

## A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON CYBER BULLYING

Shubham Sharma<sup>\*1</sup>

<sup>\*1</sup>Teaching Assistant, Chandigarh Group of Colleges Jhanjeri, Mohali, India.

---

### ABSTRACT

Technology has been changing significantly and provide us many opportunities as well as threats at the same time. It's been changing day by day as which technology we use today obsolete tomorrow. With the advancement in technology it also change our way of performing or doing things. As what we do by manually is doing by machines today. In this paper we are going to discuss big problem which is occurred due to advancement in technology that is cyber bullying. Cyber bullying is use of emails, text messages and pager or so on means of technology to harm someone. It is process by which someone sends or post harmful and cruel text messages and images with the help of internet and other digital platform.

**KEYWORDS:** Attack, Cyber-Bullying, Denigration, Flaming, Homophobic, Impersonation, Threat.

---

### I. INTRODUCTION

Technology has been changing day by day as which technology we use today obsolete tomorrow. It also change our way of doing and performing things. Internet has now part of our lives and touched every sphere of our. With the advancement in technology there is ease of doing things and also it connects people all over the globe but it has many disadvantages or we can say negative impacts on our lives. Like with the advancement in technology there exists too many problems i.e. Cyber stalking, cyber bullying, spoofing, phishing, credit card frauds and so on. One of them big problem today we are facing is Cyber-Bullying [1] which we discussing today in this paper. But before we are going to know what is cyber-bullying we have to know what bullying means? Bullying means **“any act by a person or a group of people directed against other person with the intention of harassment, humiliation or intimidating and to ridicule another person”**. Bullying has its own types like physical bullying (hitting, kicking, slapping, pinching ,spitting, tripping, pushing, stealing or destroying someone's possession and making mean or rude hand gestures), verbal bullying (name calling, insults, teasing, intimidation, homophobic or racist remarks, inappropriate sexual Comments, taunting, threatening to cause harm), Social bullying (lying or spreading rumor, leaving someone out of purpose, telling others to not to be friend of someone, embarrassing someone in public, damaging someone's social reputation and relationships) and Cyber-bullying. Cyber-bullying or cyber harassment is a type of bullying/ harassment using electronic means. Sometimes it's also named as online bullying. It has become increasingly common, especially among teenagers. **Cyber bullying is when someone uses the internet, mobiles or any other digital mode to send or post text messages or images intended to hurt, embarrass, threaten, humiliate and intimidate their victims.**

In the above section just interpretation of Cyber-Bullying is provided, in Section 2 previous work I'm going to discuss which followed by Section 3, 4 having enough detail about threats and categories then we have suitable conclusion with us at the end.

### II. PREVIOUS WORK

Cyber bullying can be done at different levels by people of different age groups and at different geographical boundaries [2]. For example, a survey was conducted in 2004 involving 432 Grade 7 to 9 students from nine junior high schools from middle-class, ethnically diverse communities in Calgary, Canada. The results showed that more than two thirds of students have heard of cyber-bullying incidents and about one quarter has been cyber-bullied [7].

Another study of 177 seventh-grade students in Canada showed a similar pattern [9]. Particularly, almost 15% of the students admitted that they cyberbullied others. The study also give an idea about that from these all victims 40% victims does not know who the bullies were .

This situation is not only in Canada but United State also faces this types of problems. Survey studies conducted in the United States, Great Britain, and other countries showed that cyber-bullying occurred in a similar fashion. For example, the 2004 i-SAFE survey of 1,500 Grade 4 to 8 students [11] and a study conducted in the United Kingdom [8] showed the same trend.

Cyber bullying has showed it's impacts of destroying to victims and their families both. It results in many problems face by victims like low self-esteem, anger, anxiety and suicide etc. It not wrong to say cyber-bullying is more dangerous than bullying as it doesn't give any way to victim to get out of it.

When we consider gender there exists more bullying cases for females as compared to males as per study of Borg, 1999; [12]. It was found that students who are physically stronger are less likely to be either victims or bullies [10].

### III. CATEGORIES OF CYBER-BULLYING

Bullying is a process of humiliate, threaten, oppress, torment and tyrannize someone. It may be defined as continuous misuse of one's power or authority against other which cause physical, emotional and social harm to that person who suffers. When this kind of bullying done online named as cyber bullying. It may be done in different ways which are as followings:

#### Direct Attacks:

- Instant Messaging
- Text Messaging
- Websites
- Email Picture
- Stealing Password
- Hacking or Spreading Spyware

#### By Proxy:

- Someone else does he dirty work for the main cyber bully.
- Bullies may hack into the victims account or steal their password. They may set up a new account pretending to be the new account.
- Friends get angry with the victim.
- This type of cyber bullying is very dangerous because in this type of bullying not only victim but other people may also affect.

