup>4</sup>

Bullying is a topic discussed frequently among students, parents, teachers, school administrators, public safety officials, and the media.The bullying behavior can be ‘physical’ (e.g., hitting, pushing, kicking), ‘verbal’ (e.g., calling names, provoking, making threats, spreading slander), or can include other behavior such as making faces or socialexclusion.<sup>5</sup>

According to“ *National Center for Educational Statistics*”,2019 Out of those students who reported being bullied, 13% were made fun of, called names, or insulted; 13%were the subject of rumors; 5% were pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on; and 5% were excluded from activities on purpose.<sup>6</sup>

Bullying victimization in schools has predominantly received attention in high income countries. For example, the pooled prevalence of bullying victimization was 30.5% (95% CI: 30.2–31.0%) in LMICs-HICs. The highest pooled prevalence was observed in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (45.1%, 44.3–46.0%) and the lowest was in the European region with 8.4% (8.0–9.0%). (Shown in Fig 1).The findings of the study confirm that nearly one-third of the world's adolescents had experienced bullying victimization over the previous 30 days. <sup>7</sup>

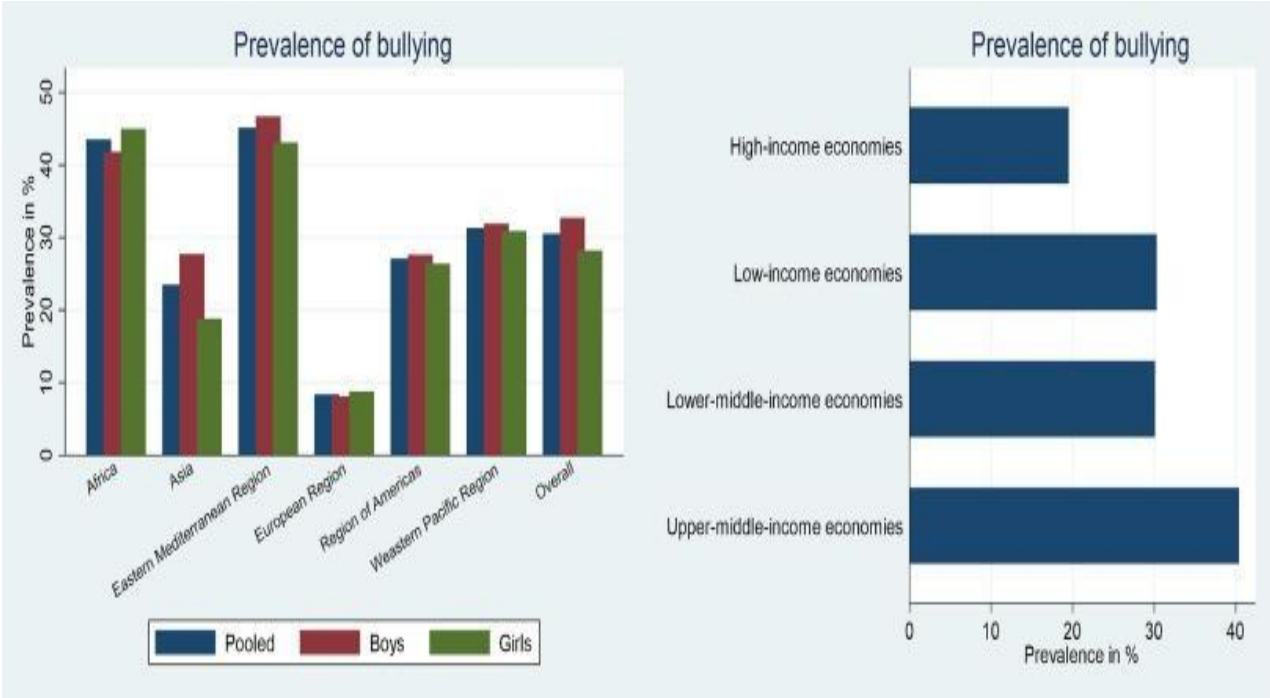


Fig 1: A bar graph showing overall burden of bullying by global, regions, gender and economic positions.

