



Ethical Implications of the Growing Crisis of Violence Among School Children

In recent years, shocking **incidents of violence** involving children have left society grappling with uncomfortable questions. In New Delhi, a 12-year-old strangled his classmate over a minor issue. In another city, a class monitor's excessive punishment led to the tragic death of a fellow student. Globally, similar incidents such as **school shootings and violent altercations** paint a disturbing picture of **escalating aggression among children**.

These episodes, though **geographically diverse**, reflect an alarming uniformity in the **normalization of violence** among the young. Factors such as **exposure to violent media, aggressive role models**, and **unresolved conflict** at home and school have contributed to this crisis. This discourse examines the **ethical and societal implications** of this troubling trend and explores ways to foster a culture of empathy and nonviolence among children.

What Are the Ethical Concerns of Normalising Violence Among School Children?

- **Desensitization to Violence:** Exposure to violence in media, games, and real life can desensitize children, making them view aggression as acceptable and influencing them to imitate violent behavior as a way to handle conflicts or frustrations.
- **Impact on Mental Health and Emotional Development:** Normalizing violence can harm a child's mental health, causing aggression, fear, anxiety, depression, and a loss of empathy.
- **Erosion of Social Cohesion:** Exposure to violence can foster a "**survival of the fittest**" mentality, where children become more focused on their own self-interest rather than cooperation and shared well-being.
 - This can lead to **social fragmentation**, where children struggle to form healthy, supportive relationships and communities are less cohesive.
- **Increased Risk of Self-harm or Suicide:** Exposure to violence can make children more susceptible to **feelings of hopelessness and isolation**, which are closely linked to self-harm and suicidal tendencies.
 - Children who experience or witness violence may struggle with internalized aggression and feelings of worthlessness, increasing the risk of self-destructive behavior.
- **Destruction of Trust in Institutions:** When children witness or experience violence within institutions like schools, families, or communities, it may erode their trust in these **systems meant to protect** and nurture them.
 - This loss of trust can lead to a **cycle of distrust in societal structures**, making children more resistant to accepting guidance from educational or social institutions and hindering their overall growth.

What is the Role of Educational Institutions in Instilling Values in Children?

- **Using Co-Curricular Activities for Value Building:** Co-curricular activities such as sports, cultural events, and **community service projects** can play a big role in teaching values.
 - These activities allow students to **practice teamwork**, leadership, and kindness.
- **Creating a Positive Learning Environment:** For values to be effectively taught, schools need to create an environment where students feel safe and respected.

- It's important that **schools foster inclusivity and equality**, celebrate diversity, and offer opportunities for students to learn from different perspectives. Schools should encourage children to **appreciate their differences** and build stronger connections with one another.
- **Role of Teachers in Teaching Values:**
 - **Leading by Example:** A teacher's actions, both inside and outside the classroom, have a lasting impact on students. Teachers must understand the importance of their role in shaping the moral development of their students and **strive to embody** the values they teach.
 - **Ongoing Training for Teachers:** Teachers should receive **regular training on values and ethics** to better understand how to address the moral development of their students. Teachers must also **stay updated** on how to deal with the changing needs and challenges students face today.
 - **Being a Positive Influence:** The teacher's job is **not just to teach but to guide** students in their personal growth. Through their teaching and guidance, teachers can help children **develop positive qualities** like integrity, empathy, and social responsibility.

What are the Challenges Faced by Educational Institutions in Imparting Values?

- **Conflicting Value Systems:** Children are exposed to **various value systems** from family, media, peers, and schools. These conflicting values, such as **materialism and violence** from the media, make it difficult for schools to teach positive values.
- **Diverse Student Backgrounds:** Students come from **different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds**, often facing personal struggles. These challenges can lead to **behavioral issues**, making it harder for schools to create a safe and supportive learning environment.
- **Focus on Academic Achievement:** Many schools focus primarily on academic success, **neglecting emotional and moral development**. This limits students' growth as well-rounded individuals, as essential life skills and values are often overlooked.
- **Impact of Media and Technology:** Constant exposure to violent media and social media can influence children's behavior negatively. Schools must teach students to **critically engage with the media** and understand its impact on their values and actions.
- **Commercialization of Education:** The increasing commercialization of education shifts the focus from **student well-being to profits**. This trend can lead to **stress, competition**, and neglect of emotional and moral development, undermining the true purpose of education.

Way Forward

- **Collaborative Approach Between Home and School:** Parents, teachers, and communities should **collaborate** to provide children with **consistent guidance** on emotional well-being and conflict resolution, with schools engaging parents to build a **supportive system at home**.
- **Understanding the Root Causes of Aggression:** Instead of punishing disruptive behavior, schools and parents should focus on understanding the underlying causes. Children often act out due to **unresolved emotional issues**. By providing a safe space for them to share their struggles, we can address these root causes effectively.
- **Teacher Training and Awareness:** Teachers should be trained to **recognize early signs of aggression** and emotional distress in students. This will enable them to **intervene proactively** and prevent violent behaviors before they escalate.
- **Integration of Social-Emotional Learning (SEL):** Social-emotional learning (SEL) should be **integrated across the curriculum** to foster emotional intelligence, empathy, and conflict resolution, as demonstrated by **Finland's successful education model** in building emotionally resilient students and reducing aggression.
- **Building Emotional Vocabulary:** Schools should help children build a **robust emotional vocabulary**, so they can express their feelings clearly rather than resorting to physical aggression. **Offering counseling** and emotional support can empower children to manage their emotions healthily.

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