

**A DISSERTATION ON**  
**CYBERBULLYING: OFFLINE FEAR THROUGH**  
**ONLINE THREAT**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of**  
**BA Journalism & Mass Communication program of**  
**Navrachana University**  
**during the year 2017-2020**

**By**  
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## Certificate

*Awarded  
to*

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**CYBERBULLTING: OFFLINE FEAR THROUGH  
ONLINE THREAT**

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This is to certify that the dissertation titled,

**Cyberbullying: offline fear through  
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled **Cyberbullying: offline fear through online threat** is an original work prepared and written by me, under the guidance of Dr Robi Augustine Associate Professor, Journalism and Mass Communication program, Navrachana University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Journalism and Mass Communication.

This thesis or any other part of it has not been submitted to any other University for the award of other degree or diploma.

Date: 15.05. 2020

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I whole heartedly dedicate this work

To

My friends, family and my guide.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Cyberbullying: offline fear through online threat**

Nowadays internet and social media is the most important thing in anyone's life, especially youngsters and it has many dangerous negative effects one of which is cyber bullying. The study is relevant in today's time as youngsters spend most of the time using the internet and social media. Cyber bullying can happen in many different ways like harassment, trickery, cyber stalking, trolling etc. This is a serious issue nowadays. The study analyses the serious issue of cyber bullying for which quantitative methodology of data collection was employed with 45 respondents. The limitation of this study is that the researcher was unable to conduct personal interviews due to shortage of time. Cyber bullying can cause victims to feel inferior, unwanted and can lead to psychological problems but there are many ways through which Cyberbullying can be prevented by taking some measures which have been analyzed in this study.

**Keywords:** Bullying, Cyberbullying, Internet, Impact, Social media, Youth

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Introduction

This introductory chapter provides an overview of various aspects of cyber bullying. This chapter talks about the history of cyber bullying and various other aspects of cyber bullying like types of cyber bullying, reasons of cyber bullying etc. It also examines various aspects of global and Indian scenario of cyber bullying.

Cyber bullying takes place in many different forms; it has a negative impact on the victims of cyber bullying. They suffer from many psychological problems which lead to big problems.

#### 1.2. What is Cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying is a type of bullying which happens through electronic devices like telephone and PCs. Digital harassing can occur in the type of SMS, web-based life destinations, applications, and so forth which means sending humiliating pictures, mishandling somebody, sharing destructive substances, and so on about some other individual on the web. Harassing somebody online is considered as wrongdoing which is culpable. The most well-known spot where digital harassing happens is on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Emails (Wikipedia).

#### 1.3. History and cases of Cyberbullying

The term Cyberbullying was presented by Bill Belsey, a Canadian instructor. As innovation got propelled the occurrences of Cyberbullying likewise got progressed. As indicated by the seat explore web venture in 2004, 45% of youngsters claimed a mobile phone,

in 2010, 75% of teenagers possessed mobile phones and in 2014, 78% of them possessed mobile phones. As indicated by a theoretical distributed by Bucknell University, everything began in 1998 when a center school kid made a site that was utilized to send undermining messages and deprecatory proclamations about his variable based math teacher and school head. From that point forward, the school chose to dismiss the student from school. Another case revealed by fox news report included a 14-year-old kid who got numerous undesirable messages and was being irritated and cyber bullied as a beginner video of him at Jedi Knight turned into a web sensation. From that point onward, his schoolmates assaulted him which caused him to do suicide (Hatter, 2017).

Another staggering incident occurred in 2006, where a young lady named Megan Meier ended it all after a mother and little girl made a fake MySpace account and send her contemptuous remarks. As indicated by the ABC news report the jury saw the mother as liable for this situation. One significant thing occurred in 2008 when a young lady named Jessica Logan ended it all after her naked pictures were spilled among her school understudies in Cincinnati. The case was settled as Logan's family was granted \$154,000 in 2012. After that, The Jessica Logan Act likewise turned into law in 2012, which energized the Ohio school understudies to stop Cyberbullying (Hatter, 2017).

Today Cyberbullying happens for the most part on each web-based social networking stage and application. Anything can become a web sensation without any problem. A 15 seconds Instagram post can bounce the stages and circulate around the web even on Facebook, Twitter, or Snapchat. In 2012 a government Cyberbullying law was passed after a student named Tyler Clementi from Rutgers University jumped from George Washington Bridge after his flatmate made his live video of kissing another man on Twitter in 2010 (The bark blog, 2017).

**1.4. Reason for cyber Bullying**

Consistently, a portion of the other is being survivor of Cyberbullying. Nobody addresses why? To discover an answer and finish it is imperative to discover the motivation behind why it is occurring. As per the examination when children are being cyber bullied they look for revenge and these digital harassers are being propelled by retribution as they need others to feel and experience a similar they had gone. Some do it for taking revenge because of some personal issue or disdain towards somebody due to which digital domineering jerks accept that the casualties merit it as he/she has accomplished some kind of problem with him/her. At times individuals do it for amusement; they think it's fun as they get more consideration on the web and appreciate bullying somebody on the web. Some do for the hunger of power. For e.g.: a child who is more powerful will ridicule another who is less well known to get and feel amazing. Some likewise do it to destroy the societal position of someone else due to some personal reasons. This draws out an exceptionally negative effect on casualties of Cyberbullying (Gordon, 2020).

**1.5. Types of Cyberbullying**

There are many different types of cyber bullying such as:

- Harassment: It includes bully sending some offensive messages to other person multiple times, continuously threatening the person which can also lead to physical harassment in offline world.
- Flaming: it refers to fighting online through different mediums like e-mails, text messages which also includes abusive language or images.
- Outing: A person is called 'outed' when his/her information has publicly came out on internet. It includes bully sharing someone's personal information, pictures or videos publicly without their consent.

