



DIE VERANDERING IN ONDERWYS
THE CHANGE IN EDUCATION



SOCIAL MEDIA

How does this influence your school?



First thing's first...



- **The use of Social Media** needs to form part of the school's policy.
 - For the school
 - For the learners
- **Parents need to give consent** before you publish any photos of a child. (Social and Traditional Media)
 - For administration purposes: it can be included in your school's registration forms. This will put the responsibility on your parents rather than on your staff.



CYBERBULLYING & SEXTING

Cyberbullying includes acts involving bullying and harassment through the use of electronic devices or technology.

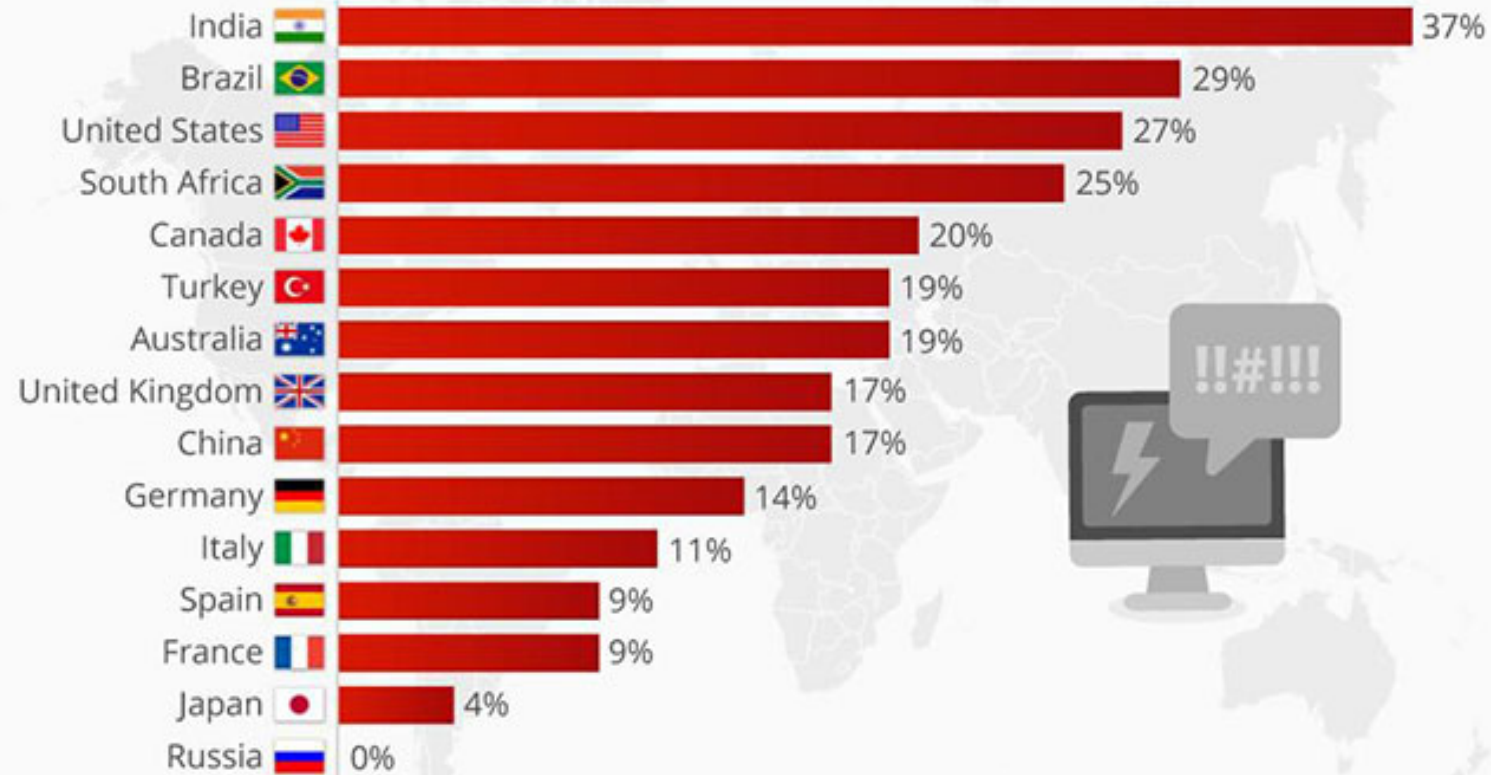
Sexting involves the sending of nude or semi-nude photos or videos and /or sexually suggestive messages via mobile phone texting or instant message.

