

**CYBERBULLYING AN EMERGING ANXIETY IN
EDUCATION AND SOCIETY : AN EFFECTIVE
INTERNET USAGE MANAGEMENT MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

In today's Internet world people send email, create their own website, send text messages, image via cell phone, do instant messaging, chatting, seek for new friends etc. Unfortunately there are increasing reports of teenagers and their aggressive behavior. The issues of bullying and Cyberbullying can only be contained in the short term and not eliminated completely due to how deep-seeded they have become in our competitive society. This research is intended towards the effective internet usage management Model for students and schools. Also paper focus on Cyberbullying awareness workshop and course material for parents, schools, students and society. A research is aimed to mitigate and defeat its recent vulnerabilities and threats intended for schools & community.

KEYWORDS

Cyber crime, Cyber Threat, Cyberbullying, ICT, Internet

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cyber crime is an unlawful act where in the computer is either a tool or a target which is used for creation of Cyber threat and Cyber terrorism as a premeditated use of disruptive activities or the threat in cyber space, with the intention to further social, ideological, religious, political or similar objectives, or to intimidate any person in furtherance of such objectives. The Cyber Criminals may be children and adolescents aged b/w 6-18 years, they may be organized hackers, may be professional hackers or crackers, discontented employees, cheaters or even psychic persons. [5]

Cyberbullying or Cyber threats material—text or images—may be posted on personal Web sites or blogs or transmitted via e-mail, discussion groups, message boards, chat, IM, or cell phones. To add to this we can say that Cyber threats are either direct threats or “distressing material”—general statements that make it sound like the writer is emotionally upset and may be considering harming someone else, harming himself or herself, or committing suicide. A cyberbully may be a person whom the target knows or an online stranger. Or the cyberbully may be anonymous, so it is not possible to tell. A cyberbully may solicit involvement of other people who do not know the target—Cyberbullying by proxy.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Cyberbullying and Students

According to Author **Nancy Willard, M.S., J.D** of Research Paper titled Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats Effectively Managing Internet Use Risks in Schools, January 2007, The fact that concerning material is or can be preserved in electronic format, and the true author can generally be identified, provides significant advantages for cyber-savvy safe school personnel to more effectively discover and intervene in situations that are Negatively impacting students.

B. Internet Use

Nancy Willard, M.S., J.D. highlights in An Educator’s Guide to Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats: Responding to the Challenge of Online Social Aggression, Threats, and Distress December 2006 that effective supervision and monitoring is important for deterrence, detection, investigation, and responding to incidents of Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats. Monitoring should be sufficient to establish the expectation among students that there is a high probability that instances of misuse will be detected and result in disciplinary action.

Technical monitoring of district Internet use that utilizes intelligent content analysis is recommended as the best approach. This kind of a technology monitors all traffic and reports on traffic that has elements that raise a “reasonable suspicion,” thus allowing an administrator to review such reports. The technology works in accord with “search and seizure” standards. Notice

of the existence of monitoring will help to deter inappropriate activity. However it is important for students and staff to understand that no technology is perfect. Students should not to rely on monitoring, but should report any concerns.

C. Internet aggression

Internet aggression, **Werner** said, seems to be most closely connected to relational aggression in traditional peer contexts. For instance, adolescents who use exclusion or threats of exclusion, to manipulate a relationship are more likely to engage in aggressive behaviors online. "The raw material for relational aggression appears to be heightened with online tools such as instant messaging and social networking sites," said **Werner**. Users can manipulate text as well as photos, and then distribute that information to a number of other people behind a shield of partial or complete anonymity. While Internet aggression appears to affect a minority of students, researchers are still working to determine its effects on the kids who experience it. Nonetheless, **Werner** said, "I firmly believe that parents need to closely monitor children's use of online communication tools during the elementary school years." [18]

III. TYPES OF CYBERBULLYING

Flaming. Online fights using electronic messages with angry and vulgar language.