Bullying, particularly among school-age children, is a major public health problem both domestically and internationally (Nansel, Craig, Overpeck, Saluja, & Ruan, 2004).Current estimates according to Nansel (2001) suggest that nearly 30% of American adolescents reported at least moderate bullying experiences as the bully, the victim, or both. Specifically, of a nationally representative sample of adolescents, 13% reported being a bully, 11% reported being a victim of bullying, and 6% reported being both a bully and avictim.<sup>8</sup>

Literature (2019) has shown that victims of bullying experience poorer social, emotional, and physical health outcomes including signs of depression, suicidal ideation and loneliness. It has also been shown that social isolation and loneliness are associated with bullying victimization.<sup>10</sup>

According to “*Centers for Disease Control*”, 2019 students who experience bullying are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, lower academic achievement, and dropping out of school.<sup>11</sup>

Psychological distress is a general term used to describe unpleasant feelings or emotions that impact your level of functioning. In other words, it is psychological discomfort that interferes with your activities of daily living. Psychological distress can result in negative views of the environment, others, and the self. Depression, stress, anxiety, are the symptoms of mental illness are manifestations of psychological distress.

The Depression can dysphoria, hopelessness, devaluation of life, self-deprecation , lack of interest /involvement,

anhedonia and inertia. The Anxiety can include autonomic arousal, skeletal muscle effects, situational anxiety, and subjective experience of anxious affect. The Stress can highlight levels of non-chronic arousal through difficulty relaxing, nervous arousal and being easily upset/agitated, irritable/over-reactive, and impatient.<sup>12</sup>

Psychological distress can potentially lead to a change of behavior, affect a person’s emotions in a negative way, and affect the irrelationships with the people around them

Recent systematic reviews (2015) have established a strong causal association between bullying victimization and mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, poor general health and suicidal ideation and behaviours. It has also been established that bullying victimization is independently associated with significantly higher levels of psychological distress and reduced levels of emotional wellbeing.<sup>13</sup>

Materials and Methods

Setting and Participants

Quantitative Research Approach was used and the research design selected for the study was Descriptive Survey Design. A total sample of 300 school going adolescents were selected from two private schools of city Baraut, Uttar Pradesh through Purposive Sampling technique from the class 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> class. After obtaining the formal administrative permissions from the concerned authorities and parents of the students, final study was conducted from10 January 2021 to 30th January2021. Anonymity and Confidentiality of the subject was maintained while carrying out the study.

A questionnaire of Socio demographic data, Multidimensional Bullying victimization scale and DASS-42 (Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale) was incorporated into the Google survey forms and a shareable link was generated and disseminated through the WhatsApp to the class teachers of 9<sup>th</sup> and11th class and then they have shared in the class group of the students. The researcher was available online to give instructions and clarify the doubts of the students.

Tools

Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale

It is a 16-item questionnaire that is used to identify the bullying among school going adolescents .It captures peer victimization across four dimensions i.e. physical victimization, verbal victimization, social manipulation and attacks on property. The scale consists of questions related to physical victimization, verbal victimization, social manipulation and attacks on property. Scores on the total scale have a possible range of 0 to 32; scores on each of the four subscales have a possible range of 0 to 8. Higher scores reflect more victimization.

