

CHAPTER 11

Cyber bullying: Curbing Student use of internet to harass others

A new form of bullying against students, teachers and others via the use of cyberspace– is called cyber bullying.

Bullying has been part of school, and even workplaces, for years. More recently, though, technology and social media have created a new venue for bullying that has expanded its reach. Cyber bullying is bullying that happens online and via cell phones. Websites like Facebook, MySpace allow kids to send hurtful, ongoing messages to other children 24 hours a day.

Examples of Cyber bullying

- Inflaming
- Cyber stalking
- Impersonation

Cyber-bullies use emails, text messaging, chat rooms, cellular phones, camera phones, web sites, blogs, and so on, to spread derogatory and ostracizing comments about other students, teachers and other individuals.

Types of Cyber bullying:

- **“Flaming”**: Online fights using electronic messages with angry and vulgar language
- **“Harassment”**: Repeatedly sending offensive, rude, and insulting messages
- **“Cyber stalking”**: Repeatedly sending messages that include threats of harm or are highly intimidating. Engaging in other on-line activities that make a person afraid for his or her own safety
- **“Denigration”**: ‘Insulting’ someone online. Sending or posting cruel 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 online that makes that person look bad, gets that person in trouble or danger, or damages that person’s reputation or friendships
- **“Outing and Trickery”**: Sharing someone’s secret or embarrassing information online. Tricking someone into revealing secrets or embarrassing information which is then shared online
- **“Exclusion”**: Intentionally excluding someone from an on-line group, like a ‘buddy list’

Effect of Cyber bullying: frustration, depression, suicide, emotional un-stability, enmity

Responding to, and preventing, cyber bullying

There are a number of practical things that can be done to reduce cyber bullying. Hurley (2004) suggests these common sense strategies:

- protecting personal information (passwords, etc.) in e-mail communication and other online activity
- avoiding the unknown entities with regard to electronic messages – e.g., “learn to discriminate between the important and the potentially harmful messages”
- blocking messages using software for cell phones and e-mail
- avoiding replying to bullying behavior
- gathering evidence and reporting incidents to school and other authorities

Student use of the Internet: Reducing inappropriate Internet behaviors:

Internet usage has a dual nature: Positive usage & negative usage

Positive aspect of Internet usage:

- **Research:** Internet search engines are the best information retrieval systems available. They bring any kind of information for internet users, from local restaurants to international news.
- **Communication:** The Internet provides some of the most effective means of communication among people, including online emailing and instant messaging.
- **Employment opportunity:** Internet provide the students with thousands of job opportunities that can be filtered online according to their requirements.
- **Cloud computing:** Cloud computing is the on-demand delivery of compute power, database storage, applications, and other IT resources through a cloud services platform via the internet.
- **Entertainment:** The internet serves as the biggest source of entertainment these days. Songs, movies, games can be downloaded or they can be streamed and enjoyed online.

Online education: Since the internet is accessible to a large chunk of the population, educational institutions have opened up avenues online for aspirants

Negative aspects of Internet use for youth

- **No face-to-face communication:** One cannot hear the inflection of a person’s voice or read the facial expressions, which can in turn lead to misassumptions. Internet can provide us with answers but cannot provide us experience and feeling of the particular circumstance and situations, so judgement taken through only internet sources cannot be true every time.

Students are more concerns about the likes they get in fb and other social medias which causes them to distress, mental illness and low self esteem

- **Cyber-bullying**: Cyberbullying or cyber harassment is a form of bullying or harassment using electronic means. Examples of forms of cyber-bullying are: Internet trolling and Cyber stalking
- **Lack of thinking capacity**: No older research techniques. Excess use of social media. Low Memory exercising
- **Privacy is denied**: In the internet, there occurs identity theft and tracking of personal information very often

REDUCING INAPPROPRIATE INTERNET BEHAVIORS

Focus on the Educational Purpose

Use of the school or college Internet system should directed to those activities which support education, enrichment, and career development, with the option of limited "open access" times.

Clear Policy that is Well-Communicated to Students

Students should have a clear understanding of the kinds of activities that are and are not considered acceptable. The policy should address access to inappropriate material, the safety and security of students when using electronic communications, illegal and inappropriate activities, and the protection of student personal information.

Safe Internet Places for Younger Students

Elementary students should use the Internet in an environment that specifically restricts their use to sites that have been previewed to determine their appropriateness and educational value.

Education about the Safe and Responsible Use

Teachers, administrators and students should receive instruction related to the safe and responsible use of the Internet. Education for students should be appropriate to their age and understandings. Young people should be empowered to independently handle a wide range of interactions and activities on the Internet that could be harmful to their safety and well being

Supervision and Monitoring

Student use of the Internet should be supervised by teachers in a manner that instances of misuse will be detected and result in disciplinary action. When students are fully aware that there is a high probability that instances of misuse will be detected and result in disciplinary action, they are unlikely to take the risk of engaging in such misuse.

STAFF USE OF THE INTERNET: Drawing a line between teachers public and private life

- Share of educational material using authorized source

- Eg: Group mail, Discussion forum
- No personal social networking inside educational institute
- No movie, illegal torrent download using institute network
- Don't share copy righted material with student
- Staff of college should be aware about internet, its advantages and disadvantages.
- They should focus on positive aspects like developing information technology in college, modernizing the system, no use of fake information etc.
- They should ignore negative aspects like mixing of personal and private life, cyber bullying etc.

Privacy and security: Protecting student information

Privacy:

- A state in which one is not observed or disturbed by other people.
- When something is private to a person, it usually means that something is inherently special or sensitive to them.
- Students sensitive data must be kept private.

