

## Effects of Cyber Bullying on Girls of University Of Sindh

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of cyber bullying on girls of University of Sindh, Jamshoro. There are many victims who were facing many problems due to extra and frequent use of Internet. Mostly girls have been targeted in the field of social media. The study focused only the girl students of university of Sindh, Jamshoro. Study showed that how cybercrimes effects on a girl's students life, for this selection of respondents was very important, researcher conduct survey with 100 girl students from faculty of social sciences, University of Sindh, Jamshoro. The researcher after analyzing data found out that the girl students always use social media for communication purpose, and also interested in educating themselves by using of social media applications regarding harassment and bullying. The study has concluded that majority of the girl students believe that social media has created problems in their daily life. Further, study found that majority of the girls was to spread awareness regarding the issue of bullying.*

**Keywords:** Cyber Bulling; Social Media; Society; Girls; Sindh  
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## 1. Introduction

Social networking sites such as twitter, Facebook, whatsapp and YouTube have attractive millions of users. Many of them have integrated from these sites into their daily practices. A social network service focus on building online communities of people who share interest or activities. The websites allow to the users to build online profiles, share information's, pictures, blog entries music clips etc. After joining a social sites users promoted to identify others in the system with which they have a relationship. The labels of these relationships differ depending on the site popular term includes friends, contacts and fans. Most social networks required the bi-directional confirmation for friendship (Pellegrini, Bartini, and Brooks, 1999).

Alternate points of view about precisely shouldn't something be said about bullying is have likewise prompted various types of operationalization. Digital harassing is for the most part examined by methods for online studies, among students. In these kinds of reviews specialists specifically or in a roundabout way estimates the respondent's encounters with cyber bullying (Libert, 2014).

Cyber bullying alludes to bullying through data and correspondence, advancement, mediums, for example cell phone, text messages, telephone calls, websites roam and the most recent pattern long range interpersonal communication sites, for example Facebook or whatsapp. Cyber bullying is a quickly developing pattern that specialist accepts is unsafe than run of the mill student harassing. Almost every one of us can be reached all day, every day through the web or our cell phones. Causalities can become (Anderson, 2014).

Information on prevention and intervention efforts that can be taken in the home, school, and community to guarantee the wellbeing of kids and youth. It is important that students have the necessary resources. For that reason, In addition, they provide resources available for parents and casualties of cyber bullying and instructors who manage cyber bullying. Cyber bullying is a generally late wonder yet an issue of impressive extent. The issue editors have endeavored to educate peruses about the risks of cyber bullying and offer recommendations that may prompt more compelling aversion and intercession programs (Celik, 2012).

## **2. Research Problem**

This study set out for the determination of knowledge about cyber bullying in girls students and which particular social media application are mainly use foe these process. And in the light of this research we examine that what are their main implementation for further use of social media.

## **3. Literature Review**

Since the very beginning individuals have dependably needed to manage the bullies. Same as whatever else, be that as it may, things have a tendency to advance with innovation. With the development of web based life and innovation some pre-adulthood and grown-ups are basically unfit to escape badgering from their associates in institute and in the working environment. This social wonder is the thing that has come to be known as cyber bullying. As indicated by Stacey (2009) there are eight unique types of cyber bullying, which incorporate Blazing (on the web battles), Provocation (sending disgusting messages), Denigration (posting tattle), pantomime, trip (sharing people groups privileged insights), duplicity (deceiving somebody into sharing Mysteries), rejection, and cyber stalking.

The research demonstrates the discourses of cyber bullying, a connection between the settings, and recurrence of digital animosity. The greater part of the members shows that they think about the digital wrongdoings, which are caused through the ordinary employments of Internet based life. In any case, a large number of the members had been can't help contradicting the announcement of thinking about the violations the digital applications. While on the opposite side when analyst discuss that bullying is a digital wrongdoing, so there are tremendous amount of members concur with the announcement, that they had been concur with the possibility that harassing is a noteworthy digital wrongdoing of the general public now a days. While the other rest of the members they didn't concur with the announcement of huge wrongdoing of harassing. At the point when specialist discusses the contribution of social media applications in the movement of digital wrongdoings, there are a considerable lot of the young ladies members concur with the explanation that they consider the internet based life effectively taking part in the real

wrongdoing of cyber bullying. Through these announcements we can figure the aggregate contribution of internet based life to cause the fundamental issues of violations which are create through the additional and visit employments of digital application (Nixon, 2014).

