

## Abstract

Disruptive behavior in the secondary schools in Pakistan has become a great problem. Teachers have complaints against behavioral problems relating to students in classroom management. The aim of this study is to explore the impact of peer victimization on frustration and disruptive behavior among young adolescence. Cross sectional research design was used in the research process and convenient sampling strategy was used to recruit the participants of study. A sample of 600 ( $M = 1.49$ ,  $SD = .5$ ) school going young adolescents including 309 boys and 291 girls was selected from public and private schools of Lahore for the research purpose. The participants were belong to the 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grades ( $M=8.7$ ,  $SD = .93$ ) ranges from 12 to 17 ( $M=13.93$ ,  $SD=1.2$ ) years in ages. The results showed that frustration discomfort has highly significantly positive relationship with the disruptive behavior and other behavioral domains. The peer victimization is significantly related to the disruptive behavior, the subscales of peer victimization that are physical, verbal and social victimization and attack on property are also highly significantly related to the disruptive behavior and its domains. Multiple stepwise regression shows that the peer victimization and frustration intolerance are the major predictors of the disruptive behavior among young adolescents. The findings of the independent sample t-test reveals that there is significant difference between boys and girls in terms of disruptive behavior and peer victimization. Boys shows more disruptive behavior and are more victimized in school as compared to girls.