



FAMILY VIOLENCE AND BULLYING BEHAVIOUR AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE

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Abstract

The study examined the relationship between family violence and bullying behaviour among secondary school students in Ilorin. The researcher employed a descriptive survey research design of correlation type. The population of the study comprised all senior secondary school students in Ilorin. Specifically, the study involved selected SSS 2 and SS 3 students in public secondary schools in the study area. A sample of 400 students was drawn from 20 randomly selected secondary schools. Research instrument tagged "Questionnaire on Family Violence and Bullying Behaviour among Students" with reliability coefficients of 0.73 and 0.76 for family violence sub-scale and bullying sub-scale respectively was used for data collection. The data collected was analysed using percentage and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The formulated hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result of the study showed that the level of family violence experienced by secondary school students in Ilorin was low; the level of bullying behaviour among secondary school students in Ilorin was low; and that there was significant relationship between family violence and bullying behaviour among secondary school students in Ilorin. The study concludes that family violence promotes bullying behaviour. It was recommended among others that generalized bullying behaviour from school to home should be corrected and managed consistently for maximum effectiveness for correction.

Keywords: Family Violence, Bully, Bullying Behaviour, Student, School

Introduction

For a child's growth, the family plays a critical role in society as a whole. Family relationships are currently in danger due to violence and family disputes. There have been many strange occurrences in the family system. It is not unusual to see family members who live together, such as siblings and sisters, parents and children, and parents and children, not getting along. The family is the smallest social group to which people belong and where they learn social standards. As a result of socialization, issues from the family may surface, including disagreements between parents that result in a divorce, infertility issues, infidelity, bickering, and quarrels, among others. The offspring may have certain social and psychological problems as a result (Ugbouju, 2010).

Violence is made up of deeds, words, attitudes, and sociocultural harms that keep people from realizing their full potential as individuals and as a family. The action might have been intentional or accidental (Undiyaundeye, 2009). Family violence is a planned pattern of abusive and accusatory behaviors employed by one or more family members in a final relationship to acquire or maintain power and absolute authority or independence within the family. Violence in the family, according to Dutton (2003), encompasses a wide range of controlling behaviors that frequently involve fear, harm, intimidation, and emotional deprivation and may have an impact on children's school performance. A family may experience physical, psychological, or sexual abuse, or violence based on the gender or socioeconomic position of the parents (Ganley, 2005).