A Review On The Problem Of Adolescent Due To The Excessive Use Of Technology: Cyberbullying

Balram Singh Yadav, Harpreet Kaur

Abstract: This paper consolidates the unlike kind of problem of adolescent which befall in appearance in the global public with the progression of data innovation. By advanced technology, bullying shifted from the physical to the virtual era. Paper covered the definition of cyberbullying, differences between traditional bullying and cyberbullying, the person who are affected, targeted and reasons behind the cyberbullying. This introduction to cyberbullying will provide a foundation for developing a cyberbullying prevention program. The main aim of this paper to study the various study performed across the globe on the cyberbullying. Some of the results showed that Internet addiction leads to the problem of Cyberbully. The problem of cyberbullying mainly comes from the user of social networking which means harass someone over the Internet by single person or group of person. The problem of cyberbullying is very common in the youngster. So cyberbullying refers to crime performed through electronic media by an individual or group of peoples to message someone to harm or discomfort. Cyberbully person may become the victim of various effects like depression, anxiety, feelings of loneliness and isolation.

Index Terms: Cyberbullying; Adolescents; Victimization; Social media; Traditional bullying; Social Networking sites; Harassment;

1 INTRODUCTION

The Internet has given us vast more potential outcomes than the past. Information, education and social interactions can be easily accessed at any time just going on the web. These conceivable outcomes are for the most part viewed as beneficial for a great many people today, enabling them to get to learn at a lot quicker rate than past ages. Due to the advancement of modern technology people access knowledge at a much faster rate than earlier generations and the internet also becomes the platform for abuse (Slonje R. et al., 2012)[1]. Nowadays, Social networking sites become part of daily life. Because of growth and popularity in social networking sites, the online presence of persons is common now. People usually discuss their private or public talk online over social network sites. People are in contact with their relatives or friends via social networking sites or applications. So, Social network provides a platform to communicate with their near and dears become easier. Krishna in 2015 represented that social networking platform reduces the communication and response time. Now a day's various types of social networking sites and apps are present online e.g. Facebook, Twitter, and Whatsapp etc. (Krishna B. Kansara and Narendra M. Sheokaran)[2]. Due to the above representation, a lot of the time has been spent by the people on social networking sites. Today's social network sites like Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, etc. becomes a component of life. Negative effects of the social network also occur on the people who spent a lot of time on the Internet. Some of the results showed that internet addiction leads to the problem of Cyberbully. The problem of cyberbullying mainly comes from the user of social networking which means harass someone over the internet by a single person or group of persons (Salmivlli. C(2010))[3].

The problem of cyberbullying is very common in the youngster. By advanced technology bullying transferred from the physical to a virtual era. Cyberbullying can be defined as the use of cyberspace by an individual or a group of person to harass other users. This is a national health problem nowadays. Earlier harassing has been done by the people who are in contact or to who physically meet regularly. But nowadays with the laptop or cell phone person can bully their victim irrespective of the geographical area via the internet. Sometimes, it is very difficult to detect the person who is behind the whole scenario (Belsey, B. (2004))[4]. As we come across with the various types of problems occurring over the internet for e.g. cyberbullying, fake messages, rumors in the society. Normally we are unable to detect the message over the internet, is the message a cyberbully or not? We will detect the message in the future which spread or forward too much or shared among friends and relatives that are a cyberbully or not. Cyberbullying also refers to the post vulgar comment about anyone, when anyone posts his/her photo on social networking sites (Harper, D. (2008, October 10))[5]. Mostly Cyberbullying victims were known to each other in the real world. Among children and young people, victims and perpetrators also know each other in the "real" world. Cyberbullying starts normally from people in a closed environment like a residential area, school, village or city. There are a minimal number of cases those involved as a stranger in the real world. Individuals, who take part in bullying others in adolescence, may likewise have similar conduct in the future. School harassing has been getting expanded logical consideration in the recent decade, rising in school bullying has been receiving the attention of researcher to study in last few decades, a rise in cyberbullying could be imputed to its negative effect on an individual and school community (Antoniadou, N., & Kokkins, C. M. (2013))[6].