CYBERBULLYING



Where Cyberbullying Is Most Prevalent

Share of parents who say their child has experienced cyberbullying (2018)



@StatistaCharts

n=20,793 adults in 28 countries. Selected countries shown.

Source: Ipsos

Forbes statista

The reality: Cyberbullying



“Just lose the fight and kill
yourself you worthless piece of
sh-t” [sic]

“Hey you little f****n c***
Ever feel like your just so alone
you could honestly kill yourswlf”
[sic]

“F*** I feel sorry for you
This is nothing your about to meet satan
I want you to experience hell
In Satan in the flesh you think it's over
now b***h it just begun” [sic]

“Your a dead sl*t bro
Your going to f****n die deadeast
You don't know what's coming for you
dirty sl*t hahahaha
Mothers your goin to be six feet under
with a slit throat keep doing what u
doin sl*t !” [sic]

“Ahaha no talk just action bro Yu wanna
be a sl*t u got a lot of girls coming for
you your dead meat
Watch out where you go bro” [sic]

“i don't even know who you are” [sic]

“You will soon HHaha trust” [sic]

'I really didn't know that could happen'



I can say whatever I want....(Freedom of expression is often misinterpreted)

"This right **does not extend** to propaganda for **war**; incitement of imminent **violence**; or advocacy of **hatred** that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, and that constitutes incitement to **cause harm**"

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF CYBERBULLYING:


- **CRIMEN INJURIA**
- **ASSAULT**
- **CRIMINAL DEFAMATION**
- **EXTORTION**

➤ **THE PERPETRATOR MAY ALSO BE SUED FOR DAMAGES**

CYBERBULLYING



IS MY CHILD A CYBERBULLY?

what do you see? 	what do you hear? 	what else? 
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your child has a large amount of social media accounts• Your child is being secretive about their online activity• Your child spends long hours on social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Snide comments or laughter from your child while they are online• Gossip or cruel remarks exchanged between them and their friends about an individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group or individual your child spends time with often behaves mean or uncaring• Your child has become more judgemental/critical• Your child may be more irritable/aggressive• They may retaliate against rules

SEXTING



Many young people don't realise that just by taking a **sexually suggestive photo** of a teen, even if the subject is clothed, could make them guilty of creation of child pornography in terms of South African law. Depending on what is done with the content, that person could also be guilty of **disseminating or possessing child pornography**. One could even be guilty of the solicitation of child pornography if they ask another teen for nudes

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEXTING:

A PERSON FOUND **QUILTY** OF CREATING, POSSESSING, SOLICITING OR DISSEMINATING EXPLICIT IMAGES OF MINORS MAY BE SENTENCED TO A **FINE OR IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH**.

A CONVICTION IN TERMS OF THIS ACT MAY ALSO RESULT IN THE OFFENDER'S PARTICULARS BEING **REGISTERED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER FOR SEX OFFENDERS**.

'I really didn't know that could happen'



One of the aspects in the Child Justice Act, 75 of 2008 is the issue of the criminal capacity of children. The CJA states as follows:

- That children up to 10 years of age, lack criminal capacity and may not be arrested for committing an offence. Such children will be referred to the Children's Courts or to the Department of Social Development.
- Children from 11 years of age and up to 14 years of age have criminal capacity and the onus to prove criminal capacity on the part of the child accused of having committed a crime, rests with the State.
- Children above 14 years of age have criminal capacity unless otherwise proven by the accused child.