A large portion of the members had concurred that now daily's web based life is the primary driver of mental issue and unsettling influence of the everyday schedule on the understudy's life. While some of them are didn't concur with this, that Internet based life is wastage of time and it devours additional investigations times of the understudies, and other of them are generally unbiased with the announcement. A large number of the members concur with the explanation that they proceed with their social records being victims of bullying; they didn't get it as any wrongdoing or any contrary movement by somebody, in the meantime whatever remains of the people groups differ that they stop their social records in the wake of harassing via social media applications. At the circumstance of being bullied we look at through the table outcome that there are numerous members concur that they should leave their social records in the wake of harassing, and some of them are thoroughly can't help contradicting articulation that they didn't any need to left their internet based life accounts after the harassing on their digital applications (Haythornthwaite, 2001).

#### **4. Effects of Cyber Bullying on Girls**

The initial segment of this writing audit concentrated on the socioeconomics of the harassers also, their casualties, yet now we will center on the enduring impacts and the injury it brings to the casualties and in addition the distinctive types of cyber bullying. While the stages utilized are distinctive the enduring impacts that the harassing has on the casualties are fundamentally the same as.

The most effortless way that could be removed is to remain from the harasser and disregard the individual. Be that as it may, since cyber bullying happens by means of the medium of the Web and the casualties are kids or youthful grown-ups; it would be a troublesome way to pursue. Guardians need to advance in to avoid cyber bullying. Universities ought to have a functioning enemy of tormenting strategy. On the off chance that such cases are discovered, students ought to summon guiding by means of

specialists. You should know that both the person in question and the domineering jerk require guiding (Tenbrunsel et al., 2010).

According Çelik & Erguzen (2012) Presumed that one of the fundamental impacts that cyber bullies had on students was that they were not able achieve a portion of their daily assignments. While numerous individuals consider impacts of harassing to be just sorrow or low self-regard this investigation conveyed light to a vastly different more startling issues. They additionally found comparable reactions from casualties of cyber bullying asserting that they frequently didn't accomplish similar checks in institute and had bring down fixation. These discoveries demonstrate that the enduring effect that a cyber-bully has on their victimized is frequently more hurtful than what the vast majority can see at first glance.

## **5. Objectives**

To determine social media sources of cyber bullying.

To examine the awareness level about cyber bullying among girls students of university of Sindh.

## **6. Methodology**

Researcher selected 100 of sampling from University of Sindh, Jamshoro. The systematic sampling method was used to take the sample of whole population of the girl students of University. Therefore, the result of the hypothesis can be generalized to the whole population, that's why the sampling method was only the way to conduct the research. The researcher has selected the faculty of social sciences, university of Sindh, Jamshoro. The respondents of research are girls' students of university of Sindh and the samples are girl students of faculty of social sciences, university of Sindh, Jamshoro. Those who were enrolled in first year to final year. Conducting this proposed researches, researcher worked according to the procedure. First researcher collected data by using previous data, and then researcher went to collect data by applying questionnaire in the universe. In the end researcher got the results from the selected faculty of university. Data tabulation is used to analyze the data for factual results because the effects of Cyber Bullying on girl

students of faculty social sciences, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, discussed in the thesis. The research has designed the tables to analyze the collected data.

## 7. Result and discussions

### 7.1 Table 1 Demographic Profile

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	100	100%
Male	0	0%
Total	100	100%
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 20	36	36%
21 to 23	62	62%
24 to 26	2	2%
Total	100	100%
<b>Language</b>		
Sindhi	49	49%
Urdu	38	38%
Pashto	13	13%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	94	94%
Married	6	6%
Total	100	100%

According to table 1 all the respondents were female students participant in this study who are currently enrolled in social sciences faculty, from first year to final year. The respondents were asked about their age where 36% of the respondents were under the 18 to 20. There are 62% participants age was about 21 to 23. And rest of the girls (2%).