2 TRADITIONAL BULLYING VS CYBERBULLYING

The word “bully” can be traced in back as far as the 1530s. Bullying involves between two people, a bully or an intimidator and a victim. The traditional bully abuses the victim through physical, verbal, morphed video, spreading rumors over the social network in order to gain a sense of superiority and
power. These actions may be direct hitting, verbally assaulting face-to-face or indirectly spreading rumors, gossip about someone. (Krishna B. Kansara and Narendra M. Shekokar)[2]. In traditional bullying (i.e. physical) males were more involved in bullying than girls, as males tend to engage in conduct that involves physical assault (Borg, 1998)[7]. Females tend to participate in more indirect forms of bullying, such as mental and emotional harassment and assault (Owens, Shute, & Slee, 2000; Simmons, 2002)[8]. Cyberbullying is another form of traditional bullying using 21st-century technologies (Beran, T. & Qing L. 2007)[9]. Cyberbullying involves the use of information and communication technologies, such as e-mail, cell phone, and instant messaging app like WhatsApp, Facebook messenger, to individual or group that is intended to harm others (Willard, N. (2004a)[10]. Various methods of cyberbullying are like Posting angry, rude, obscene messages directly to a person or in an online group, Cyber stalking, Masquerade, intentionally removing someone from an online group , Cyberbullying can also occur on blogs (interactive Web journals), Web sites, in e-mails, chats, instant messaging, and text/digital image messaging via mobile devices. It can relate to racial, religious, and cultural biases (Qing Li. (2010)) [11].

3 LITERATURE SURVEY

In September 2006, a Thane (India) resident prepared a fake profile of college students, posted a dirty comment about girl students with a telephone number on social networking site. Due to which this, the student started receiving vulgar messages and she did complaint to the police and case was registered against the cyber cafe from where the accused had posted the obscene material and was arrested ( Unnikrishnan. (2013, October 07)) [12]. An Investigation indicates that many students do not reveal their bullying experience (deLara, E. W., 2012)[13]. A study showed that most of the cyberbully victims are teenagers, usually at the ages of 15 and 16 years old (NCPC, US)[14]. Second, the current work by Patchin, J. W., & Hinduja, S. (2008)[15] found a link between cyberbullying and traditional schoolyard bullying. Youth who are bullied other during school time are significantly more likely to be a victim of cyberbullying. National Children’s Home (2005)[16] from the UK survey over the 770 participants whose age group from 11 to 19 and find the result 20% of the participants admitted they had been cyberbullied or abused online, and 11% of the participants admitted they treating someone else with message or bullying. In Canada study conducted over middle 80 males and 97 females’ total of 177 students, results show that almost 54% of the students were victims of traditional bullying, and almost 15% had bullied others using electronic communication media. Almost 60% of the cyber victims were females, while over 52% of cyberbullies are males (Li, Q. (2007))[17]. In another study conducted by Qing Li in 2007 studied 264 students from three different junior high schools. From these, about 25% had been victims of cyberbullying, and about 17% had cyberbullied others. Raskauskas, J., & Stoltz, A. D. (2007)[18], Dehue, F., & Dehue, F. (n.d.). Dehue, F., Bolman, C., & Völlink, T. (2008)[19] a study in Netherlands revealed over the 1211 final years of primary school and the first year of secondary school and their parents, in which 16% of the youngsters had engaged bullied others in both cyberspace and text messages, while about 23% of the youngsters had been victims of cyberbullying. The study revealed in Sweden that 5.3% of the students were victims of cyberbullying inside the school in which 360 adolescents of the age 12 to 20 participated ( Slonje, R., & Smith, P.K. (2007)[20], Pomari, C. D., & Wood, J. (2010)[21] a performed study in the U.K. on 339 students of 7 to 9 years and finding were cyber aggression 31.5% and cyber victimization 56.2% respectively. In Taiwan Huang, Y., & Chou, C. (2010). [22] conducted a study on 545 Junior high school students and results show that (346) 63.4% students reported having witnessed cyberbullying, (190)34.9 % were cyberbullied and (111) 20.4 % admitted cyberbullied others. In another USA study conducted by Wong-Lo, M., Bullock, L. M., & Gable, R. A. (2011) [23], in which 137 participants (62 adolescents and 75 parents) participated in survey. Results indicated that 90% of the adolescent have experienced cyberbullying either as victims or as a bystander.( Balakrishnan, V. (2015))[24] in Malaysia study the effect of the internet on 393 young adults aged b/w 17 to 30, the result indicates 60.3% never cyberbullied, But 39.7% claimed to be cyberbullied and 64.4% admitted that social media such as Facebook and Twitter emerge as the primary tool of cyberbullying. In Turkey (Yar, S., Karabacak, K., et al)[25], conducted a study over the 167 students in which 80 female and 87 male from elementary school, he found cyberbully, as well as a cyber victim of the male student, is higher than the female students. Hibha Dhar, et al[26], performed a study using the questioner method in 2016 over the 440 female students in Baghdad, (Iraq) in which the result was 88.9 % were prevalence to the physical, verbal indirect or cyber victim. Another one more recent study conducted in Malaysia by B. Umesh, et al. [27], upon 230 students in which 61% experience the cyberbullied, 43% admitted spreading over rumors over the social media. The study proved that males were less likely to be Cyber-bullied than females. Also, the study involved 72 teachers who participated in the study. 77% of the teacher given feedback that students never approach teachers on the matters related to cyberbullying. A study conducted by B. Umesh, et al. [27] and Kerim Karabacak et(2014)[25], in Malaysia and Turkey respectively. In Turkey, the male percentage is higher than the female whereas in Malaysia the female percentage was higher. The brief summary of various studied conducted across the world as shown in Table 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Author's/Agency (Year)</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>National Children’s Home (NCH), surveyed 2005 [16]</td>