- Masquerading: It means creating fake identity of a person to harass him/her and then with that fake identity send messages to someone else to create a bad image of that person (End of cyberbullying organization).

### **1.5.1. Forms of Cyberbullying:**

- Posting humiliating or embarrassing content
- Hacking account
- Sending vulgar messages
- Stalking
- Threatening victim to make him/her so some crime (Myadvo, 2019)

### **1.6. Cyberbullying in India and its laws**

As indicated by research in India 1 out of 4 children are being cyber bullied which implies 43% of them are digital harassed more than once. According to a study directed by Microsoft in 2012 of every 25 nations, India comes to the third position in the rundown of internet harassing nations. Practically 80% of adolescents utilize cell phones which have now become the most basic type of gadget for harassing. As indicated by investigating 90% of youngsters have concurred that they disregarded it in the event that it has occurred though 10% of them have found a way to quit Cyberbullying. There are a few laws against digital harassing, for example,

**1.6.1. Section 67 of IT Act:** This demonstration endorses discipline for distributing or moving revolting substance/material from any electronic gadget which is a prison for over 5 years and fine up to rupees 10 lakhs.

**1.6.2. Section 507 of IPC:** According to this in the event that anybody gets any sort of criminal overwhelming by the manner in which online correspondence and giving dangers will

be rebuffed with detainment as long as 2 years which incorporates both Cyberbullying and hostile to Cyberbullying.

**1.6.3. Section 66 of the IT Act:** This demonstration approves discipline for infringement of security. The area expresses that if any individual intentionally disregards the protection of someone else by moving catching or posting private pictures, he/she will be rebuffed with as long as 3 years of detainment or fine up to 3 lakhs.

Cyberbullying for the most part happens among school and college students. In this way, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has likewise settled enemy of ragging panels in the UGC endorsed schools and colleges. A student who is an offender can be made criminally at risk under the arrangements of code of criminal methodology, 1973. Yet, no arrangement strategy applies to school students as the students concentrating in school are adolescents, and adolescents in India are dealt with diversely under the Juvenile Justice Act (Myadvo, 2019).

### **1.7. Current scenario of cyber bullying in India**

In India just in 1 year Cyberbullying of Indian women and young people rose by 36%. Around 9.2% of 630 youths studied in the Delhi-national capital area had encountered Cyberbullying and half of them had not answered instructors, gatekeepers, or online networking organizations as indicated by an ongoing report by Child Rights and you, a non-administrative association. One out of four young people likewise revealed seeing transformed pictures or recordings of themselves and half of them were not answered to the police. the instances of Cyberbullying expanded by 36% from 542 in 2017 to 739 in 2018 as indicated by the national crime records department. The announced instances of threatening have gone down by 28.3% from 311 to 223 which specialists said were because of underreporting (Maheshwari, 2020).

Half of them don't have the foggiest idea what to do when they are harassed on the web. Ankita, a 19-year-old young lady from Ashok Vihar in Delhi was viciously trolled on



Facebook 5 years prior yet she didn't report it as she had no clue how to. Probably the most concerning issue in revealing Cyberbullying is that an enormous number of defenseless casualties don't perceive that what is befalling them is harassing. As indicated by certain investigations of misuse, it has been demonstrated that Cyberbullying has been basically standardized inside the computerized space thus regular casualties don't have the foggiest idea about that provocation or harassing isn't common or typical. As indicated by the exploration done by child rights and you, just 35% of them thought about web security direct by a national council of education research and training program that offers apparatuses and tips for web use (Maheshwari, 2020).

### **1.8. Lasting impact of Cyberbullying**

There are three explicit motivations connected to Cyberbullying, according to Nishant Shah, a teacher at the Institute of Culture and Esthetics of Digital Media at the Leuphana University in Germany. "One is the naturalization of savagery that is regular via web-based networking media," he said. "Second, it manages a mysterious or indirectly intervened association which removes both the human nearness and the social sympathy which is regularly encoded in our correspondence. Third, it alludes to the coordinated algorithmic structures that target explicit individuals so as to silence them or to annoy them through abuse of power." Internationally, one of every three web clients is a kid, according to the 2016 estimate by the United Nations Children's Fund. The later India Internet Report 2019 proposed that in India, two of every three web clients are somewhere in the range of 12 and 29 years old (Maheshwari, 2020).

A 21 year old girl named Shreya Singh an undergraduate student of Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi, turned into the objective of online provocation when she was only 12. "A classmate from my past school had been gathering my photographs and data about me and had utilized this to fashion a Facebook page in my name," Singh told IndiaSpend. "I had no clue and came to know about this fake page through my friends." What at first appeared as harmless

teasing turned horrendous. Her classmates used to send her rough messages and, unfit to adapt, Singh began staying away from her companions. She at last decided to go for counseling to manage her sadness and also changed the school (Maheshwari, 2020).

“The psychological, mental, and enthusiastic breakdown of survivors of Cyberbullying has for some time been recorded - digital harassing just proceeds in that convention,” pointed out Shah, who was the prime supporter and executive of research at the Bangalore-based non-benefit approach think-tank Center for Internet and Society. “There are many investigations which have announced that Cyberbullying is regularly viewed as an approach to remain in power,” said Soha Moitra, territorial executive of Child Rights and You. “A few people likewise might need to pick up fame or feel incredible by harming or manhandling others.” Personal feelings of resentment are a central explanation behind web-based bullying, said Karnika Seth, a digital law master who has been preparing law requirement groups in India for two decades (Maheshwari, 2020).

