Cyberbullying

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Any technological equipment may be used to engage in cyberbullying, which is a kind of bullying. Cyberbullying has become a serious issue for today's youth. A wide variety of forms of cyberbullying exist. Bullying is a topic of interest to many people since it is so prevalent and may have a devastating effect on a person's life. Nowadays, cyberbullying is seen as a new type of bullying by many people. Using a computer, smartphone, or other technological devices, one may do it remotely. As a type of cyberbullying, a person might post any kind of obscene content online for others to view. Internet libel may also be a part of the case. There are other forms of bullying, such as delivering messages to someone behind their back or spreading false tales. Cyberstalking, impersonation, online slam books, and text warfare are some of the most popular forms of cyberbullying. It may happen on social media, messaging systems, gaming platforms, and cell phones, among other places.

Bullying that takes place via the use of modern technology is known as cyberbullying. It can include spreading false information, posting unacceptable videos and photos of someone on social media platforms, sending threatening and abusive messages, and using fake accounts on behalf of someone (Slonje et al., 2013). There are several forms of cyberbullying, including issuing personal threats, sending insulting or racially insensitive messages, and spamming the victim's email inbox. E-mail blacklisting or whitelisting, changing e-mail addresses often, changing IPs, changing mobile phone accounts, and tracing the source are more effective and high-tech methods (Whittaker & Kowalski, 2014). Cyberbullying laws have yet to be adequately enforced because of the relatively new nature of the technology used to communicate with others. In terms of time, threats and harassment are already covered by current statutes (Watts et al., 2017). An attorney or assistance from the local police department may be appropriate in some circumstances. In these situations, retaliation is out of the question since it might escalate the danger level and escalate the

scenario. Studying various studies on the online phenomena, researchers found that cyberbullying is linked to depression in teens (Watts et al., 2017). Since many high-profile suicides of teens who were tormented regularly on social media, cyberbullying has gained a lot of attention. A number of suicides in 2013 were linked to the Ask FM social network, which allows users to post anonymous inquiries (Whittaker & Kowalski, 2014). Ask FM (which was bought by Ask.com in 2014) launched enhanced safety initiatives in response to the deaths of adolescents who had been subjected to abuse on the service.

When it comes to cyberbullying, the causes are not always obvious. When it comes to some, it's all about attention and power, but when it comes to most ladies, it is all about relationship problems. For the vast majority of people, it is probably for some type of power. People who become cyber-bully may be doing so for the same reasons they become actual bullies, but no one is sure (Thomas et al., 2015). When it comes to the long-term impacts of cyberbullying, there is no conclusive evidence. Children's lives are negatively impacted by cyberbullying and bullying, and both conventional and cyber-bullying among teenagers is a big health issue. It is possible that cyberbullying can lead to melancholy, suicidality, a decline in academic accomplishment as well as isolation, anxiety, and a diminished sense of self-esteem (Zhu et al., 2021). Because of the prevalence of cyberbullying, it's just a matter of time before a shooting occurs as a result of bullying. The act of cyberbullying is not something to be taken lightly. Cyberbullying has led to many suicides, but regrettably, our legal system wasn't up to the task at the time and unfortunately still isn't: in many areas, the law has struggled to keep pace with technological advancements (Slonje et al., 2013). Cyberbullying is no exception to this rule. People who engage in cyberbullying may get away with it because school officials and instructors are more concerned with avoiding a lawsuit than they are with protecting their students. Students who have been

victims of cyberbullying have long been wary of involving school officials because they are worried about potential lawsuits if they do (Watts et al., 2017). Furthermore, even if they do wish to interfere, it is difficult to identify whether their power to do so exists.

On individual level, one can deal with cyberbullying by setting time limits on computer use, avoiding threatening or libelous communications, and not responding to emails from people one does not know. Children, parents, and school employees may do their part by educating themselves on the dangers of cyberbullying and how to spot the indications of it. However, this might also imply that they are dissatisfied, or that they are just an average adolescent or teen. Communication between instructors and parents is the greatest way to avoid it (Whittaker & Kowalski, 2014). Before, during, and after the incident, so that it doesn't evolve into something far worse, such as a suicide or a mass shooting. Legislators should also create and enhance federal and state legislation to prevent cyberbullying as a form of deterrence (Thomas et al., 2015). It should also be a misdemeanor if someone is convicted of cyber-bullying, not a crime. A person's state of mind and cognitive abilities must be taken into account while enforcing any legislation. If the person being bullied doesn't comprehend what they did wrong, how can it be stopped?

On the organizational level, cyberbullying can be prevented by internet surveillance, social media monitoring, protecting sensitive data and information and using cybersecurity. One of its primary functions is to keep tabs on the whereabouts of an individual or group of individuals. Companies and other organizations utilize this method to gather feedback from their customers (Espelage & Hong, 2017). Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Google, YouTube, etc. are under monitoring. Companies that collect this data build profiles of their customers to deliver targeted advertising to those customers. Businesses may benefit greatly from

social media monitoring, which allows them to keep tabs on their competitors. This might assist a new entrepreneur in learning more about their clients, such as what they like and dislike, and how to best attract them to their merchandise. The government benefit would be the ability to track down and prosecute social media offenders such as those who engage in cyberbullying, hacking, and fraud (Espelage & Hong, 2017). Only those who have a proven track record of integrity should be allowed to access the financial records of citizens. To ensure that no one else seems all of their information, businessmen should be limited in how much access they have to their accounts. The privacy of an organization can also be compromised by social media surveillance, as it is common for organizations to upload photos or other material on the internet, and social media surveillance businesses can utilize this information to get information about the organization (Thomas et al., 2015). Until then, it's fine if this information is in the right hands. However, if it gets out, it could lead to a variety of dangerous outcomes, the most common being cyberbullying. These crimes can lead to mental illness and, if they continue unabated, to suicide or something even more horrific than anyone could have imagined.

In conclusion, technology is wonderful and provides people with a wealth of possibilities. However, technology may be abused, which can be extremely upsetting for people who are the victims of cyberbullying, whether they are students or instructors. Children and young people need adults to help them prepare for potential dangers while also promoting the numerous educational and social possibilities that are out there. Individuals might suffer greatly because of cyberbullying. Disruption to the school day, mental trauma, and even death are all possible effects. Even though technology has opened up new avenues for children and teens, they must learn how to utilize it safely. Internet surveillance and social media surveillance are the best ways to prevent cyberbullying on the organizational level.

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