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March 24, 2024

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Article 2 Review

Cyberbullying: The Side We Decide Not to See

Cyberbullying: The Side We Try Not to See

How this article relates to the principles of social science is that the article talks about how COVID-19 affected many people during its time. More so how it affected people when it came to social isolation. It explains how feeling lonely and by yourself can make someone online bully you. It breaks it down on whether how someone uses social media can be the cause of if and how they get bullied online. The article brings together different aspects from social science. The research shows the importance of looking at socio-psychological factors in online victimizations. Th article also goes into why we need to think about these things and as a group help cyberbullying. The great thing about the article is that it opens our eyes to bigger things with having a social life and how people can stay safe online and feel supported instead of abused.

Research questions or hypotheses on Victimization by deepfake.

The research focuses on feelings of being alone and how cyberbullying intersects with COVID-

19 pandemic. That many people during that time felt lonely so they needed an outlet, a way to reach out to others and wanting a connection on some level. The hypothesis is trying to show that those who felt lonely during this time reached out to social media more than often. It explores the connections that were happening between the younger crow and talking about social isolation.

Different types of research methods are used in this article.

This article used different types of research methods starting from asking people questions, and listening to their answers to learn more about what they are saying. The research shows graphs and uses numbers to show percentages of things that are talked about in the article. Even the article itself mentioned how they should use different methods when talking to different people to really get an understanding. To understand the reasons why others experience loneliness and how social media is used to see if these factors are linked to cyberbullying.

Data and Analysis

The article puts together information from all the people they talked to or even researched and looked at it closely to try and get a better understanding. Using numbers and graphs to see this information in a way to see how social media, being alone and cyberbullying were related to COVID-19. The data collected showed them if there was any relation between the three and their effects.

Concepts from PowerPoint and how it relates to the article.

Looking at the PowerPoint it goes over the social factors and risk, when it comes to social media, they needed to look at the risk and what was a factor in the way things were. Challenges in cybersecurity profession to show the complexities and how to address cyberbullying. Then you have social behaviors of cybersecurity where explaining the social behaviors should shed light on how people address it in the public and professional way.

Challenges, concerns, and contributions of marginalized groups

There would be many challenges, concerns, and potential contributions of marginalized groups when it comes to cyberbullying. How they use social media and the isolation that happened during COVID-19. The biggest one would be the lack of representation and understanding when it comes to this. So many gaps and cracks for things to get lost and not enough people knowing about what is happening. Most people won't say that they were cyberbullied, so one would know to support. People in these groups can inform and be effective in teaching and showing online safety not just to protect information but to protect the mental of someone who feels alone.

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Conclusion: Overall contributions of the studies to society

In conclusion, this article as well as the contributions to the studies increase awareness about cyberbullying and isolation and of course the usage of social media. By shedding light on things that can and will influence cyberbullying the studies show a lot of information for the policymakers, people in education and even in the medical field. With this, they can inform with evidence that is aimed at promoting online safety. The article was very informative in the way that you didn't look at these things during the pandemic. Most people you saw were stuck at home with someone or had someone to talk to, the reason I named this paper what it is. Everyone has someone, but what about those who do not, those that fall through the cracks and gaps that this article speaks of.

References

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