Like Singh, three out of four pre-adult users don't know about, or don't hold fast to, the base age for making a web-based social media account, which is 13 for Facebook and 18 for other applications, the study found. Having grown up around devices, 80% of the young men and 59% of the young woman interviewed by Child Rights and You had social media accounts; 31% had multiple accounts. ‘The web allows for an immense extraordinary association with outsiders, however this isn't the same as individuals who travel, work, and find new networks in the physical world,’ said Shah. Online bad conduct is established in the absence of ‘social administration and political procedures to shape and train individuals into perceiving each other as human’, he stated, including that Cyberbullying is in some cases a way of dealing with stress for maladjusted people, who misuse its mysterious or indirectly interceded cooperation (Maheshwari, 2020).

"The police need to enlist a (first data report) when a cognizable offense is accounted for," said Seth. "There have been occurrences when the police didn't enroll the case. All things

considered, the casualty can document an area 156(3) case looking for court heading to enlist." The investigation recommended a battle to make mindfulness about Cyberbullying among youngsters and youths. Directing centered preparing programs for educators, and meetings with students on web security and rules that are remembered for the school educational plan could be powerful, Child Rights and You said. Existing digital laws to be overhauled for youngster security issues, and gateways, where digital wrongdoing can be accounted for, ought to be set up (Maheshwari, 2020).

### **1.9. Is there a need to impose stricter Laws?**

As of November 2011, 35 US states had anti bullying enactment in place that tended to electronic provocation, with 10 of those explicitly alluding to Cyberbullying.

- According to information from the Cyberbullying Research Center, more than 40 percent of law implementation officials reviewed didn't know whether their state had a law explicit to Cyberbullying.

- In an October 2010 survey of 1,000 grown-ups by Rasmussen Reports, 69 percent of respondents said they imagined that Cyberbullying ought to be culpable wrongdoing.

- A BBC survey directed in June 2009 in the United Kingdom found that 81 percent of respondents would bolster a law making digital harassing a criminal offense.

- In a 2011 study of adolescents and youthful grown-ups by the Associated Press furthermore, MTV, 29 percent of respondents said they had contemplated regardless of whether things they had posted on a site, Facebook, or MySpace, or on the other hand shared by instant message, would get them in a difficult situation with the police.

- On January 1, 2011, California's first online pantomime law went into impact, which makes advanced pantomime culpable with fines up to \$1,000 or potentially as long as a year in prison (Parks, 2012).

### 1.10. Preventions of cyber bullying

There are numerous manners by which Cyberbullying can be forestalled or we can at any rate take a few measures by which instances of Cyberbullying go down. The principal thing that is to be done by cyber bully casualty is to advise about it to any grown-up say, guardians or instructor, don't overlook it or go for revenge. Also, there are numerous different estimates, for example:

- Sometimes it is smarter to not react to them as all they need is you to react and by reacting you give them control over you. Once in a while you simply need to disengage yourself from it or possibly divert the other individual.

- If such thing happens consistently keep proof like posts, messages, remarks, or perhaps pictures with themselves which will later assist you in demonstrating that they have committed an offense. You can likewise contact the expert for the equivalent. For instance, in the event that somebody is pestering you on Instagram, you can block or report their account and contact the Instagram authority.

- If the circumstance is with the end goal that the harasser is constantly annoying you at that point connect for help, take help from cybercrime attorneys of India. They will get you out with the circumstance.

- Always keep your web-based life accounts made sure about. Never give your passwords to anyone and have solid passwords which once in a while someone can split.

- Another thing that should be possible is causing students to comprehend about Cyberbullying and its effects (Myadvo, 2019).

### 1.11. Conclusion

In this era of technology nobody can stay away from social media. Everyone loves being online and posting different things. Out of 10, 8 people have access to social media because of which the risk of being bullied online has also increased. The only thing a person could do is to take preventive measures and always be alert of things. Harassing is profoundly

ingrained in American culture. Our general public delineates the zenith of free enterprise rivalry. This success or-kick the bucket attempting climate, the serious school acknowledgment procedure, and a significant part of the corporate world, add to a significant number of the Cyberbullying issues that we fight today. The issues of harassing and Cyberbullying must be contained for the time being and not dispensed with totally because of how profound seeded they have become in our serious society. As more is found out about the explanations for harassing and the particular strategies used, avoidance programs are getting progressively increasingly successful. As talked about beforehand, an effective program needs to unmistakably recognize the issue, set up acknowledgment, and detail predictable methods of managing the issue overall stages. The greatest battle for Cyberbullying counteraction, later on, is coordinating the quick pace of mechanical development with compelling protection procedures.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Introduction

In the following Review of Literature we will study about what type of various forms does Cyberbullying include to manipulate, harass and defame others and how is it is very common among youngsters, as they mostly have high usage of internet and social media and also the negative impacts of Cyber bullying like depression, low self-esteem etc. The theory of how Cyber bullying is done online so it is difficult to catch hold of the person right there, and so it has become a big problem all over the world, and come across different solutions and studies done by researchers.

**2.2** The research paper “Cyber Bullying” by Nicole M. Aune (2009) talks about Cyber Bullying, which involves using someone’s information to harass a person or to harm the other. The main focus of research was to find out the prevalence of cyber bullying, different forms of it, differences between male and female cyber bullying i.e. 37% of online girls claims of being bullied whereas boys 26% and some prevention and intervention techniques for cyber bullying. The researchers study shows that 43% out of 824 middle school and high school aged students in US were cyber bullied and cyber bullying is unreported to parents and administration as student’s fear of getting away from social media. It also includes different forms of cyber bullying like flaming, harassment, denigration, impersonation, outing, trickery, exclusion, cyber stalking, and cyber beats. According to research Pupil have easy access of different social media platforms because of which it is difficult to monitor each and every person. So, School network security must be aware about the security and monitor the school network whenever used by students. Findings say that cyber bullying is growing much faster as students

spend most of their time on social media. Researchers suggested Solutions like awareness events on cyber bullying in which there should be discussion, prevention and intervention of cyber bullying.