Participant's age was 24 to 26. Whereas when we calculate the languages of the participants we examine that there are 49% of participants are from Sindhi language, meanwhile the 38% of Girls participants are from Urdu language, and other rest of the girls

13% of the respondents were Pashto speaking. There are about 94% girls participants had single marital status and other rest of the girls 6% of participants had marital status as married.

**7.2 Table 2 Usage of Social Media**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>How often do you use social media?</b>		
Daily	82	82%
Sometimes	18	18%
Don't know	0	0%
<b>How many hours do you use Social Media?</b>		
1 to 3 hour	28	28%
4 to 8 hours	49	48%
All day	23	23%
<b>Which social media application do you use mostly?</b>		
Facebook	52	52%
Whatsapp	38	38%
Instagram	10	10%
Other	0	0

Most participants reported using the social media between 1 to 8 hours in a day (1 to 3 hours 28%, 4 to 8 hours 48%, and about all day 23% when using the internet respondents reported that they felt moderately to very safe using social media. The average age at which participant began using social media was 36%.

The most common technological tools reported by participants reflected high use of social media. The majority of participant reported using social media often and frequently, followed by Facebook (52%), Whatsapp (38%) and Instagram(10%). The most frequent venues by which participants indicate they had been victimized were Facebook (79%), whatsapp (13%) and Instagram (8%) were infrequent source of cyber bullying victimization.

13% of participants reported that they are involved in cyber bullying at least one within the last year. 33% reported that they had encountered by cyber bullying at least one within the last year. Over 73% had stated that they witnessed cyber bullying at least once with in the year. Responses by cyber bullying victimization were varied and include doing nothing. Only 15% of participants reported or contact to any cyber organization. Any other reported that they responded in any other way.

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Do you know about cyber bullying?	73	27
2. Have you ever involved in cyber bullying.	13	87
3. Did you ever bully on social media application.	85	15
4. Have your any close one ever-encountered cyber bullying.	33	67
5. Do you think cyber bullying is biggest flaw of our society?	80	20
6. Should we notify our parents/ guardians about being bullied issues?	71	29
7. Should we react on bullying activities?	72	28
8. Do you ever contact any cyber organisation after bullying?	15	85

A related variable was participants, responses to their victimization. Unfortunately, the largest percentage of respondents who had been cyber bullied perceived and reporting the cyber bullying. An additional others are indicates that they the witness responded in any other way but provided no specifics. It was expected that cyber bullying directed towards people known only online would be seen most frequently, and viewed as the least negative. Whereas cyber bullying peers would be seen least frequently and viewed the most negatively.



### **7.3 Table 3 Effects and react on cyber bullying**

#### **A. Agree SA Strong agree D disagree SD strongly disagree N neutral**

According to the table 3 most of the participants 73% of girl participants were agree with the question that they had know about big crime of cyber bullying. And other of them hadn't the idea about the victimization of cyber bullying. After this when researcher ask about the involvement of the cyber bullying with the participants, about 13% agree with this statement that they are involve in the activity of cyber bullying, whereas the other rest of 87% participants didn't agree with this that they had involve in the bullying on the social media.

In other statement there are about 85% of girls participants agree that they had been bullied on social media application at once while using of the internet, and other of 15% participants are didn't agree with the statement of being bullied on social media while using of internet. Whereas 33% of participants are noted that in their surrounding there are many peoples who are victims of cyber bullying while using of internet in their daily routine, and other about 67% participants don't know about their surroundings that anybody in their relative or friends are ever encounter of bullying on social media application.

About 80% of participants agree that cyber bullying is the biggest flaw of our society now a days because it creates many issue of our environment, and other 20% participants didn't count it any of the flaw in their own mind set or ideas. Meanwhile this there are 71% of participants had agree that they should told to their parents about bullying or being bullied, while 29% participants are didn't show their interest that they shouldn't told to their parents about any kind of bullying activity or being bully victim.

In the statement about react of bullying activity there are about 72% of participants agree that they should react on bullying activity being as bullied, on the other hand about 28% of participants noted that they shouldn't react on the these type of activity of cyber bullying. There are 15% of participant had contact to any cyber organization after bullying on social media applications, but the other 85% didn't contact to any of the cyber organization after bullying or being bully victims.

