

Module: Introduction to Research (BMHP5005)

Assessment 2: Viva Voce

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Introduction

My research focused on bullying in children in the UK, the causes and the prevention. The objective was to understand what bullying in children is? How to identify and how to prevent. My aim in this secondary research was to find out more about bullying and how to improve this in children. I allocated all the articles relating to my topic and did a systematic literature review.

Systematic review

It consisted of those below different steps.

- Chose the topic
- Searched for studies
- Screened my studies
- Extracted the data
- Analysed and synthesised the evidence
- Reported my findings

Methods

I used the below methods:

- Google scholar,*
- university library,*
- PubMed,*
- Embase*
- My keywords were: children, bullying, UK, childhood, causes, school*

Literature Review

Author(s), title, and year of publication	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
Gonzales, A.R. et al (2016)Childhood maltreatment and violence mediation through psychiatric morbidity	This article aimed to find the link between suffering violence at home, including bullying, and how it could interfere with developing violent behaviour in adulthood.	Analysis based on population survey of 2,928 young men 31-34 years in Great Britain in 2011.	-They found that being a victim of bullying is a link to having been a victim of any other violence. -They found a direct pathway between the experience of violence at home in childhood with aggressive behaviour outcomes in adults.

Author(s), title, and year of publication	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
Wood, S. And Wolke, D.(2004)Direct and relational bullying among primary school children and academic achievement.	the aimed of this article was to investigated the relationship between direct and relational bullying as the same the association between bullying behaviour and academic achievement.	-1016 children -From primary schools -(6-7 years-old/year 2)=480 -(8-9 years-old/year 4)=536 Every children had a private interview with a professional psychologist in order to collect the information.	-the study demonstrated that having lower academic grades does not link with the bullying. -the study plugged off any connection between bullying behaviour and schools factors such as: school size, class size, school location.

Author(s), title, and year of publication	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
Fekkes, M.(2004). Bullying: who does what, when and where? Involvement of children, teachers and parents in bullying behavior	The article aimed to find out how to improve and prevent bullying in school and how involved teachers are when bullying is happening the same to the parents and classmates.	2766 children from 32 elementary schools. the children participated by completing a questionnaire about bullying behaviour, and how teachers, parents and classmates were involved in these different bullying incidents.	-The study showed that the number of children who reported actively bullying others was less than those who reported being victims of bullying.

Results

- One of the themes in these articles was to mention the importance of setting are schools nowadays to promote children's and young's people's physical and emotional health. to prevent bullying, educating at an early age on the importance of respecting others.

Discussion

is essential to emphasize the understanding of how to detect bullying in its different forms.

-Physically : it could be by direct violence such as punching or kicking but also can be by indirectly way, such as taking possessions, damaging schoolwork among others

-verbally : It could be one of the most common forms of suffering bullying, as it can have an immediate impact I the victim, and it could be made with minimal effort from the originator.

- We also can find bullying as a

-Social bullying.

-ciberbullying.

Conclusion

- **Some of the main points considered in the different articles, were:**

-Continuity in aggressive behaviour could be driven genetic influence.(Eley et al., 2003)

According to (Department for Education, 2013) Bullying, especially if left unaddressed, can have a devastating effect on children. It can be a barrier to their learning and have serious consequences for their mental health, including violent behaviour in adulthood or suicide in children.

References

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