**2.3** “A study on cyber bullying among school students in Chennai” by Zohra Azam, K.S. Shoba Jasmin (2018) talks about cyber bullying as a serious issue in India since last two decades. This issue is increasing with the increase and development in technology and allows the culprit to reach more and more victims. This article discusses about cyber bullying in Chennai and the relevance of IT Act, 2000 in controlling cyber bullying. The study’s main focus was how students should be protected from this and How should parents help their students as well. In this study secondary information was collected from books, journals, websites etc. and primary information by selecting 300 random students to answer a questionnaire. According to research 63% of students between 16-18 yrs responded out of which 60.5% were females and 39.5% were males and 44.7% of them claims of being cyber bullied. The researcher suggests that as students do not report about cyber bullying to their parents, in every locality a kids helpline must be there and the identity of victim can be kept unknown. Parents must make their kids understand about cyber bullying and a separate legislation must be passed by government.

**2.4** “An imperial study on effectiveness of cyber bullying prevention strategies on students perspectives” by V.Sathyavati (2016) talks about how cyber bullying takes place through electronic technology through different mediums like text messages, e-mails, rumours, embarrassing pictures or fake profiles. Cyber bullying can be defined as ‘When the Internet, cell phones or other devices are used to send or post text or images intended to hurt or embarrass other person’-this was the definition given by The National Crime Prevention Council.. The main focus of the study was to analyse the factors of cyber bullying affecting teenagers, to evaluate the awareness status and provide helping and encouraging tendency of teens towards cyber bullying victims. The primary data was collected from college students in the form of questionnaire. The data was collected from both private and government institutes

of Chennai and the final result was analysed with the help of SPSS software. The study indicates most of the students were using social media for chatting and socialising and did not report about cyber bullying as it happens online and they were not allowed to use cell phones in college during the lectures. Researchers suggest that Cyber bullying issues needs to be addressed in more serious way and resolved.

**2.5** “cyber bullying on social media among college students” by Melisa Spencer (2016) talks about how in today’s society people have started misusing social media for harassing and threatening others. As per Pachtin and Hinduja’s definition (2008), cyber bullying is linked to serious effects such as low self-esteem, family problems, academic problems, school violence, and delinquent behaviour. Cyber bullying is such a thing in which without any physical contact a person can be easily harassed and it leads to negative impact on the person and can also lead to suicide and mental illness. According to the research upto 70% students in US have experienced cyber bullying. Through technology it has become very easy to target such people through emails, messages etc. As per CITA- The wireless association (2010) in US the use of wireless technology has increased by 78% between 2005 and 2009, it counted 276.6 million subscribers and more than 1.36 trillion messages. And the major platforms from where cyber bullying takes place are the most popular applications like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. 170 undergraduate students at Jackson state university voluntarily participated in this study out of which 122 were females and 45 were males. The research shows that out of 165 respondents 73.62% of them have been cyber bullied. The objective of the study was to get an overall review of cyber bullying, know about people’s beliefs and behaviours and majority of respondents had negative views on cyber bullying. In this study it is concluded that cyber bullying among college students is a big problem, and there is a need to solve this issue. Researchers suggest to put some intervention strategies like counselling to victims, and other sessions to help them cope up with the incident.

**2.6** “An introduction to cyber bullying research” by ‘Francine Dehue’ (2004) talks about cyber bullying and ICT i.e. information communication technologies and how are they a



part of children's day to day life and affect them. It talks about the studies published in last 10 years. The book is divided into 2 parts. 1<sup>st</sup> part will give information about the state of cyber bullying research i.e. what is cyber bullying and what are its impacts. And 2<sup>nd</sup> part describes about ICT interventions for preventing cyber bullying. According to research in Europe 33% of adolescents between 9-10 years and 80% between 15-16 years were online on daily basis. Some used it for homework, some for playing games, making videos, chatting and socialising etc. This article also talks about the first study on cyber bullying which took place in Netherlands "online bullying: joke or harm" by Van Den Akker, which got published in 2005. In a study by dominant group of researchers, 1221 Dutch children between 10-14 yrs were examined out of which 7% were involved in cyber bullying, 30% in traditional bullying and 31% in both the forms of bullying.

**2.7** "cyber bullying: impacting today's youth" by Hillary Noll (2016) talks about cyber bullying becoming a major concern and affecting the health of victims of cyber bullying by them feeling lonely, depressed and rejected. Studies clearly derive that 90% of youngsters in US use internet on regular basis and 70% of them have an user profile on social media like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. The focus of the study was to explore the experiences of adolescents who have been victims of cyber bullying. The survey of US health department and human services shows that the cyber bully victims tend to use drugs, alcohol, skip school, receive poor grades have low self esteem and may other health problems and 160,000 students per day stay at home because the feeling unsafe which results in truancy problems and not going to school. In this study out of 25 victims 100% of them gave a negative impact from cyber bullying. The data collection was done by online survey and there were 26 responses, 24 female, 1 male and 1 of other gender. Because of only 1 male participant this study was unable to find the gender differences. According to the study conducted the most common method of cyber bullying was through text message as 15 participants reported to being bullied through it. The researcher used the mix method approach i.e. both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

This findings of this study helps to understand the behavioural and emotional responses of victims.