Security:

- Security is freedom from, or resilience against, potential harm from external forces
- Students private information must be kept Secured.

Protecting Student Information

- Respect students right to privacy
- Keep student personal records private
 - Disease
 - Family Yearly income
 - Marks (unless it is necessary to reveal)
- Make data Private
- Provide security to all the Students of college
- Make data access by students themselves
- Decrease cyber bullying

College as Internet Service Provider: Providing Access and protecting students

The Internet revolution arrived faster and the rapid development of search engines and the expanded use of the Web by all types of organizations increased the demand for Internet-related services on college campuses.

Technology is a beautiful thing. It breaks down barriers and brings minds together in ways that were unthinkable less than 50 years ago. However, there is a flipside to everything. The world of technology can also be dangerous when it comes to students and the internet. A few slip ups can place a child in real danger.

Providing Internet Access to students

A college takes internet service from local ISPs. It then creates students account using some of their information. Once students have their account created with login credentials they can access internet service within the college boundary.

Some ways of protecting students are:

- Blocking harmful or unnecessary websites
- Continuous internet monitoring
- Heavy online restrictions
- Limited internet usage

But these methods will protect students only for short duration of time (only till they are in college). The risk increases when they go out and use internet services.

There is an old Chinese proverb that reads: “*Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach a man how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.*” The concept is the same here. Blocking and restricting websites doesn’t do anything good for students in the long run, but teaching them how to be safe online enables them to practice good habits for their entire life.

Educating Students about Online Safety

- **Get parents involved**
- **Create pledges for your students**
- **Practice what you preach**
- **Teach students that private info is private**
- **Teach them about ethical usage of internet service**
- **Teach them about Cyber Crimes and Cyber laws.**

COPYRIGHT LAW IN CLASSROOM

"Be yourself; everyone else is already taken." - Oscar Wilde

Plagiarism:

- ◆ To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own.
- ◆ To use (another's production) without crediting the source.
- ◆ To commit literary theft.
- ◆ To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

Violation of Copyright:

- ◆ Showing movies in the classroom.
- ◆ Illegal Distribution of books.

Provisions of Copyright Law in Classroom:

- ◆ Teachers and students have certain rights to publicly display and perform copyrighted works in the classroom
- ◆ Libraries and archives have special exemptions for the reproduction of copyrighted works in some circumstances
- ◆ The "fair use" allows limited copying of copyrighted works without the permission of the owner for certain purposes, including teaching and research

Multiple copies for classroom use	
Multiple print or digital copies of articles, book chapters, or other works may be made for classroom use or discussion provided that:	There is a clear connection between the work being copied and the instructor's pedagogical purpose
	The amount copied is tailored to include only what is appropriate for the instructor's specific educational goals
	The access to works distributed online is provided only for the duration of the course for which they are provided, and limited to students enrolled in a course and other appropriate individuals (e.g. teaching assistants for the course)
	Each copy includes full attribution in a form satisfactory to scholars in that field

Single copying for teachers	
A single copy generally may be made of any of the following for teaching purposes:	A chapter from a book
	An article from a periodical or newspaper
	A short story, short essay or short poem, whether or not from a collective work
	A chart, graph, diagram, cartoon, or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper

Ethical Issues: Developing a responsible Internet Citizen

What is Internet (digital) citizenship?

According to Mike Ribble, digital citizenship can be defined as “the norms of appropriate, responsible behavior with regard to technology use”. He has analyzed the types of behavior which comprise digital citizenship, and categorized these into 9 elements:

1. Digital Etiquette: electronic standards of conduct or procedure.
2. Digital Communication: electronic exchange of information.
3. Digital Literacy: process of teaching and learning about technology and the use of technology.
4. Digital Access: full electronic participation in society.
5. Digital Commerce: electronic buying and selling of goods.
6. Digital Law: electronic responsibility for actions and deeds
7. Digital Rights & Responsibilities: those freedoms extended to everyone in a digital world.
8. Digital Health & Wellness: physical and psychological well-being in a digital technology world.
9. Digital Security (self-protection): electronic precautions to guarantee safety.

Why is developing a digital citizenship program critical?

Three of the biggest problems facing young people today are:

- View by anonymous entity

What students often forget, or don't care about, is that their online acts can be viewable by hundreds or thousands of others for example face book comments and image posted on social Medias. Students must learn to tighten their privacy settings

- Their accumulated digital portfolio or digital footprint

It is quite easy to search private information on the Internet on almost everyone using their digital footprints.

- The legal implications of thoughtless or malicious actions

We need to reinforce the fact that once students post something it's out of their control, and it's out there forever. There are now many examples of young adults being sued or prosecuted because of careless or deliberate Internet postings.

How do develop responsible internet citizenship?

1. Respect privacy of yourself and others who are online
2. **Behave with etiquette while online.** (Say no to cyber bullying, sarcastic and insulting comments, obscene images etc)
3. **Think before you share any information online to anyone publicly.** (Do not post about your vacation plans, your income, and anything that might endanger you or someone else in any way.)
4. **Follow the law.**
 - Do not steal money, intellectual property, or someone else's identity
 - Do not damage other people's work, identity, or online property.
 - Do not download music or movies that were made available illegally
 - Do not create destructive malware, programs, or websites.
5. **Increase legal digital literacy**
6. Recognize your own and others' rights and responsibilities.

Policies, procedures and contracts: communicating expectations to teachers, students and parents
(You can write your own)

