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## **Bullying and victimization in schools in India**

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# Propositions

1. There is a need to contextualize the components of bullying behavior in India to understand its meaning and relevance in Indian culture (Smith et al., 2018).
2. Subdimensions of Psychopathy, namely narcissism, callous-unemotionality, and impulsivity, contribute a little to the prediction of bullying behaviors that collectively form a significant combined overall effect of Psychopathic traits on bullying (this thesis).
3. Appearance standards, commonly associated with victimization, among Indian adolescents are not the same as in western countries, and thus, deviation from that standard alone may, and actually does not, lead to peer victimization in the Indian context (this thesis).
4. A combination of both peer and self-reports is conducive to the validity of the study of bullying and its correlates (Cornell & Bandopadhyay, 2009).
5. Limited reporting of non-significant findings in the field of bullying and victimization points towards a publication bias in this area of study (this thesis).
6. While disabling contexts are pervasive in India, if and as they change into enabling ones, Indians are likely to shift from being negative to positive in their mindset and approach to dealing with difficult situations (Sinha et al., 2001, 2004), as seen in the case of bullying and victimization behavior changes over time (this thesis).
7. Classroom level socio-economic status plays a significant role in predicting victimization behavior in schools cross-sectionally and over time, while individual level perceptions of self mediate this association (this thesis).
8. Money motivates Indians like nothing else does (Varma, 2004).
9. Brahmanical (spiritual) idealism in seeking perfection coexists with anarchical individualism that justifies any means for serving one's purpose (Kumar, 2004) or fosters a 'chalata hai' (acceptance of indifferent quality) orientation in India (Sinha, 2009).
10. The power of social inequalities possibly overwhelms associations between bullying and victimization in India (Campbell et al., 2018).