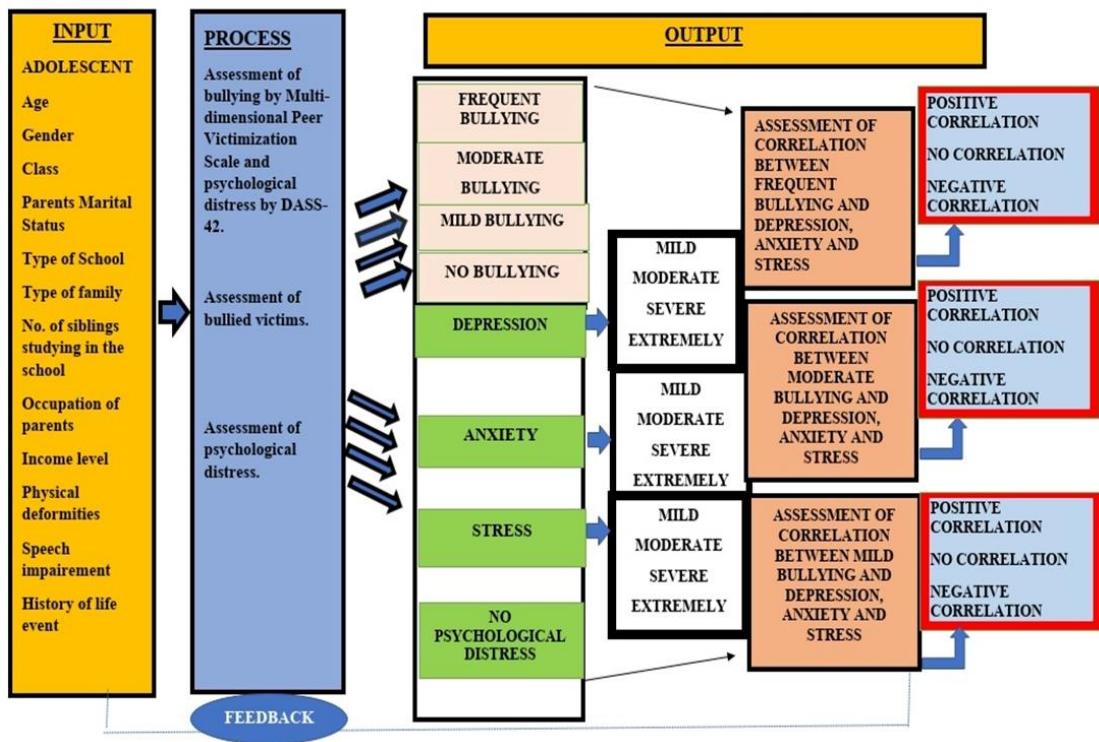


FIGURE 2: CONCEPTUAL MODEL BASED ON LUDWIG BERTALANFFY GENERAL SYSTEM MODEL, 1968

DepressionAnxietyStressScale-42(DASS-42)

DASS-42 tool is used to measure the psychological distress among the school going adolescents. It is a 42-itemself-report instrument designed to measure the three related negative emotional states of depression, anxiety and tension/stress. Adolescents responds to 42 statements related to psychological distress (Depression, Anxiety and Stress). Out of these 14 statements are related to“Depression”,14 statements are related to“Anxiety”and 14 related to “Stress”.