**Flaming** : Online fight with angry language.

**Harassment** : Repeatedly sending mean or insulting messages.

**Outing** : Sharing secrets and embarrassing information.

**Trickery** : Tricking someone to share secrets.

**Denigration** : Sending gossip or rumor

**Impersonation** : Pretending to be someone else while posting damaging material.

**Exclusion** : Cruelly excluding someone.

**Cyber-Stalking** : Intense harassment that includes threats and creates fear.

### Reasons behind people bully

People bully each other for the following reasons:

- Entertainment
- Frustration
- Anger
- To get laugh or reactions
- Revenge
- Power hungry

## IV. THREAT(S) OF CYBER-BULLYING

Cyber bullying is one of the biggest problems we are facing today in the current scenario. In today's social media world everything is one way or other related to internet or technology. With this increasing trend of using social media and internet for everything, cyber bullying has also increased. It causes very serious problems and challenges to people who go through from it. Following are main consequences of cyber bullying:

- Depression
- Suicide
- Anxiety
- Withdrawal from family and friends
- Change in behavior, mood and attitudes
- Emotional distress
- Stress related disorder
- Sadness
- Shame
- Fear
- Hurt feelings
- Frustration
- Trust issues
- Low self-esteem
- Poor academic performance
- Bullying others

### How To Stay Safe From Cyber Bullying-

Don't engage /or make contact with people you do not know.

Never arrange to meet someone whom you don't know.

Look at your privacy settings on your computer and give out information about yourself.

### What Could We Do If We Face Any Problem Like This-

Tell someone adult (parents, teacher and Friends)

Report to social networking sites

Never respond and give feedback

Try to ignore it

Save any information and take print so that someone help you

Most importantly you must talk to someone

### Some Indian Cases Of Cyber Bullying-

Hanan Hamid trolled for selling fish after college hours. (July 27, 2018)

Blue whale game a myth. But internet and social media play vital role in aiding and inducing suicides. (see 1,2017).

Some Indian personalities like Mitali Raj, Sushma Sawraj, Jhanvi Kapoor, Aishwarya Rai Bachan also get trolled on social media.

## V. CONCLUSION

Addressing Cyber bullying should be the collective effort On the part of families, parents, teachers, schools and colleges. Indian laws are well established and drafted to punish any offense. Some laws on offense on cyber space have been established to provide proper justice to people. Some offenses are increasing with increasing physical space cyber-crime is one of them. There is proper need for defining separate law for cyber-crime so as to decrease crime and offense occurred at digital platform. Cyber bullying is one of the offences which can take an ugly shape in the future and needs to be addressed soon. If law is not made, many cyber-bullies will be left open and victims will have to suffer the consequences and defeating the concept of justice.

## VI. REFERENCES

- [1] B.S. Shivashankar, "A Critical Analysis of Cyber Bullying in India-with Special Reference to Bullying in College", International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 119 No. 17 2018.
- [2] Qing Li, "Cyberbullying in High Schools: A Study of Students' Behaviors and Beliefs about This New Phenomenon", Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, May 25, 2010.
- [3] Batra, Mukta. "Cyber-Bullying in India: The Search for a Solution - Why the Current Law Is Ill-Equipped in the Face of Cyber-Bullying", SSRN Electronic Journal, 2013, doi:10.2139/ssrn.2396568.
- [4] Khan, "Cyber Bullying in Pakistan: Statistical, Legislative and Social Analysis", 2018, doi:10.20944/preprints201804.0102.v1.
- [5] Mishna, "Cyber Bullying in a Cyber World Bullying", 2012, pp. 73-86.
- [6] Lee, "Comparative analysis of factors influencing on off-line bullying and cyber-bullying", Asian journal of education, 13(2), pp.137-161.
- [7] Beran, T. (2005). Cyber-harassment: A new method for an old behavior. Journal of Educational Computing Research, 32(3),265-277.
- [8] Kennedy (2005, June). Students fall victim to high-tech harassment: Bullies discovering new playground in cyberspace. Counselling Today,10-11.
- [9] Li, Q. (2007). New bottle but old wine: A research on cyber bullying in schools. Computer and Human Behaviour, 23(4), 1777-1791.
- [10] Perry (1988). Victims of peer aggression. Developmental Psychology, 24,807-814.
- [11] i-SAFE.(2004).Cyber Bullying Statistics and tips.[https://www.isafe.org/channels/sub.php?ch=op&sub\\_id=media\\_cyber\\_bullying](https://www.isafe.org/channels/sub.php?ch=op&sub_id=media_cyber_bullying).
- [12] Boulton (1992). Bully/Victim problems among middle school children. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 62, 73-87.