**2.8** “A systematic analysis of cyber bullying in south east Asia countries” by Nagpat Ruangnapakul (2019) talks about human global communication and its effects on youth as well as kids. The paper conducted a research on cyber bully in south East Asia which reviewed 11 Southeast Asian countries. More than half of them experienced cyber bullying and did not report to their parents as the victims do not have courage to tell their parents about it due to which they suffer from anxiety, depression etc. The survey shows that out of 62 million people in Southeast Asian countries, in Brunei, Singapore and Malaysia internet usage is very high and in Thailand and Philippines it is 27.5% above the world’s average usage. The study includes survey of 336 adolescents from Singapore and 374 from Malaysia out of which most of them claims of being cyber bullied through Facebook. The study conducted by Microsoft in 2012 shows that 58% of youth in Singapore were victims of cyber bullying which was second highest as compared to other 25 countries as the average was 37%. According to this study there is a need to establish validity of cyber bullying in these countries.

**2.9** “Cyber bullying in children and youth: implications for health and clinical practice” by Robert Faris (2016) talks about cyber bullying and its effects on youth. According to the UNICEF’s report, in Canada child well being is on 17<sup>th</sup> number out of 29 advanced countries. Italy and Sweden ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> with lowest percentage of children being bullied and Canada ranked 21<sup>st</sup> with highest children being bullied. Out of 2186, 49.5% of students reported of being bullied in Canada. Its consequences may lead to short or long term mental illness. In a study conducted by Bonanno and Hymel it shows that ‘cyber bullying was independently associated with Canadian adolescents.’ The question arises here is why is cyber bullying more harmful than traditional bullying? According to research in cyber bullying the attacker can reach the wider audience and because of online platform it becomes difficult to trace the particular person. WHO says “bullying is a major public health problem that demands the concreted and coordinated time and attention of health care providers and families.”

According to study there are many consequences of cyber bullying like avoiding school, lower self esteem, detachment from friends, sudden anger, depression, etc. Cyber bullying in Canada is big concern as it affects them a lot and the concern is the bullying cases not being reported to parents and teachers. Researcher suggests that if the children are not comfortable to talk with their parents about it and it is not being detected, practitioner should learn the signs and symptoms of cyber bullying.

**2.10** “cyber bullying among University students: gendered experiences, Impacts and perspectives” by Chantal Faucher, Margaret Jackson and Wanda Cassidy (2014) talks about cyber bullying as an emerging issue for university students in Canada. It reports the findings from 1925 students from 4 different universities in Canada. It tells us about the three major frameworks that helps in understanding cyber bullying in better way i.e. relational aggression which means girl’s bullying behaviour is more covert and secretive than that of boys, deficits in affective and cognitive empathy which means boys involvement as woman generally get more empathy and the 3<sup>rd</sup> one is power and control model which helps in understanding cyber bullying at university level. According to the survey out of 1925 students 74% respondents were female, 25% were male. The female respondents had more range of negative impact of cyber bullying on their academic as well as personal lives as compared to men. According to research out of 1391 respondents 55% of them experienced cyber bullying through social networks, 47% through e-mails, 43% through text messages and 25% through chat rooms. The researchers suggest to take a step forward assisting university administrators and policy makers do conduct intervention programs and solutions to solve this evolving issue.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

This chapter deals with methods undertaken to achieve the goals of the study. It includes significance of the study, objective: general and specific, hypothesis/research question, data collection, scope and limitation, proposed analysis and conclusion.

#### **3.2 Significance of the Study**

Cyber bullying is one the major issues today globally. The number of cases increases day by day. It can be controlled by taking some preventive measures. The rising concern of this issue needs to be addressed.

The study's findings can shed light into the current scenario of Cyberbullying in Vadodara and help understand the root causes behind the problem, in addition to possible solutions and alternate ways to address the issue.

#### **3.3 Objectives**

##### **3.3.1 General Objectives**

- To understand the concept of cyber bullying
- To find out reasons behind cyber bullying
- To understand what does victim of cyber bullying should and should not do.
- To find out the measures to reduce cyber bullying
- What is the impact of cyber bullying on its victims

These specific objectives will be achieved through primary research amongst the students of Vadodara by distributing questionnaires.

### **3.5 Hypothesis / Research Questions**

This study will be working to prove the following hypotheses through the research conducted relating to the issue. The hypotheses involved are;

3.5.1. Survivors of Cyberbullying, in general, have lower self-esteem than those not associated with Cyberbullying.

3.5.2. Those associated with Cyberbullying are bound to report irate conduct than those not engaged with Cyberbullying.

3.5.3. Those associated with Cyberbullying are more liable to experience the ill effects of self-destructive ideations than individuals who are not associated with Cyberbullying.

### **3.6 Method / Conceptual Design**

This section of this chapter will look into the research design element of this study. This will include outlining secondary sources of information used, techniques, and sample sizes used and justifications under each and every decision.

### **3.7 Data Collection**

The data was collected online through questionnaire made on Google.

### **3.8 Limitations**

The major limitation of this study is due to shortage of time the researcher didn't get the opportunity to interview the cyber crime branch officer and get their views in study.

### **3.9 Proposed Analysis**

The proposed analysis for this study is to measure out whether or not the research conducted in terms of collecting data and other forms of information proves or disproves the

proposed hypotheses of the study. A detailed analysis will be conducted based on the demographics, and the frequencies of the answers submitted through the questionnaires.