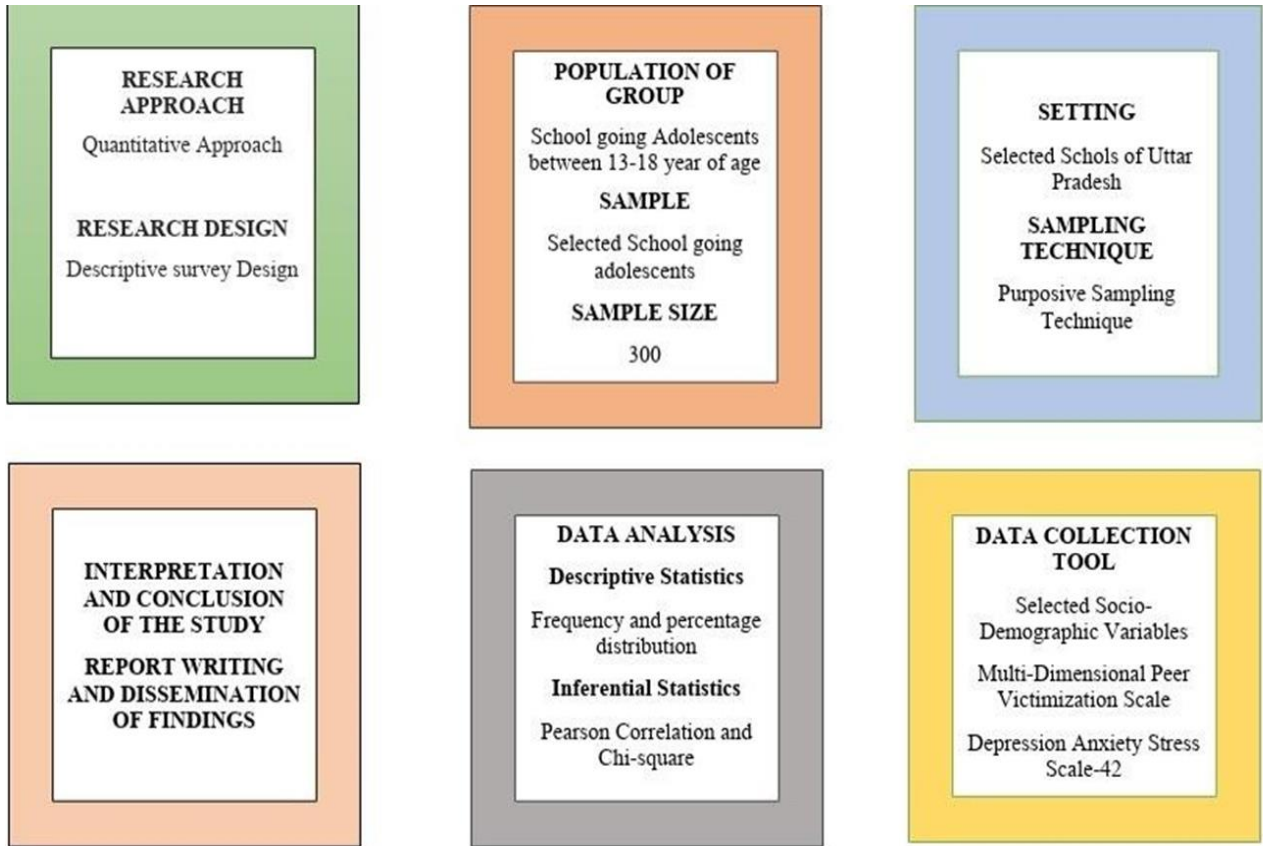


FIGURE 2: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

- After obtaining the formal administrative permissions from the principal of school, final study was conducted from 10 January to 30th January 2021.
- The final study was done on 300 school going adolescents of Vidya Sagar School and Kehar Singh school, Uttar Pradesh studying in 9th and 11th class.
- Formal consent was obtained from the parents of the students who meet the inclusion criteria.
- Self-Introduction and purpose of the study was explained to the students and confidentiality of their response was assured.
- A standardized questionnaire was incorporated into the Google survey forms and a shareable link was generated and disseminated through the WhatsApp to the class teachers of 9th and 11th class and then they have shared in the class group of the students.
- From 12 January 2021 to 13 January 2021 Google survey link of tool was shared with 9th A&B and from 15 January 2021 to 16 January 2021 link was shared with 11th class students of Vidya Sagar School.
- Then from 18 January to 20 January Google survey link of tool was shared along with the 9th A& B and from 22 January 2021 to 24 January 2021 link was shared with 11th A& B class students of Kehar Singh School.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SECTION -1 (Table: 1 )

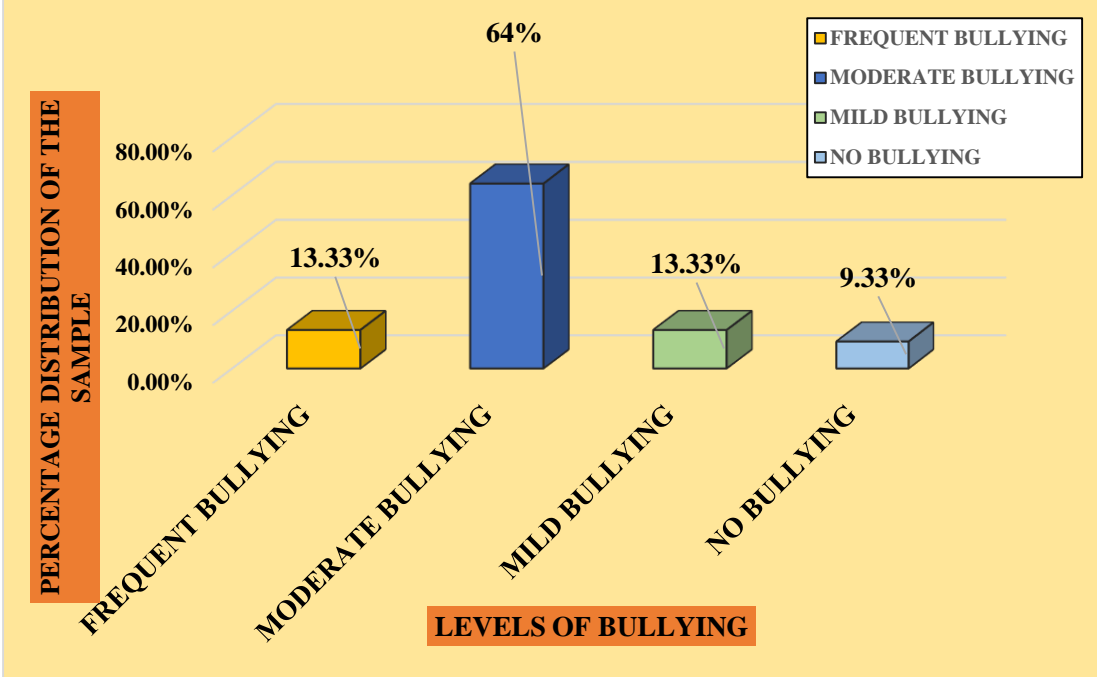
This section describes the findings related to the description of the sample characteristics of the school going adolescents.

