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CYBER BULLYING: ONLINE HARASSMENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Abstract:

With the advancement in science and technology, the citizenry have tend to use machines for completing their work. They don't like better to use hands or get physical while undertaking some task. In an era of increasing dependence on big data, the voices of one set of major partners – the world's children and those who advocate on their behalf – have been largely absent. A recent paper estimates one in three global internet users is a child or a teenager, yet there has been little rigorous debate or understanding of how to adapt traditional, offline ethical standards for research involving data collection from children, to a big data, online environment. Being in 21st Century, the utilization of internet has increased manifold. The users of internet are an all-time high. With such an increased usage of internet and social media platform, it might be wrong to state that these platforms are wont to inflict harm on one another. To accumulate an expression from the technology business, badgering is currently a "feature" of life online. Online harassment are often devastating both in personal also as professional lives.

Introduction:

Every person you meet, every message that you simply receive, every feeling that you simply feel are sensing had once used the cyber technology to understand you in how or the opposite. It depicts that the person you're meeting, messaging you on day to day wants to urge your personal information, harass you and bully you to try to something that has never been accorded to. Cyberbullying is that the quite bullying within the sort of using digital media, phones, internet and lots of more things. It are often within the sort of posting some comments within the sort of

negative or positive words for somebody on the web with the only intention to harass or humiliate her/him in how or the opposite. This idea of cyber-crime is more frequent or in use with teenagers now-a-days. It includes the communications that show the various ways to regulate, manipulate, and defame an individual. These actions are more frequent, hostile and wanting to tarnish the reputation of an individual. The person undertaking the tasks could also be a stranger or a known person to the victim. The Internet, computers, cell phones, and other forms of technology have revolutionized every aspect of human life over the last several decades, including how we communicate, bank, shop, obtain the news, and entertain ourselves (Holt and Bossler 2016). These technological advancements have also created myriad opportunities for offenders to commit various forms of crime. Scholars became particularly interested in testing whether traditional criminological theories, such as routine activities theory, social learning theory, and the general theory of crime, applied to various forms of cybercrime. As a result, scholars collected primary data and measured key concepts of traditional criminological theories. The focus shifted from analyzing the similarities and differences of cybercrime in general to examining whether the same theoretical causes and correlates of traditional crime applied equally well to cybercrime. The field of cybercrime research is growing, scholars are exploring new innovative methods, and our research is making a larger impact. This special issue is hopefully another indicator that the field of cybercrime research has arrived, and that we are moving forward. The authors in this special issue are all suggesting new directions for the field, but they all point forward. New challenges await us. At the outset, we should seek to distinguish between "true" cybercrime (i.e. dishonest or malicious acts which would not exist outside of an online environment, or at least not in the same kind of form or with anything like the same impact), and crime which is simply "e-enabled" (i.e. a criminal act known to the world before the advent of the worldwide web, but which is now increasingly perpetrated over the Internet).

Cyber Bullying is Dangerous:

Cyber bullying effects everyone, are often of any age or where they're in their life- children, teens or maybe adults. Cyber Bullying can make an individual feel embarrassed. When children, preferably belonging to the age-group of 12-15 years are bullied they don't feel comfortable to let someone know of what they're browsing as they feel ashamed and therefore the fear of being judged ponders over their minds. Children are the young minds, which can be molded as per the

norms, morals of the society in which we live. Children are such a young generation that they don't even understand the true meaning of the data stored in the internet, kept asking by different sites. For any information to be taken, every minute the site asks for log-in or sign-up. This implies that once the data is filed by the students and children then they keep sending mails that you are missing something relevant on that site.

Furthermore, it affects the mental peace of an individual who has been a victim to cyber bullying. Many of us have experienced depression after they need been bullied either in physical or a web mode. All the bad, harsh and negative comments made about people make them feel inferior. It results into insecurities and complexes.

Apart from this, this increased use of cyber-crimes tarnishes the image of the person. Here the reputation of the person is hampered by the false rumors spread by the bullies.

Humiliation: As cyber bullying happens in cyber space, it seems permanent. When teenagers see that the private information is out there to be seen to the general public at large, then they feel embarrassed, cheated, overwhelmed and what not.

Isolation: Victims tend to feel isolated on being bullied online. Having the ability to hunt assistance will be helpful during this situation. Victims feel lack of friends and have a tendency to show to be outlets like smoking, consuming alcohol. They're also more wanting to having behavioral problems and taking less of an interest in class, work, or other productive activities.

Examples of Cyber Bullying:

It can involve behaviors such as:

• Sending unsolicited and/or threatening e-mail.

• Encouraging others to send the victim unsolicited and/or threatening e-mail or to overwhelm the victim with e-mail messages.

