Portrayal of Cyberbullying in Nigeria: A Content Analysis of Nigerian News Media

Obiaku Rossy Oputa

Submitted to the
Institute of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts
in
Communication and Media Studies

Eastern Mediterranean University
September 2021
Gazimağusa, North Cyprus

Approval of the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research

Prof. Dr. Ali Hakan Ulusoy
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in Communication and Media Studies.

Prof. Dr. Senih Çavuşoğlu
Dean, Faculty of Communication and Media Studies

We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate in scope and quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in Communication and Media Studies.

Prof. Dr. Hanife Aliefendioğlu
Supervisor

Examining Committee

1. Prof. Dr. Hanife Aliefendioğlu

2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan Karahasan

3. Asst. Prof. Dr. Baruck Okal Opiyo

ABSTRACT

Technological advancement in the world has created numerous benefits. Technology has increased the rate of productivity, communication and globalization. The information communication technology created by these advancements facilitated easy dispersion of information as well as cyberbullying. Social networking sites (SNS) has seen an increase in the cases of cyberbullying which correlates with an increase in the use of these platforms. As a negative effect of technology, cyberbullying has made the digital communication space unsafe for everyone. Cyberbullying continued to exert social, ethical and psychological problems in today's societies.

This study would be examining three newspapers, Thisday, Vangaurd and Punch using a qualitative content analysis and frame analysis to examine how the Nigerian media portrays cyberbullying. Total 60 news article were examined under the defined themes.

This study found that media platforms have some contents to create awareness and enlighten people on cyberbullying. It highlighted the methods of cyberbullying and also provides real life examples of people who were victims to cyberbullies. Similarly, this study analyses the position of the Nigerian government in their fight against cyberbully. This study also analyzed the intervention and prevention methods that should be taken civil society to combat cyberbullying.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Nigerian Media, Awareness, Victim, Prevention of Cyberbullying.

ÖZ

Dünyadaki teknolojik gelişmeler sayısız yararlar yaratmıştır. Teknoloji, verimlilik, iletişim ve küreselleşme oranını artırmıştır. Bu gelişmelerin yarattığı bilgi ve iletişim teknolojisi, bilginin kolay dağıtılmasını ve siber zorbalığı kolaylaştırdı. Teknolojinin olumsuz bir etkisi olarak siber zorbalık, siber uzayı sadece gençler için değil yetişkinler için de güvensiz hale getirdi. Siber zorbalık, kurbanları üzerinde fiziksel ve psikolojik sorunlar yaşamaya devam ederken bu etki bazen ölümcül olabilir.

Bu çalışma Thisday, Vangaurd ve Punch isimli üç gazetede siber zorbalık hakkında çıkan haberleri, Nijerya haber medyasının siber zorbalığı nasıl temsil ettiğini göstermek amacıyla, niteliksel içerik analiz ve çerçeve analizi yöntemleri ile incelemiştir. Tanımlanan temalar altında toplam 60 haber metni incelenmiştir.

Bu tez, Nijerya'daki siber zorbalık farkındalığı hakkında mevcut literatüre katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Siber zorbalık yöntemlerini açıklayarak siber zorbaların kurbanı olan kişilerin gerçek hayattan örneklerini aktarmaktadır. Nijerya hükümetinin siber zorbalığa karşı mücadeledeki konumunu ve Nijerya hükümetinin bu tehditle mücadele etmek için attığı önlemleri analiz etmektedir. Aynı zamanda hükümet ve sivil toplum üyeleri tarafından siber zorbalıkla mücadele için alınması gereken önlemleri ve müdahale yöntemlerini incelenektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siber Zorbalık, Nijeryalı Gençler, Farkındalık, Mağdur, Siber Zorbalığı Önleme.

DEDICATION

To my family

First to my Father, Chukwuemeka Oputa

Secondly to my Mother, Chinyere Oputa

And

My siblings: Emeka, Chisom, Oge and Erika

Thank you all for your constant believe in me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My sincere gratitude to God, for keeping me safe and healthy in a foreign place without my family. I specially thank my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Hanife Aliefendioglu and my jury members Asst. Prof. Hakan Karahassan, Asst. Prof. Baruck Okal Opiyo for their assistance, patience, constructive criticism and encouragement throughout the period of writing this thesis.

I am so grateful for the support I received from my family who would encourage me moments when I feel like given up, my parents and my friend Emmanuel Ethofe for their care and financial support throughout this program. I cannot thank you all enough.

To my friends Bukky, Valerie, Fatma, Sefumi, Oyin and Mano for all the prep talks, prayers, discussions and readings, I wouldn't have been able to achieve this success on my own, thank you for easing off the burden.

To all my instructors in the faculty, for giving me a background knowledge that impacted this study one way or the other, everything I learnt was useful during the writing of this thesis.

I say a very big thank you to you all and may God bless you all abundantly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT iii

ÖZ iv

DEDICATION v

ACKNOWLEDGMENT vi

LIST OF TABLES x

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS xi

1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background of the Study 2

1.2 Problem Statement 6

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Study 7

1.4 Research Questions 7

1.5 Significance of the Study 7

1.6 Scope of Study 8

1.7 Limitations of Study 8

2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK 9

2.1 Introduction 9

2.2 People Suffering from Cyberbullying 10

2.3 Web 2.0 Technology 13

2.4 Understanding the Term Cyberbullying 14

2.5 Forms of Cyberbullying: Understanding Aggression and Bullying 19

2.6 The Menace of Cyberbullying 22

2.7 Global Examples of Organized Workshops in Tackling Cyberbullying 28

2.8 Nigerian Experience to Cyberbullying 30

2.9 Steps Taken to Fight Cyberbullying in Nigeria 33
2.9.1 The Law Given, Concerning Cybercrimes in Nigeria Act 2015 (Cybercrime Act) 33
2.9.2 The Penal and Criminal Code Act 35
2.10 Efficiency Response to Cyberbullying in Nigeria 36
2.11 Addressing Cyberbullying in All its Forms 36
2.12 Prevention and Intervention 37
2.13 Empirical Studies of Cyberbullying in Nigeria 38
3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 43
3.1 Introduction 43
3.2 Overview of Nigerian Newspapers 43
3.3 History of Punch Newspaper 45
3.4 History of Thisday Newspaper 45
3.5 History of Vanguard Newspaper 46
3.6 Framing Theory 46
3.7 Framing Analysis 47
3.8 Research Design 47
3.9 Method of Data Collection 48
3.10 Thematic Analysis of News Articles on Cyberbullying in Nigeria 49
4 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS 51
4.1 Introduction 51
4.2 Awareness on Cyberbullying in Nigeria 52
4.3 Guidance (Parent, Teachers and Media users) on Cyberbullying in Nigeria 54
4.4 Cyberbullying Amidst Youths in Nigeria 57
4.5 Government Policies and Cyberbullying in Nigeria 60

4.6 Social Factors and Cyberbullying in Nigeria 63
5 CONCLUSIONS 69
5.1 Discussions 69
5.2 Conclusion 70
5.3 Recommendations for Further Studies 71
REFERENCES 73
APPENDICES 90
Appendix A: Newspaper Links 91
Appendix B: News Story Links and Visuals 92

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Frame represented on this table is awareness 52

Table 2: Frames represented on this table are guidance, measures and prevention... 54

Table 3: Frames represented on this table are (awareness, crimes and deviance) 57

Table 4: Frames represented in this table is (measures-prevention and crime-deviance) 60

Table 5: Frames represented on this table is social factor 63

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
NCC	Nigerian Communications Commission
NCWG	National Cybercrime Working Group
NITDA	National Information Technology Development Agency
SNSs	Social Networking Sites
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, digital technology has managed to interpret itself in all facet of human life. The constant advancement of technology and technological products has contributed immensely to international and transnational relations, globalization and social interaction, this interaction however, comes with a cost known as cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is one of the numerous menaces caused by the abuse of digital technology and social media, and since teenagers are prone to cyberbullying, this study will focus on the various measure taken by the Nigerian Government against cyberbullying.

As postulated by St. Augustine in his theory of dualism, everything comes with a tendency of being good and bad (Tornau, 2019), and so is digital technology. Digital technology brings with itself the luxury of attaining first-hand information at a timely manner, direct communication with people around the world, increased publicity and business growth, however, digital technology also increases the risk of cyberbullying, harassment, internet fraud, global terrorism and many other online vices.

This chapter will systematically analyse the background, objectives, limitations and significant contribution to the existing knowledge of cyberbullying in Nigeria.

1.1 Background of the Study

It is impossible to analyze human development without mentioning technological advancement. The use of technology has infiltrated the educational system, social system and even the career world, and young people benefit most from this technological advancement and cyber space. A significant reason explaining why young people are drawn to digital technology is because of the 'safe' space enjoyed through the cyber space for social interaction and expression (Davis, Randall, Ambrose, & Orand, 2014, p. 360).

The constant interaction between individuals across the cyber space has led to the increase of cyberbullying. Akbulut (2010, p. 195) defines cyberbully as the use of information communication technology to deliberately cause harm to other users of information communication technology. Instinctively, we can define cyberbullying from the singular meaning of the words where cyber has to do with using of Information Communication Technology, media and the internet. And bullying refers to actions that cause harm to others based on superiority, power or influence.

Seeing that cyberbullying is still a recent phenomenon, ample research of this social action is yet to be conducted in Nigeria. Since the introduction of mobile communication in Nigeria some 19 years ago (NCC, 2017), the issue of cyberbullying among teenagers has been constantly recurring in the news. According to the Nigerian Communication Commission, there was a significant increase of the use of internet from 0.1% in 2001 to approximately 46.1% in 2016 (NCC, 2017).

As a result of this enormous growth in the use of internet, educational, social and economic aspect of the society were tremendously transformed which in turn increased

the overall output of the country. This rapid growth in the use of internet restructured the way in which daily business was carried out in the country. The educational, economic, industrial, and social-cultural aspects of the country were all influenced by the growing rise of telecommunication.

For Moreno (2004, p. 125), cyberbullying can be said to be the use of violent actions or a show of violent character by a person or group of persons through electronic medium to incessantly and intentionally inflict pains on a person or group of persons. While bullying is not new as this has been happening in schools, business centers and other places of social gatherings, the invention of social media has help transcend bullying to virtual forms over the internet and cyberspace. It is then often argued that cyberbullying may be a representation of physical bullying in a social space or it is perhaps an entirely new phenomenon stemming from the adverse use of cyberspace.

It is therefore pertinent to note that, while teenagers suffer the most from cyberbullying, adults could also be victims of cyberbullying. Some reasons while teenagers are most vulnerable to cyberbullying could be because of their innocence, naivety, inexperience, and constant use of the cyber space when compared to adults. According to Ijachi (2019, p. 6), besides teenagers being most vulnerable to cyberbullying, the people who have learning difficulties, or individuals who have any form of disability are also at a higher risk of suffering cyberbullying.

The rate at which cyberbullying occurs daily over the Nigerian cyberspace is alarming, but due to cultural affiliation and gender beliefs, this goes unreported. Some victims may choose to accept this as a normal part of socio-cultural interaction, hence, view these hostile actions as normal. cyberbullying can come in forms such as;

i. Flaming: Act of directing insulting messages at people over the internet.
ii. Impersonation: Disguising to become someone else in other to deceive people.
iii. Cyber Stalking: Consistent use of electronic media to harass and pester someone.
iv. Outing: Making known to public, private and personal information of others which they would rather love to be kept private.
v. Trolling: Intentionally trying to get people angry and react through making offensive comments.
vi. Roasting: Collective action from other users of the cyber space to direct their attacks on one person or on one group to cause humiliation.

Besides the above-mentioned forms of cyberbullying, there are many other forms that are not mentioned in this thesis for sake of exclusivity, but it is a known fact that cyberbullying occurs every day and is constantly rising. According to the Society that handles Unkindness to Teenagers on a National level (NSPCC), it was recorded by the United Kingdom that in a 5-year period an 88% rise in the number of teenage cyberbullying cases (NSPCC, 2016). Similarly, the NSPCC clarified that nearly 1/3 of the counselling sessions were from children and teenagers who reported bullying cases from social networking and gaming sites (NSPCC, 2016). Cyberbullying exerts huge influence on its victim and often range from psychological issues to death. Common effects can include anxiousness, depression and aggressiveness.

In very extreme cases, the issue of cyberbullying can lead to loss of life. A notable example in Nigeria was Ariyo Olanrewaju Taiwo talked about being suicidal and having the thoughts on Facebook in 2017, his comments section after he made the post was filled with taunts of people asking him to go ahead; few hours after the post he

made online and people commenting, he committed suicide. (Ijachi, 2019, p. 7). A Canadian lady known as Rehtaeh Parsons, was raped by a gang of guys in 2013 and her naked photographs was shared all over the internet. She was then trolled afterwards and when she could not endure any further, she attempted suicide, which led to a coma and three days later had her life support machine switched off (Newton, 2013). Similar cases of cyberbullying resulting to death is the Kenneth Weishuhn and Jadin Bell case who were cyberbullied for being gay. Phoebe Prince and Megan Meier were also teenage victims of cyberbullying and they all committed suicide due to the psychological effects it caused them. Unarguable, many suicide cases of cyberbullying are unreported but judging from the increasing use of the cyberspace by teenagers, cyberbullying is on an all-time rise.

Reuters in 2012 conducted a survey on cyberbullying where they covered 18000 living in 24 countries (Reuters, 2012). In the survey it was discovered that over 80% of the participants expressed their concern about the growing rate of cyberbullying in their countries, similarly, 10% of parents who participated in this survey reported that their children were victims of cyberbullying, whereas, 25% of the participant stated they knew someone who was victimized. (Ijachi, 2019, p. 7).

The situation in Nigeria is not so different. Studies have shown the increase use of internet by undergraduates who are mostly teenagers. Omotayo (2006, p. 218) in a survey of undergraduate students observed how internet usage is employed for various reasons. In this survey it was shown that 97.1% of undergraduates in Nigerian universities use the internet for e-mail. It is also reported by Jolaoso (2014) that Nigerian undergraduates subscribe to internet bundles mostly for social interaction and networking over the cyberspace.

1.2 Problem Statement

Cyberbullying in Nigeria began to be very common as ICT facilities were introduced into the Nigerian society. The Nigerian government in trying to curb the menace that comes with abuse of the cyberspace has set up agencies, policies and government offices to deal with cyberbullying and other forms of cyber abuse. These government legal initiatives include;

i. The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA).
ii. Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC)
iii. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
iv. National Cybercrime Working Group (NCWG)
v. A series of draft bills such as the Computer Security and Critical Infrastructure Bill (2005), the Electronic Services Provision Bill (2008), the Interception and Monitoring Bill (2009) as well as the Cyber Security Bill (2011) (Nwosu, Ementa, & Ejikeme, 2018)

It should however be noted that none of the draft bills are yet to be passed as binding laws yet, partly due to the unawareness of cyberbullying in the Nigerian society, however, this could be said to be a step taken in the proper direction for the Nigerian government. In Nigeria today, there is currently the Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, etc.) Act which was promulgated in 2015.

Nowadays, teenagers are vulnerable to being harassed on daily basic via online platforms, such harassment is not limited to sending threat messages or pictures, use of vulgar languages, sharing sensitive and private information, impersonation, disinformation, breaching of privacy etc. All these are owing to the rapid spread of

internet and communication technologies which has resulted to increase in online platform uses, especially among youths in Nigeria. However, it is rather becoming obvious that these negative online behaviors have some effects on teenagers. Hence, this study sought to look deeply or observe the prevalence and effect of cyberbullying among teenagers. Specifically, this thesis aimed to explore and provide knowledge on the effect of cyberbullying on Nigerian teenagers. Seeing that cyberbullying is becoming an increasing concern with little or no studies to unpack the notion in Nigeria.

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To observe the level of awareness on cyberbullying in Nigeria
2. To highlight the activities against cyberbullying in Nigeria
3. To explore the ways to reduce cyberbullying among Nigerian teenagers
4. To understand the Nigerian government measures in combatting cyberbullying in Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. How is cyberbullying portrayed in mainstream Nigerian news media?
2. What is the awareness level regarding cyberbullying in Nigeria in news articles?
3. What are the activities/measures against cyberbullying in Nigeria represented in the news media?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is intended to shed more light on how the Nigerian mainstream media portrays cyberbullying. Also, the study will be of utmost significance in combating the

frequency of cyberbullying amidst individuals in Nigeria. Moreover, this thesis would prepare a relevant background and understanding to give government and parents insights about cyberbullying among teenagers with the increasing technological evolution. Furthermore, the study would be useful to individuals, organizations in ensuring safe cyber space and equipping them with the necessary knowledge to combat cyberbullying.

1.6 Scope of Study

The study shall focus on the dangers of cyberbullying and shall highlights the various avenues taken by the Nigerian Government to fight cyberbullying. The study shall also highlight the role of non-governmental organizations in their fight against cyberbullying in Nigeria. Since it is a news media documentary research, the study shall extensively cover the various campaigns, workshops, seminars, programs and other activities put forward by both states and non-state actors to fight cyberbullying in Nigeria.

1.7 Limitations of Study

This study revealed important and significant findings; however, it is not without limitations which are common to all research endeavors.

The data size is limited by the inability of the researcher to study all the news contents that has to cyberbullying in Nigeria in general due to the issue of resource, Covid 19 Pandemic lock down and time constraints experienced by the researcher during the period of data collection. Cyberbullying is a topic that is barely talked about in Nigeria, and it is a very broad and diverse field which is ranged from crime, sexual assault, fraud and violence, however some of the areas were not examined due to the fact that this study was limited to just the media and how it portrays cyberbullying in Nigeria.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Technological advancement has been the hallmark of the 21st century. The frequent use of internet, information and communication technologies has drawn teenagers differentiated by space together. More so, Social Networking Sites (SNSs) have efficiently attended to the issues of accessibility, and interactivity bridge among teenagers. Although SNSs can be used in productive manners, they are often misused and abused by teenagers to torment their peers (Bennett, 2013, p. 57).

This chapter discusses the relevant literature and concepts associated with the research. Included in this chapter is also the theoretical framework of the research.

2.1 Introduction

Nigeria in recent times is witnessing a great rise of internet access especially, by teenagers. According to internet users' statistics, it is estimated that Nigeria records the highest users of internet in Africa with an astonishing 123, 486, 615 internet users as at 2019 (Statistics, 2019), perhaps owing to the population of the country or due to the technological advancement recorded by the country in recent years. It should be noted that a great percentage of the users of internet are teenagers. This makes teenagers more vulnerable to cyberbullying seeing that they constitute a greater percentage of cyberspace users. In Nigeria, more teenagers currently have access to social networking sites than ever before. The anonymous nature of the cyberspace has

also availed Nigerian teenagers the opportunity to engage in cyberbullying. Due to the presence and huge influence of ICT, cyberbullying has continued to grow and affect millions of teenagers worldwide. (Shaheen & Hoff, 2007, p. 97).

In Nigeria cyberbullying have become a public concern. It could easily be argued that cyberbullying discourages the use of social media and other virtual technological products, but Qing Li suggests otherwise. According to Li, unhappy teenagers and victims of cyberbully are more attracted to social media compared to their happy counterparts (2010, p. 384). To support the submission of Li, the Australian Government in 2004 provided an outline of cyberbully indication and the government mentioned that victims of cyberbully spend more time on the computer than others. How teenagers use the cyberspace is to some extent different from the way adults utilize the cyberspace, then it is important to begin this literature review by answering who is a teenager and finding elements of a teenager.

2.2 People Suffering from Cyberbullying

Anyone can be a victim of cyberbullying; it is not restricted to age or gender. Statistically, it's been shown that teenagers are prone to cyberbullying. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a teenager also known as an adolescent is someone between ages 10-19 (WHO, n.d.). Jon Savage argues this age bracket presented by the WHO and defines the teenager to be between 16-25 years old (Savage, 2014, p. 17). Regardless, both literatures define a teenager as a young person or as a youth and calls the teenage age as the period between childhood and adulthood. In most part of the world, the teenage age is equally branded as the stage of puberty; where physical bodily changes can be recorded in the human body.

However, it is not only the physical changes that occur in the teenage years, Mays (1961, p. 27) claims teenagers are mostly affected by the wind of urban culture, hence, many of their psychological and sociological interaction during this age is attributable to urban culture. From Mays, we can then conclude that adolescent does not only cut across physical changes, but also social and psychological developments are involved. Similarly, we can argue that the teenage period is viewed differently according to societal interaction and culture.

