Феноменът „кибертормоз“– съвременна наративна форма на агресивност в училищна среда

Engl. transl.: The Cyberbullying Phenomenon – Contemporary Narrative Form of Aggression in the School

# Keywords

* students
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* internet space
* victim

# Details

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Risks and harms

## Sample

2638 students between 12 and 18, of which 51.7% boys and 48.3% girls; 13 - 14 years (30%), 15 - 16 years (36%), 17 - 18 years (34%)

## Implications For Parents About

Parenting guidance / support

# Abstract

The article presents the results of a study conducted with students from different schools in Bulgaria. No matter what age or gender the students are, the strongest effect of change occurs in their behavioral responses. Negative experiences make the victims unsure. Students who are victimized by cyberbullying lose their desire to go to school, they even close for their friends, neglect their academic preparation, more at home, watch more TV, avoid the society of their classmates, reduce their internet activity. This closeness and contact limitation enhances their experiences. Girls’ victims of cyberbullying are more likely to turn to their parents for help than boys.

# Outcome

No matter what age or gender the children are, negative experiences make the victims unsure. Female victims of cyber bullying are more likely to turn to their parents for help than male. Students who are victimized by cyber bullying lose their desire to go to school, they close for their friends, neglect their academic preparation, prefer to spend more time at home, watch more TV, avoid the society of their classmates, reduce their internet activity. This closeness and contact limitation enhances their experiences. It was found that most students start using internet services before turning 10 years (68%) and 40, 3% use internet on a daily base - from two to three hours per day (28, 3%) and about an hour on day (39%). The main reasons for internet use are communication with relatives and friends (76, 7%), consuming information (75. 9%) and doing school tasks (53.6%). Internet is additionally used for sharing its own information (56.6%) and publishing photos (52.2%). Smartphone is the primary tool used for sharing information and photos ( 99.4 %) and this is understood as the reason for the unpleasant information to be perceived as a priority also by mobile phone (63.1%), followed by electronic source (personal computer, 59.4%), social networks (45.3%) and other means (10.5%).