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of school going adolescents: n =300

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.Gender		
a) Male	147	49%
b) Female	153	51%
2.Age (in years)		
a) 13-14	99	33%
b) 15-16	107	35.6%
c) 17-18	94	31.3%
d) More than 19		0%

<b>3.Class</b>  a) 9 <sup>th</sup> b) 11 <sup>th</sup>	0	33%
	99	67%
	201	
<b>4.Parents Marital status:</b>		
a) Single (married, living apart due to job, conflict)	33	11%
b) Married (Staying together)	193	64.3 %
c) Divorced	42	14%
d) Widow/Widower	32	10.6%
<b>5.Type of school:</b>		
a) Private		100%
b) Semi -Government /Govt-aided	300	
c) Government		
<b>6.Type of family</b>		
a) Nuclear family	96	32%
b) Joint Family	139	46.3%
c) Single Parent Family	47	15.6
d) Extended Family	18	6%
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE

<b>8. No of siblings studying the school:</b>		
a) 1	73	24.3%
b) 2	71	23.6%
c) 3 and above	48	16%
d) Nil	108	36%
<b>9.Occpation of Parents:</b>		
	96	32%
a) Private job	98	32.6%
b) Government job	29	9.6%
c) Business	77	25.6%
d) Farmer		
<b>10. Monthly Income (in Rs):</b>		
	30	10%
a) Below 10,000/m	55	18.33%
b) 11,000-20,000/m	68	22.6%
c) 21,000-30,000/m	76	25.3%
d) 31,000-40,000/m	71	23.6%
e) More than 40,000/m		
<b>11.Physical Disabilities:</b>		
	1	0.3%
a) Present (specify)	299	99.6%
b) Absent		
<b>12.Speech impairments:</b>		
	300	100%
a) Present (Specify)		
b) Absent		
<b>13. Any history of life event</b>		
	34	11.3%
a) Death of any family member or any close friend	42	14 %
b) Parental divorce or separation	35	11.66%
c) Break up from a significant relationship	25	8.33%
d) Any major illness	164	54.66%
e) No history of life event		



SECTION -2 (Table: 2.1)

Frequency and percentage distribution of bullying among the school going adolescents

n = 300

The data presented in the **Table. 2.1** shows that out of the 300 school going adolescents 272 (90.66%) of the school going adolescents were bullied .

Figure 2: A Bar diagram showing the Percentage distribution of the Levels of Bullying among the School Going Adolescents.

S.NO.	ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Physical Victimization	80	29.4%
2.	Verbal Victimization	116	42.6%
3.	Social Manipulation	46	16.9%
4.	Attacks on property	30	11%

Table: 2.2

Frequency and percentage distribution based on items of bullying among the school going adolescents.

The data presented in the **Table. 2.2** shows that out of 272 bullied school going adolescents , 80 (29.4%) experienced physical bullying,116 (42.6%) experienced verbal bullying ,46 (16.9%) were socially manipulated and 30 (11%) had attacks on their property.

SECTION -3 (Table: 3.1)

Table: 3.1

LEVELS OF DEPRESSION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
No (0-9)	206	68.6%
Mild (10-13)	94	31.33%
Moderate (14-20)	0	0%
Severe (21-27)	0	0%
Extremely Severe (28+)	0	0%

Frequency and percentage distribution of psychological distress (Depression) Among the adolescents.  
n =300

The data presented in the **table. 3.1** shows that 94(31.33%) were having mild depression and none of them (0%) had moderate, severe and extremely severe depression.

Table 3.2

Frequency and percentage distribution of Psychological Distress (Anxiety) among the adolescents.  
n = 300

LEVELS OF ANXIETY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Normal (0-7)	131	43.66%
Mild (8-9)	98	32.66%
Moderate (10-14)	55	18.33%
Severe (15-19)	23	7.66%
Extremely Severe (20+)	0	0%

The data presented in the **Table. 3.2** shows that there 98 (32.66%) had mild anxiety, 55(18.33%) had moderate anxiety, 23(7.66%)with severe anxiety .

Table 3.3

Frequency and percentage distribution of Psychological Distress (Stress) among the adolescents.  
n =300

LEVELS OF STRESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Normal (0-14)	219	73%
Mild (15-18)	34	11.33%
Moderate (19-25)	45	15%
Severe (26-33)	2	0.66%
Extremely Severe (34+)	0	0%

The data presented in the **Table. 3.3** shows that 34 (11.33%) had mild stress, 45(15%) with moderate stress, 2(0.66%) had severe stress .