Many societies in the west modishly associated adolescence with puberty stage and the period of observing series of physical changes occurring in both sexes. Here, teenagers hurriedly look upon this stage of their lives to becoming free. While in some other region of the world like Africa, adolescence age/stage cut across just a simply but substantial physical bodily makeup to include more on social and moral scope even without the shifting emphasis on the perception of the physical maturation. In such region, the terminology of adolescence will differ slightly. The age bracket will utter also. For instance, for a parenting Nigerian, adolescence age bracket should be from 15 to 27 and is precisely tagged youths (Olumide, Adams, & Olukemi, 2015, p. 185).

Generally, adolescent stage marks the ages where children begin to mature and form external social bond with non-family members. Simply put, it is a period of self-discovery. Teenagers' instinct personal values in which they try to live by, as a corollary, the intricacies of their personal value will determine the adulthood that is before them, hence, the teenage age is a very important period of child growth maturity. Until recently, most developing countries as argued by Dehne and Riedner (2001, p. 13) did not know so much about the adolescent stage neither did adolescence gain any recognition in the society, instead, children would assume adulthood through

traditional passage rituals, although this ritual is done after a particular age, developing societies did not recognize the sociological and psychological elements of adolescence.

The adolescent stage is equally very important because it is during this period that young people begin to detach themselves emotionally from their parents. It is a period of self-discovery. By distancing themselves emotionally, they begin to institute personal values. The ambiguity of their personal values if not guided properly are partly responsible to everyone's adulthood. Simply put, it is the period of addiction; acquiring a second nature of oneself. The experiences of this period beget the character of an individual in the sense that one is termed according to his/her deeds expressed in character. Some theorists observed the adolescence stage/age to be forceful and sometimes stressful developmental exercise characterized with different types of behaviours.

On the aspect of physical and psychological changes, teenagers undergo many physical and social changes. The changes make them unpredictable in their behavior. As submitted by Cahalan, during puberty, teenagers undergo bodily change and hormonal infusion which ensures the species' longevity (Cahalan, 2018). Owing to these bodily change and hormonal infusion, there the desire of earning a living and having a family.

The teenage stage for most people is the best time of their life, as they experience freedom and beginning to be responsible. In Nigeria most especially, the young boys would rather be called strong men while the young girls prefer the term ladies. Hence, not only physical changes are stirred in them but also social status and class. In the course of trying to live up to these self-acclaimed social statuses, most teenagers derail

into social vices and engage in wrong choices, whereas, who could not cope with these changes are bullied by their peers both physically and online. Therefore, for some teenagers, this period is usually the toughest for them. The teenage period is when most children spend time on the cyberspace and on social media. We will now examine the meaning of social networking and why teenagers are attracted to this technology known as web 2.0 technology.

2.3 Web 2.0 Technology

Web 2.0 is an extension in the advancement of ICTs found in the daily practice of the world wide web related innovation. It is best perceived with its useful reason and result. A portion of its capacities incorporates; exponential development in joint effort, more alternatives regarding site usefulness and sharing of data. It recommends realization for all web clients. The web 2.0 innovation is an update in internet (www), giving simple utilization of ICT. It is marked as having content that change detached clients into an all the more vivacious/dynamic substance customer (Bower, 2015).

Individuals currently take the web 2.0 to be a subsequent period for the advancement of the world wide web. Web 2.0 and long-range interpersonal communication destinations are better perceived whenever separated into three stages. Right off the bat, during the 90s, the web 1.0 was presented. The site guests must be served by the information gave in this form; every product just had a capacity, and it was a single direction correspondence model.

Furthermore, in the last part of the 90s and mid-2000s, individuals started to encounter web 2.0 sites and advances. During this period, sites and innovations address their guests; accordingly, take into account reactions from their guests. Basically, sites

guests and contraptions proprietors could transfer pictures and recordings, remark and contribute content. Presently, we have person to person communication locales which produces tempting and intriguing substance for guests and permits guests to effectively collaborate with other site individuals. For example, Skype, Facebook Messenger, WhatsApp and some more. It very well may be called two and additionally three-way correspondence.

Thirdly, web 2.0 didn't just give a two or three-way correspondence (SNSs), however it serves to overcome any barrier on the web and disconnected world. Networks in which we live are enlarged into a genuine world and individuals are not, at this point outsider to the various activities they perform. An example using the cell phone application, individuals can identify the expense of numerous things and assets. This is simply the channel of data and authenticity that web 2.0 advances sort to connect. It is typically conceivable in the portable space since we are connected to our cell phones.

Nonetheless, researchers guarantee that the hole connected by web 2.0 advances should make the start of another stage and not a continuation of web 2.0. They contended that this stage guided us into the web 3.0 (Muehlen, 2007).

2.4 Understanding the Term Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying consists two words: cyber: (Relating to internet technology, usage, and virtual reality) and

Bullying: actions aimed at harming, hurting or being mean to someone.

Hence, cyberbullying can be easily be explained as using the internet technology and cyberspace to harm, hurt, or be mean to people over the cyberspace. Kowalski et al (2008, p. 43) defines bullying as an intentional hostile behavior characterized by a

difference in ability and power. While it was observed that bullying is a usual course of life, Anderson & Sturm (2007, p. 25) argues the normality of this argument seeing the emotional hurt and pain that bullying causes its victim.

Through innovation and inclusion of new telecommunication technology, a greater level of social interaction is observed by teenagers in the cyberspace, hence, academicians and researchers alike saw the need to not only relate bullying to workplace or school alone but also to the cyberspace. Beran & Li calls this a form of arrack on people through digital technology (Beran & Li, 2005, p. 270). The six elements of cyberbullying outlined by Lee (2004, p. 112) includes; "intent, hurt, repetition, duration, power conflict and provocation". Cyberbullying was defined by Willard as the act of using ICT to post or upload content as a means of hurting someone (Willard N. , 2005, p. 76).

For Belsey, cyberbullying consists of the use of information technology to engage in harmful attitudes or behaviors which causes pain on others (Belsey, 2019). It is believed that this type of bully follows teenagers from the hallways of their schools, the privacy of their houses and to places where internet and technology is accessible, hence, it transcends the physical to the virtual world (Shaheen & Hoff, 2007, p. 86). Some theorists regard the term cyberbullying as an umbrella projection of different kinds of human behaviors (Tokunaga, 2010, p. 280). There are two major camps in conceptualizing cyberbullying. Proponents of one camp believe that the term cyberbullying signifies an independent phenomenon which should be viewed as such (Betts, Baguley, & Gardner, 2019, p. 5). Other theorists indicated that cyberbullying is just a transition of an unfinished face to face bullying (Gross & Elisheva, 2008, pp. 492-493).

As earlier mentioned, Moreno (2004, p. 112) describes cyberbullying as the intentional use of hostile behavior to constantly cause someone hurt through electronic media. Because digital technology evolves, the way and manner at which young people experience as victims of cyberbullying will change even the perpetuator of cyberbullying will evolve with the current advances of it. Digital technology has become an integral part of our daily life, we can easily conduct activities and through digital technology we become more effective and productive.

Virtually, all institutions have unavoidably by default become digital. There is really an increase in connectivity in the use of digital technology and hence its uses precede with lots of advantages. However, just like the usual avowal, "whatever has merits follow its demerits", there characterize some contrary consequences about the high influx of digital technology. One prominent among others is the concept of cyberbullying. Since 2003, cyberbullying has been to limelight in many social sciences related literatures.

Cassidy et al (2013, p. 582) believes that the cyberspace has provided a haven for young people which explains why there are more teenagers on social networking sites that any other age bracket. Furthermore, it is argued that the cyberspace creates an environment which can inspire mutual indenture, care and respect (Cassidy, Jackson, & Brown , 2009, pp. 389-390).

This claim is also supported by Davis et al (2015, p. 358) who argues that through the internet, young people enjoy immense freedom and can boldly express themselves. This freedom when expressed in its extreme form can serve as a breeding ground for

cyberbullying. Cyberbullying comes in different forms, but its most popular forms are aggression, harassment and bullying.

In Nigeria as of 2018, it is estimated that 103 million Nigerians are actively on social networking sites, thus, making putting Nigeria in the 8th position of world internet users in 2018 (Webclick, 2018). Social networking sites encourages interaction amongst its members by providing an avenue for sharing of data, profiles, discussions and contents (Cachia, Compano, & Da Costa, 2007, p. 1192). These sites although a new development in social technology has become very addictive especially among youths. In most social networking sites, you find more teenagers than any other age groups. Social networking sites allows its users to create a social profile by setting up account which creates a virtual representation of themselves.

The availability of technologies and ease of accessing information and communication Technology (ICT) is now a yardstick to measuring development of countries. As mentioned earlier, while information and communication technology are being used for technological and economic purposes, the global nature of ICT has paved way for the emergence of cyberbullying. Comparatively. Nigeria may not have acquired the necessary technological development and facilities that tallies with that of developed countries, however, due to the nation's population and widespread education, ICT usage is a general element of a Nigerian community, especially amongst the youth.

The Nigerian government at the beginning of the 21st century, established facilities to develop and improve ICT infrastructure and as a means bridge the digital gap that disconnects Nigeria from other countries and even among Nigerians. To successfully bridge this gap, various ICT appliances were established: radio, television, telephones,

internet. However, for the sake of our thesis, we will be focused on the new media which are mainly internet, personal computers and smart phones.

Licenses were granted to various telecommunication companies by the Nigerian government, as a corollary, the communication sector experienced a great boom and wave of national and multi-national investors. Examples of notable communication networks introduced by the early 21st century in Nigeria includes: The Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM), the Second National Operator (SNO), Nigeria Universities Network (NUNet), the Public Service Network (PSNet) and many others. (Arikpo, Osofisan, & Usoro, 2009, p. 186). Additionally, the government, in conjunction with some national and international private firms and companies, established professional ICT training to workers across different parts of Nigeria to maintain and manage the newly introduced ICT. (Arikpo, Osofisan, & Usoro, 2009, pp. 186-187).

According to the 2007/2008 report of Information Economy, the Nigerian communications commissions (NCC) granted licence to 523 private telecommunications companies, thus, allowing them to liberally invest and improve the communications sector.

There are four serious GSM organizations and a few dispersed telephones stores in Nigeria which considered how modest telephone costs are in Nigeria. In the midst of these eminent improvements recorded in ICT activity, media transmission is as yet not promptly open by a more prominent amount of the Nigerian populace.

On worldwide computerized planet file, in 2017, Nigeria was evaluated 55th with gradually propelling list of 1.73%. Inside Africa, nations just like southern Africa which is estimated to 6.07 making them fourth position. ICT improvement file (2017) detailed 137 situations to be Nigeria's with an estimation of about 2.73 and other African nations hold preferable position and incentive over Nigeria (Webclick, 2018). Due to the populace sizing, an inquiry is put to the network due to these records and they give a conviction of the advanced hole in Nigeria. The striking problem identified with the defamation of the advanced experience is perceived to spoil the utilization of web. The web framework together with the membership are pricey for dominant part of the populace to obtain, Also, the organization inclusion by specialist co-ops in the rustic regions are generally low contrasted with the metropolitan zones. Subsequently, the advanced hole is higher for provincial dwellers.

2.5 Forms of Cyberbullying: Understanding Aggression and Bullying

An aggressive behavior is characterized as a form of behavior that is harm oriented. Aggression could be directed at someone physically, verbally or even psychologically. Lui et al (2012, p. 160) sought to establish the strong differences between aggressive behavior and violence. Violence for them consists of physical interaction whereas, aggression progresses more than physical exchange (Liu, Lewis, & Evans, 2012, pp. 161-162). Aggressive behavior could be reactive or proactive. Defined proactively, it is also called instrumental aggression which is an attitude aim at the very will to achieve a designated objective. Simply put, it has the sole purpose of achieving a targeted aim.

On the other hand, reactive aggressive behavior as the name implies is just the response of offence, harm or frustration perceived by the receiver. Here it is the act between the

agent and receiver. It is like a cause-effect behavior (Card & Little, 2006, p. 470). Theorists regarded it as defensive aggression. Card & Little (2006, p. 473) argued that aggressive behavior could be also direct and indirect. Used directly, it consists of verbal and physical acts from one to the his/her target. Indirect aggression comprises of an acts envisioned to inflict hurt to the target by way of employing other means or groups. Such other mean includes gossips, rumors etc. (Archer & Coyne, 2005, p. 213).

Harassment as a form of cyberbullying as described by Neal and Tuckey (2014, p. 228) is a kind of aggressive behavior that is aimed at hurting a particular person. Willard (2005, p. 58) defines harassment as the act of intentionally trying to hurt someone by constantly sending offensive messages. While harassment mainly involves the use of threat and verbal attacks, researches such as Bowling and Beehr (2006, pp. 997-998) argues that it harassment could also include filthy gestures and disregarding someone. While these forms of bullying are experienced in the physical, cyberbullying represents these exact actions of harassment and aggression only over the cyberspace, thus, people are attacked online, threatened online and are disregarded online.

As a recent occurrence, cyberbullying was first introduced into the literature in 2003 by Bill Belsey (Betts L. R., 2016, pp. 35-36), and since then, the awareness about cyberbullying began to increase and so many researchers wrote and conducted researches about it. Zych et al (2015. P. 15) carefully collected the academic databases associated with the increase in the study of cyberbullying in which they identified that between 2001 and 2005, four articles were published exclusively based on the term cyberbullying.

Surprisingly, between 2006 and 2010, the number of cyberbullying related article increased to 42. However, on January 6, 2016, Goggle conducted a research and found out that over 27,000 hits is on cyberbullying, the figures as of 2014 and 2015 were 5280 and 4650 respectively (Zych & Rey, 2015, p. 193).

Comparing all these figures, it is pertinent to observe not only in the academic community the need of making a research on the term cyberbullying but also the importance that it is a societal concern (Betts L. R., 2016, p. 143). With this, one can see why both academic researchers and parents are interested in the topic because of its involvement of traditional bullying which invariably extend to cyberbullying.

Because of the ambiguity of the term cyberbully, there are debates within the existing literature on cyberbullying. In traditional bullying, there seems to be a consensus definition of it among the academics and practitioners. However, in cyber bulling, there seems to be univocal definition regarding it. Some theorists regard the term cyberbullying as an umbrella projection of different kinds of human behaviors (Tokunaga, 2010, pp. 279-280). There are two major camps in conceptualizing cyberbullying. Proponents of one camp believe that the term cyberbullying signifies an independent phenomenon which should be viewed as such (Betts, Baguley, & Gardner, 2019, p. 6). Other theorists indicated that cyberbullying is just a transition of an unfinished face to face bullying (Gross & Elisheva, 2008, p. 498); Because digital technology evolves, the way and manner at which young people experience – as victims – cyberbullying will change even the perpetuator of cyberbully will evolve with the current advances of it.

2.6 The Menace of Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying has become a growing social problem strongly associated with social media use. It is one of the unintended outcomes of the revolution in information and communication technology. Studies show litany of physical, mental and social problems victims of cyberbullying experience. Some of which included higher levels of anxiety, lowered concentration, missed schooling, poorer grades, lowered self-esteem, emotional distress, depression, substance use, and suicidal behavior as suggested by Elisa et al (2015, p. 62).

According to Willard (2007, p. 42), cyberbullying is a type of bullying that is always concealed from older people. Juvonen & Gross (2008), opine that the fear of internet restriction is the major reason why teenagers do not report cases of cyberbullying (Gross & Elisheva, 2008, p. 500). Cyber-bullying refers to the recurrent use of information and communication technologies and Social Networking Sites (SNSs) such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Tumblr, Instagram, Snap Chat, and regular email by an individual or group to verbally, physically and mentally harm others.

Cyberbullying also refers to any deliberate and repeated acts of flaming, harassment, cyberstalking, denigration, impersonation, outing, trickery, and exclusion of an individual performed through information and communication technologies with the objective of harming others either physically, emotionally or otherwise. Figures of the current researches conducted show cyberbullying and online harassment to be enormous challenges among young people on social media (S.Tokunaga, 2010, p. 3).

The global cyberbullying Research Centre in 2016 reported that 33.8% of students aged between 12 and 17 in Nigeria were in their day's preys to cyberbullying.

Similarly, on the participants of this cyberbullying, 11.5% aged the same age are into cyberbullying (S.Tokunaga, 2010, pp. 3-4).

It is important to note that cyberbullying is distinguished from the traditional ways of bulling. Put differently, traditional bullying happens face to face and not always. Among peers, kids and teenagers, it is hamstrung to schools, playgrounds, and/or religious gathering. Cyberbullying cut across these places to include online and offline communities. Teenagers connect even after school through the social media with the aid of digital media appliances. More so, and more worrisome is in the consequentiality between cyberbullying and child exploitation. Internet as vast and fast communication model has made teenagers to communicate freely with each other. They are not only tied to desktop, laptop and home computer.

The availability of mobile and wireless gadgets like handsets, tablets, etc. have really provided connectivity and interactivity among them. Through these means, teenagers fall victims of exploitation, sexual abuse even without meeting with their abuser. Some cases have reported how the teenagers in their attempt to meet with who they chat with got kidnapped or beating. Some got into being tricked to sending their nudes and explicit pictures and images which their abusers upload, post, or share online. Such teenagers subsequently get abused by their peers and/or even strangers and as such may lead to committing suicide on the “cyber-bullied”.

Cyberbullying is like unending adventure among adolescents. Some theorists and writers have raised concerned that even if cyberbully victims do not suffer at immediate the effect of cyberbullying; it catches up with them subsequently. In South Korea, Choi Jinri committed suicide and official reports about her death suggested that

she was a victim of cyberbully which progressed into acute depression. Prior to her death Jinri was a fervent feminist in a conservative South Korean nation, thus, she received a lot of criticism, mostly online. According to Pisuthipan (2019), and using his exact words, she "was subjected to sustained malicious online criticism and cyberbullying" (Pisuthipan, 2019).

To avoid or to minimize the death stemming from cyberbullying, many countries have censored activities of the online community. In United States of America, there are about five laws made to checkmate cyberbullying and online harassment: criminal sanction, school sanction, off campus sanction. The law equally empowered schools to make their laws in accordance with the constitution of the country to discipline the perpetuators of cyberbullying (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006, p. 153). Patchin and Hinduja (2015, p. 65-66), however, believed that about a quarter of adolescent in the United States have been cyberbullied or harassed online at one point in their lives. While, about 12% admitted having cyberbullied others. He was concerned about the alarming of cyberbullying in the USA and further argued that teenagers spend much time in school than home (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006, p. 158). Therefore, and according to them even the already existing law about anti-cyberbullying has not be enforced because schools lack money to do so (Hinduja & Patchin, 2015, p. 65).

In recent years, research conducted, and data collected on cyberbullying in United Kingdom revealed that cyberbullying is on the increase and also predominantly, there are much registered cases about cyberbullying on Instagram than any other social networking site. A UK based international anti-bullying charity; The Label affirmed this in a report they released. They carefully apportioned percentage on the usage of social networking sites to cause cyberbully. According to the organization, Instagram

constitutes 42%, seconded by the 37% of Facebook and 31% Snap Chat respectively. However, Statista, a German Online Portal for Statistics made an interesting revealing that while on Facebook, women are most at the mercy of cyberbully perpetuators. While in US, cyberbullying events are mostly observed in the comment section of any social networking sites, followed by online rumor and sexual remark.

It is important to note that the level of cyberbullying is dependent on the individual sensitivity. Good number of people believe that sensitive people constitute people with sexual diversity. Therefore, they envisage this stereotypical mindset that they (the people with sexual diversity) are always tougher than others (Pisuthipan, 2019). In terms of the effect of cyberbully, people (rich or poor) are unique and they react individually towards the negative effect of online criticism. Simply put, the effect of cyberbullying is strictly different and individualized. Some metamorphosed into bullies while others develop shield and become tougher to the bullies.

According to Pisuthipian (2019), it is the emotional and psychological disposition of one that develops to becoming an act of cyberbullying, furthermore, he argues that cyberbullying can deepen a psychological problem in a teenager even when he or she is on proper medication. He suggested for total annihilation of internet from the reach of the victims (Pisuthipan, 2019). In summary, we can understand cyberbullying when we observe the culture, nature-nurture system of those living in a vicinity, digital gap, social networking sites etc.

SNSs have taken into considerations ways on tackling cyberbullying. Instagram and Facebook being the two giants in social networking sites, have been developing and updating features to make social networking sites look less toxic. Facebook always

updates and add new features to curb the effect of online bullying. They have made easy the blocking of an online abuser by the victim. Also, there are teams checkmating the hate speech of any kind which they insist violate Facebook policy.