The age of **civil capacity in South Africa is seven, which means you can sue or be sued in your own name from as young as seven.**

Other major issues

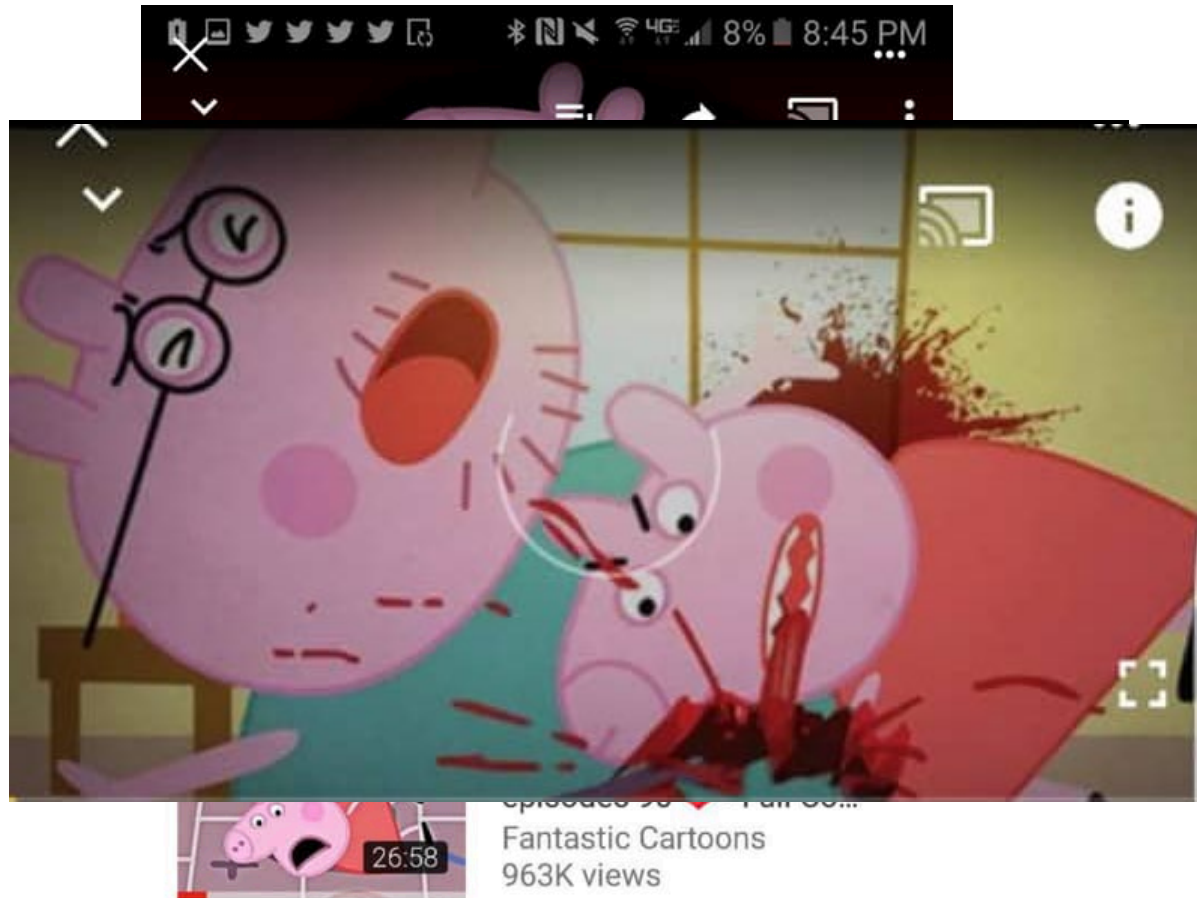
The dangers of a one-sided story...





Other major issues

Subliminal messaging





**SOCIAL MEDIA
IS A DANGEROUS
PLACE TO SEEK
AFFIRMATION,
ACCEPTANCE,
IDENTITY, AND
SECURITY**





Thank you