- **Harassment.** Repeatedly sending nasty, mean, and insulting messages.
- **Denigration.** "Dissing" someone online. Sending or posting gossip or rumors about a person to damage his or her reputation or friendships.
- **Impersonation.** Pretending to be someone else and sending or posting material to get that person in trouble or danger or to damage that person's reputation or friendships.
- **Outing.** Sharing someone's secrets or embarrassing information or images online.
- **Trickery.** Talking someone into revealing secrets or embarrassing information, then sharing it online.
- **Exclusion.** Intentionally and cruelly excluding someone from an online group.
- **Cyberstalking.** Repeated, intense harassment and denigration that includes threats or creates significant fear. [1]

IV. INTERNET AND CYBERBULLYING

Cyberbullying come about when teens use the Internet, cell phones, or other devices to send or post text or images intended to hurt or embarrass another person. According to survey it is stated that Cyberbullying is a problem that affects almost half of all American teens. Whether you've been a victim of Cyberbullying, know someone who has been Cyberbullied, or have even Cyberbullied yourself. Being a victim of Cyberbullying can be a common and painful experience. Some youth who cyberbully

- Pretend they are other people online to trick others
- Spread lies and rumors about victims

- Trick people into revealing personal information
- Send or forward mean text messages
- Post pictures of victims without their consent

Report & prevent Cyberbullying

Some teens feel threatened because they may not know who is Cyberbullying them. Although cyberbullies may think they are anonymous, they can be found. If you are Cyberbullied or harassed and need help, save all communication with the cyberbully and talk to a parent, teacher, law enforcement officer, or other adult you trust. Also follow some of the guidelines as :

Blocking communication with the cyberbully , Deleting messages without reading them , Talking to a friend about the bullying , Reporting the problem to an Internet service provider or website moderator, Refuse to pass along Cyberbullying messages , Tell friends to stop Cyberbullying , Block communication with cyberbullies , Report Cyberbullying to a trusted adult, Speaking with other students, as well as teachers and school administrators, to develop rules against Cyberbullying, Raising awareness of the Cyberbullying problem in your community by holding an assembly and creating fliers to give to younger kids or parents , Remember that the Internet is accessed by millions of people all over the world, not just your friends and family. While many Internet users are friendly, some may want to hurt you. Below are some ways to stay cyber-safe.

- Never post or share your personal information online.
- Never share your Internet passwords with anyone, except your parents.
- Never meet anyone face-to-face whom you only know online.
- Talk to your parents about what you do online
- Sharing anti-Cyberbullying message with friends. [16]