**7.4 Table 4 Reaction of girls on cyber bullying**

Variables	Yes	Don't, Know	Little	Very little	Never
Do you know about cyber crime?	74	3	9	7	2
Do you think bullying is a cyber crime?	39	10	31	19	1
Do you think social media is actively participating in cyber crime?	47	9	30	13	1
Cyber bullying is a cause of mental disturbance.	34	17	35	13	1
After bullying do you continue your social accounts?	2	22	10	28	38
After bullying should we left our social media accounts.	18	20	11	45	6
Do you think any authority should exist to control bullying?	34	8	42	14	2
Do you think cyber bullying affects in our daily life?	42	17	25	14	2

The respondents were asked about the information regarding cyber crime where 74% said that they know about the cyber crime 3% said they do not know about the cyber crime where 9% said they know very little about the information of cyber crime and 7% know very little only 2% said that they never heard about cyber crime. While respondents were also asked that what they understand that cyber bullying is crime where 39% said that yes its crime 10% do not know about bullying cyber crime 31% know little about bullying 19% know very little only one percent do not know about cyber bullying is crime. The respondents were asked about social media participating in cyber crime where 47% said that by using social

media many students and people do cyber crime which they do not have any accurate information.

Where 9% of the respondents said that they do not have any information by using social media people involve in cyber crime furthermore respondents were asked about Cyber bullying is a cause of mental disturbance where it was showed that 34% of the respondents believe that cyber bullying mentally disturb them 17% said that they do not have any knowledge about cyber bullying mentally disturb while 35% of the respondents said they know very little about cyber bullying 13% very little while only one person do not know about cyber bullying. Regarding the bullying cause 18% said they use social media while 20% do not know should use or not 11% participants said little 45% said should agree to use very little while 6% never use social media after bullying on social media. The respondents were asked regarding authority should exist to control bullying where it showed that 34% said it should be controlled while 8% do not know about it 42% were little agree that it should be controlled while 14% were very little agree that it should be controlled and only 2% were said it should never control by authority. The respondents were asked that cyber bullying effects our daily life where 42% of the respondents said yes and were agree that it affects in our daily life while 17% do not know about affects of cyber bullying while 25% little understand that it affects on our daily life and 14% very little showed their consent that cyber bullying affects on our daily life and only 2% of the respondents never understand that it affects on our daily life. The respondents were asked about cyber bullying create problem in daily life problem where 38% of the respondents said that it create problem while 21% do not know either it create problem or not more 23% were little agree and said that it create problem and 16% were very little agree and said it creates the problem only 2% never know about cyber bullying create problem in our daily life.

## **8. Conclusion**

The findings of this research study about the Effects of cyber bullying on girls students of university of Sindh, Jamshoro, supports the following conclusion; this survey found that majority of girls students use social media applications for their personal interest and use of communication process. Because of very instant

use of social media there are many cyber problems are introduced, which makes our society very conscious and conservative. There are huge quantities of girls who are facing many difficulties and problems just because extra and rare use of social media applications.

Researcher examine that student age of girls now a day's use social media very frequently and because of this they becomes victims of big crime part called harassment and bullying. Yes, cyber bullying is considering a big crime in the field of social media uses, it consumes as that there is nothing negative in cyber sites but through social media girls becomes victims of cyber bullying.

Usually girls create their social accounts for information, knowledge and connect to those with they wants to communicate for different issues and study related work. But sometimes they face harassments and different type of abusing. Social media threats mainly cause of family problems and mental disturbance. The study focus on two different problems, which are, creates by cyber bullying, usually girls student didn't discussed these types of things with their family and friend. Because they scared with reaction of their family. For this, they just accept and tolerate the bullying and harassment threats while using different social media sites. The major findings of survey research are about knowing and awareness of cyber crimes, in the present time social media applications are actively participating for crimes. Usually a girl is involved and becomes victims of these types of crimes. Frequent use of social media is effects negative in our society especially for girls and even very most especially for students. After the survey of bullying questionnaire, researcher examined that student girls are very well know about what are the major effects and sources of cyber and social media applications.

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