<td>770 participants. Age between 11 to 19 years.</td>
<td>20% cyberbullied or threatened online. 11% admitted that they performed cyberbullying.</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>Qing Li, 2007 [17]</td>
<td>177 students of grade seven. Sample: 80 males and 97 females.</td>
<td>54% were victims of traditional bullying. 15% had bullied others, using electronic communication tools. 60% of the cyber victims are females. 52% of cyber-bullies are males.</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>Raskina, S., &amp; Stoltz, A. D. (2007) [18]</td>
<td>84 students. Age between 13 to 18.</td>
<td>50% of respondents reported being cyber victims and 22% participated cyberbullies.</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Dehue, F., &amp; Dehue, F. (a.d.), Dehue, F., Bolman, C., &amp; Völlink, T. (2008) [19]</td>
<td>1,211 final-year students of primary schools and first-year students of secondary schools and their parents.</td>
<td>16% engaged in bullying via the Internet and text messages. 23% were victims of cyberbullying.</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Slomje, R., &amp; Smith, P. K. (2007) [20]</td>
<td>360 students. Age between 12 to 20 years.</td>
<td>5.3% reported being cyberbullied inside the school.</td>
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<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Huang, Y., &amp; Chou, C. (2010) [22]</td>
<td>545 students.</td>
<td>63.4% having witnessed cyberbullying. 34.9% were cyberbullied other. 20.4% admitted were victims of cyberbullied.</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>Wong-lei, M., Bullock, L. M., &amp; Gable, R. A. (2011) [23]</td>
<td>137 participants. Sample: 62 adolescents and 75 parents.</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Balakrishnan, V. (2015) [24]</td>
<td>393 young adult. Age between 17 to 30.</td>
<td>60.3% admitted never cyberbullied, but 39.7% claimed to be cyberbullied and 64.4% admitted that social media such as Facebook and Twitter emerge as the primary tool of cyberbullying.</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Hikma dinari, et al. (2016) [26]</td>
<td>440 female students.</td>
<td>88.9% are prevalence to the cyber victim.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>B., Uma, et al. (2018) [27]</td>
<td>230 students. Sample: 120 males and 110 female.</td>
<td>61% experience or face the cyberbullied, 43% admitted spreading rumors over the social media is a major form of a cyberbully.</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Zohra Azam, K.S. Shoeba Jasmn [28]</td>
<td>300 students. Age less than 18.</td>
<td>58% admitted that cyberbullying happens. 53% says when a person threatens or embarrasses another on the internet. 63% admitted that cyberbullying happens too often. 44.7% have been cyber-bullied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 1
In September 2012, fifteen-year-old Canadian high-school student Amanda Todd posted a nine-minute video on YouTube called "My Story: Struggling, bullying, suicide, and self-harm". She didn't speak even a single word in the video, she showed her story through a series of flashcards. That video viral all over the world. She tells how when she was in seventh grade, a male stranger cyberbullied her and later blackmailed her and at the end, she committed suicide (The suicide of Amanda Todd. (2012)) [28]. Zohra Azam and K.S. Shoba Jasmin(2018) [29] conducted study over 300 randomly selected students using questionnaire in Chennai (India) under the age 18, in which 58% students report that cyberbullying happens, 55% believe that it occurs when a person bullies or embarrasses another on internet, 63.2% believe that cyberbullying happens too often and 44.7% have been cyber-bullied. The above Fig. 1 clearly represents several studies performed along with percentage in various countries across the world from the year 2005 to 2019. The contribution did by various researchers to the society by using questioner study over the various people. Further studies can be performed with the online survey by making online form or can be performed. Various software also use for detection of cyberbullying information from the social networking sites. Machine learning technique can be performed for the detection weather the person is victim or not from there answer in the survey.

4 CONCLUSION:
Children are much more active in the cyber world than before with the rapidly growing technology. So it is necessary that protection must be taken for the use of the internet. To prevent children from cyberbullying and the save from its effects on legal measures and education to children is very important. Good communication with children and young adolescents with parents is very crucial. It is very important for the parents to discuss with their children about the internet, social media and their negative effect. Education must be provided to everyone about the safe use of the Internet and social media should in schools, universities and even at workplaces. Adults might also be exposed to cyber harassment as well. It is very important to understand that the Internet can be a very dangerous place and that virtual places can be as dangerous as physical space. Cyberbullying can be as dangerous as any other kind of abuse. Domina Petric, 2019 [30]. So measure must be taken to determine what kind of Cyberbullying problems children/teenagers can face as well as show potential ways of reducing cyberbullying. This analysis can be performed with the help of Machine learning and deep learning.

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6 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
No conflict of Interest was reported by the authors.

7 REFERENCES


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