Text: The Age 2006, *Life enters the twilight zone,* viewed 20 May 2013, <http://www.theage.com.au/news/opinion/life-enters-the-twilight-zone/ 2006/10/27/1161749313114.html>

Author's name	
Tracee Hutchison	
Date of publication	
28 October, 2006	
Title of article/chapter	
Life enters the twilight zone	
Editors name	
Title of book or journal	
Publisher	
The Age	
Place of publication	
Volume number	
Edition	
URL	
http://www.theage.com.au/news/opinion/life-enters-the-twilight-zone/	

Student: Alecia Sutherland ID Number: 110092424

2006/10/27/1161749313114.html
Date accessed
20 May 2013
Key words
Cyber bullying, Culture, Commodity, Social implications, Social disease
Description of topic
Cyber bullying is a direct result of an insidious social disease.
Argument(s)
In Hutchison's viewpoint, it is not the parents to be blamed for the boys 'rules of engagement' into a suspended reality, but the blame for this is corroding society. A society that presents itself to be morally ill where distorted sexualised images of women are exploited in the media(Modern Australia).The 'end-game product' of this society is a culture which offers virtual images that blur the distinction between real and surreal.
Quotes
' Boundaries that should clearly delineate between right and wrong but instead are defined by ever-shifting goal posts of a culture that says everything-and everyone-is fair game to be turned into a commodity'(The Age 2006).

Methods used (if applicable)

Perspective presented

Hutchison's stance refers to the actions of the teenage boys who committed an assault on a young woman. Her stance is that she does not condone that the incident happened, but behaviour characteristics of the young Werribee boys engaged in a 'dark-sided rites of passage', thereby the activity engaged in was considered normal to the boys at the time. She also answers the question should the boys who committed the attack on the young woman be really expected to know any better. Her answer in her view, denouncing the boys would not likely to see a close in the market. So therefore, denouncing the boys was not on Hutchison's agenda as a writer.

Linking with other readings: Similarities or Differences

This article is different in that it exposes a culture in modern Australia, which commoditises young women as sexually available (sex-ploitation). It also touches on the topic that the Werribee boys are both a victim and a product of their social and cultural environment.

Strengths and weaknesses to justify the argument

Hutchison (2006) uses directive words like 'modern technology' to place emphasis on the insidious disease of cyber bullying which has reached new heights out of the schoolyard. A weakness in the article is that the argument is not backed up with researched statistics to show links between video games and ultra-violence. If society surely is to blame for the boys' actions then why doesn't statistical evidence show the links of occurrences and tendencies to commit these terrible acts?

Do you agree or disagree with the ideas and why?

I believe that the 'teenage kings of Werribee' should be denounced because the behaviour is inexcusable horror that took place. The activities are not just a reflection on social commodity but also one of a social disease confined to the perpetrators' who filmed the attack.

How do the ideas relate to your life experiences or practical knowledge?

This article extended my knowledge to cyber bullying as a phenomenon that has moral boundaries that is being exploited through cyberspace. In addition, that cyber space has anonymity about it.

What questions do the argument/ideas raise for you?

Raises the notion of cyber bullying in the advanced technological societies. The risks involved regarding cyber space. I think more importantly is how cyberspace, society, television, and the sex industry market need to look at the issue of exploiting images of women in the media.

Relevance for this assessment task (why)?

This article is important to the assessment as it gives a critical eye view of how social implications can be drawn from social media and cyber bullying.

Text: Nicol, S 2012, 'Cyber-bullying and trolling', *Youth Studies Australia*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 3-4.

Author's name

Sarah Nicol

Date of publication

2012

Title of article/chapter

Cyber-bullying and trolling

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| **Editors name** |
| |
| **Title of book or journal** |
| *Youth Studies Australia* |
| **Publisher** |
| |
| **Place of publication** |
| |
| **Volume number** |
| 31 |
| **Edition** |
| 4 |
| **URL** |
| http://search.informit.com.au.ezlibproxy.unisa.edu.au/ documentSummary;dn=961674521346309;res=IELHSS |
| **Date accessed** |
| 23 May 2013 |
| **Key words** |
| Cyber bullying, Trolling, Online ethics, Civil libertarian debate, Coping strategies, Prevention, Outreach support services |
| **Description of topic** |
| The article focuses on two forms of online bullying-cyber bullying and trolling. |

Argument(s)

The current accessibility of computers and social media networks has made online bullying a harmful pastime. As the potential destructive anonymous nature of trolling behind computer screens shows that there is potential for more damage than in face-to-face peer bullying.