SECTION 4

1. Findings related to relationship between the Bullying and Psychological Distress (Depression, Anxiety and Stress).

A. Pearson correlation between Mild bullying and the Psychological Distress (depression, anxiety and stress) among the school going adolescents.

Table 4.1

n = 40

S.NO	VARIABLES	MEAN	S.D	r	P value
1.	MILD BULLYING	4.25	2.29		
2.	DEPRESSION	5.68	4.20	-.045	.785
3.	ANXIETY	8.68	4.16	.062	.702
4.	STRESS	7.55	5.85	.180	.266

‘p’< 0.05, \* Significant, \*\* Non- Significance

B. Pearson correlation between Moderate bullying and the Psychological Distress (depression, anxiety and stress) among the school going adolescents.

Table 4.2

n = 192

S.NO	VARIABLES	MEAN	S.D	r	P value
1.	MODERATE BULLYING	12.09	1.86		
2.	DEPRESSION	6.08	4.29	-.054	.458
3.	ANXIETY	7.97	3.92	-.147	.042
4.	STRESS	10.27	7.02	.217	.000

‘p’< 0.05, \* Significant, \*\* Non- Significance

C. Pearson correlation between Frequent bullying and the Psychological Distress (depression, anxiety and stress) among the school going adolescents.

Table 4.3

n = 40

S.NO	VARIABLES	MEAN	S.D	r	P value
1.	FREQUENT BULLYING	22.65	5.09		
2.	DEPRESSION	7.10	4.31	-.004	.980
3.	ANXIETY	7.78	1.87	.491	.001
4.	STRESS	14.93	8.36	-.162	.317

‘p’< 0.05, \* Significant, \*\* Non- Significance

S. No	VARIABLES	FREQUENT BULLYING	MODERATE BULLYING	MILD BULLYING	χ <sup>2</sup> VALUE	P VALUE
1.	GenderMale					
	Female	19	97	16	41.487**	.475
2.	Age (in years)	21	95	24		
	13-14					
	15-16	13	46	17	7.071**	.314
	17-18	16	75	11		
	More than 18	21	61	12		
3.	Class <sup>9th</sup>	0	0	0	10.333*	0.006
	11th					
	Parents Marital status:	7	57	20		
4.	Single	33	135	20		
	MarriedDivorced					
	Widow/WidowerType	3	20	5	22.927*	.001
	of family:	17	124	33		
	Nuclear family	10	29	2		
	Joint Family	10	19	0		
5.	Single Parent Family					
	Extended Family					
	No of siblings studying the school:	6	43	9	22.341*	.004
		16	117	22		
	1	12	27	5		
	2	6	4	4		
6.	3 and above					
	Not available					
	Occupation of Parents:	4	44	8	10.309**	.112
	Private job	17	86	20		
	Government job	15	43	5		
7.	Business	4	19	7		
	Farmer					
	Monthly Income (in Rs):	6	53	17	9.055**	.170
	Below10,000/m11,000-	22	87	14		
	20,000/m	8	26	4		
	21,000-30,000/m	4	26	5		
8.	31,000-40,000/m					
	More than 40,000/m					
	Any history of life event	2	11	9	22.749*	.004
		12	27	9		
	Death of any family member or any close friend	9	47	9		
		10	60	5		
9.		7	47	8		
	Parental divorce or separation					
	Break up from a significant relationship	1	8	8	26.478*	0.00
	Any major illness1.Family	1	2	21		
	2.You			34		
	3.Significant others	0	2			
	No history of life event			33		
		1	0	19		
		25	28	85		

The table 4.4 shows that

- There is no correlation of depression with stress and anxiety.
- There is no correlation of anxiety and depression, weak negative correlation with stress.
- There is no correlation of stress and depression, weak negative correlation between with anxiety

TABLE 4.4

n =300

S.NO	VARIABLES		DEPRESSION	ANXIETY	STRESS
1.	DEPRESSION	r	1	.044	.097
		P value		.445	.094
2.	ANXIETY	r	.044	1	-.248
		P value	.445		.000
3.	STRESS	r	.097	-.248	1
		P value	.094	.000	

‘p’< 0.05, \* Significant, \*\* Non- Significance

SECTION 5

Table : 5.1

Findings related to the association between bullying and selected socio demographic variables among the school going adolescents.