### **3.11 Conclusion**

This chapter concludes having explained all the decisions taken point at all the points regarding data collection and analysis required for this study. In this chapter, the objectives, hypotheses, and the research methods were explained in great detail as well.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS

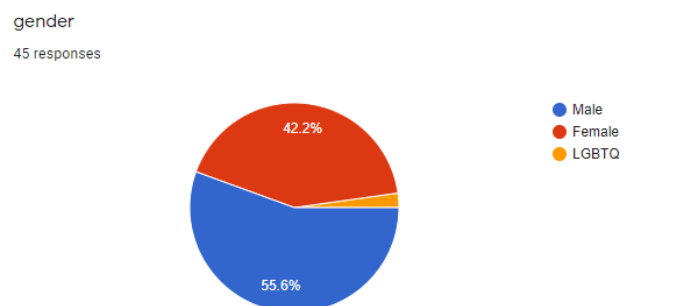
#### 4.1 Introduction

The chapter titled data analysis will look at all the primary data collected in the pursuit of researching the topic Cyberbullying: offline fear through online threat. This chapter will look at primary data collected quantitative data from questionnaire surveys. It seeks to analyze the data gathered by 45 respondents across Vadodara in relation to the research objectives. The data was gathered by the means of a questionnaire administered to the respondents.

#### 4.2 Demographics

The questionnaire was sent to the desired respondents via mail and WhatsApp, and was requested to be filled by Barodians. In this section we shall attempt to analyze the profile of the respondents based on the age and gender.

##### 4.2.1 Gender



**Chart 1: Gender**

Out of 45 respondents the gender of, 25 individuals identified as male, 19 identified as female and 1 identified as LGBTQ

4.2.2 Age Group

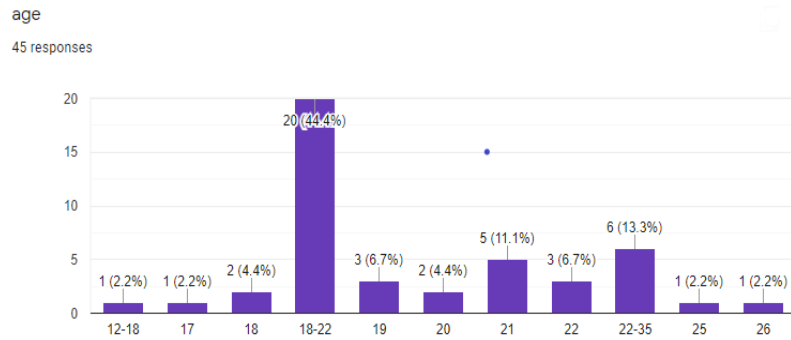


Chart 2: Age

According to the data most of the respondents were from between age of 18-22.

4.2.3 What is cyber bullying?

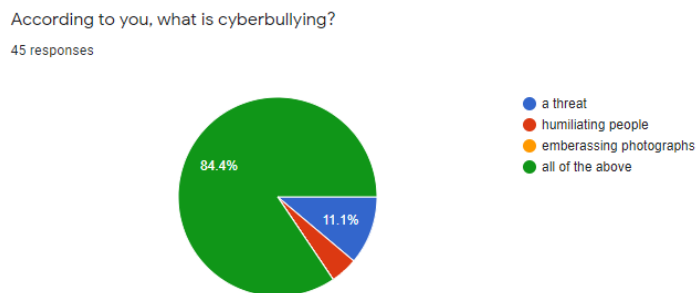


Chart 3: what is cyber bullying

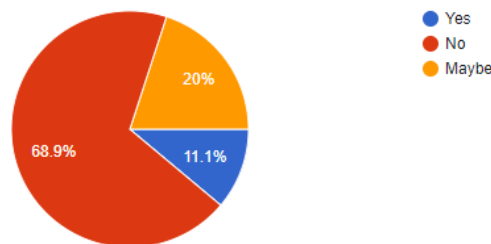
Cyber bullying was categorized as a threat (11.1%), humiliating people (4.4%), embarrassing photos (0) and all of the above (84.4%). Each of these sections, categorically and respectively are 5, 2, 38 and 0 for embarrassing photos.



**4.2.4 Is respondent a victim of cyber bullying?**

Have you ever been cyber bullied?

45 responses



**Chart 4: Being bullied**

As per the data 68.9% (31 respondents) said no, 20% (9 respondents) said yes and 11.1% (5 respondents) of them are not sure if they have been bullied

**4.2.5 Respondents reaction on cyber bullying**

what will u do if you see or hear about someone being cyberbullied?

45 responses



**Chart 5: Respondent's reaction**

As per data 75.6% (34) of them will help the other person, 20% (9) of them will go to adult for help 2.2% (1) will advise to bully back and 2.2% (1) would like to just ignore.

4.2.6 Reason for bullying others

why do u think people cyberbully others?  
45 responses

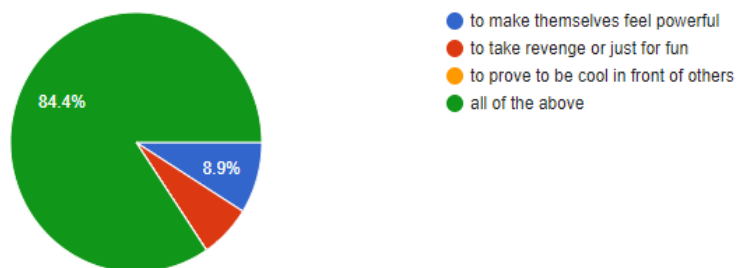


Chart 6: Reasons

As per the data 6.7% of respondents think that they do it to take revenge or just for fun, 8.9% of them think they do it to show their power and 84.4% of them think that because of all the above reason they do cyber bullying.

4.2.7 Wrong way of dealing with cyber bullying

which of the following you think is NOT a correct way to deal with cyberbullying?  
45 responses

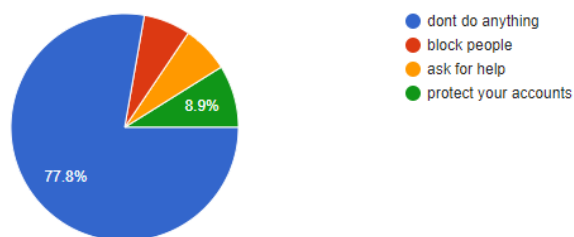


Chart 7: dealing with cyber bullying

As per the data 77.8% (35) of them think that not doing anything is a wrong way, 6.7% (3) of them think blocking is a wrong way 8.9% (4) thinks protecting accounts is wrong way and 6.7% (3) think ask for help.