V. EFFECTIVE USAGE OF INTERNET

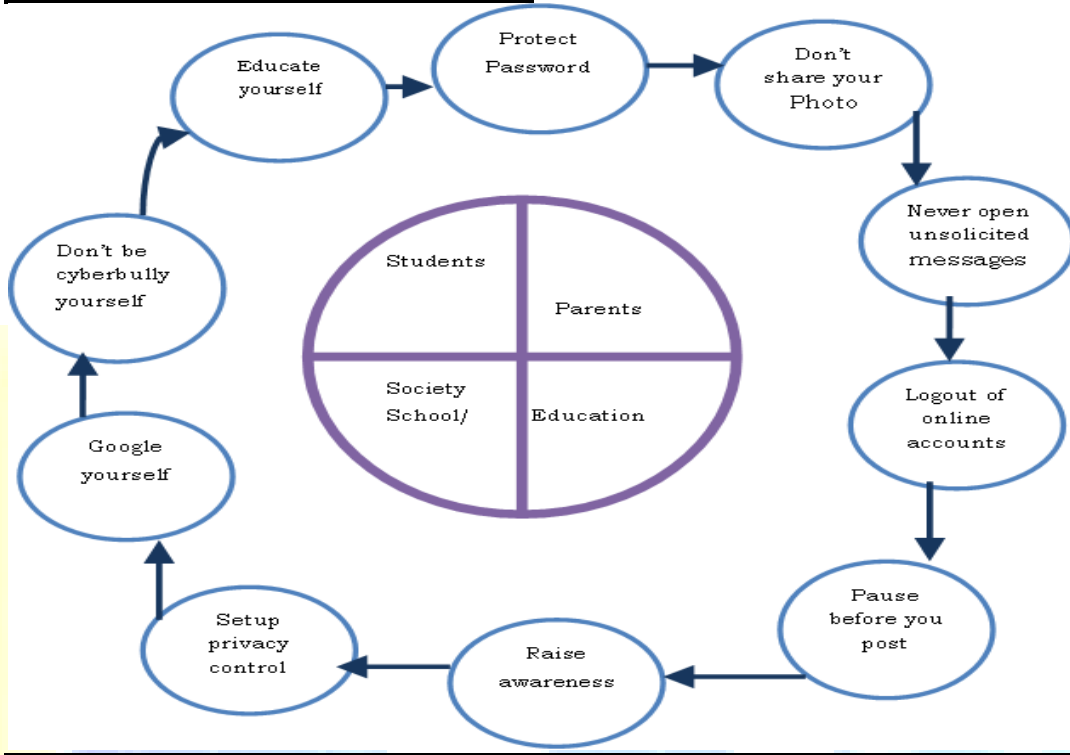


Diagram: Steps for Effective Internet Usage for Students, Parents, and Society

I J M R A

VI. CYBER SAFETY SOCIETY

An overwhelming majority of teens believe that youth cyberbully because they think it's a joke, not realizing the negative impact it may have on the victim. Many teens also think that youth cyberbully because they are encouraged by friends or because they believe that everyone else cyberbullies. Dealing with Cyberbullying can be difficult, but there are steps parents, educators, and other caregivers can take to prevent it.[17]

Cyber safety is an important, but difficult, topic to address because people have the right to privacy and freedom of speech. Community members such as educators, law enforcement officers, and community leaders can help prevent Cyberbullying and promote safe and responsible Internet use throughout their communities. Everyone in your community can help raise awareness about Cyberbullying and take preventive action against this ever-growing problem.[17]

Organize a cyber safety forum or community discussion that involves students, parents, educators, local law enforcement officers, city and school officials, and local technology companies _ Sponsor an Internet safety awareness day for kids to learn about safe Internet use _ Provide information to parents, educators, and law enforcement officers about how teens use the Internet, what websites teens frequent, how to contact site moderators and ISPs if teens are Cyberbullied, and when to contact law enforcement regarding a Cyberbullying situation .

VII. CYBER BULLYING AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS (CBAP-FOR STUDENTS)

The main objective of this program is to create a course material and conduct workshop which consists of following contents to make the awareness program to the schools, parents and student and society. Cyber bullying, Face – to face bullying, Impact of Fact to face bullying, Types of Cyber bullying, Youth and their online Behavior, Impact of cyber bullying on students/teenagers, Tips to avoid cyber bullying, Safe way to use Internet, Law enforcement, Internet and Mobile world – and our role, Other websites which provides the cyber bullying related guidance, One to one interview about cyber bullying policies.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In today's IT world Internet allows all of us immediate access to information, which can greatly benefit our lives. However, it has also provided some people with the means to exploit the innocent, commit crimes, and inflict injury on others. Each every student is schools is having knowledge of computer, internet, and social networking sites and spend more time for the same at home or schools. And teenagers/students are becoming victim of Cyberbullying. The research paper concludes for Safe Internet usage rules and techniques which are more beneficial to students, parents, schools and community to avoid the students/ teenagers from the Cyberbullying. This Internet usage model and proposed research is need the support and counseling by parents, schools, community for the effective supervision and monitoring of

Cyberbullying cases which will be helpful for detection and investigation of Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats.

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