Cyberbullying

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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Cyberbullying is the bullying which takes place over the digital devices like computers, mobile phones, and tablets, etc. cyberbullying can be witnessed occurring through the Text, SMS, apps, forums, online on social media platforms, as well as gaming where individuals could view, participate in, and participate in. the process of cyberbullying includes sending, posting, and sharing inversely impacting, negative, false, harmful, or mean content or materials about others. This sharing and content etc. can include sharing personal and personal information about others or someone else that causes harassment and humiliation etc.[[1]](#footnote-1) A number of cyberbullying crosses the line into a criminal and unlawful behavior of individuals.

Some of the most common and highly known places or platforms which cyberbullying usually come to see occurring are;

* Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snap chat, etc[[2]](#footnote-2).
* SMS (Short Message Service) which is also called text Message which is sent through electronic devices such as mobiles phone etc.
* Instant Message through devices, apps, email provider services, and messaging features of social media[[3]](#footnote-3).
* Email (Electrical mail).

**Special Concerns of Cyberbullying**

With the presence of a number of platforms such as social media, digital forums, posts, comments, photos, and content shared by the people or individuals can often be viewed by different strangers as well as different acquaintances. In cyberbullying, the content individuals share online including their personal information or content as well as an inverse or negative, mean or harmful content develops a type of permanent public record of the views, activities, and behaviors. Such records or public records could be thought of as an online reputation which might be accessible to people, schools, colleges, employers, clubs, and/or other entities who may be interested to research a person or individual in the current time or in the coming future at any time. The online reputation of almost every person engaged can be harmed by cyberbullying[[4]](#footnote-4). Not only the individual bullied gets harmed in this process while both the person bullied and the individuals doing the bullying also get harmed. Furthermore, cyberbullying has unique concerns in that this could be;

**Persistent:** The availability of the digital devices offer a ability to immediately and consistently communicate for almost every hour, minutes, and second in a day. So as a result, it could be difficult for individuals especially for the children experiencing cyberbullying to find out the relief.

**Permanent:** Most of the information communicated through electronic sources available or communicated electronically, is permanent and public if it has not been reported and removed. Hence, a negative online reputation including the individuals who do bullying can affect school and college admissions, employment and many other areas of life[[5]](#footnote-5).

**Difficult to Notice:** Because of parents and teachers might not see or overhear cyberbullying taking place and it is difficult to see or recognize[[6]](#footnote-6).

**Law, Policies, and Sanctions**

Although, every state has rules, policies, and regulations requiring schools and other institutes to respond properly and effectively to bullying. There are a number of states that do not include cyberbullying under these laws and regulations. Some of them also specify the role of academic institutes responds to bullying that occurs even outside their walls. Institutes such as schools can take actions under the laws as well as through the school policies which enable and allow them to take legal actions. Some states also have proper provisions to address the bullying if it impacts the school or students’ performance by ensuring the use of electronic devices and related platforms or sources available and used by the individuals e.g. students[[7]](#footnote-7).

**End Notes**

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1. Aboujaoude, Elias, Matthew W. Savage, Vladan Starcevic, and Wael O. Salame. "Cyberbullying: Review of an old problem gone viral." Journal of adolescent health 57, no. 1 (2015): 10-18. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Whittaker, Elizabeth, and Robin M. Kowalski. "Cyberbullying via social media." Journal of School Violence 14, no. 1 (2015): 11-29. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Waasdorp, Tracy E., and Catherine P. Bradshaw. "The overlap between cyberbullying and traditional bullying." Journal of Adolescent Health 56, no. 5 (2015): 483-488. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Hinduja, Sameer, and Justin W. Patchin. "Bullying, cyberbullying, and suicide." Archives of suicide research 14, no. 3 (2010): 206-221. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Hinduja, Sameer, and Justin W. Patchin. "Bullying, cyberbullying, and suicide." Archives of suicide research 14, no. 3 (2010): 206-221. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Olweus, Dan, and Susan P. Limber. "Some problems with cyberbullying research." Current opinion in psychology 19 (2018): 139-143. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Aricak, Tolga, Sinem Siyahhan, Aysegul Uzunhasanoglu, Sevda Saribeyoglu, Songul Ciplak, Nesrin Yilmaz, and Cemil Memmedov. "Cyberbullying among Turkish adolescents." Cyberpsychology & behavior 11, no. 3 (2008): 253-261. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)