In early 2019, Instagram team head announced their readiness to lead the fight against cyberbullying. They announced that efforts are on ground globally to create an additional feature called “Restrict”. According to Mosseri, some remarkable instances with the “Restrict” feature are that upon restricting a user, comments from such user on your post is only visible to him/her/them. One can also choose to make the comments of the restricted user to pop up for others to see. (Mosseri, 2019). Though Social Networking Sites have options of opting out when one is not comfortable the contents therein, some theorists argued forcefully that some platforms like community sift helps communities get protected from any forms of cyberbullying through the automated content moderation platform. They do so by moderating the User Generated Content.

According to Ijachi (2019), bullying is no longer about the strong picking on the weak in the playground or other areas of physical contact. The physical assault has graduated into a 24 hour per day, seven days a week online torture. I-SAFE America conducted a survey including 1500 American students in 2004 and discovered the following:

i. 42% of children have been tormented while on the web. 1 of every 4 have had it happen more than once;
ii. 35% of children have been undermined on the web. Almost 1 of every 5 have had it happen more than once;
iii. 21% of children have gotten mean or undermining email or different messages;

iv. 58% of children concede somebody has directed mean or terrible sentiments toward them on the web. More than 4 out of 10 state it has happened more than once;

v. 53% of children concede having said something mean or harmful to someone else on the web. More than 1 out of 3 have done it more than once;

vi. 58% have not educated their folks or a grown-up regarding something mean or destructive that transpired on the web" (i-SAFE, 2004).

From the above statistics, we can therefore infer that online bullying is obviously a big issue, and to imagine this survey was conducted in 2004 where technological advancements were not as pronounced as recent times. This study also points out something important-that most children do not report their cyberbullying experiences. A similar survey was conducted in 2009 at the University of Valencia (Spain) in which 2101 teenagers ranging from ages 11 and 17 years from in 11 secondary schools were assessed. From this number, 1098 were boys and 1003 were girls. Sofia Buelga, coauthor of the study stated, "The data from our study shows that technological bullying affects 24.6 percent of teenagers in the case of mobile telephony, and 29 percent with regard to the Internet" (Ijachi, 2019, p. 7). The study also discovered that girls are greater victims of cyberbullying than boys in most cases, particularly verbal bullying, invasions of privacy, spreading of rumors and social exclusion. Although when compared with the above-mentioned American survey, the Spanish survey was less in number, the both surveys however were very significant. From the survey it could be also inferred that males are expected to develop more thick skin on SNSs than females.

2.7 Global Examples of Organized Workshops in Tackling Cyberbullying

There are numerous seminars and workshops on cyberbullying that have been organized by governments as well as various government sponsored private agencies in countries over the world. Seeing that cyberbullying is not peculiar to any region (Betts L. R., 2016), government of various countries have sort to using workshops to curb this menace.

The United States 'stop bullying' campaign has recorded giant achievements in raising awareness to parents, teachers, and staff about cyber-bullying. The campaign through its website stopbullying.gov has a training center which conduct training programs on cyberbullying, provides training modules to be used in events, organizes community events and workshops to raise awareness about cyberbullying and also provide support to victims of cyberbullying (SB, 2020).

In the biannual federal bullying prevention summit organized in 2018 by the federal partners in bullying prevention, the US first lady Melanie Trump gave a presentation about how to identify and reduce cyberbullying in the society (White, 2018). This event saw the attendance of high-ranking officials from the US department of health, education, social services, and justice. Additionally, numerous discussions and workshops were held over the course of the events with top officials from Facebook, Twitter and other social networking sites, all talking about how cyberbullying can be controlled (Ham, 2018).

The Australian government has also conducted numerous workshops, seminars, and programs through its esafety program organized to raise awareness and sensitization on the dangers of cyberbullying and how to curb it (esafety, 2020). Also, the Council of Australian Government (COAG) organized a Bullying and cyberbullying senior official working group in February 2018 which is tasked to submit reports on how cyberbullying is effectively controlled and manage, and to create workshops and seminars for vulnerable members of the society (COAG, 2018).

The government of the United Kingdom through its Child Protection Bureau has conducted numerous workshops against cyberbullying and supporting private organizations in this process as well. The UK government created the 'tootoot' app which allows students to submit their complaints of bullying to state authorities (Greening, 2016). The Internet Matters office of the British government is fully funding the app project which will enable people take screenshot of cyberbullying or send recordings of bullying in action. Similarly, other private organizations supported by the UK government in tackling bullies include the Diana award, Anne Frank's trust, Stonewall, Metro, Barnardo's, proud trust and many others. All these organizations both state and private usually organizes programs, workshops, and seminars against cyberbullying. 2020 dreams with support from the British government have created the 2020 cyberbullying workshop which applies to all ages, races, and gender. The 2020 dreams cyberbullying workshop created bulletins, articles and other print materials shared to both teenagers and teachers on ways of preventing cyberbullying and how to effectively deal with cyberbullies (2020 Dreams, 2020).

The Irish government in 2013 organized the cyberbullying awareness and prevention workshop, providing participants with anti-cyberbullying kit. Similarly, this workshop

demonstrated to participants how cyberbullying takes place and how it can be avoided (Webwise, 2020).

Barnados is an Irish institution which provides cyberbullying seminars and talk programs for mostly teenagers, children and teachers. According to their website, the workshops organized by Barnados on topics on how to be ethical while using the cyber space (Barnados, 2020).

In New Zealand, the government through the bullyingfreenz program has managed to organize effective workshops and seminars as a means of controlling cyberbullying (Bullyingfree, 2020). The bullyingfreenz provides handouts and other print materials to parents, students and guardians, explaining the forms of cyberbullying, how it can be notice and how to effectively control it. Similarly, the netsafenz answers questions that people might have about cyberbullying in handouts or in their workshops (Netsafe, 2020). The workshops organized are usually attended by many teenagers, hence, it is effective amongst the vulnerable population.

In Canada, the media awareness network through public funding usually organizes workshops and programs for teachers, parents and NGOs on how to coach teenagers who are victims of cyberbullying and how to prevent cyberbullying amongst teenagers (Media awareness Network, 2010). This has exerted effective control on the numbers of cyberbullying in Canada and their workshops are frequently organized with a large audience in attendance.

2.8 Nigerian Experience to Cyberbullying

The notion of bullying in Nigeria has transcended from the conventional physical altercation to a more psychologically damaging experience. According to Ada et, al

(2016, p.102), bullying of this nature is a great monster in the Nigerian society, as it takes place indirectly via electronic media. In Nigerian context, cyberbullying can take many forms including: sending hurtful messages or threat to a person's email account or cell phone, spreading rumors online through texts, posting hurtful SNSs or web pages, stealing a person's account details to withdraw their money, and send damaging messages. Cyberbullying in Nigeria can also take the form of pretending to be someone else online to hurt another person, taking unflattering pictures of a person and spreading them through cell phones or the internet.

Similarly, gender studies have been introduced to cyberbullying which according to Barlett et al. (2009, p. 229), female students practice cyberbullying mostly by disclosing the secrets which they have been told and gossiping about individuals in the virtual environment. To support this claim is Keith & Martins (2005, p. 224), reporting that females practice a type of cyberbullying which is more of relational than the males. Gender role could be blamed as a reason for this online behaviour. For instance, in Nigeria, it is unexpected for girls to have an open confrontation with people. Girls in the Nigerian family are groomed under close supervision and are taught to be more self-conscious and gracious, whereas, boys are known to behave in an aggressive manner to gain popularity among their peers.

We can then infer that masculinity in Nigerian culture enables boys to be very vocal about their feelings, while girls will resort to using other means (usually online) to express themselves. Similarly, in countries like Nigeria, the literature on the prevalence of cyberbullying is very scarce, although there is evidence of increasing use of electronic media. However, with the upsurge of ICTs in the society which makes

the proliferation of cyberbullying very common, it is possible that youths in Nigeria are involved in cyber harassment and some Nigerian researchers have reported that.

The evolvement of mobile phones from used to sending SMS and calls to sending bulk SMS to gadgets that have 4G connectivity, even 5G on the way. With the introduction of 4G connectivity, mobile phones have the capacities of undertaking the function of computer sets. The 2019 most popular social media used in Nigeria reveals that 85% of the total Nigerian population used WhatsApp, thereby making it that smart phones are the most popular media through which they appear online (Udodiong, 2019). Having this mind, internet mediated means has been introduced in the techniques by which cyberbully can occur.

In other to capture the changing capabilities of many gadgets, Tokunga (2010, p. 230) advocate that it is pertinent to view cyberbullying more holistically by including the hostile behavior and hurtful acts as factors of cyberbullying which is capable of re-occurring in electronic gadgets (Tokunaga, 2010, p. 229). According to him, one's consideration of cyberbullying as an element which happens via any electronic device can really survive long-term understanding of the concept. He argues that the concept should not be perceived as a component happening via a gadget. This is because of the transitory nature of technology and should be observed while understanding cyberbully. Note to observe if adolescent experience cyberbullying via a particular gadget and/or if different experiences depend on each device used.

In Nigeria, which is our country of focus, the Cybercrime Acts to regulate the use of social media been deliberated to be passed into law. Some argued that it juxtaposes the anti-freedom law of expression. However, freedom of expression is indispensable to a

nation's democracy. In fact, it is an inherent value to making a country democratic. But then, just like the avowal, one's freedom ends where others start. Freedom of expression should not stamp on other's dignity and self-worth. Suh et al (2019, p. 478) propose and advocate for a harsher punishment on the perpetuators of cyberbullying. They admitted that growth speed of cyberbullying among and across the countries of the world. They further likened this development to be the cause of globalization by allowing people to connect and interact easily. According to them, those traditional bullying is and can be easily be transferred to the virtual world (Suh, Sohn, Kim, & Lee, 2019, p. 475).

2.9 Steps Taken to Fight Cyberbullying in Nigeria

Various actions are being implemented in Nigeria through the enactment method, to fight against the harmful impacts of the utilization of PC and the internet. Cyberbullying just as its cycles are considered as criminal offenses under the Cybercrime (Prohibition, Prevention, and so forth.) (Act, 2015) just as in the Criminal and Penal Code Act (Adediran, 2019). We will look at in detail the lawful arrangements investigated by the Nigerian government to battle digital tormenting.

2.9.1 The Law Given, Concerning Cybercrimes in Nigeria Act 2015 (Cybercrime Act)

The 24th Article of the Cybercrimes Act states that;

> "An individual that purposely or persistently communicates something specific or other issue by methods for PC frameworks or organization that is horribly hostile, explicit or of a profane, revolting or threatening behaviour or makes any such information or issue being sent perpetrates an offense under this Act".[1]

[1] Section 24, Cybercrime Act, 2015

The articulation "sending" as applied in this enactment incorporates making a post, commenting on a post, and any other different means through which messages are conveyed online. Under the Nigerian criminal law, issues, for example, cyberbullying are viewed as being profane in light of the fact that it tends to debase and degenerate people who are probably going to peruse, see or hear the issue. It is critical that even where a message or correspondence isn't revolting, it can at present be obscene.

The associating factor among the arrangements of section 24(a) concerning the act of Cybercrimes is seen in situations whereby interchanges or information that are being used to cyberbully others online are of terribly hostile, explicit, disgusting, revolting or threatening character. Excursion and slyness for instance include sharing humiliating data or individual information of someone else with others without the proprietor's consent and for malevolent purposes. From the episodes talked about before in this study, the simple posting of explicit, profane or disgusting symbolism online falls inside the boundaries despite whether the symbolism has a place with someone else or it is pointed toward hurting the proprietor.

Section 24(b) of the Cybercrime Act denies transferring bogus data to make damage to somebody. The segment peruses that "an individual that intentionally or purposefully sends data which the individual knows to be bogus about someone else to cause disturbance, bother, peril, impediment, affront, injury, criminal terrorizing, hostility, disdain, sick – will, or unnecessary uneasiness carries out an offense". Since the internet is where bogus data is generally scattered, the Cybercrime Act tries to manage this.

Section 24(c) of the Cybercrime Act expresses that "An individual that, purposely or purposefully sends or causes the transmission of any correspondence through a PC framework or organization to menace, compromise or bug someone else, where such correspondence puts someone else in dread of death, viciousness or real damage or to someone else perpetrates an offense under this Act and is subject on conviction". Before this arrangement is applied, the demonstration of cyberbullying must either place the casualty in dread of death, savagery or real damage. Nonetheless, it isn't every instance concerning the act of online bullying that the casualties are in fear of their lives or substantial mischief. Cyberbullying occurs ones there is an aim to hurt or speak bad of anyone online.

We should take note of that a large portion of the impacts of cyberbullying are associated with mental injury. Physical injury happens however not as much as the psychological harm. The psychological impact of cyberbullying typically shows in social fear as we found in the Tobi Davies case after the close video was released on the web.

2.9.2 The Penal and Criminal Code Act

In the Nigerian constitution, these two laws are correspondingly the criminal laws used. The Penal Code Act is used in the Northern district and the Criminal Code Act is used in all places in Nigeria with exemption of the individuals who stay in the Northern side of Nigeria. These laws manage substance of interchanges or messages made to general society as they condemn vulgar distributions. Section 23D of the Criminal Code Act gives that "an individual that, circulates or extends any article that

is seen as indecent for the reasons for this Chapter, perpetrates an offense that could lead to the individuals' arrest[2].

2.10 Efficiency Response to Cyberbullying in Nigeria

As discussed above, the Nigerian government has assembled a few laws to check digital movement, notwithstanding, it is imperative to check the adequacy of these laws. The sufficiency of the legitimate reaction caused will to anyway rely upon how compelling the reaction has been or is fit for being. For the lawful structure to be appropriate, there are crucial properties that must be thought about which are examined beneath.

2.11 Addressing Cyberbullying in All its Forms

For a law to be applied, its ward must be inspected. It tends to be noticed that the collection of regulations concerning cyberbullying in Nigeria practices purview over issues that are terribly hostile, explicit, revolting, foul or threatening in character; bogus data to submit injury; and materials pointed toward tormenting, undermining or irritating that puts someone else in dread of death, brutality, or real mischief. Hence, a few types of cyberbullying are along these lines not canvassed in the lawful structure (Adediran, 2019).

For example, a type of online bullying is avoidance which is the conscious prohibition of an individual from an online gathering. The regulations that speak on online bullying in Nigeria don't explicitly make arrangements aimed at when or if an individual is barred from an online gathering. This might be because of the way that avoidance as a type of cyberbullying doesn't get so much open consideration and as such it isn't so much an issue. This is not at all like in conventional tormenting where

[2] Section 23D, Criminal Code Act, 2004

social avoidance is evident and handily took note. Exploration has indicated that avoidance is one of the most widely recognized types of customary tormenting in higher foundations in Nigeria (Adediran, 2019).

The expression "of a foul, offensive or threatening behavior" which is written in the Cybercrimes law explains that anyone caught doing that over the cyberspace can be arrested by the law. This is because activities over the cyberspace are most likely to contain one or more of these terms. However, the “grossly offensive” was only mentioned in the Cybercrimes Act but it was not defined, hence, it meaning its ambiguous and problematic. An offensive act may not necessarily be a criminal offence; hence, defaulters can get away through this loop hole (Act, 2015).

Trolling which was also mentioned as another form of cyberbully is not mentioned in the Cybercrimes Act. Trolling only becomes a crime if the act consists of the characters mentioned by the Cybercrimes Act. It should be noted that trolling does not have to be grossly offensive, indecent, obscene or menacing to exert negative influence of the victim. In the Asiwaju case, he was trolled through the use of denigrating comments by numerous twitter users calling him a rapist. Most of the comments directed at him didn’t have any of the characters mentioned under the Cybercrimes Act, however, he committed suicide due to these comments. We can therefore conclude that the legal response in relations to addressing every form of cyberbullying in this regard is not passable.

2.12 Prevention and Intervention

Although the prevention of cyberbully is not an easy task, there are many ways that the Nigerian government can fight against this menace. As mentioned above, we

highlighted the numerous measures taken by some states around the world to fight against cyberbully and to bring the people who engage in such acts to justice. In Nigeria however, due to shame or cultural influence, most victims of cyberbully do not report it. Similarly, due to the lack of support or indifference shown by the society, victims of cyberbully may decide to secretly nurse their pain. Hence, the first steps to succeeding cyberbully is to break the silence associated with cyberbullying and to break the stigma faced by the victims (Nwofu & Nwoke, 2018, p. 175).

Another form of intervention could be from the government. Government could establish agencies that will tackle cyberbullying head on. While there are numerous child agencies in Nigeria, none is totally concerned with cyberbullying, therefore, it is unable for victims to reach the appropriate offices, and government could also organize a periodical release of materials to society to increase their knowledge about cyberbullying.

Parents also have a role to play in combating cyber bullies. Engaging in meaningful conversation with your child or ward can be helpful to see if they are being cyber bullied or not. Similarly, parents can control the cyber space activities of their children to reduce their time on the web, which will also reduce the probability of them getting cyber bullied (Nwofu & Nwoke, 2018, p. 176).

2.13 Empirical Studies of Cyberbullying in Nigeria

In Nigeria, however, not so much have been done by academicians and researchers in conceptualizing cyberbully, save for two prominent examples. The first example is a research with 653 students conducted in 2015 in a zone in Nigeria known as Oyo state (Ijachi, 2019, p. 7). In this research, it was observed that all the participant were owners

of smart phones and half of them had access to the internet. A study of more than 600 teenagers in Oyo state Nigeria was made and it was realized that all individuals that participated had smart phones and about half had online access. Similarly, from the participants who had online access, 23.9% confessed to have harassed someone through social media, 39.8% declared that they were victims to cyberbully, while 21.0% were both victims and perpetrators (Olumide, Adams, & Amodu, 2016, p. 187). It was not found any news on this research in highly circulated news media.

A second example of a similar cyberbullying research was conducted in Edo state of Nigeria where 300 teenagers were randomly selected from high schools. In the study, variables such as self-esteem, self-concept, self-efficacy were presented to the teenagers (Ijachi, 2019). An "F-Ratio" was reached in the study which supported the claims that cyberbullying indeed affected all the variables presented (Okoiye, Anayochi, & Onah, 2015, p. 113).

As the world become digitalized and connected, its side effect becomes explicit in terms of cyberbullying and any other anti-social vices especially against children. Nigeria being part of the world at large is not left out. Recently released report from the UN Children's Fund, UNICEF, showed that Nigeria is among the 30 countries of the world experiencing a widespread cyberbullying (Umeh, 2019). In this report, it has the ratio of 1:3 of every young person in these countries having acknowledged that they are in one way or the other been victims of cyberbully (Umeh, 2019).

UNICEF showed concerned about the result and stated the reason for the overwhelming outcome of the report. According to them, schools are now connected with internet. This means that school activities are extended beyond classroom and do

with traditional bullying done in schools (Umeh, 2019). On the questions to the poll participants, they were asked via SMS, and instant messaging gadgets, the following; what their experiences of online bullying were, where it mostly happened and who do they think is responding to ending it. The result of the poll indicated that 32% of participants strongly believed that it is the government's responsibility to put a stop to cyberbullying. Fairly 31% affirmed that it is the young people involved, while 29% push the responsibility to the internet conglomerate company (Umeh, 2019), of all the poll participants, 34% Sub-Saharan Africa respondents acknowledged that they have been once victims of cyberbullying. Among the teenagers, about 39% accepted that they know about some private online school community that is inside schools where teenagers share information which is meant private about peers, just for the sole purpose of bullying (Umeh, 2019).

Cyberbullying is harmful and can include posting of rumors against someone, sexual remarks, one's personal information etc. The sole purpose of cyberbullying is to hurt or harm the victims. For instance, a sex video of a student girl in Babcock university was leaked on November 19, 2019 (Wahab, 2019). The intention of the bully is simply to inflict pain, and harm on the girl.

According to the National Crime Prevention Council, "81% of Nigeria teenagers cyberbullying because they feel it is fun to do it, 80% of teenagers agreed to not being under the supervision of their parents when using the internet, 30% of teens wanted to revenge on the people they have been cyberbullied by, and 11% of teens talked to parents about incidents of cyberbullying" (Nwosu, Ementa, & Ejikeme, 2018, p. 7). The reason why teenager's cyberbullying can be due to the fact that they are seeking

attention, low self-esteem, poor parenting, bad childhood experience, family problems, personal issues and as an act of entertainment (Elgar, et al., 2014).

