Превенция на кибертормоза в училищна среда

Engl. transl.: Prevention of cyberbullying in the school environment

# Keywords

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## Topics

Risks and harms

## Sample

520 students aged 12-14 who were not subject to cyberattacks

## Implications For Educators About

Other

# Abstract

The study aims to set guidelines for preventive work to reduce Cyberbullying. 520 students in two schools of the territory of the city of Blagoevgrad, aged 12-14, participated in the research during the period March-October 2019. Any of them were subject to online harassment. Gender differences were found in terms of personal attitudes towards cyber bullying, as well as the limited age-specific perception for its effects. The respondents declare non-acceptance of the situation, but also passivity towards the abuser. They use the same patterns of behavior that are associated with bullying and therefore think that they can handle it on their own. This requires the application of primary prevention specialists to increase the sensitivity of young people to this negative phenomenon.

# Outcome

The study aims to set guidelines for preventive work to reduce cyber bullying. 520 who were not subject to cyber attacks took part of the study. Gender differences were found in terms of personal attitudes towards cyber bullying, as well as а limited age-specific perception for its effects. Boys, unlike girls, think less about the causes of cyber bullying. The social sensitivity of the girls is also confirmed by the results of the activity related to the search for the cause of cyber bullying in their own actions. There is also a difference in the attitude towards cyber bullying. Although the main reaction is his rejection, girls do not prefer to ignore and avoid it, while the attitude of isolation from boys is more pronounced. As a whole, the respondents declare non-acceptance of the situation, but also passivity towards the abuser. They use the same patterns of behavior that are associated with bullying and therefore think they can handle it on their own. This requires the application of primary prevention specialists to increase the sensitivity of young people to this negative phenomenon.