4.2.8 What, if it's you?

what will you if you are being cyberbullied?

45 responses

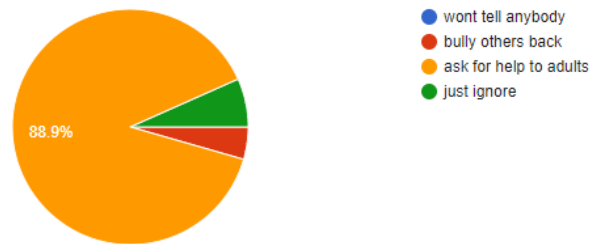


Chart 8: Victim

As per data if they were bullied 88.6% (40) of them would have ask for help to adults, 4.4% (2) of them would have bullied them back, 6.7% (3) of them would have just ignored and nobody opted for not telling anybody.

4.2.9 Frequently used application

which of this you think is most used for bullying?

45 responses

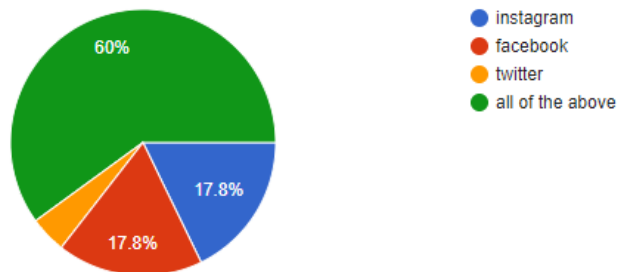


Chart 9: applications used

As per the data 17.8% (8) of them think instagram is used for bullying others, 17.8% (8) facebook, 4.4% (2) twitter and 60% (27) of them think all the apps are used.

4.2.10 Hiding from parents

do u think most of them don't tell their parents about cyberbullying because they fear of getting away from the internet and social media?

45 responses

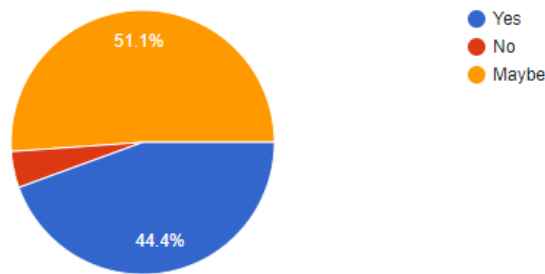


Chart 10: Hiding from parents

As per data 44.4% of them surely think yes they hide it from their parents as they fear of getting away from social media, 4.4% of them do not agree and 51.1% of them think maybe it can be the reason.

4.2.11. Impact on victims

kids being cyberbullied are more likely to:

45 responses

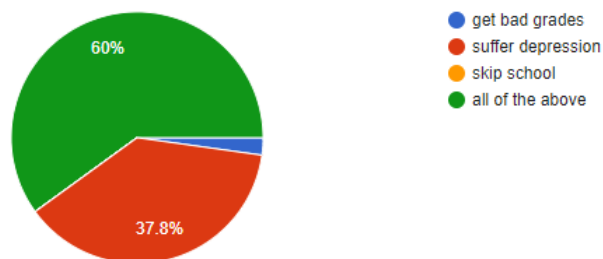


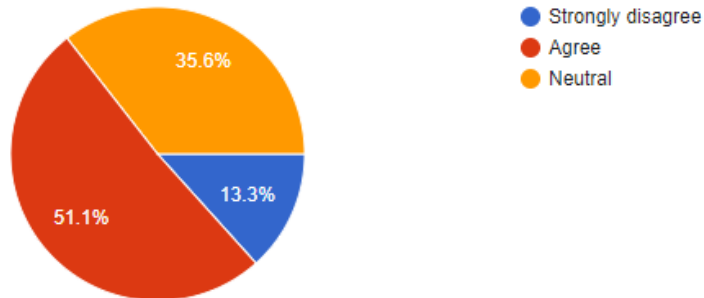
Chart 11: impact on victims

As per data 37.8% of them think that victims suffers from depression, 2.2% of them think they get bad grades and 60% of them think with depression they also suffer from other problems like getting bad grades, and skipping school.

4.2.12. Cyber bullying Vs Traditional bullying

is cyberbullying as bad as traditional bullying?

45 responses



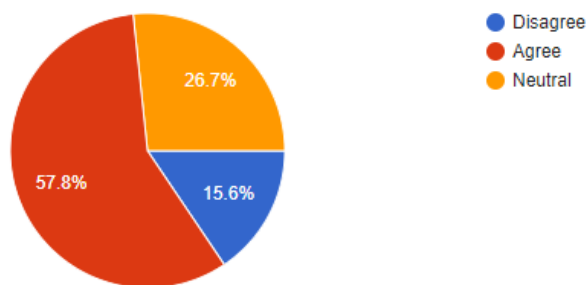
**Chart 12: cyber bullying vs. traditional bullying**

As per data 51.1% of respondents think cyber bullying is as bad as traditional bullying, 13.3% of them think it is not and 35.6% of them think it’s neutral.

4.2.13. Difficulty in tracing people online

cyberbullying is more dangerous as it is difficult to trace people online.

45 responses



**Chart 13: tracing people online**

As per the data 57.8% of them think cyber bullying is more dangerous as it is difficult to trace people, 15.6% of them disagree with the statement and 26.7% of them think its neutral.