Cyberbullying has occurred on all the major social media spaces through text, comments, images, and videos. Some of the major social media spaces are Instagram, Snap Chat, Facebook, YouTube and regular emails. Victims of cyberbullying are often subjected to hurtful and harassing messages. At extreme points this has resulted to the victims committing suicide. Nationwide survey in America shows that 57% students have been cyber bullied with 13% saying it happens "quite often" (Hinduja & Patchin, 2015, p. 72). Over 13 million children between the ages of 16-17 have been survivors of cyberbullying, this estimation was made by the National Law Enforcement Agency in Nigeria (Nwosu, Ementa, & Ejikeme, 2018, p. 13).

The heightened use of SNSs by Nigerian teenagers for cyberbullying precipitated the topic of this thesis. Its continual use by teenagers despite the presence of cyberbullying also triggered my motivation for this study. Empirically, only two studies in this area were found in the website of the cyberbullying Research Centre. The first was titled prevalence and correlates of the perpetration of cyberbullying among in school adolescents in Oyo State, Nigeria by Olumide, Adams and Amodu (Olumide, Adams, & Olukemi, 2015, p. 187).

The other was titled moderating effect of cyberbullying on the psychological wellbeing of in-school adolescents in Benin Edo State Nigeria by Okoiye, Anayochi & Onah (2012, p. 115). Fast forward to 2018, "cyberbullying among undergraduate students in Nigeria university" by Nwosu et al recorded the awareness of cyberbullying in a Nigeria university (Nwosu, Ementa, & Ejikeme, 2018, p. 13). Not enough attention is

given to how cyberbullying affects teenagers who use social networking sites in Nigeria amidst the digital gap and cultural beliefs make up of Nigerians.

Due to the increasing access to online communications, and the lack of control over the cyberspace in Nigeria, cyberbullying has become more prevalent. The disinhibition of social media is argued to be the mind-set behind cyberbullying. In Nigeria, access to social media is not only particular to the younger population alone, the older people are beginning to use social media rapidly. According to a research which showed that over 60% of grown-ups in Nigeria consistently visited web space on at least a daily rate of 1–2 hours (Nwosu, Ementa, and Ejikeme, 2018, p. 52). The additional time spent via online media, the higher the probability of being a survivor of cyberbullying, which comes in various structures.

Cyberbullying should be frequently talk about on various news platforms in Nigeria and here are some news published on cyberbullying in Nigeria. Recently, there has been a re-occurring events of cyberbullying on the internet and a number of individuals have been victims of cyberbullying and it’s mostly overlooked.

Chapter 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter aims to discuss the various research processes that were used in the study. Research methodology determines the way data is collected and used. Every study has a definite research method and this method signifies to a larger extent the conclusion of the research. In this chapter, research method, framing analysis of cyberbullying in the media, data collection technique, and the overall research approach were discussed.

The study examined how three Nigerian newspapers 'PUNCH', 'THISDAY' and 'VANGUARD' portrayed cyberbullying in Nigeria. This chapter contains research methodology, research design, method of data collection and validity of the research.

3.2 Overview of Nigerian Newspapers

The Nigerian press grew rapidly due to the huge impact of the British missionaries. Rev. Henry Townsend was one of the missionary priests who decided to publish the very first newspaper known as "iwe irohin fun awon egba ati yoruba" which means (Newspaper for the Egba and Yoruba). The publishing of the newspapers started few years after the printing press was installed by the Presbyterian Church in the year 1946. The aim towards the publishing of newspapers were to mix the social needs, also the cultural and political needs together with missionary stories and also make the readers literate. The news was published in only Yoruba language. (Adoja, 2011).

After several years, the newspapers now became a tool for Townsends political propaganda and thirst for power in the Egbaland. In 1867, there was a clash between Townsends and the British colonist due to the political ambition of Townsends, which led to the fall of newspaper.

Just before the first newspaper fell in Nigeria, Robert Campbell commenced with a new publication called Anglo African every week in Lagos in the year 1863. This weekly publication lasted for two years because at the time, there was a lot of politics happening in Lagos and Robert was motivated by the politics happening, with that he was able to keep up with the publishing for two years.

Between the years 1867 and 1880, there was a pause in newspaper publishing, after the collapse of Iwe iroyin. This was due to the fact that political activities were very low that period and that period was called the blank period. Various newspapers were created after the blank period, this was due to the dissatisfaction of local citizens against colonial government. Some of the newspapers are; Nigerian Daily Times (1926), The Chronicles (1909), Lagos Echo (1890), The mirror (1887), Lagos observers (1882). Nigerian newspapers were developed along the different ethnic groups and political affirmations. With the independence prospect in Nigeria, the conflicts among the leaders were noticeable in the newspaper content and the disunion continued into independence which then resulted to the fall of the first republic.

The development of newspapers in Nigeria changed after the first military coup. Newspapers were established to serve as watchdogs and to expose the bad dealings of the military and subsequent civilian government. People read newspapers to get

information and stay updated with the happenings within the country. Below is some background information on the selected newspapers used in this study.

3.3 History of Punch Newspaper

James Aboderin and Sam Amuka established the Punch newspaper. James was an accountant and Sam who was an editor and also a well-known columnist, came together and started the Punch newspaper on 17th March 1973. The reason behind the commencement of the newspaper was to defend the freedom of press, the freedom of people and also function as a watchdog for the Nigerian people.

Within the period of two years, the Sunday Punch gained popularity and this made them start another daily edition from the 1st of November 1976 called the daily punch. The two newspapers criticized the Nigerian government. The newspaper started a thorough political stance and talked about almost all the issues disturbing the growth of the society. Currently, the newspaper is now one of the widest read Nigerian newspapers as it covers variety of topics not being restricted to just national news but also it covers news internationally. The newspaper has both the Sunday issues and Sunday Punch online all in English language. Its website is www.punchng.com.

3.4 History of Thisday Newspaper

Thisday is a national newspaper that came into the system on the 22nd of January 1995, it started as a daily newspaper owned by Nduka Obaigbena who is the chairman and chief editor of Thisday media group and arise news channel. In its first years of publication, it was awarded for the best newspaper of the year consecutively for three years. While other newspapers were still printing in black and white, Thisday newspaper was the first to start printing in colored.

Thisday newspaper is said to be preferred among the diplomatic, business and political elite, its easily the most recognizable and influential brand. Thisday is a high-profile newspaper that because of its straightforwardness in reporting news, lifestyle features, content and business coverage, it appeals to both young and old. The newspaper sells over 100,000 copies daily, it appeals to both young and old because its contents are straightforward and reader friendly. Its website is www.THISDAYlive.com. (About Us)

3.5 History of Vanguard Newspaper

The Vanguard newspaper was founded in the year 1983 by a Journalist in Nigeria known as Sam Amuka. Vanguard commenced as a weekly newspaper on Sunday the 3rd of June and its motto was 'towards a better life for the people' and the headquarters is in Lagos state Nigeria. By July 15th 1984, it became a daily newspaper due to how popular the newspaper had become.

It is considered as one of the few newspapers that's without the control of any political party. It is a daily newspaper that is published by the vanguard media. It also has an online edition and its website is www.vanguardngr.com. It is one of the leading newspapers in Nigeria today and it is very reader friendly. The newspaper currently publishes daily vanguard, Saturday vanguard and Sunday vanguard. It prints every day and their website is very popular on the internet.

3.6 Framing Theory

Framing theory implies to how a story or a news is presented to the audience or viewers influences the choices people make about how they process information. Frames are abstractions that work to organize or structure message meaning. The most common use of frames is in terms of the frame the news or media place on the information they convey.

Frames can be designed to enhance understanding or are used as cognitive shortcuts to link stories to the bigger picture.

The idea of framing was first suggested by Gregory Bateson in 1972. He explained psychological frames as a "spatial and temporary bounding of set of interactive messages" (Bateson, 1972, p. 197) that operates as a form of metacommunication (Hallahan, 2008). Framing describes the practice of thinking about news items and story content within familiar context. (Arowolo, 2017).

3.7 Framing Analysis

Framing shapes our perception or ideology about what we see on the media. We see the media's point of view of the content that are framed and this is possible because media helps its audience think to the direction that the media wants them to think.

Framing analysis helps to critically look at media content, it gives the people more understanding about what the content means. Headline or title is used by media content creators to frame ideas or meanings. Headlines are one of the catchy or captivating features because before the content is read, the headline already creates a perception in the eye of the reader. The content that would be analyzed in this study would draw framing from the title or headline when necessary.

From this study, four important frames were identified in which the Nigerian newspapers used when reporting cyberbullying. These are; raising awareness, measure-prevention, social factors and crime-deviance.

3.8 Research Design

This study adopted qualitative method using the qualitative content analysis to analyze data and information on the phenomenon under study. Using a qualitative research

methodology, the study will look into how 'PUNCH', 'VANGUARD' and 'THISDAY' which are different oriented newspapers in Nigeria portrayed cyberbullying in Nigeria. Online version of the newspaper was selected.

Qualitative research provides the researcher with an in-depth study of the research, thereby improving the originality of the final study. Qualitative research involves the expansive review of documents, historical events relating to the research topic. As concerned in this study, we have discussed the Nigerian experience on cyberbullying by studying numerous academic journals, official documents by the Nigerian government, and academic online sources. The study has adopted a thematic analysis to reach its conclusion.

Research design is very essential in any study as it facilitates smooth running of various research operations, thereby making the study reliable and efficient as it helps in accumulating maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money (Kothari, 2009). This study utilized the term "CYBERBULLYING" as the case study. Case study cannot be overlooked due to its importance and because it helps in shaping the research. This study analyzed a total of sixty news stories, having twenty each from three different newspapers in Nigeria to examine how the Nigerian news media portrays cyberbullying.

3.9 Method of Data Collection

The researcher examined how the news media portrayed cyberbullying in Nigeria by analyzing news stories from three selected newspapers Vanguard, Thisday and Punch. Then, the researcher obtained news stories from the three newspapers website www.punchng.com, www.vanguardngr.com and www.THISDAYlive.com using the

keyword “CYBERBULLYING”. News stories in the selected time frame (December 2016-2021) for each newspaper were written down with the title, date of publication and kept for future reference. The data gotten in this study were analyzed using thematic textual analysis. When thematic textual analysis is carried out on a text, we make an educated guess at some of the most likely interpretations that might be made of that text (McKee & Alan, 2003). All the selected news stories are dated between 2016 and 2021.

3.10 Thematic Analysis of News Articles on Cyberbullying in Nigeria

According to Braun and Clarke (2006, p. 82), thematic analysis is a very important aspect of qualitative research although not very popular in the literature. Thematic analysis provides the foundation for carrying out qualitative research approach since it provides a deeper and expansive understanding of the study. Due to the importance of thematic analysis, some researchers have argued that it should be a standing research methodology on its own (Boyatzis, 1998).

As a part of qualitative research method, thematic analysis can be widely used across a range of epistemologies and to answer numerous research questions which requires non-numerical data. It is a method for identifying, analysing, organizing, describing, and reporting themes found within a data set (Braun & Clarke, 2006, p. 83). For Boyatzis (1998, p. 57), thematic analysis is described as a translator of qualitative analysis enabling researches to provide a final research that provides sufficient information over a research topic.

Braun and Clarke (2006, p. 92) highlights that thematic analysis can produce trustworthy and insightful findings when used in a manner suitable for the research

questions. Guest, MacQueen, & Namey (2011, pp. 101-102) posits that thematic analysis could be used in producing inductive or deductive research, hence, it is important for the researcher to know what kind of research the study wishes to explore in other to provide a valid conclusion.

Furthermore, we applied thematic analysis in the study to analyze the various ways whereby cyberbullying is undertaken in Nigeria. Firstly, the topic discussed previous empirical analysis and their contribution to the study of cyberbullying in Nigeria. For this study, thematic analysis shall provide a theoretical freedom, for us to explore a wide vast of knowledge relating to cyberbullying. Similarly, the common forms of cyberbullying in Nigeria which includes outing, trickery, trolling, and roasting were explicitly discussed in the study. Other themes discussed in this study includes the negative impacts of cyberbullying, the position of the Nigerian government in combatting cyberbully, finally, the intervention and prevention against cyberbullying in Nigeria.

Chapter 4

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter sets to discuss, analyze and give answers to the research questions and the outlined themes. It is pertinent to understand that the first phase of cyberbullying in Nigeria is projected through the use of cyber media. On the other hand, framing analysis gives us the politics of news that exists within the media world, overtime media is known to blow news out of proportion all in the name of sensationalism, or side-line stories that are not of interest to certain media house style. Headlines and captions are the major tools in which media use in setting agenda for the media users. Relevant themes have been identified to understand how media has reported cyberbullying in Nigeria Overtime. Some of the themes are identified below;

- Awareness about cyberbullying in Nigeria
- Guidance (parent's teachers and media users) on cyberbullying in Nigeria.
- Cyberbullying amidst Youths in Nigeria.
- Government policies set out to control and eradicate cyberbullying in Nigeria.
- Social factors and cyberbullying in Nigeria. (Peer pressures, cultural factors, environmental factors and religion).

4.2 Awareness on Cyberbullying in Nigeria

Table 1: Frame represented on this table is awareness

Date	Newspaper	Title
19/09/2020	Punch	ABUAD Akinfadeyi foundation partners to fight rape and cyberbullying
07/02/2017	Vanguard	Facebook partners Nigerian groups for a safer internet
11/02/2017	Vanguard	National film and video censors board holds safer internet day with google.
08/02/2021	THISDAY	ipNX Nigeria calls for collaboration against online threats
25/02/2021	THISDAY	Making cyberspace safe for Africa
11/02/2020	punch	NCC inaugurates secondary school cyber awareness campaign
17/02/2020	Vanguard	Online classes expose children to cyberbullying
09/02/2021	Vanguard	Safer internet day: ipNX harps on strategic collaboration against online threats.
16/10/2018	THISDAY	Why you should care about online privacy
06/02/2018	Punch	54% of Nigerian children face cyber risks

Cyberbullying awareness in Nigeria has been side-lined over the years, this is as a result of the cultural decadence and the habit to act without impunity that has deeply eaten down to the root of most of the social media users. In a report by Vanguard newspaper titled “National film and video censors board holds safer internet day with

google on February 11th 2017" As stated by Titi Akinsanmi-Bolarinwa who is Google's Policy & Government Relations Manager, the reason behind the safe internet day occasion is for awareness to be created about the internet and to reach out to young Internet users, targeting users between the ages of 11 and 18 years of age to share information with them concerning how they will be able to appreciate the numerous benefits given by the Internet, and in that same way, keeping safe from harm and exposure to contents that are not appropriate for their age.

According to Green (2020), preventing or reducing cyberbullying has to do with awareness and response, know about the teenagers' online activities, their vulnerability and how the bullies and trolls can affect their well-being. The following are the basic ways to prevent cyberbullying according to Paula Green (2020): establishing communication with every teenager in other to gain communication trust and allow them share their experiences. Also defining cyberbullying, by making every teenager understand what cyberbullying and what it is not through relevant examples. Systemic review of these methods, also revealed that training teenagers on how to respond to cyberbullying is also one of the ways for prevention, as it reported that the wrong response could encourage more bullies. Combine with the aforementioned, monitoring online activities of a teenager, inculcating the knowledge of online applications and platforms, engaging parents and youths and emphasizing positivity are ways to reduced cyberbullying among teenagers (Green, 2020).

A news report by Thisday on 25th February 2021 the titled 'Making the cyberspace safe for Africa', Emma Okonji stated that there's need for a greater collaboration to address cybercrime and cyberbullying. For the creation of cybersecurity awareness among Africans, some private organizations and government agencies came together

to celebrate a program called the (ASID) which is fully termed Africa Safer Internet Day.

Similarly, in a news reported by Vanguard newspaper on 17th of February 2020. titled "Online classes expose children to cyberbullying", media should learn to give attention to cyberbullying such as this, by informing and enlightening Media users of the dangers in uncontrolled social media privacy. To fight against cyberbullying in Nigeria, awareness programs and events have to be organized which unfortunately none has been arranged and followed through on a very large scale. cyberbullying awareness programs are mostly conducted on a small scale within campuses or high schools organized by their teachers. It is important to note that most large-scale awareness programs are conducted by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), it is unfortunate that there is not a single NGO dedicated fully to cyberbullying issues in Nigeria, hence, the awareness of cyberbullying is limited, and the education is low.

4.3 Guidance (Parent, Teachers and Media users) on Cyberbullying in Nigeria

Table 2: Frames represented on this table are guidance, measures and prevention

Date	**Newspaper**	**Title**
18/07/2017	Punch	Cell phones expose children to cyberbullying
29/04/2019	Punch	Your child or children can be scared forever due to online threats: A guide for parents who are concerned
30/07/2018	Punch	French parliament bans the use of phones in schools
04/12/2016	Punch	Protecting kids from social media influence

16/04/2020	THISDAY	Microsoft urges educators to leverage tech to curb cyberbullying
12/04/2021	THISDAY	New resources for families on Tiktok
13/02/2020	THISDAY	Google sets aside 1million Pan-African fund to support online safety
01/01/2017	Punch	Cyberbullying is bad
17/03/2019	Vanguard	Curbing the menace of cyberbullying
20/06/2016	Vanguard	The risks your children are exposed to online
19/02/2020	Vanguard	New cyberattack tricks pose fresh challenge to parenting
16/06/2021	Vanguard	Why it is important to exercise caution while using social media as per Victoria Lee Robinson
19/07/2019	Vanguard	How social media can affect children's academics

The role of curbing cyberbullying is not with government or media content producers alone, the significant responsibility lies in the media users, parents and teachers taking up the responsibility and see it as a decadence that must be fought by all.

In a news report by Vanguard newspaper titled "The risks your children are exposed to online" on June 20th 2016, it stated that cyberbullying is one of the biggest forms of harassment for children because they are no more confined to the playground but they are opened to constant attack via email, instant messaging and social media.

Statistically, it showed that about 50% of young people report incidents of being cyberbullied to their parent and the rest of the children said they do not talk about those incidents with their parents which is indeed very worrisome. This implies that it is left for parents, to thoroughly check the activities of their kids online to ensure that you know what is going on with them online, and even offline because some behaviors can imply that children are victims. It is also very important to teach children not to text or post anything online that would hurt or embarrass anyone else, or compromise themselves. In a survey, it showed that about 45% of youth have ended up regretting something that they have posted online. In this case, awareness and prevention is better than cure.

In some preschools and high schools, the use of mobile phones has been banned by the school authorities. By doing this, they believe students will be more focused in their academics, it would also help the students avoid distractions and it would also reduce the rate of cyberbullying. In a report published by Vanguard newspaper on 17th of March 2019. Titled, "Curbing the Menace of cyberbullying". The report opines that all media users must take up the responsibility to fight against cyberbullying at every corner of the world. Social media most especially has been termed as double-edged sword, in as much as it has its diverse advantages: the disadvantages ascribed to it is quite numerous.

Similarly, in another report in Vanguard Newspaper, titled "Nigeria may start World War three through fake news" published on January 9th 2019, Professor Wole Soyinka was quoted saying "if Nigeria got into war today, it is as a result of the fake news that are flying around all over the internet". All media users must control what they post

online or get exposed to online. This is needed so as to censor the rate at which cyberbullying is growing.

On November 21, 2019 Punch Newspaper reported that a young girl whose sex tape was posted online has been expelled by Abuad University for unruly behavior. This is one of the numerous sex escapades that is flying over the internet.

4.4 Cyberbullying amidst Youths in Nigeria

Table 3: Frames represented on this table are (awareness, crimes and deviance)

Date	**Newspaper**	**Title**
31/05/2018	THISDAY	Unity bank trains students on financial literacy
01/18/2020	THISDAY	Sujimoto denies fight with Osoba
17/03/2018	THISDAY	The great debate: should teenagers own smart phones awareness
16/04/2018	THISDAY	Making Nigerian teens global citizens through internet awareness
16/04/2021	THISDAY	Nigerian born international model Abraham Adegeye's rising profile
08/11/2020	THISDAY	Desmond Eliot- my sympathies
28/04/2021	Punch	A fight by Yomi Fabiyi and Ojo Iyabo over Baba Ijesha's sexual assault case
24/08/2019	Punch	A fan once sent me her nude picture- Perruzi

14/12/2019	Punch	Married women beg me for dinner when husbands are away- Mr Hyenana
20/04/2019	Punch	Why I sued a lady who accused me of being gay: IK Ogbonna
20/07/2019	Punch	Fake life is expensive, I can't afford it- Olabisi Adeshinaola
11/09/2019	Vanguard	How cyberbullying affects children education in Nigeria.
03/02/2018	Vanguard	NFVCB cautions youths on the use of internet
25/04/2020	Vanguard	Tunde Ednut, Instagram and social media good.
14/09/2018	Vanguard	Bobrisky attacks ex BB naija star Nina

Cyberbullying as earlier mentioned goes beyond what happens in the social media, if the effect of cyberbullying stops within the social media platforms it would not have become an alarming issue. However, the aftermath effect of cyberbullying cut across psychological effects, emotional issues, suicidal intentions and negative anxiety. (Olumide, Adams, & Amodu, 2016). According to Punch 2021, the attention given to cyberbullying incidences across Nigerian news media is not a topmost one, high

attention are given to politics, sports, social and economic issues due to the fact that cyberbullying has almost been seen as normal (Punch Newspaper, 2021).