Data presented in **the table 5.1** shows that there was a significant association of the bullying with class, parent’s marital status, type of family, occupation of parents, monthly income and any history of life event.

Hence the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the research hypothesis can be accepted .Therefore, there exist significant association between bullying and the selected socio-demographic variables.

Chi square values and P values showing association between the bullying and the selected socio demographic variables of the school going adolescents. (Table – 5.1)

SECTION 6 (Table – 6.1)

Findings related to the association between Psychological Distress (Depression ) and selected socio demographic variables among the school going adolescents.

n -272

VARIABLE	DEPRESSION					χ <sup>2</sup> VALUE P	
	NORMAL	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	EXTREME	VALUE	
<b>1.Gender</b>							
Male	105	45				.140**	.708
Female	102	48					
<b>2.Age(in years)</b>							
13-14	67	32				3.438**	.329
15-16	80	26					
17-18	60	35					
More than 19	0	0					
<b>3.Class</b>						.960**	.327
9 <sup>th</sup>	72	27					
11 <sup>th</sup>	135	66					
<b>4.ParentsMaritalstatus:</b>							
Single	20	14				1.949**	.583
Married	136	56					
Divorced	29	13					
Widow/Widower	22	10					
<b>5.Typeoffamily:</b>							
Nuclear family	55	20				3.594**	.464
Joint Family	112	50					
Single Parent Family	32	16					
Extended Family	7	7					
<b>6.No of siblings studying the school:</b>						<b>26.520*</b>	.000
1	50	19					
2	96	32					
3 and above	49	17					
Not available	12	25					
<b>7.Occpation of Parents:</b>						.676**	.879
Private job	66	26					
Government job	86	42					
Business	29	12					
Farmer	26	13					
<b>8.Monthly Income(in Rs):</b>							
Below10,000/m	20	10				4.154**	.386
11,000-20,000/m	32	23					
21,000-30,000/m	50	18					
31,000-40,000/m	54	22					
Morethan40,000/m	51	93					
<b>9.Anyhistoryoflifeevent</b>							
Death of any family member or any close friend	23	11				4.673**	.322
Parental divorce or separation	27	15					
Breakup from significant relationship	27	8					
Any major illness	21	4					
1.Family							
2.You							
3.Significantothers							
No history of life events	109	55					

Data presented in the **table 6.1** shows that there was a significant association between the depression with no. of siblings studying in the school. Hence the research hypothesis (H0) is partially rejected and the null hypothesis can be partially accepted. Therefore, there exists significant association between depression and the selected socio-demographic variables.

Table: 6.2

Chi square values and P values showing association between the Anxiety and the selected socio demographic variables of the school going adolescents.

Data presented in the **table 6.2** shows that there was a significant association between the anxiety and parents’ marital status, no. of siblings studying in the school, monthly income and any history of the life events. Hence the research hypothesis (H0 ) is partially accepted and the null hypothesis can be partially rejected. n =300

ANXIETY							
VARIABLE	NORMAL	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	EXTREM E	χ <sup>2</sup> VALUE	P VALU E
<b>1.Gender</b>							
Male	56	50	32	12		.321**	.956
Female	54	53	33	10			
<b>2.Age (in years)</b>							
13-14	0	0	0	0		14.932**	.093
15-16	33	37	18	11			
17-18	41	42	20	3			
More than 19	36	24	27	7			
<b>3.Class</b>							
9 <sup>th</sup>	40	29	18	12		7.103**	.069
11th	70	74	47	10			
<b>4.Parents Marital status:</b>							
	18	6	8	2		<b>19.028*</b>	.025
Single	69	59	49	15			
Married	14	20	5	3			
Divorced	9	18	3	22			
Widow / Widower							
<b>5.Type of family:</b>							
	20	26	24	5		16.468**	.171
Nuclear family	69	49	30	14			
Joint Family	14	22	10	2			
Single Parent Family	7	5	1	1			
Extended Family							
<b>6. No of siblings studying the school:</b>							
	21	25	19	4		<b>23.024*</b>	.006
1	58	38	20	12			
2	17	33	12	4			
3 and above	14	7	14	2			
Not available							
<b>7.Occpation of Parents:</b>							
	34	29	22	7		4.898**	.843
Private job	51	46	24	7			
Government job	13	15	8	5			
Business	12	13	11	3			
Farmer							
<b>8.Monthly Income (in Rs):</b>							
	6	12	10	2		<b>25.772*</b>	.012

