

1. What do you think about the stance employers/companies take when their staff gets shamed online? Can you give some well-known examples? How can these situations be managed in a fair way? (Research: Well-known examples of shaming someone online- perhaps celebrities- and what the company they are affiliated with did)
2. How would the reactions of the “two groups of people,” as Ronson describes them, to the wrongdoers differ? (“Maybe there’s two types of people in the world: those people who favor humans over ideology, and those people who favor ideology over humans.”) Can you give some examples of these two groups of people?
3. Is it ok to resort to unlawful ways to achieve justice like the group Anonymous, Dexter, or Robin Hood? Does the end justify the means? (Research: Anonymous, Dexter and Robin Hood, Utilitarianism vs. Kant’s moral philosophy)
4. In paragraph 16, the writers say, “whether social media causes more segregation or the already existing segregation becomes more obvious due to social media is maybe another grey area to be discussed.” Do you think these conflicts have always existed and social media is just letting people’s voices be heard, or do you think it is social media that creates or deepens these gaps?

3 . soru için metoo hareketinden bahsedip bunun nasıl bir kültür oluşturduğundan while some people might have been falsely accused. it created a culture of woman that are more open to speak about the things they have gone through.

Subramanian, V. (2023). Speaking out on the internet: What does it mean to seek “justice” on social media? Legal Pluralism and Critical Social Analysis

Just like jon ronson says in When Online Shaming Goes Too Far, we love to judge harshly when we are behind a screen

Cancel Culture: A Struggle for Justice or the Weaponization of Social Media? - Özlem Albas and Esra Aksoy