More so, the stereotypical attention given to cyberbullying victims goes a long way in destroying their self-esteem as well as stopping others from coming publicly to say out their stories. A news reported by Vanguard Newspaper on September 11, 2019 titled. "How cyberbullying affects children's education in Nigeria among top 30 Countries" refers an important aspect of cyberbullying. In the News story, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) observed that one in three young people in Nigeria have been a victim of online bullying with one in five reported to have skipped school due to cyberbullying and other cyber violence. It is so embarrassing and disheartening that the statistics is being provided by an external body, which shows that cyberbullying is not on the topmost priority of the Nigerian Government and Media operators that supposed to enlighten, serve as watch Dog is obviously not meeting up with their responsibility adequately.

In a report by Thisday newspaper on the 16th of April 2018 titled 'Making Nigerian teens global citizens through internet', Emmanuel Okonji writes that the emergence of internet has been a blessing especially to the youths and young population. There is no doubt that children especially teenagers of this age hold a strong advantage over the past generation in the wealth of knowledge available to them through the internet and the awareness and advancement that comes with it.

In another news by punch newspaper titled "A fight by Yomi Fabiyi and Ojo Iyabo over the sexual assault case of Baba Ijesha's case" by Ademola Olonilua, it was stated that the actress Iyabo Ojo and actor Yomi Fabiyi came on their respective pages on

social media to fight concerning Baba Ijesha's rape case. Iyabo Ojo said that they had talked in private via WhatsApp, but since the actor Yomi Fabiyi decided to bring the issue over to his Instagram page and throw indirect shades towards her then, let them embarrass each other here because I have been getting a lot of tags from this your post. Because it is definitely not me you are referring to as too low and dirty. Countering Ojo's statement, Fabiyi stated that the actress should keep mute and let the court's ruling state if Baba Ijesha who was accused of rape was guilty. He further went ahead to state that many people are not in the know of the CCTV video or the suspect's confession.

4.5 Government policies and cyberbullying in Nigeria

Table 4: Frames represented in this table is (measures-prevention and crime-deviance)

Date	**Newspaper**	**Title**
14/04/2020	THISDAY	How can educators help reduce cyberbullying
29/04/2017	Punch	Whistle blower blogger remanded for cyberbullying
26/02/2019	Punch	National Educational Research and Developmental council (NERDC) develops an online safety curriculum for Nigerian schools.
16/04/2020	THISDAY	Microsoft talks to educators to leverage tech to reduce cyberbullying
12/06/2018	THISDAY	Tanzania begins crackdown on unregistered bloggers
10/03/2020	Punch	NCC inaugurates a campaign for cybersecurity awareness in the nation for secondary schools
10/07/2019	Punch	Instagram introduces a new feature to curb cyberbullying

14/09/2019	Punch	Dammy Krane risks jail as police arraigns musician Monday.
06/01/2011	Vanguard	Mousemailing filtering program that trap kids cyberbullies launched at CES
04/02/2020	Vanguard	Nigeria to be a producer of cyber security experts Minister

The Nigerian communications commissions is one of the government agencies campaigning for the safe use of internet in Nigeria and the rest of Africa. On the 10th of March 2020, Punch Newspaper reported that the National Communications Commission inaugurates a campaign for cybersecurity awareness in the nation for secondary schools. This campaign started at the federal capital territory of Nigeria with the aim of informing secondary school students on cyberbullying and any other form of cybercrimes. The executive vice chairman of the NCC explained that the campaign has a main interest in the protection of youths online and he also stated that it's not restricted to just private schools. He went ahead and discussed further that the operation was necessary due to the high use of technological applications among youths and children in Nigeria seeing that parents can't monitor every single activity of their wards and children online. Students of some secondary schools were present at the event where different individuals spoke and advised them on how to handle their selves online in other to not fall a victim to cyberbullying and cybercriminals. they went on to discuss that the issue concerning the protection of children online should not be restricted to arresting the perpetrators, but there should be more of ensuring that

the child is provided with education and counselling that may assist in minimizing the harm on the youths. (Punch, 2020).

Similarly, in a report by the Punch newspaper on 26th of February 2019 titled 'National Educational Research and Developmental Council (NERDC) develops an online safety curriculum for Nigerian schools. The National Educational Research and Developmental Council (NERDC) is developing an online safety curriculum for Nigerian schools to protect students from internet related hazards. The Council had a two-day workshop which was held at the federal capital territory to begin the process of the adoption of the curriculum for schools. The aim of this safety curriculum is to expose students to the fundamentals of digital safety so they can be safe and confident explorers of the online world (Aluko, 2018). If this can be put in place or followed up on a large scale, it would be a good means to prevent cyberbullying among Nigerian teenagers because the students are already informed about internet hazards at a very early stage.

In another report by the Thisday newspaper on the 14th of April 2020 titled 'How can educators help reduce cyberbullying. The government addressed this issue of cyberbullying by showing and reminding them of the penal and criminal code act that protects individuals from cyberbullying. A lot of work still has to be done in reducing cyberbullying and this can be done through the provision of effective means of prosecuting cases and also letting people know about the cybercrimes Act so as to encourage the victims report their offenders.

4.6 Social Factors and cyberbullying in Nigeria

Table 5: Frames represented on this table is social factor

Date	**Newspaper**	**Title**
08/12/2020	THISDAY	ABUAD student denies cyberbullying female colleague
15/06/2018	Punch	Female pupils are more likely to be bullied than males
16/08/2019	Punch	Excess social media use harms teens health
30/10/2016	THISDAY	Grooming girls for the digital age
17/03/2019	Vanguard	Dele tackled for blocking people on twitter
28/02/2016	Vanguard	Dele Momodu says that no government can gag Nigerians on social media
08/11/2020	Punch	Fans support Rahama Sahdau amid the police

		probe for indecent dressing.
07/11/2020	Punch	Northern actress gets probed by police for posting indecent picture on twitter
21/09/2019	Punch	Rape allegations against Fatoyinbo fueled by envy: COZA

There are many factors contributing to spread of cyberbullying in Nigeria, they include religion, peer pressure, economic factors, social factors and cultural factors.

Religion involves beliefs, practices and rituals related to the transcendent, where the transcendent is either God, Allah or any other higher power. This often includes supernatural or mystical. Religion is an organized system of beliefs, practices and symbols depending on the one you practice about how to act, life after death, how to dress, how to relate with people and generally how to live and this in turn brings you closer to the transcend and helps you discover your responsibility and how to behave in a community. (Koenig, 2012 Dec 16).

People practice different kind of religion but in Nigeria, there are three main religions practiced by people which are; Christianity (Christians), Islamic (Muslims) and Traditionalist.

Each one of the religion practice different beliefs and lifestyles. The Christians, which are predominantly from the south and east region of Nigeria worship or pray to God and believe that Jesus Christ came into the world many years ago and died for the whole world, making him the savior of the world. The Muslims which are predominantly from the Northern region of Nigeria and according to Pew Research Center, Nigeria has the highest number of Muslims in the whole of West Africa. The Muslims worship Allah and believe that prophet Muhammed came to die for their sins. The Traditional African religion is popularly practiced by the Yoruba ethnic group in Nigeria. They gather annually for the Osun festival in the southwestern city of Oshogbo. This is where they offer sacrifices and prayers to the river goddess called Osun. The Yoruba believe that the river goddess has the power to grant wishes. Actors, actresses or celebrities are not exempted from following religious rules, depending on your religion.

According to the Guardian newspaper, Rahama Sadau who is a young Muslim girl from the Northern part of Nigeria. She is a very popular actress from the Hausa film industry popularly known as Kannywood by the leadership of the Motion Picture Practitioners Association of Nigeria (MOPPAN). She is also a social media influencer with over two million followers on social media. She was expelled twice from MOPPAN because according to their religion, she featured in indecent, distasteful and offensive music video. Sometime last year, she spiked a lot of controversy, was trolled, sent hate comments and death threats by her fellow Muslims online because she posted a picture that according to them was indecent and inappropriate for her religion and she was bringing shame to their religion. She had to take down the post from her social media accounts (Instagram and Twitter) and then she posted a video of herself crying

as she apologized on her social media page to every of her follower, she let down due to the way she dressed. She took a break from social media for a while because she was depressed, scared for her life because of the death threats she was receiving during that time. She had to wait till the situation calmed down before she finally came back on social media (Husseini, 21 November 2020).

Another popular story that spiked controversies on social media was the story of Busola Dakolo who is a photographer and a wife to Timi Dakolo a musician, she released a post on her social media account about how she was raped twenty years ago by lead pastor of a very popular church in the federal capital territory of Nigeria. She claimed that she was just sixteen years when the pastor raped her multiple times. He wasn't very popular at the time of the incident, but he was still her spiritual head at the time. This caused a lot of controversy on the internet for a very long time. Different hashtags were created to support the movement and people stood with her but Some people didn't believe her and asked why she waited twenty years after to talk about the issue while others insulted her in the comment section. She then decided to sue him and press charges against in him court demanding an apology letter on the front pages of two newspapers from the pastor to show remorsefulness for his misdeeds. The pastor on the other hand was not only bullied online by some of her supporters, he was also bullied physically as people carried placards protesting in front of his churches and asking him to step down as a pastor in his church. He turned off his comments on all his social media accounts and went off social media for a while. This case was in court for a very long time and finally, the court ruled in favor of the Biodun Fatoyinbo the pastor asking the woman to pay a fine of one million naira for wasting the time of the court and also stated that the case was aimed at cruelty than obtaining

justice (Akinkuotu, 2019). She was so sad after the court hearing and went quiet and off social media for a while.

In a news story published by Punch Newspaper on the 15th of June, 2018 titled "Females Pupils more likely to be bullied than males." In as much as we would love to agree with this, we can as well categorize this as a stereotypical statement. The news opines that girls are much more likely than boys to be bullied online with almost twice as many on the receiving end of cyberbullying and social exclusion by other pupils (Punch Newspaper).

Similarly, in another report by Thisday newspaper on the 30th of November 2016 titled 'grooming girls for digital age'. Kemi Showemimo who is a social media etiquette professional had a hearty conversation with the students on how to communicate online, how to be wary of the kind of posts they put out online, how to keep their accounts privates and how to be wary of the kind of friends they keep online. She advised them based on the numerous ordeals of how girls meet strangers online and they end meeting up with them physically and getting raped, molested or kidnapped.

Based on cultural values and societal ideologies, girls are not only known as a weaker but also regarded to as prey for emotions. cyberbullying thrives on emotions to affect the self-esteem of the victim involved cautiously or un-cautiously. This rather than curbing as left many girls as victims of cyberbullying, as men are now taking this to gain attention of girls.

Majority of the youths are jobless; this brings the economic factors. They must do something to survive, since the cyber space is a free world, youths do not only see this

as an avenue but a means of living and toy with people's emotions without considering the realities. Unemployment rate in Nigeria is so alarming, as a lot of people are currently unemployed. According to the cable news, Nigeria is ranked as the third country with the highest rate of unemployment and over 52% of Nigerian youths are currently unemployed and this increases day by day. (News, 2021).

From our study, we found four important frames used by Nigerian newspapers when reporting cyberbullying and they are crime-deviance, awareness-guidance, social factors and measures-prevention. From the analysis, the newspapers reported cyberbullying as a crime as well as a deviance behavior. However, deviance and crime elicit negative social reactions which in every community must ensure that its members adhere to social standards in their daily interactions. This is where the second frame which is prevention and measure comes. One way the society strives to prevent and discipline behavior that breaches norms. We also have social factors that contributes to cyberbullying like gender and religion. Lastly, the frame awareness- guidance expresses the influence of the media, government and NGO to raise awareness about the dangers of cyberbullying and the after effects of such behavior. They also provide ways in which it can be prevented.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter provides a summary of this study in a precise and more cogent style. The conclusions drawn from this study are also discussed appropriately in this chapter. It also discussed the findings from the research questions.

5.1 Discussions

Research Question 1: What is the awareness level regarding cyberbullying in Nigerian news articles?

Findings from the Newspaper reviewed shows that although people are aware of cyberbullying in Nigeria, but a lot of people are afraid to talk about it. Media platforms has not really given the incidence of cyberbullying a front sit when it comes to publication of News stories. This study draws conclusion for the recommendation of media platforms that would solely create awareness and enlighten people on cyberbullying. In advanced countries, Media awareness network through public funding usually organizes workshops and programs for teachers, parents and NGOs on how to coach teenagers who are victims of cyberbullying and how to prevent cyberbullying amongst teenagers (Media awareness Network, 2010). This has exerted effective control on the numbers of cyberbullying in Canada and their workshops are frequently organized with a large audience in attendance.

Research Question 2: what are the activities and measures against cyberbullying in Nigeria represented in the news media?

Findings from the Newspaper analysis shows that Government have set up agencies to develop online safety curriculum but the main question still remains that how effect would it be? Social media as a whole must be regulated by government in such a way that articles and unlawful activities can be traced back to the culprit. This would discourage others who have the intentions to bully others online.

Research Question3: How is cyberbullying portrayed in mainstream Nigerian news media?

Cyberbullying is one of the most dangerous things that can ever happen to anyone. Findings reveals that a lot of individuals have fallen victim of cyberbullying without informing anyone due to the fear of being stereotyped. Children should be encouraged to speak up whenever they are being bullied online. Similarly, they must understand how to be cautious of what to post online and what to react to online.

5.2 Conclusion

The growing development of technology and ICT advancement comes with its benefits and consequences; a major consequence is cyberbullying. There are various ways whereby cyberbullying could be conducted. There is no doubt that almost every user of the World Wide Web has in one way or the other being victimized through cyberbullying or committed an act that can be regarded as cyberbullying.

Unlike other parts of the world where cyberbullying is considered a huge offence with damning consequences, the notion of cyberbullying in Nigeria is not widely known. The Nigerian government in a bid to combat cyberbullying has created various legal

instruments, however, with glitches. The study also analyzed that most victims of cyberbullying are unable to speak out due to fear of victimization or viewed as weaklings. Hence, they are forced to nurse their wounds alone which sometimes can lead to psychological and physical consequences.

Similarly, the study considered the various forms of cyberbullying which includes trolling, roasting, outing, exclusion and many others, and using life examples from Nigeria, we explained how the various forms of cyberbullying was initiated against their victims. We saw how some of the victims were forced to commit suicide while others withdrew from social life. Also, we examined how the media portrayed cyberbullying and the various ways through which cyberbullying can be tackled in Nigeria. We highlighted the role of the government through creation of agencies and tracking mechanism, the role of the family, as well as the role of NGOs. Unfortunately, cyberbullying is not a very popular concept in Nigeria, hence, there is no toll-free number to report this action in case of emergencies, and neither are any formidable steps taking by the government to combat this menace. However, through this research, the literature concerning cyberbullying in Nigeria will be increased, and it will serve as a source of awareness for victims and perpetrators alike.

5.3 Recommendations for Further Studies

The research documents significant findings on the framing analysis and the politics of news that exists within the media world, blowing news out of proportion all in the name of sensationalism, or side-line stories that are not of interest to certain media house style. However, future studies can examine other component or dimension of cyberbullying by adopting another theory.

Further studies should adopt other research designs such as longitudinal, experimental, case study, group discussions and interview could be used where possible. In addition, collecting quantitative data may also yield additional findings that are impossible through quantitative method. Studying other members of different demographic and psychographic components like adult, lecturers, married men and women, and so on can further expand the research in future.

REFERENCES

Act, C. (2015). *Cybercrime Act of 2015*. Retrieved from The Law Guru: http://www.nigerianlawguru.com/legislations/statuses/cybercrime%20ACT%202015.pdf

Ada, M. J., Okoli, G., Obetan, O. O., & Akeke, M. N. (2016). Prevalence, causes and effects of bullying in tertiary institutions in Cross River State, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice*

Adam Wagner. 2012. https://ukhumanrightsblog.com/2012/12/19new-prosecution guidance-on-ofensive-speech-online-sensible-but-the-law-is-still-out-of-date/. Accessed April 9 2021.

Adediran, A. (2019). Cyberbullying in Nigeria: Examining the Adequacy of Legal Responses. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law*.

Agbo, N. (2019). *The Guardian*. Gotten from the story of the man called Micheal Asiwaju who was said to have raped a girl and later killed himself: https://guardian.ng/life/alleged-serial-rapist-michael-asiwaju-/.

Akbulut, Y., Sahin, L. Y., & Eristi, B. (2010). Cyberbullying Victimization among Turkish Online Social Utility Members. *Journal of Educational Technology and Society, 13*(4), 192-201.

Anderson, T., & Sturm, B. (2007). Cyberbullying: from playground to Computer. *Young Adult Library Services*, 24-27.

Ang, Huan, & Florell. (2013). Understanding the Relationship Between Proactive and Reactive Aggression, and Cyberbullying Across United States and Singapore Adolescent Samples. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 237-254 .

Archer & Coyne. (2005). An Integrated Review of Indirect, Relational, and Social Aggression. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 212-30.

Arikpo, I., Osofisan, A., & Usoro, A. (2009). Bridging the digital divide: The Nigerian Journey so far. *International Journal of Global Business*, 181-204.

Arulchelvan, S. (2014). The New Media Communication Strategies for Campaigns concerning Elections: An *Online Journal of the Communications and Media studiesTechnologies*, 5-15.

Barlett, C. H., Branch, O., Rodeheffer, C. H., & Haris R. (2009). How Long Do the Short-Term Violent Video Game Effects Last? *Aggressive Behavior*, 225-236.

Barnados. (2020). *Internet safety and Cyberbullying workshops*. Retrieved from Barnados: https://www.barnardos.ie/learning-development/training/internet-safety-cyberbullying

Bauman & Bellmore. (2014). New Directions in Cyberbullying Research. *Journal of School Violence*, 1-10.

Belsey, B. (2019, March 24). *Bill Belsey: Making Connection to Make a Difference!* Retrieved from Bill Belsey: Making Connection to Make a Difference! http://www.billbelsey.com/?cat=13

Bennett, B. (2013). *Cyberbullying Among School-Aged Adolescents: A Policy Review and Recommendations for Georgia.* Atlanta: Georgia State University.

Beran, Rinaldi, Bickham, & Rich. (2012). Evidence for the need to support adolescents dealing with harassment and cyber-harassment: Prevalence, progression, and impact. *School Psychology International*, 562-576.

Beran, T., & Li, Q. (2005). Cyber-Harassment: A study of a new method for an old Behavior. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 265-277.

Betts, L. R. (2016). *Cyberbullying: Approaches, Consequences and Interventions.* Nottingham: Springer.

Betts, L., Baguley, T., & Gardner, S. (2019). Examining adults' participant roles in cyberbullying. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 1-9.

Bower, M. (2015, February 27). *A Typology of Web 2.0 Learning Technologies*. Retrieved from Educause: https://library.educause.edu/resources/2015/2/a-typology-of-web-20- learning-technologies

Bowling & Beehr. (2006). Workplace Harassment from the Victim's Perspective: A Theoretical Model and Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 998-1012.

Boyatzis, R. (1998). *Transforming qualitative information: Thematic analysis and code development.* Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Boyd, D., & Ellison, N. (2008). Social Networking Sites: Definition, History and Scholarship. *Journal of Computer Mediated Communication*, 210-230.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative research in Psychology*, 77-101.

Broadway Africa. (2019). A *Woman was said to have stolen a phone and was made to go naked in public* . Retrieved from Brodway Africa TV: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyrMMCrAQ-Q.

Buckels, E. E., Trapnell, P. D., & Paulhus, D. L. (2014). Trolls Just Want to Have Fun. Personality and Individual Differences. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 97–102.

Bullyingfree. (2020). *Cyberbullying: frequently asked Questions.* Retrieved from Bully free: https://www.bullyingfree.nz/assets/Uploads/Handout-8-cyberbullying-FAQs.pdf

Cachia , R., Compano, R., & Da Costa, O. (2007). Grasping the potential of online social networks for foresight. *Technological forecasting and Social Change*, 1179-1203.