Quotes

'Trolling is now the internet pastime of the bored, insecure and antisocial… descending to their level-gutter boors' (p. 3).

Methods used (if applicable)

The article is a discussion paper that discusses the two types of online bullying. Nicol (2012) uses the method of using direct quotes from speakers in authority to make her argument. Authority figures were interviewed so that cyber smart solutions to the problem can be addressed to find outreach services for young people to recover from online bullying.

Perspective presented

The stance taken in this article is condemning the behaviour of cyber-bullies that engage in actions to cause harm to someone online. It is also critical of the bullies' freedom to intimidate behind a mask of anonymity. This is further supported by the negative stance that cyber bullies' threaten freedom of expression.

Linking with other readings: Similarities or Differences

This article is similar to other readings on topic in that it condemns the actions of cyber-bullies. The difference in this article is that it focuses on the discussion that online bullying is not an on-line problem but it is an off-line problem.

Strengths and weaknesses to justify the argument

The argument is supported by direct quotes from authority figures to not only highlight the problem of cyber-bullying but also give methods to victims' ways to tackle and cope with the issue.

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Do you agree or disagree with the ideas and why?
I disagree with the argument that cyber bullying should be just confined to an offline problem because the internet has a lack of regulating and policing therefore the problem is not just an offline problem.

How do the ideas relate to your life experiences or practical knowledge?

What questions do the argument/ideas raise for you?
It raises the question of who should own the right to freedom of expression when cyber bullying has become a social virus that is neither contained nor moderated.

Relevance for this assessment task (why)?
Added to my own understanding by looking at new perspectives on this issue. As well as reflecting on the author's viewpoints, that supports their argument.

Text: Rigby, K & Smith, PK 2011, 'Is school bullying really on the rise?', *Social Psychology of Education*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 441-455.

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Author's name
Ken Rigby & Peter K. Smith

Date of publication
30 April 2011

Title of article/chapter
Is school bullying really on the rise?

Editors name

Title of book or journal
Social Psychology of Education

Publisher

Place of publication

Volume number
14

Edition
4

URL
http://search.proquest.com/docview/910099602

Date accessed
22 May 2013

Key words
Bullying, Cyber bullying, Victimization, Traditional bullying, Schoolchildren,

Prevalence rate.

Description of topic

The prevalence rate of school bullying that occurs in a wide range of countries.

Argument(s)

Rigby and Smith (2011) inform people that contrary to popular beliefs the prevalence of bullying has not risen, therefore it is not a growing issue. By looking at the behaviour of bullying as harmfulness the hype that surrounds the issue does nothing other than shift attention to make the trends of bullying look they are on the increase.

Quotes

'… With increasing public awareness of the prevalence and harmfulness of bullying behaviour in schools there has been a rise in the alarm that people feel about it…'(p. 452).

Methods used (if applicable)

Rigby and Smith (2011) conduct a meta-analysis or review to find out what is the prevalence rate of school bullying in a wide variety of nations between a nineteen-year periods of 1990 to 2009. The research compiled statistics using anonymous

questionaries from schoolchildren to find the meaning of bullying.

Perspective presented

The stance taken is that the studies supports the authors views that school bullying is not reported to be on the rise from the years between 1990 to 2009. Statements made by Rigby and Smith (2011) position their stance to say that the decreasing occurrence rates in school bullying statistics is on the reduction because of a reduction in reporting of peer victimisation and integration of bullying prevention programs globally.

Linking with other readings: Similarities or Differences

This one article is different from other readings as it focuses into the hype and panic of the increased public perception of bullying in schools. The authors suggest that anxiety around the issue does nothing but heightens more intolerance.

Strengths and weaknesses to justify the argument

The anonymous questionnaires show that the methods carried out in that research were varied. Surveys conducted were generated over many years so the records show changes. Only one survey for each nation was presented.

Do you agree or disagree with the ideas and why?
I disagree that the prevalence rate of school bullying is on the decrease because school bullying still has been an issue despite all efforts of prevention programs in schools worldwide.

How do the ideas relate to your life experiences or practical knowledge?
I do not agree with the argument that there is a decreased bullying trend worldwide because of recent media coverage. However, I now have extended views on ways I think it could be improved.

What questions do the argument/ideas raise for you?
The bullying trends highlight that there is public awareness around the issue. However, is the public willing to confront it as an issue that does not need to be hyped up further? If there is no hype surrounding the issue, will it decrease the prevalence rate of bullying?

Relevance for this assessment task (why)?
The reading added some hard statistics on the topic. It also looked into whether the prevalence rate has changed.

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