• Sending viruses by e-mail (electronic sabotage).

• Spreading rumors.

• Making defamatory comments about the victim online.

• Sending negative messages on to the victim.

• Impersonating the victim online by sending an inflammatory, controversial or enticing message which causes others to reply negatively to the victim.

• Harassing the victim during a live chat.

• Leaving abusive messages online, including social media sites.

• Sending the victim pornography or other graphic material that's knowingly offensive.

• Creating online content that depicts the victim in negative ways.

What are often some helpful tips to avoid Cyberbullying?

In the Workplace:

➢ Using a gender-neutral email address, if you'll choose one.

➢ Simple passwords are easy to crack and use the vital information, so use the long password which might be a mixture of all the characters like upper-case, lower-case, numbers, symbols etc.

➢ Change your password from time to time.

➢ Limit your information that you simply share in your messages that leave of the office

➢ Do not keep the pc logged in or unattended because it might convince be a dangerous.

Other tips:

➢ Watch out the red flags, that's if someone is posing for personal details, like place of residence, place of labor.

➢ If possible, use an anonymous browser to browse the online. Internet sites collect information about visitors (e.g., what browser you used, "cookies", your Internet Service Provider and potentially your e-mail address). Anonymous browsers offer varying degrees of security, some are free and a few aren't.

What should one do if someone is harassing you through e-mail?

In any discussion groups or live chats, keep a log of the harassing message, contact the group administrator then provide them with harassment evidence that you simply collected within the sort of electronic or text.

What are often done, if harassment happens through social media platforms?

Most applications and social media sites (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and now even the professional platform LinkedIn) have published guidelines that state what's and isn't okay to be posted on their sites. You'll find these guidelines by trying to find pages on "Terms and Conditions", or Community Standards/Guidelines. These sites even have a mechanism for reporting abuse of those guidelines. When making a complaint, use the recommendation provided above about documenting your situation. Include a screenshot of the comment or a replica of the photograph as evidence once you submit your report.

What Can We Do About Cyberbullying?

1. Talk with Children about Online Communication

Many children who are harassed or bullied online may be reluctant to tell their parents or another adult out of fear of losing their Internet privileges or fear of further humiliation. Set clear standards of ethical conduct and what is acceptable behavior. Maintain an open dialogue with children about the websites they visit, the individuals they communicate with, and the topics of communication.

2. Report Misconduct Immediately

Contact school and law enforcement authorities at the first signs of harassment and bullying. Do not wait for the problem to go away by itself. Although children may seem more technology-savvy than older generations in some cases, do not be intimidated into inaction. Due to the nature of electronic communication, timely reporting can be important to the ability of law enforcement or school authorities to take effective action.

3. Set a Policy on Chat Rooms, Blogs, and Social Networking Sites

Such sites can also be associated with hurtful communication such as the spread of rumors, the rating of attractiveness or popularity, or the alienation of a given person. Remember that anything communicated on such Internet sites—including sites where messages are supposed to "disappear" within a certain period of time—can become public information, and may be accessed by unintended recipients, or even online predators. Set clear expectations about what conduct is appropriate and what is inappropriate.

4. Do not assume that you know who you are communicating with online

Due to the ease of impersonation through electronic communication, both children and adults can be led to believe they are communicating with someone other than who they think they are talking to. Be careful of the information that you choose to share on the Internet.

Conclusion

Cyberbullying is a serious issue, and like any form of bullying it can have long-term effects on its victims.

As technology continues to become an increasingly large part of our daily lives, and the lives of our children, it is important to recognize the dangers of cyberbullying and to take definite steps to prevent it.

Parents, teachers, and children must work together to prevent cyberbullying and to make the internet a safer place for all. Children should be educated on what to do and who to go to in the event that they encounter a cyberbully.

And parents should encourage schools to update their technology policies to help prevent instances of online bullying. With parents, children, and educators working together we can decrease the instances of cyberbullying and create a safer and more rewarding online environment for all of our children. Regardless of concrete harmonization efforts, it is our view that it is not only timely, but also urgent, to ensure that the child's right to privacy and data protection in the digital realm is on top of international, regional and national policy agendas. Whereas most countries have acknowledged every individual's right to privacy through the ratification of general international human rights documents, and every child's right to privacy through the ratification of the UNCRC, it would be helpful in today's digital society if the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child would provide more guidance on how this right to privacy is impacted by the presence of technology in children's lives across the world. Especially with regard to intrusive data processing practices, such as profiling for commercial, political or other reasons that might have a significant and long-term impact on the well-being and rights of the child, restrictions should be considered. Such restrictions should take into account existing evidence, as well as consideration of the precautionary principle, which compels society.