

Turntin Report

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Cyber Bullying

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Cyberbullying has recently come out clearly as a new type of harassment and bullying, which has come out due to social media's technological advancement. The four cyberbullying categories can be on the phone call, text message, email, as well as either video clip or picture. Bullying is defined as being aggressive, intentional behavior or actions done by individuals or groups repeatedly over time towards a victim not able to defend themselves easily. It is a type of abuse based on power imbalance. The common categories of bullying may be verbal, physical, relational, or indirect. Physical aggression involves hitting, punching, kicking, damaging, or taking belongings. Also, verbal aggression entails taunting, teasing, and threatening. They both involve direct interaction, face to face. From this type of bullying, it has developed and broadened to third party aggression, relational aggression, and social aggression, which involves damaging the self-esteem of the other person (Slonje et al. 2018).

According to (Bauman 2012), technology keeps on advancing rapidly and changing how things are done in society because of the adaptation of various new technology in enhancing daily activities within the society. The internet use, mobile phones, and other communication devices, while they can provide convenience, have a potential impact on being able to expose school students to interact, which can be risky when it comes to their emotional well-being and safety. Cyberbullying is one of the negative results of using technology. A large number of children most likely do experience aggression in their friendship with others in the school and other places where they are in apposition to socialize. Still, due to the advanced technology in terms of communication, they are in the opposition of harassing others using electronic devices. Because this can occur anytime and can happen anywhere, this blurs the extent to which adults can supervise and take responsibility; this calls for unprecedented educational and legal concerns in schools to curb this. The introduction of effective practices and policies aimed at reducing

cyberbullying needs a pure understanding of its difference from traditional bullying, its potential harm, misconceptions, the barriers that make cyberbullying flourish, and the methods in which families, students, and schools can address cyberbullying.

Peer harassment and bullying for a long time, it has raised concern from various educators as well as parents. In the examination of how cyberbullying relates to the level of self-esteem of students. It is discovered that there was a link between being victimized and low self-esteem. A significant number of young adolescents are victims of cyberbullying (Bauman, 2012). Despite much of the already done research on cyberbullying, much of it deals with cyberbullying prevalence among adolescents. None has done any research to show the relationship between cyberbullying and self-esteem. As technology advances, literature regarding self-esteem and bullying shows that victims of any bullying indeed have a very low self-regard level than those not yet victimized (Patchin et al. 2010). In the world where gratification is instant and seen as a matter of the growth of cyberbullying, more adolescents are extremely skilled in using technology, which is far beyond what their parents and other people, including teachers, know. "Rights of Bragging" is common among young adolescents. The notion of "see what am able to do" adds to the larger argument concerning the availability of power relating to the cyberbullying character. Those who might have been victims of cyberbullying are reluctant to report it to their parents, fearing that they might be denied the use of technology, inaction, or retaliation (Chadwick 2014).

Due to the proliferation of technological know-how and information access, the adolescent's nature has evolved as well as an increase in cyberbullying. Indeed the impact cyberbullying can have not to be underestimated because this has led to the loss of many lives of some young people within the United States and other countries in the entire world. The emotional and psychological consequences of cyberbullying among adolescents are just the same as traditional bullying

impacts. The only difference is that, in cyberbullying, one cannot escape. It follows one till at the comfort of their beds and homes because this can occur anywhere. Cyberbullying can either be cover and overt and can be including hacking, impersonating falsely, intimidation, malicious publication. Behaviors that indicate cyberbullying include cyberstalking, exclusion, posting awkward photos, harassment, and text-based name-calling (Chadwick 2014).

While social media plays a very vital role in facilitating excellent communication among friends, it has, on the other side, they have increased the vulnerability of adolescents to dangerous occasions online. In many scenarios here within the United States and other parts of the world, social media technology's advancement had encouraged cyberbullying (Slonje 2008). This had led to an increase in the number of depressed adolescents as a result of cyberbullying. More so, cyberbullying has led to students committing suicide. This had been on the rise worldwide among the youths, the higher number of those committing suicide being girls. Cyberbullying leads to reduced or poor school performance and attendance on those students who are victims of cyberbullying. It as well increases anxiety and stress, high feelings of fear, and staying alone. Cyberbullying does not only affect adolescents alone at an individual level, but it can go beyond that. When apparent or a family losses daughter or son due to cyberbullying, they are as well traumatized and depressed. This can also lead to the death of his or her closest friends and family due to either trauma or stress for having lost the young teenager. As stated before, programs aimed at educating school leaders, parents and guardians, adolescents, and the counselors on the negative impacts associated with cyberbullying, etiquette on the internet, and the effects associated with too much use of social media. Also, parents are indeed encouraged to always have their children informed that, bullying is bad as it is just as poisonous and it call led to live loss, low-self-esteem, depression and can led to failure in school and thus it should not be encouraged. Also social media

owners are encouraged to moderate hate language circulated in their social media. Also people are encourage to report any of such hate language, and this has indeed led to a reduction of the cyberbullying by a certain percentage on various social media platform not only with the United States but also worldwide. (Patchin et al. 2010).

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