

Bullying in China: characteristics of perpetrators and Relationship of Guardian

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This research is aimed at studies on bullying in China and will study through historical transitions of research, discussions about bullying perpetrators, and investigations on relations between bullying perpetrators and parents, using the literature research method. This paper used literature research method to discuss bullying behavior taken place in China and the relationship between the bullies or perpetrators and their families. All references in this paper were selected from China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), which setup by Tsinghua University in June 1999. By searching *xiaoyuanqiling* and *xiaoyuanqifu*, 85 articles were left and used in this paper. This study shows that most perpetrators are fragile and sensitive. They are lack of living skills and the ability to manage stress and also sensitive to social relationships. It was pointed out that there were many studies from the four perspectives of parenting attitudes, parent-child relationship, family education, and family system. In the academic field of China, There was a process of transitioning from *xiaoyuanbaoli* to *xiaoyuanqiling*, the definition of bullying, refinement of kind and factor theory was seen. In the position that bullying behavior is influenced by families, there were many studies of child rearing attitudes. Parents will not be able to educate their children if their perception of bullying is insufficient. Children, especially children in childhood, think that parenting attitudes, marital couple and interaction between parents and children are important points.