Cyber Bullying and Social Media

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Abstract

There are a variety of negative emotions that people with autism spectrum disorders may experience while using social media. In this study, a total of 78 autistic people provided self-reported social media usage measurements, cyber bullying victimization, cyberspace hostility, and self-esteem. Self-esteem was discovered to be positively associated with a sense of belonging to negatively related to feeling neglected on social networking sites and chat rooms in an online community when people used social media to the extreme. The experience of autistic adults who have been cyber bullied needs further investigation.

Keywords---- Online bullying victims Internet Social media Cyber-aggression

Introduction

We've additionally added layers to our communication, interaction and relationship with people thanks to the widespread use of social media. A new type of internet media, social media, according to O'Keeffe and Clarke-Pearson, facilitates social involvement. Platforms for internet-connected applications include social networking sites, online forums, and video games. To encourage social participation, the use of social media (such as instant messaging) has grown in popularity and is now the preferred method. According to STATISTA, 93% of adults in the United Kingdom have a social media presence in 2019. The use of social media by teenagers has been suggested to be on the rise.

Young people are more likely than older people to be more socially active and active in their communities (Gross et al., 2002). Reich et al. (2012) claim that using the internet to maintain and strengthen relationships can lead to better friendships and more meaningful connections as you get older.

For some autistic people, social media is a source of enjoyment, a way to connect with others, and an outlet for social interaction.

Autism is defined by the American Psychiatric Association as a lifelong neurodevelopmental disorder marked by social interaction and communication difficulties, as well as restricted mobility, recurring or stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, and activities. Approximately one percent of the population is estimated to be autistic, according to the CDC (Russell et al., 2015). The inability of autistic people to recognize and process facial expressions makes visual communication challenging.

Current Study

In order to better understand the nature of social media use among adults with autism, also as victimization and cyber aggression, we conducted an online survey based on previous research studies on the subject. The use of social media and cyber bullying victimization and cyber aggression among autistic people were among the questions researchers wanted to answer. It also wanted to know if the use of social media was low self-esteem and if this group was frequently subjected to cyber-bullying and cyber-aggression.

It's well-known that cyber bullying can have negative effects on a person's mental health, including depression, low self-esteem, and anxiety, according to previous research. Anger, depression, and low self-esteem have all been linked to bullying on a psychological level.

However, despite the fact that some research has found the polar opposite in most cases developing teenagers, depression regarding excessive usage of social media are linked to adolescents with intellectual and developmental difficulties who have low self-esteem.

Analysis

The first objective, which was to examine how autistic people use social media, was achieved by gathering descriptive data and then summarizing it. The second goal of the study was to calculate and summarize descriptive statistics used to see how common cyber-bullying victimization and cyber-aggression are among autistic individuals.

Afterwards, to compare, a test employed the traits of those who had been victims of cyber bullying with those who had been perpetrators of cyber aggression. Primarily, correlations between self-esteem and social media usage were examined using Spearman's rho coefficients, as were statistics on cyber bullying victimization and cyber aggression for the third objective. And to check whether the experience of victimization by cyber bullying is linked to factors such as gender, age, educational credentials, internet time, and the quantity of social media friends are all factors to consider, linear regression was used.

Discussion

It was one of the study's main objectives to investigate how people with autism spectrum disorders used social media and how frequently they were victims of cyber bullying and cyber aggression. It has been discovered that social media is an integral part of the daily lives of autistic adults. Most people who took part in the current poll said that they used online media on a daily basis and that it had an impact on their lives. After concluding that Facebook was no longer the most popular online site. In general, a new study looked at social media networks.

Limitations

We should be wary of drawing any conclusions from this study because it is the first to look at the relationship between autistic people's self-esteem, as well as social media usage and their experience of online bullying. Because of the small sample size, caution should be exercised when extrapolating the findings from this study.

 As a result of their frequent usage of internet and media and personal encounters with online bullying, the participants in this study were likely unpaid volunteers. All of the given to participants were self-reported. According to previous research, this is a methodological advantage.

Gender disparity in autism is generally 3:1 male to female, despite the fact that the majority of participants in the study were women. Gender differences were not found in any of the studies.

Results

The respondents in the study said they used social media, with 27.3% reporting daily usage of one to two hours on the internet and 17% reporting daily usage by two to three hours on the internet, n= 17% of participants said that they spend 30–59 minutes a day on social media, with the average being between 30 and 59 minutes. A total of 13 participants reported spending 30–59 minutes a day on social media. Participants in the survey reported spending less than 5 hours per day on social media. According to the survey, 15.6 percent of the people surveyed said they had more than 200 social media friends.

Conclusion

Findings showed that autistic adults were more likely victims of cyber bullying than cyber-aggression in their everyday lives, despite the fact that social media was found to be an important factor. There is a strong link between self-esteem and a sense of belonging in an online group and a negative correlation between social sentiments of being neglected networking chat rooms and websites, among autistic adults. As the general public, policymakers, and those involved in health and social services for adults will benefit from this research. Additionally, the need for intervention and better public awareness about the dangers and incidences of cyber bullying in this community, as well as preventative measures, is clear to us.

Each Author's Role It was PT's job to come up with the original document's concept and methodology, as well as to draft, review, and edit the document. Besides project management, CCH was also tasked with conceptualization, data collection and analysis as well as methodology and ethics. PEL was in charge of all of the analysis, validation, review, and editing. There are no rules or regulations to follow. Anyone can use, share, adapt, distribute, and reproduce this article under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, as also they Give due acknowledgment to the original source. If you make any changes to the Attribution 4.0 International License, please let us know.

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