Below 10,000/m	12	23	16	4				
11,000-20,000/m	28	23	12	5				
21,000-30,000/m	40	24	6	6				
31,000-40,000/m	24	21	21	5				
More than 40,000/m								
9.Any history of life event	9	9	13	4		30.062*	.003	
Death of any family member or any close friend	21	13	5	3				
Parental divorce or separation	16	5	7	7				
Break up from a significant relationship	9	10	4	2				
Any major illness								
1.Family								
2.You								
3.Significant others	55	67	36	6				
No history of life event								



Chi square values and P values showing association between the Stress and the selected socio demographic variables of the school going adolescents.      n =300

Table -6.3

STRESS							
VARIABLE	NORMAL	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	EXTREME	χ <sup>2</sup> VALUE	P VALUE
1.Gender							
Male	105	18	26	1		.785**	.853
Female	112	16	21	1			
2.Age (in years)							
13-14	80	5	13	1			
15-16	72	17	17	1		9.984**	.352
17-18	65	11	18	0			.
More than 19	0	0	0	0			
3.Class							
9 <sup>th</sup>	80	8	12	0		5.543**	.136
11th	137	25	36	0			
4.Parents Marital status:							
Single	26	1	6	0		18.759*	.027
Married	149	17	25	1			
Divorced	26	7	8	1			
Widow/Widower	16	8	9	0			
5.Type of family:						24.083*	.020
a) Nuclear family	64	7	5	0			
b) Joint Family	113	19	27	2			
c) Single Parent Family	34	4	10	0			
d) Extended Family	6	3	5	0			
6. No of siblings studying the school:						10.405**	.319
1	90	18	17	2			
2	43	7	16	0			
3 and above	30	2	5	0			
Not available							
7.Occpation of Parents:						6.984**	.639
	66	11	15	0			
Private job	96	12	17	2			
Government job	28	7	6	0			
Business	27	3	9	0			
Farmer							
8.Monthly Income (in Rs):						11.410**	.494
	22	5	3	0			
Below 10,000/m	44	5	5	0			
11,000-20,000/m	50	6	11	1			
21,000-30,000/m	55	5	15	1			
31,000-40,000/m	46	12	13	0			
More than 40,000/m							
	1465	146	146	0		18.823**	.093

9.Any history of life event								
Death of any family member or any close friend	32	0	10	0				
Parental divorce or separation	28	6	1	0				
Break up from a significant relationship	16	4	5	0				
Any major illness								
1.Family								
2.You								
3.Significant others	112	22	28	2				
No history of life event								

Data presented in the table 6.3 shows that there was a significant association between the stress and parents marital status, type of family. Hence the research hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the null hypothesis can be accepted.

DISCUSSION

In the present study the findings of the study showed that moderate bullying had weakly negative correlation with anxiety (r = -.14, p<0.05), and weakly positive correlation with stress (r = .217, p<0.05). Frequent bullying also had moderately positive correlation with the anxiety (r = .49 ,p<0.05).

The present study revealed that there was a significant association between the bullied victims with class, parent’s marital status, type of family, occupation of parents, monthly income and any history of life event.

The Findings of the present study revealed that:

- Significant association between the depression with no. of siblings studying in the school.
- Significant association between the anxiety and parents marital status, no. of siblings studying in the school, monthly income and any history of the life event.
- Significant association between the stress and parents’ marital status, type of family.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the findings of the study, it can be concluded that there is a high incidence of bullying among the school going adolescents and that moderate bullying had positive correlation with stress (r = .217, p <0.05) & frequent bullying is moderately correlated with the anxiety (r = .49, p <0.05).

Acknowledgement

I am delighted to express my sincere thanks of gratitude to all those who have directly or indirectly contributed to the success completion of this endeavour. I would like to thank Prof. (Dr.) Raminder kalra, Principal, Holy Family College of Nursing, New Delhi for providing me opportunity and granting me permission without which the study would not have been possible.

I am extremely grateful to my advisor to Ms. Sherly Thomas, Associate professor, Holy Family College of Nursing, New Delhi and Miss. Josna Jose, Senior Nursing Tutor, Holy Family College of Nursing, New Delhi under whose excellence guidance and supervision the present study has been completed.

I owe my gratitude to Rev. Fr. George P.A, Director of Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi and Dr. Sumbul Warsi, Medical Superintendent, Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi for granting me permission to conduct the present study.

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