Cahalan, S. (2018, June 2). *Why 14 is the riskiest age for a teenager*. Retrieved from New York Post: https://nypost.com/2018/06/02/why-14-is-the-riskiest-age-for-a-teenager/

Card & Little. (2006). Proactive and reactive aggression in childhood and adolescence: A meta-analysis of differential relations with psychosocial adjustment. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 466-480.

Cassidy, W., Faucher, C., & Jackson, M. (2013). Cyberbullying among youth: a comprehensive review of current international research and its implication and application to policy and practice. *School of Psychology international*, 575-612.

Cassidy, W., Jackson, M., & Brown , K. (2009). Sticks and Stones Can Break My Bones, But How Can Pixels Hurt Me? Students' Experiences with Cyber-Bullying. *School Psychology International*, 383-402.

COAG. (2018). *Enhancing community responses to student bullying, including.* Retrieved from COAG: https://www.coag.gov.au/sites/default/files/communique/bcsowg-report-work-program.pdf

Crescentini, A., & Mainiardi, G. (2009). Qualitative research articles: Guidelines, suggestions and needs. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 431-439.

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches.* California: Sage Publications.

Creswell, J. W., & Plano, C. (2011). *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research.* California: Sage.

Danah m. Boyd, Nicole B. Ellison. (2007). Social Network Sites: Definition, History, and Scholarship. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 210–230.

Davis K, Randall D, Ambrose A, & Orand M. (2015). I was bullied too': stories of bullying and coping in an online community. *Information, Communication & Society*, 357-375.

Davis, K., Randall, D. P., Ambrose, A., & Orand, M. (2014). I was Bullied too: Stories of Bullying and Coping in an Online Community. *Information, Communication and Society*, *18*, 357-375.

Dehne, K., & Riedner, G. (2001). Adolescence: A Dynamic Concept. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 11-15.

Deji Lambo. 2019. Students have be sent out of school for engaging in porn https://punchng.com/weve-expelled-students-in-viral-sex-video-babcock-varsity. Accessed April 9 2021.

Edegoh, L., & Anunike, O. (2016, September). Voters' Assessment of Social Media Use for 2015 Electioneering Campaigns by the two Leading Political Parties in Nigeria. *An International Multi-Disciplinary Journal, Vol. 10(4)* (Serial No.43), 18-40. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/afrrev.v10i4.2

Ekwugha, U. P., & Uzochukwu, C. E. (2014, July). New Media And Youth's Online Civic Engagement In Nigerian Politics: Potentials And Challenges. *European Scientific Journal, 10* (19), 1-19.

Elgar, F. J., Napolitano, A., Saul, G., Dirks, M. A., Craig, W., Poteat, V. P., . . . Koenig, B. W. (2014). Cyberbullying victimization and mental health in adolescents and the moderating role of family dinners. *JAMA Pediatrics,* 1015-1022.

Elisa Cantone, Anna P Piras, Marcello Vellante, Antonello Preti, Sigrun Daníelsdóttir, Ernesto D'Aloja, Sigita Lesinskiene, Mathhias C Angermeyer, Mauro G Carta, Dinesh Bhugra. (2015). Interventions on Bullying and Cyberbullying in Schools: A Systematic Review. *Clinical Practice & Epidemiology in Mental Health,* 58-76.

Emmanuel Okoiye, Nwoga Anayochi & Thompson Onah. (2012). Moderating Effect of Cyberbullying on the Psychological Well-Being of In-School Adolescents in Benin Edo State Nigeria. *European Journal of Sustainable Development,* 109.

Entman, R. (2004). *Projections of power: Framing news, public opinion and U.S. foreign policy.* Chicago: Chicago University Press.

esafety. (2020). *Online Safety Grants Program*. Retrieved from esafety: https://www.esafety.gov.au/about-us/what-we-do/our-programs/online-safety-grants-program

Gamson, W., & Modigliani, A. (1989). Media discourse and public opinion on nuclear power: A constructionist Approach. *American Journal of Sociology*, 1-37.

Greening, J. (2016, September 8). *Thousands more children to benefit from anti-bullying app*. Retrieved from Gov.UK: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/thousands-more- children-to-benefit-from-anti-bullying-app

Gross, J. J., & Elisheva, F. (2008). Extending the School Grounds? —Bullying Experiences in Cyberspace. *Journal of School Health*, 496-505.

Guest, G., MacQueen, K., & Namey, E. (2011). *Applied thematic analysis.* Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Ham, H. (2018, October 29). *Putting our Children First: Stopping Cyberbullying*. Retrieved from Home Room: https://blog.ed.gov/2018/10/putting-our-children-first-stopping-cyberbullying/

Hinduja, J., & Patchin, S. (2015). Measuring cyberbullying: Implications for research. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 69–74.

Ijachi, O. O. (2019). Social Media Access and Cyberbullying: A Nigerian Perspective. *International Journal of Innovative Studies in Medical Science*, 6-9.

Ikeji, L. (2019). Retrieved from a popular blogger known as Linda Ikeji: https://www.lindaikejisblog.com/2019/1/alleged-serial-rapist-asiwaju-has-been-arrested-before-for-blackmail-and-rape-.html

I-SAFE, A. (2004). *Cyberbullying Statistics and Tips*. Retrieved from i-SAFE: https://auth.isafe.org/outreach/media/media_cyber_bullying

Jolaoso, D. (2014, December 19). *How Nigerian students use their phones*. Retrieved from CChub: https://entrepre-news.com/cchub-publishes-new-report-on-how-nigerian- students-use-their-phone/

Keith, S., & Martin, M. (2005). Cyberbullying: Creating a culture of respect in a cyber-world. *Reclaiming Children and Youth,* 224-228.

Kowalski, R. M., Limber, S. P., & Agatston, P. W. (2008). *Cyberbullying: Bullying in the digital age.* MA: Blackwell publishers.

Langos, C. (2012). Cyberbullying: The Challenge to Define Cyberpsychology. *Behavior & Social Networking*, 285–289.

Lee E. (2009). The relationship of aggression and bullying to social preference: Differences in gender and types of aggression. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 323-330.

Lee, C. (2004). *Preventing Bullying in school: A guide for teachers and other professionals.* London: Paul Chapman Publishing.

Li, Q. (2010). Cyberbullying in High Schools: A Study of Students' Behaviors and Beliefs about This New Phenomenon. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 372-392.

Liu, J., Lewis, G., & Evans, L. (2012). Understanding aggressive behavior across the lifespan. *Psychiatrics and Mental Health Nursing*, 156-68.

Mays, J. B. (1961). Teen-age culture in Contemporary Britain and Europe. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 22-33.

Media awareness Network. (2010). *Workshop Guide.* Retrieved from Media awareness network: http://mkhatibedit302.weebly.com/uploads/1/0/6/1/10618919/cyberbullying_guide.pdf

Moreno, M. A. (2004). Cyberbullying. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 500.

Mosseri, A. (2019, June 8). *Our Commitment to Lead the Fight Against Online Bullying*. Retrieved from Instagram Info Center: https://instagram-press.com/blog/2019/07/08/our-commitment-to-lead-the-fight-against-online-bullying/

Muehlen, M. z. (2007, September 18). *Youtube*. Retrieved from Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WIm5txBm1YA

NCC. (2017). *16 years of GSM in Nigeria.* Retrieved January 10, 2020, from Nigerian communication commission: https://ncc.gov.ng/thecommunicator/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1553&catid=13&Itemid=140

Ndinojuo, E. (2015, November). Influence of New Media Theory on Political Parties in Nigeria: A Theoretical Perspective. *International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies, II* (III), 170-180. Retrieved from http://www.ijhsss.com

Neall & Tuckey. (2014). A Methodological Review of Research on the Antecedents and Consequences of Workplace Harassment. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 225-257.

Netsafe. (2020). *NetSafe Kit for Schools – Digital Citizenship Policy;*. Retrieved from Netsafe: http://www.netsafe.org.nz/the-kit/policy-and-use-agreements

Newton, P. (2013, April 10). *Canadian Teen Commits suicide after alleged rape and bullying*. Retrieved January 13, 2020, from CNN: https://edition.cnn.com/2013/04/10/justice/canada-teen-suicide/index.html

NSPCC. (2016). *88% rise in childright counselling section about cyberbullying*. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from National Society for the Prevention of

Cruelty to Children: https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-wedo/news opinion/88-rise-childline- counsellingsessions-cyberbullying/

Nwofu, J., & Nwoke, M. (2018). Cyberbullying In Contemporary Nigeria: Implications On Youths' Psychology Wellbeing. *Practicum Psychologia*, 167-182. not in capital

Nwosu, C. K., Ementa, C. N., & Ejikeme, P. E. (2018). Cyberbullying among Undergraduate Students in a Nigerian University: Awareness and Incidence. *Romanian Journal of Psychological Studies*, 43-58.

Nwosu, K. C., Ementa, C. N., & Ejikeme, P. E. (2018). Cyberbullying Among Undergraduate Students in a Nigerian University: Awareness and Incidence. *Romanian Journal of Psychological Studies (RJPS)*, 1-16.

Okoiye, O. E., Anayochi, N. N., & Onah, A. T. (2015). Moderating Effect of Cyberbully on the Psychological wellbeing of in-school adolescents in Benin Edo State Nigeria. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 109.

Olumide, A. O., Adams, P., & Amodu, O. K. (2016). Prevalence and correlates of the penetration of Cyberbullying among in-school adolescents in Oyo State of Nigeria. *International Journal of Adolescent medicine and Health*, 183-191.

Olumide, A. O., Adams, P., & Olukemi, A. (2015). Prevalence and correlates of the perpetration of cyberbullying among in-school adolescents in Oyo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*, 183-91.

Olweus, D. (2013). School Bullying: Development and Some Important Challenges. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 751-780.

Omotayo, B. O. (2006). A survey of Internet Access and Usage among Undergraduates in an African University. *The International Information and Library Review*, 215-224.

O'Reilly, T. (2007, August 23). *What Is Web 2.0: Design Patterns and Business Models for the Next Generation of Software.* Retrieved from MPRA: https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/4580/

Orue & Andershed,. (2015). The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory-Short Version in Spanish Adolescents—Factor Structure, Reliability, and Relation with Aggression, Bullying, and Cyberbullying. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 563–575.

Patchin, J., & Hinduja, S. (2006). Bullies Move Beyond the Schoolyard: A Preliminary Look at Cyberbullying. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 148-169.

Pisuthipan, A. (2019, November 6). *A Thousand Cuts*. Retrieved from Bangkok Post: https://www.bangkokpost.com/life/social-and-lifestyle/1788384/a-thousand cuts

Rahman, S. (2016). The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches and Methods in Language “Testing and Assessment"

Research: A Literature Review. *Journal of Education and Learning, 6*(1), 102-112.

Raver & Nishii. (2010). Once, Twice, or Three Times as Harmful? Ethnic Harassment, Gender Harassment, and Generalized Workplace Harassment. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 236-54.

Reese, S., Gandy, O., & Grant, A. (2001). *Framing public life: Perspectives on media and our understandıng of the socıal world.* New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum associates.

Reuters. (2012, January 11). *Cyberbullying a Problem around the globe: pool*. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from Reuters: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cyberbullying- poll/cyberbullying-a-problem-around-the-globe-poll-idUSTRE80A1FX20120111

Roland E, & Idsoe. (2001). Aggression and Bullying. *Agressive Behavior*, 446 - 462.

S.Tokunaga, R. (2010, May). Following you home from school: A critical review and synthesis of research on cyberbullying victimization. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 277-287.

Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2009). *Research Methods for Business Students* (5th ed.). Essex: Pearson Education Ltd.

Savage, J. (2014). Time up for the Teenager? *Royal society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, 16-19.

SB. (2020). *Bullying Prevention Training Center*. Retrieved from Stop Bullying: https://www.stopbullying.gov/resources/training-center

Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2016). *Research Methods for Business; A Skill Building Approach* (7th ed.). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons LTD.

Shaheen, S., & Hoff, D. (2007). Cyberbullying: Clarifying Legal Boundaries for School Supervision in Cyberspace. *International Journal of Cyber Criminolog*, 76-118.

Statistics, I. W. (2019, June 30). *Internet Users in Africa*. Retrieved January 14, 2020, from Internet World Statistics: https://www.internetworldstats.com/stats1.htm

Strauss, A. M., & Corbin, J. M. (1990). *Basics of qualitative research.* CA: Sage.

Suh, H., Sohn, H., Kim, T., & Lee, D. (2019). A review and meta-analysis of perfectionism interventions: Comparing face-to-face with online modalities. *Journal of Counselling Psychology*, 473–486.

Tokunaga. (2010). Following you home from school: A critical review and synthesis of research on cyberbullying victimization. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 277-287.

Tornau, C. (2019, September 25). *Saint Augustine*. Retrieved January 6, 2020, from The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2019/entries/augustine/

Twitter (2019). Retrieved from https://twitter.com/Asiwaju_limited/status/1084132886289240066

Udodiong, I. (2019, August 2). *Here is how Nigerians are using the internet in 2019*. Retrieved from Business Insider by Pulse: https://www.pulse.ng/bi/tech/how-nigerians-are-using- the-internet-in-2019/kz097rg

Umeh, J. (2019, September 11). *How Cyberbullying affects children's education*. Retrieved from Vanguard: https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/09/how-cyber-bullying-affects-childrens-education/

Wahab, B. (2019, November 20). *Babcock reacts to leaked sex tape, says the boy was expelled in February*. Retrieved from Pulse: https://www.pulse.ng/news/metro/babcock-reacts- to-leaked-sex-tape-says-the-boy-was-expelled-in-february/pvld82c

Webclick. (2018, September 26). *Nigeria Internet Statistics*. Retrieved from Webclick: https://webclick.com.ng/2018-nigeria-internet-statistics-users-socialnetworks/

Webwise. (2020). *Cyberbullying Awareness and Prevention Workshop*. Retrieved from webwise: https://www.webwise.ie/teachers/cyberbullying-workshop/

White, N. (2018, September 28). *First Lady Melania Trump Addresses the 2018 Federal Partners in Bullying Prevention Summit on Cyberbullying*. Retrieved from stop bullying: https://www.stopbullying.gov/blog/2018/09/28/first-lady-melania-trump-addresses-2018-federal-partners-bullying-prevention-summit

WHO. (n.d.). *Adolescence: A period needing special attention*. Retrieved from Recognizing adolescence:http://apps.who.int/adolescent/second decade/section2/page1/recognizing-adolescence.html

Willard, N. (2005). *Educator's guide to cyberbullying addressing the harm caused by online social cruelty.*

Willard, N. E. (2007). *Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats: Responding to the Challenge of Online Social Aggression, Threats, and Distress.* Research Publishers LLC.

World Bank. (2018). *World Development Indicators: Rural Environment and Land use*. Retrieved from World Bank: wdi.worldbank.org

Zych, O., & Rey, D. (2015). Scientific research on bullying and cyberbullying: Where have we been and where are we going. *Aggression and Violent Behavior,* 188–198.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Newspaper Links

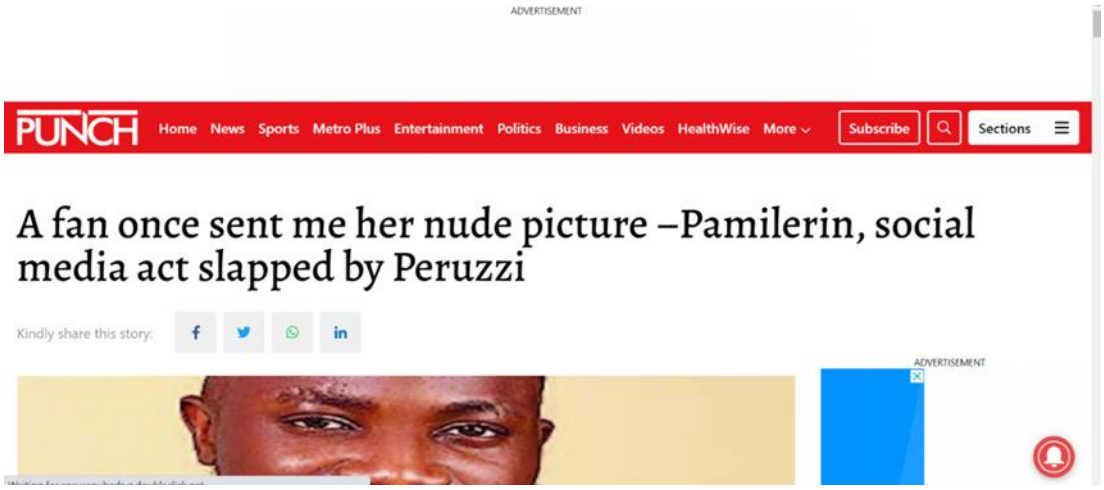
Punch Newspaper: www.punchng.com

THISDAY Newspaper: www.THISDAYlive.com

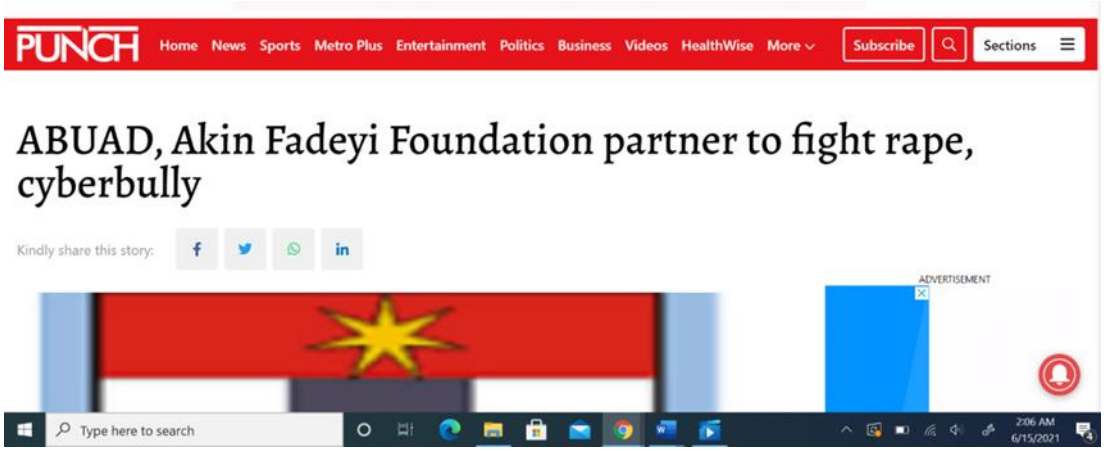
Vanguard Newspaper: www.vanguardngr.com

Appendix B: News Story Links and Visuals

News story links and visuals from THISDAY, PUNCH and VANGUARD



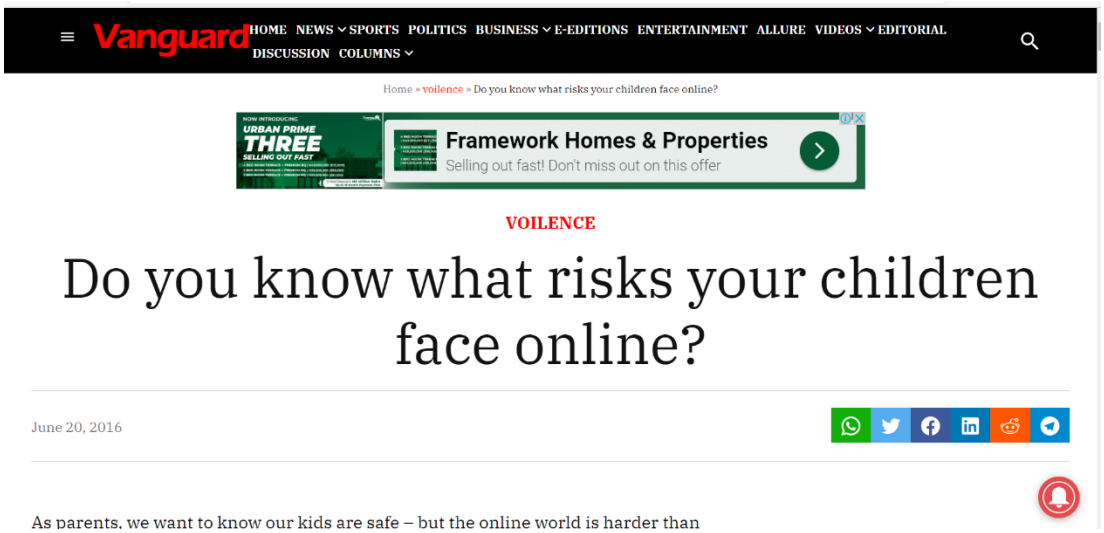
Retrieved from: www.punchng.com/a-fan-once-sent-me-her-nude-picture-pamilerin social-media-act-slapped-by-peruzzi/