4.2.14 Girls Vs Boys

mostly girls are the victims of being cyberbullied.  
45 responses

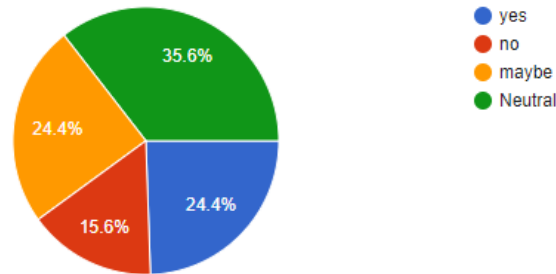


Chart 14: Girls Vs Boys

As per the data 24.4% of them think mostly girls are the victims of cyber bullying, 24.4% of them think maybe, 15.6% of them disagree and 35.6% of them think it’s neutral.

4.2.15. Preventive measures

what do u think can be done to eliminate cyberbullying?  
45 responses

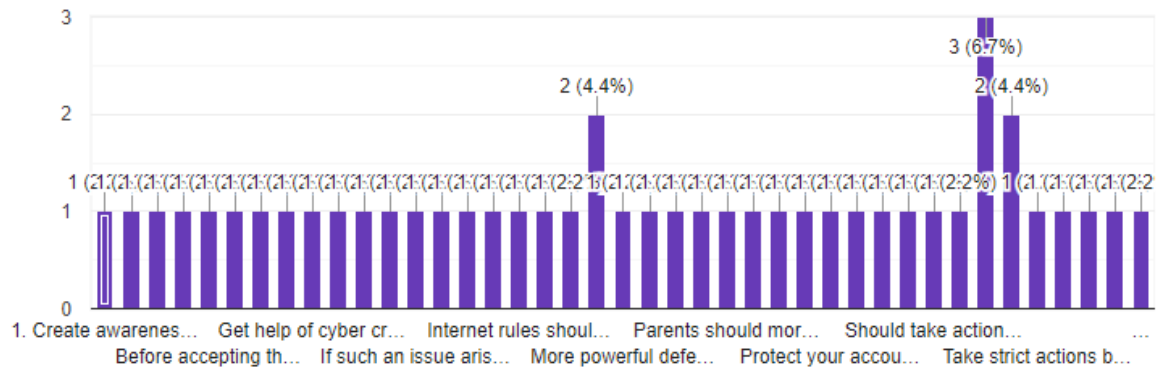


Chart 15: Preventive measures

As per data respondents gave many solutions like stricter laws, protection one’s accounts, creating awareness, educating students about cyber bullying, reporting to adults etc.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1. Conclusion

The study indicates that cyber bullying is a serious issue which needs to be address. This research paper has contemplated the Cyberbullying consequences for the present youth and preventive measures against the web-based stalking. The motivation behind the present investigation was to figure out what kind of Cyberbullying issues youngsters/adolescents can look just as show potential methods of decreasing Cyberbullying. This research has discovered that for the most part, Cyberbullying can prompt emotional well-being issues; they are self-destruction, gloom, nervousness, low confidence, and low scholastic accomplishment. Additionally, the investigation has seen that schools should utilize an approach to teach students for Cyberbullying activities, instruct the students on cyber ethics and it is essential for the parent's control at home. Individuals can't stop the development of innovation; rather, it implies that individuals should screen new media. The important step is to create mindfulness among grown-ups. A lot of grown-ups of the current parental age don't have any idea about the confused capability of mobile phones and the web, to a similar degree as youngsters. While some traditional methods for forestalling harassing may be useful for Cyberbullying as well, (for example, educational plan work, and friend support), some more specific interventions will be useful, including how to contact cell telephone organizations and web service providers, and legal rights in these matters. Rules on managing maltreatment of portable phones, the web, and present-day advances, and coping with Cyberbullying, are now becoming available. With umpteen quantities of reports of Cyberbullying, digital vandalism, aggravation lastly seizing

and suicides by adolescent, it has become a major issue for the universities, guardians, law, and equity hardware and society, in general, to keep up harmony and instill great values in the young. Cyberbullying is a much-disregarded issue in India. There was no particular law to forestall Cyberbullying exercises among students, despite the fact that there are laws to forestall ragging.



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## APPENDIX 1 QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name
2. Age
3. Gender
  - Male
  - Female
  - Other
4. According to you what is cyber bullying?
  - A threat
  - Humiliating people
  - Embarrassing photographs
  - All of the above
5. Have you ever been cyber bullied?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Maybe
6. What will you do if you see or hear about someone being cyber bullied?
  - Help the other person
  - Just watch and ignore
  - Go to adult or teacher for help
  - Advise him/her to bully the other person
7. Why do you think people cyber bully others?
  - To make themselves feel powerful
  - To take revenge or just for fun
  - To be cool in front of others
  - All of the above
8. Which of the following you think is NOT a correct way to deal with cyber bullying?
  - Don't do anything
  - Block people

- Ask for help
- Protect your accounts

9. What will you do if you are being cyber bullied?

- Don't tell anybody
- Bully others back
- Ask for help to adults
- Just ignore

10. Which of these you think is most used for bullying?

- Instagram
- Facebook
- Twitter
- All of the above

11. Do you think most of them don't tell their parents about Cyberbullying because they fear of getting away from internet and social media?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

12. Kids being cyber bullied are more likely to:

- Get bad grades
- Suffer depression
- Skip school
- All of the above

13. Is Cyberbullying as bad as traditional bullying?

- Strongly disagree
- Agree
- Neutral

14. Cyber bullying is more dangerous as it is difficult to trace people online

- Disagree
- Agree
- Neutral

15. Mostly girls are the victims of Cyberbullying

- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- Neutral

16. What do you think can be done to eliminate Cyberbullying?


\*\*\*