Retrieved from: www.punchng.com/abuad-akin-fadeyi-foundation-partner-to-fight-rape-cyberbully/

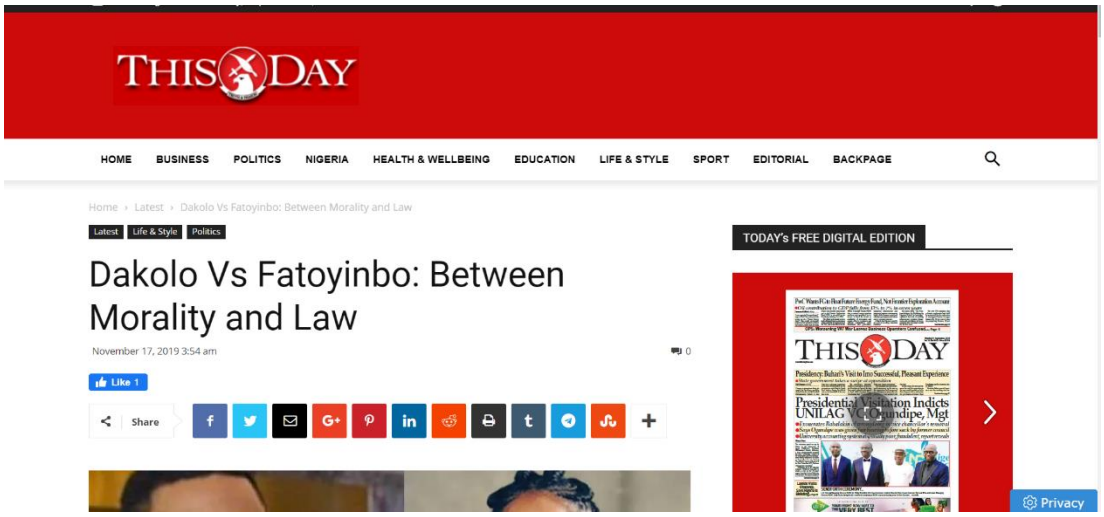
Retrieved from vanguard: Breaking: Government bans use of mobile phones in classrooms (www.vanguardngr.com)

Retrieved from vanguard: Dele Momodu tackled for blocking people on Twitter - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)



Retrieved from vanguard: [Do you know what risks your children face online? - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)]

Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2020/11/08/desmond-elliot-my-sympathies/

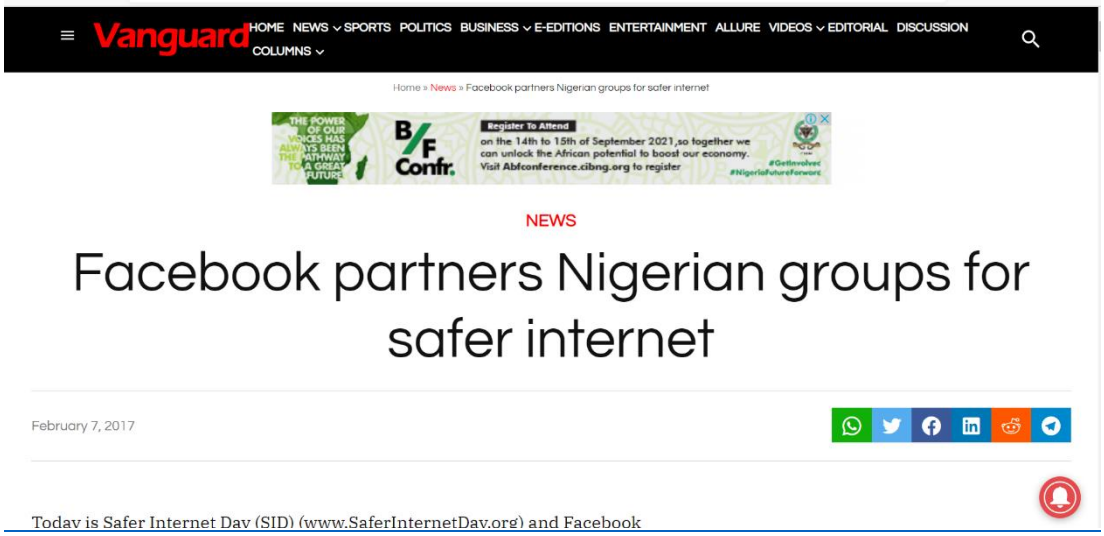


Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2019/11/17/dakolo-vs-fatoyinbo-between-morality-and-law/

• Source: //www.workspace.digital

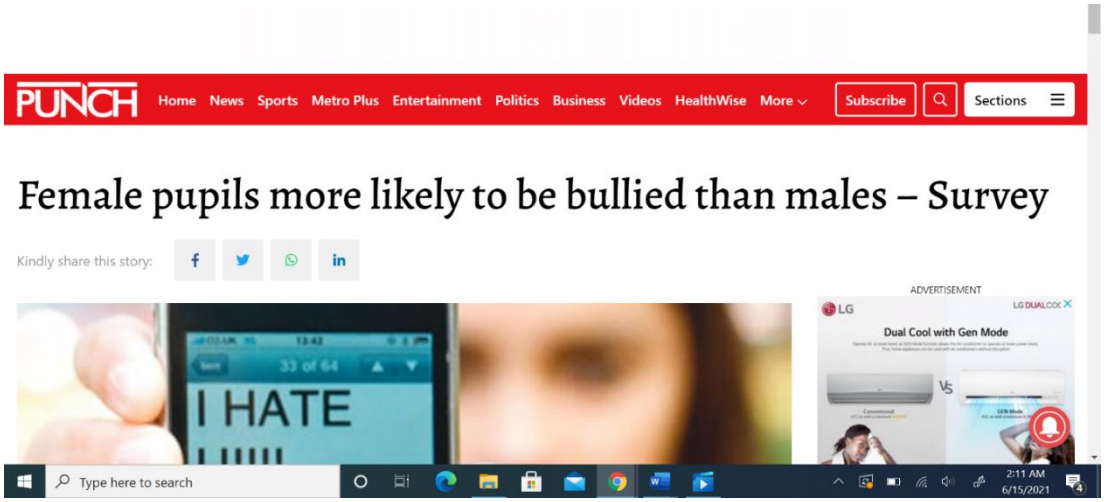
ADVERTISEMENT

Retrieved from://punchng.com/excess-social-media-use-harms-teens-health-study/



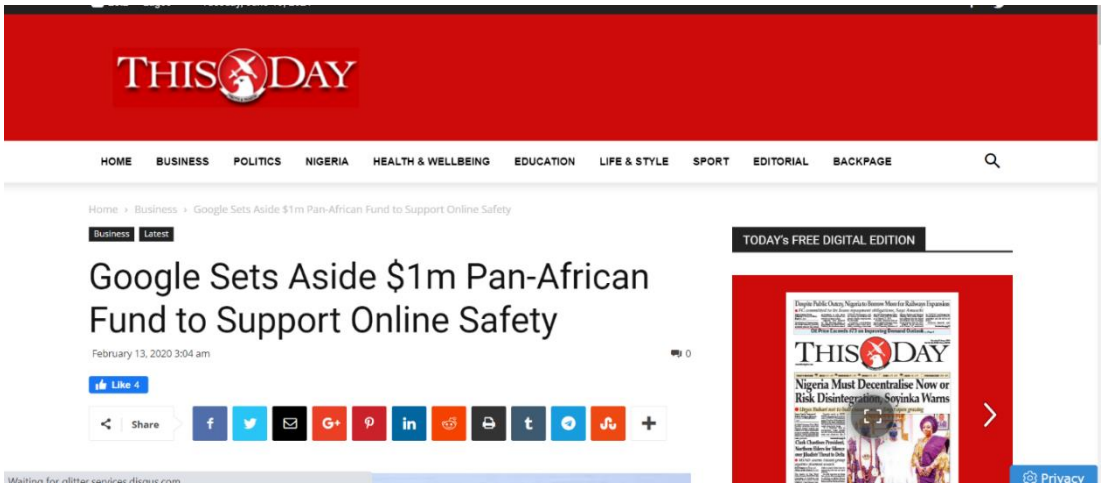
Retrieved from: Facebook partners Nigerian groups for safer internet - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)

Retrieved from://punchng.com/fake-life-is-expensive-i-cant-afford-it-olabisi-adeshinaola/

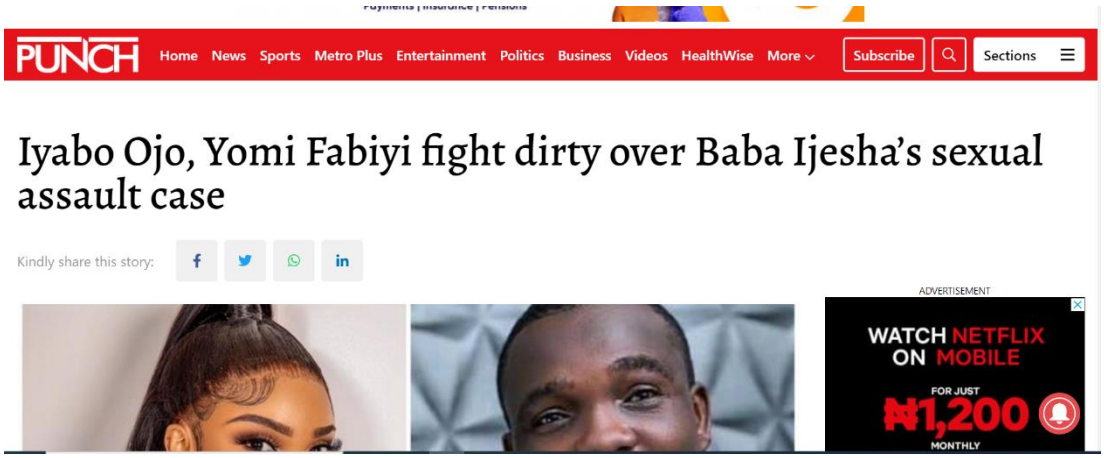


Retrieved from://punchng.com/female-pupils-more-likely-to-be-bullied-than-males-survey/

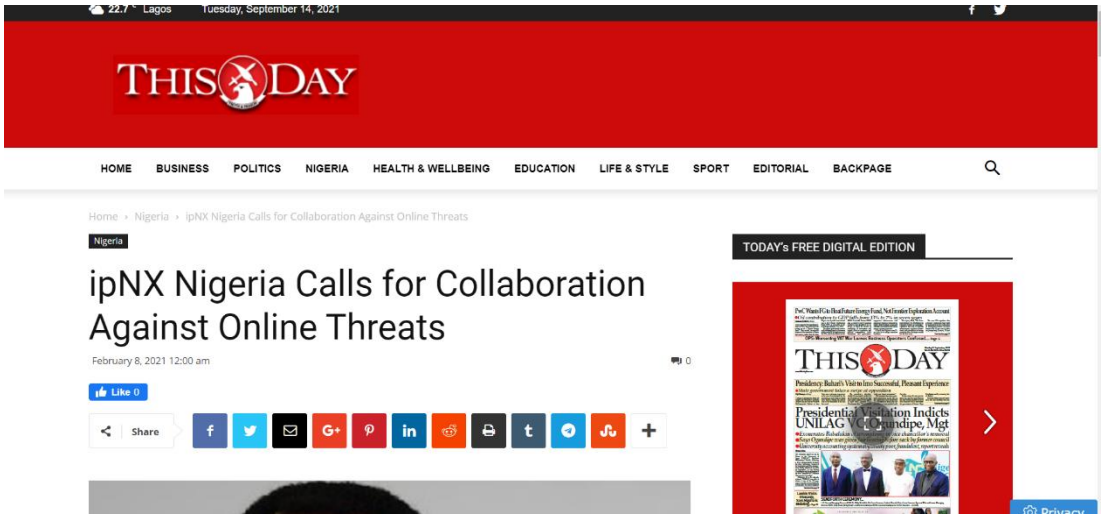
Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2016/10/30/grooming-girls-for-the-digital-age/



Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2020/02/13/google-sets-aside-1m-pan-african-fund-to-support-online-safety/



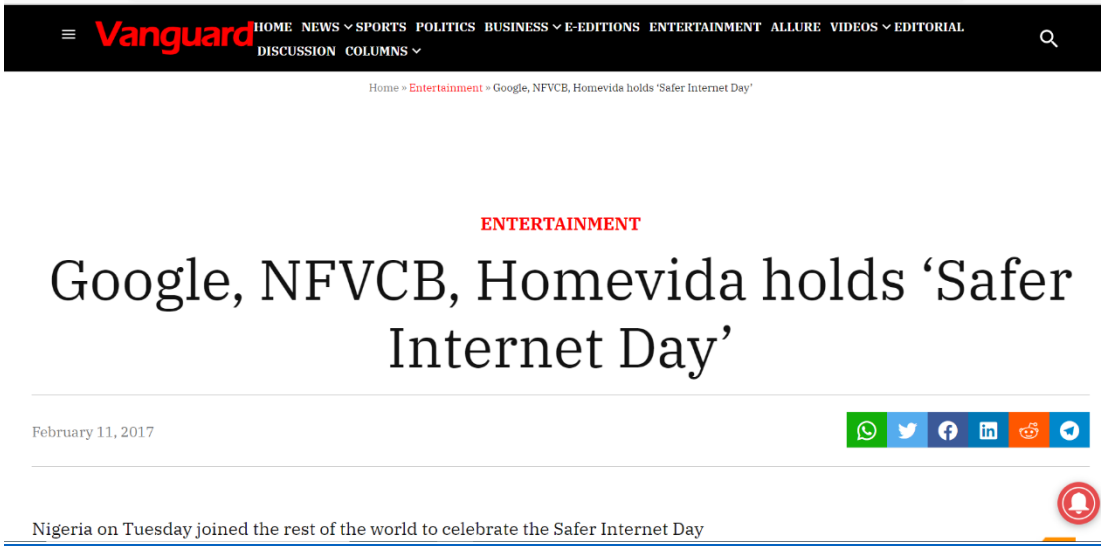
Retrieved from://punchng.com/iyabo-ojo-yomi-fabiyi-fight-dirty-over-baba-ijeshas-sexual-assault-case/



Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2021/02/08/ipnx-nigeria-calls-for-collaboration-against-online-threats/

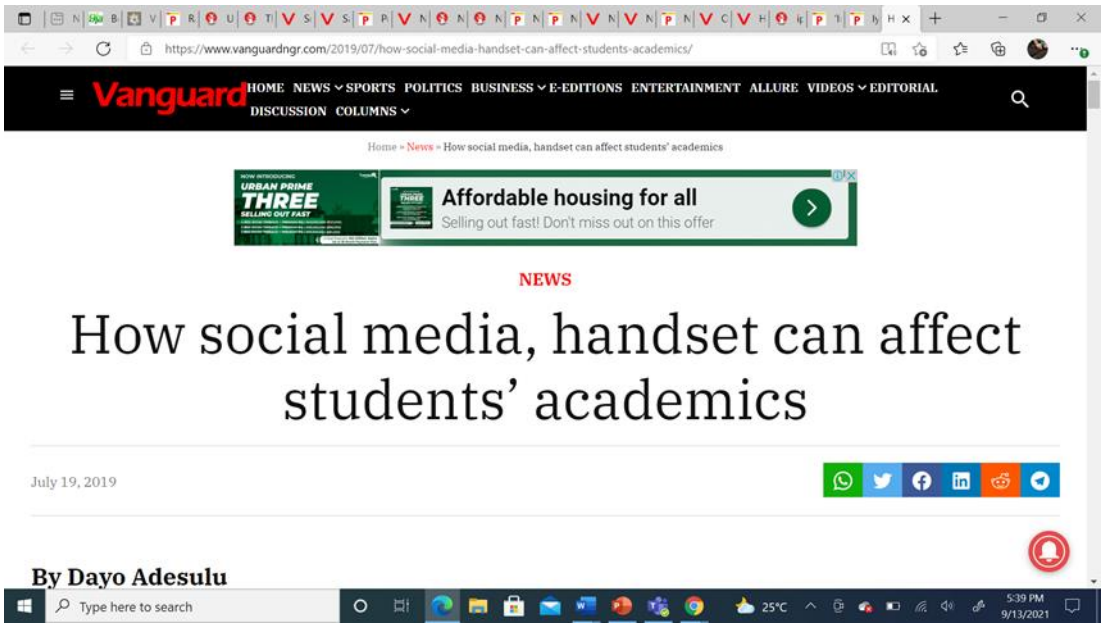
Retrieved from://punchng.com/indecent-dressing-fans-back-rahama-sadau-amid-police-probe/

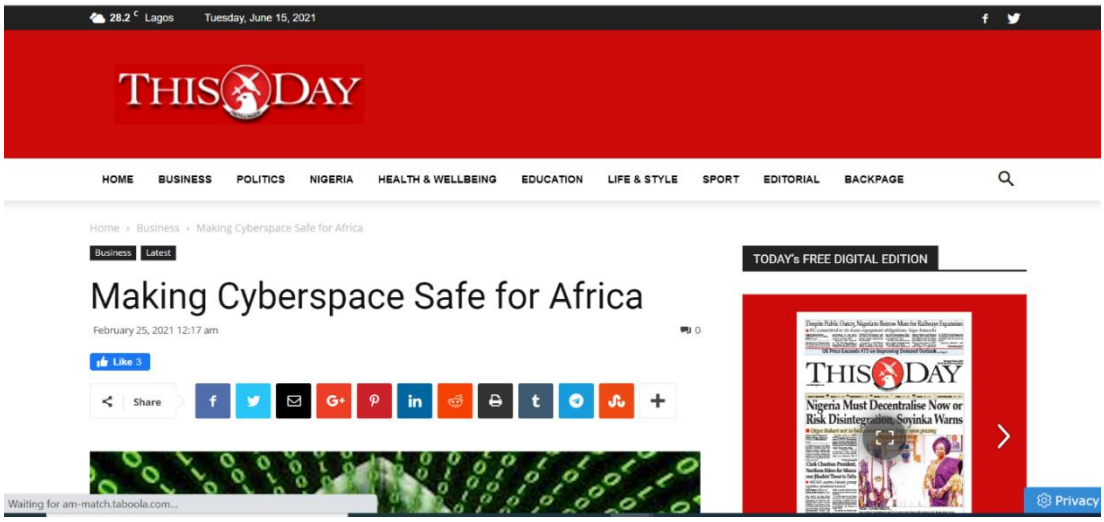
Retrieved from://punchng.com/iyabo-ojo-yomi-fabiyi-fight-dirty-over-baba-ijeshas-sexual-assault-case/



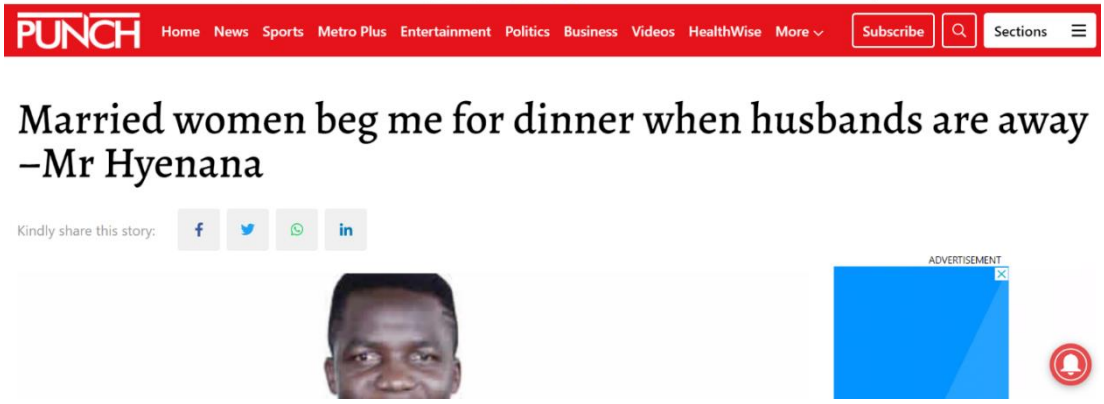
Retrieved from: [Google, NFVCB, Homevida holds 'Safer Internet Day' - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)]

Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2018/08/16/making-nigerian-teens-global-citizens-through-internet/

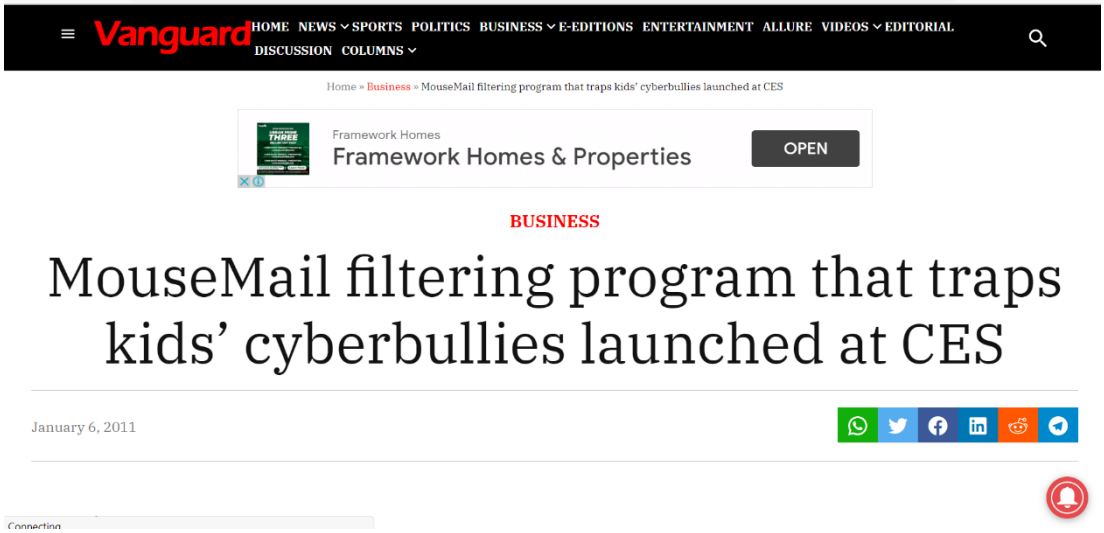




Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2021/02/25/making-cyberspace-safe-for-africa/



Retrieved from://punchng.com/married-women-beg-me-for-dinner-when-husbands-are-away-mr-hyenana/

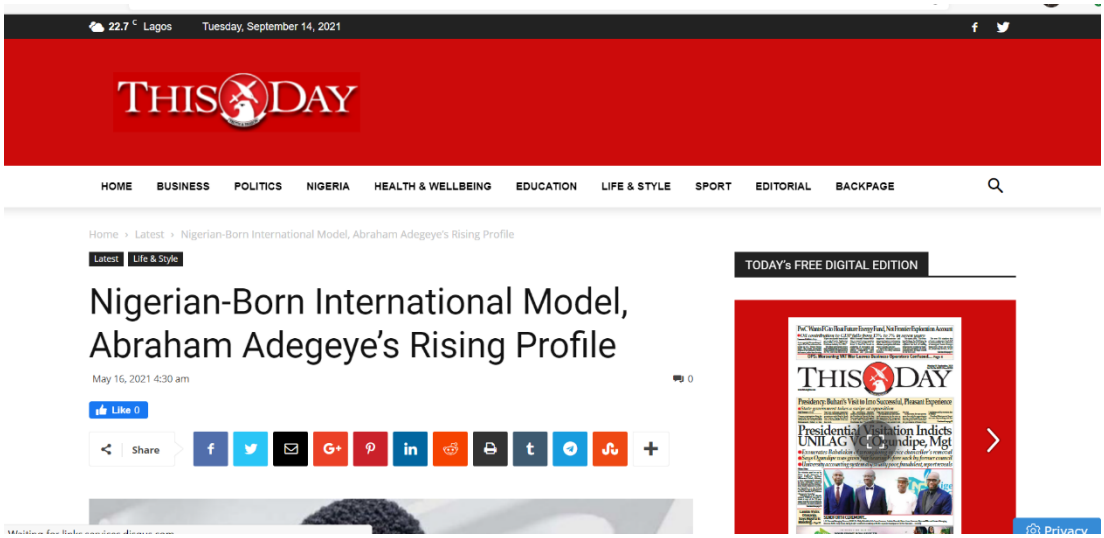


Retrieved from vanguard: MouseMail filtering program that traps kids' cyberbullies launched at CES - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)

Retrieved from://punchng.com/ncc-inaugurates-secondary-school-cybersecurity-awareness-campaign/

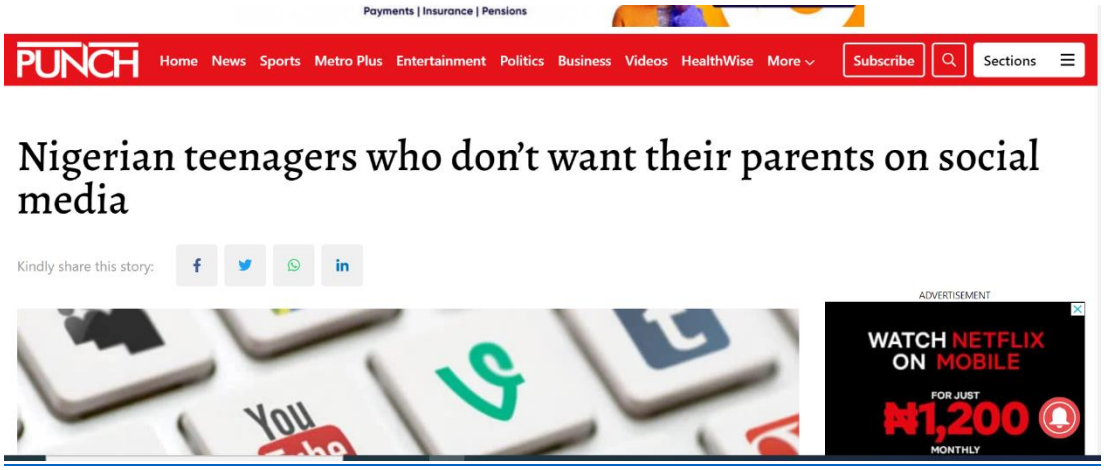
Retrieved from: New cyber attack tricks pose fresh challenge to parenting (vanguardngr.com)

Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2021/05/12/new-resources-for-families-on-tiktok/



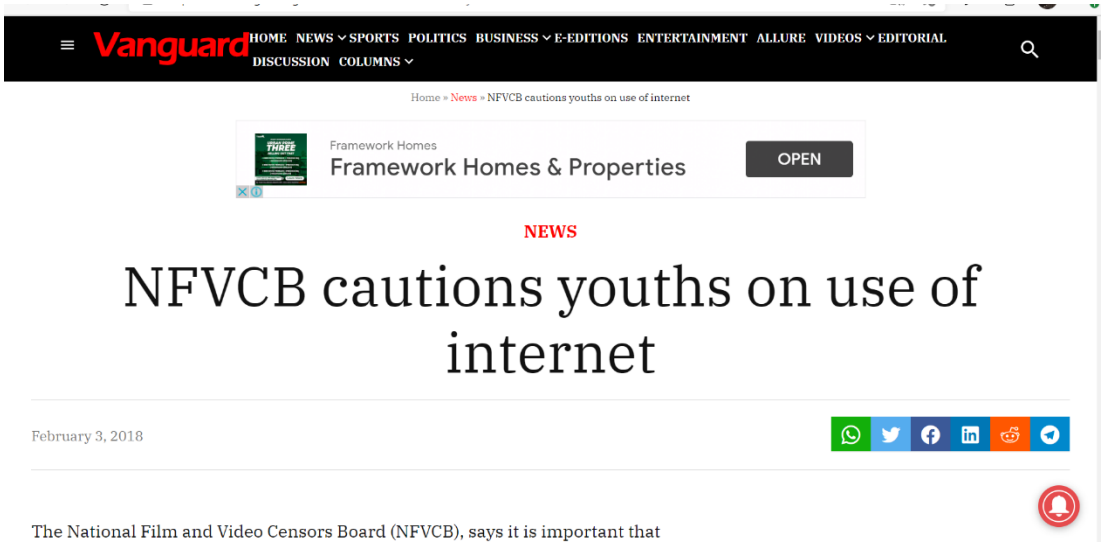
Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2021/05/16/nigerian-born-international-model-abraham-adegeyes-rising-profile/

Retrieved from://punchng.com/nigerian-kid-entrepreneurs-from-the-internet/

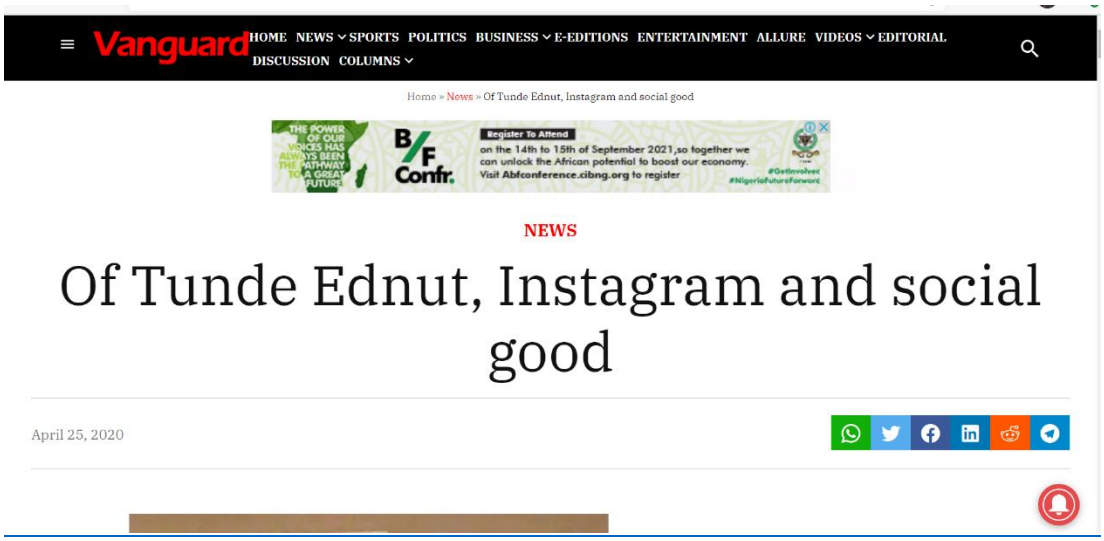


Retrieved from://punchng.com/nigerian-teenagers-who-dont-want-their-parents-on-social-media/

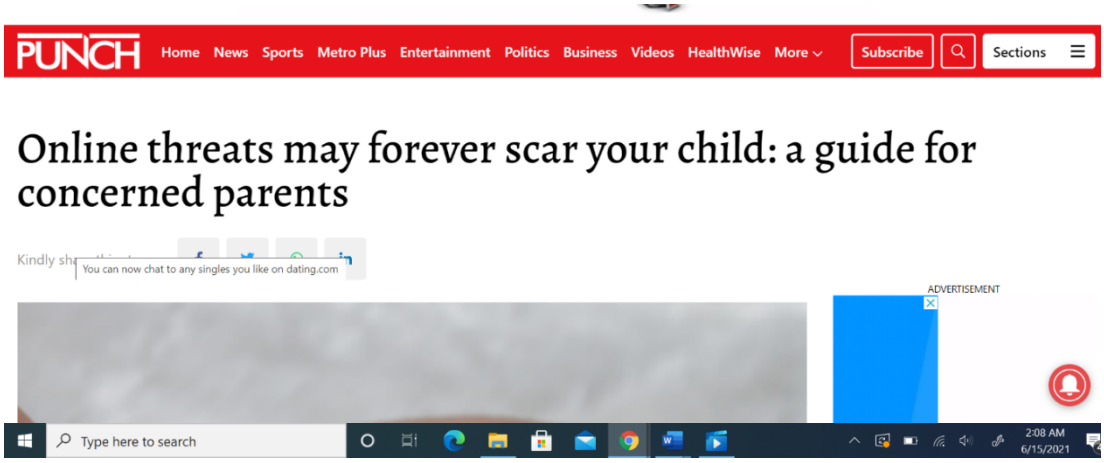
Retrieved from vanguard: [Nigeria to be producer of cyber security experts — Minister (vanguardngr.com)]



Retrieved from vanguard: [NFVCB cautions youths on use of internet - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)]

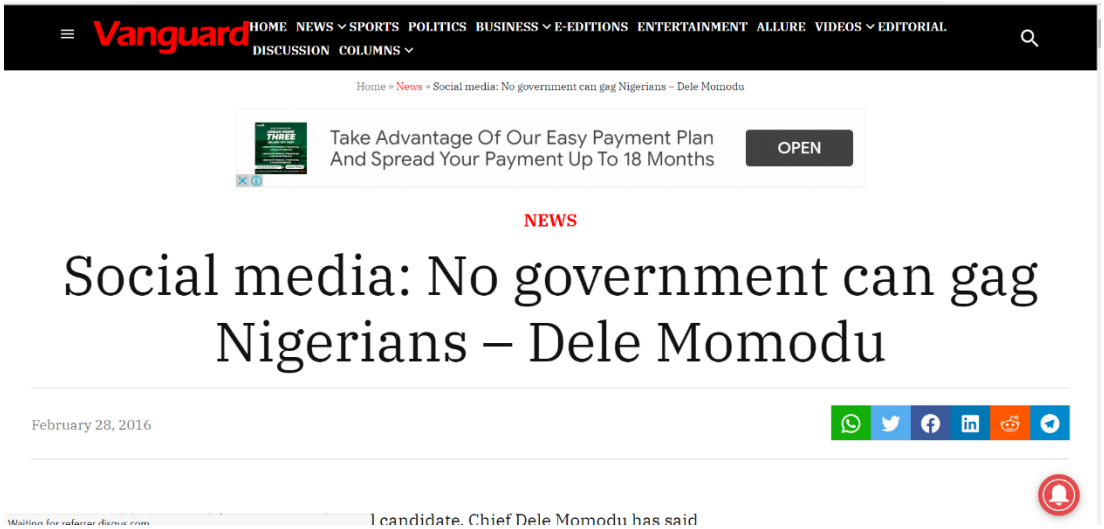


Retrieved from vanguard: [Of Tunde Ednut, Instagram and social good by Ronke Bello (vanguardngr.com)]

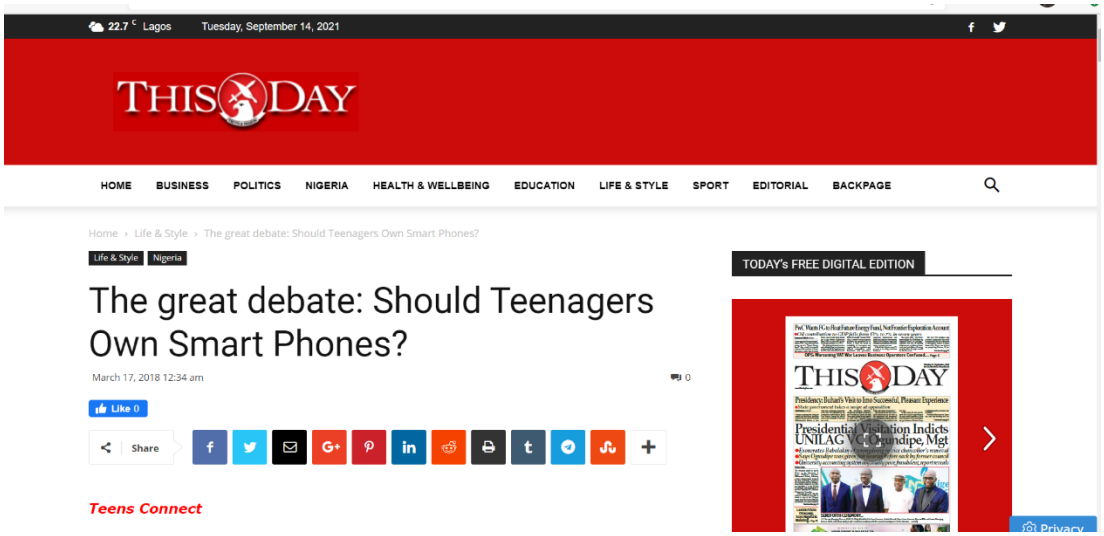


[Retrieved from://punchng.com/online-threats-may-forever-scar-your-child-a-guide-for-concerned-parents/]

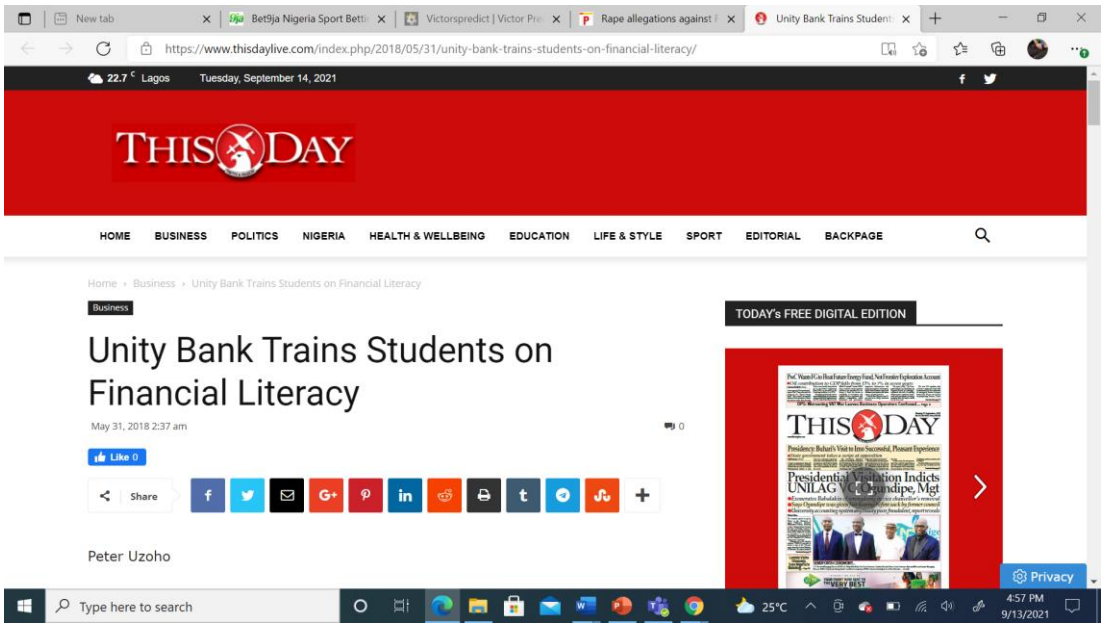
Retrieved from://punchng.com/police-probe-northern-actress-for-posting-indecent-photo-on-twitter/



Retrieved from vanguard: social media: No government can gag Nigerians – Dele Momodu - Vanguard News (vanguardngr.com)



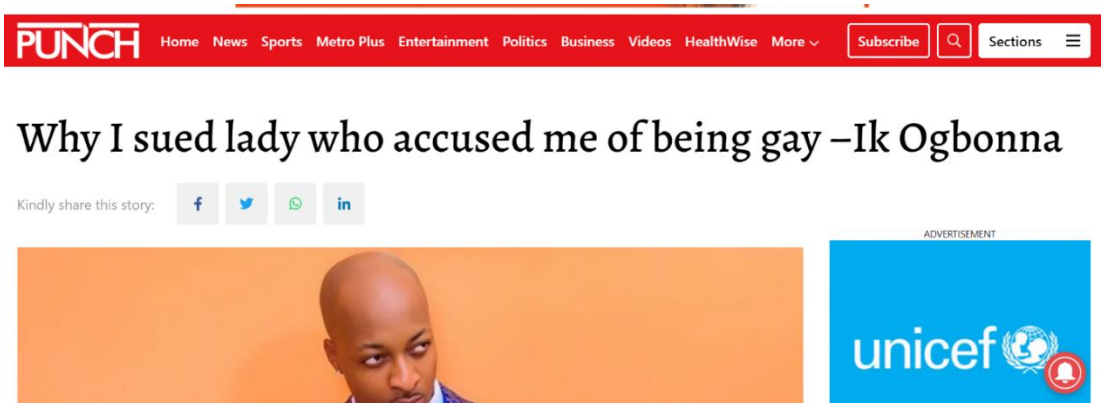
[Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2018/03/17/the-great-debate-should-teenagers-own-smart-phones/](//www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2018/03/17/the-great-debate-should-teenagers-own-smart-phones/)



[Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2018/05/31/unity-bank-trains-students-on-financial-literacy/](//www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2018/05/31/unity-bank-trains-students-on-financial-literacy/)

Retrieved from://punchng.com/rape-allegations-against-fatoyinbo-fuelled-by-envy-coza/

Retrieved from://www.THISDAYlive.com/index.php/2018/10/16/why-you-should-care-about-online-privacy/



Retrieved from://punchng.com/why-i-sued-lady-who-accused-me-of-being-gay-ik-ogbonna/

Retrieved from://punchng.com/54-of-nigerian-children-face-cyber-risks-report/