

CYBERBULLYING

Agenda

- Introduction about Cyberbullying
- Statistics
- Types of Cyberbullying
- How cyberbullying affects the people?
- How to avoid cyberbullying?

CYBERBULLYING

Introduction about Cyberbullying

The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.



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Statistics

Cyberbullying is a real problem in today's society.

- Overall, **36.5 percent** of people feel they have been cyberbullied in their lifetime, and **17.4 percent** have reported it has happened at some point in the last 30 days. ^[1]
- These numbers are more than double what they were in 2007, and both represent an increase from **2018-2019**, suggesting we are heading in the wrong direction when it comes to stopping cyberbullying. ^[2]
- **87 percent** of young people have seen cyberbullying occurring online. ^[3]



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Statistics

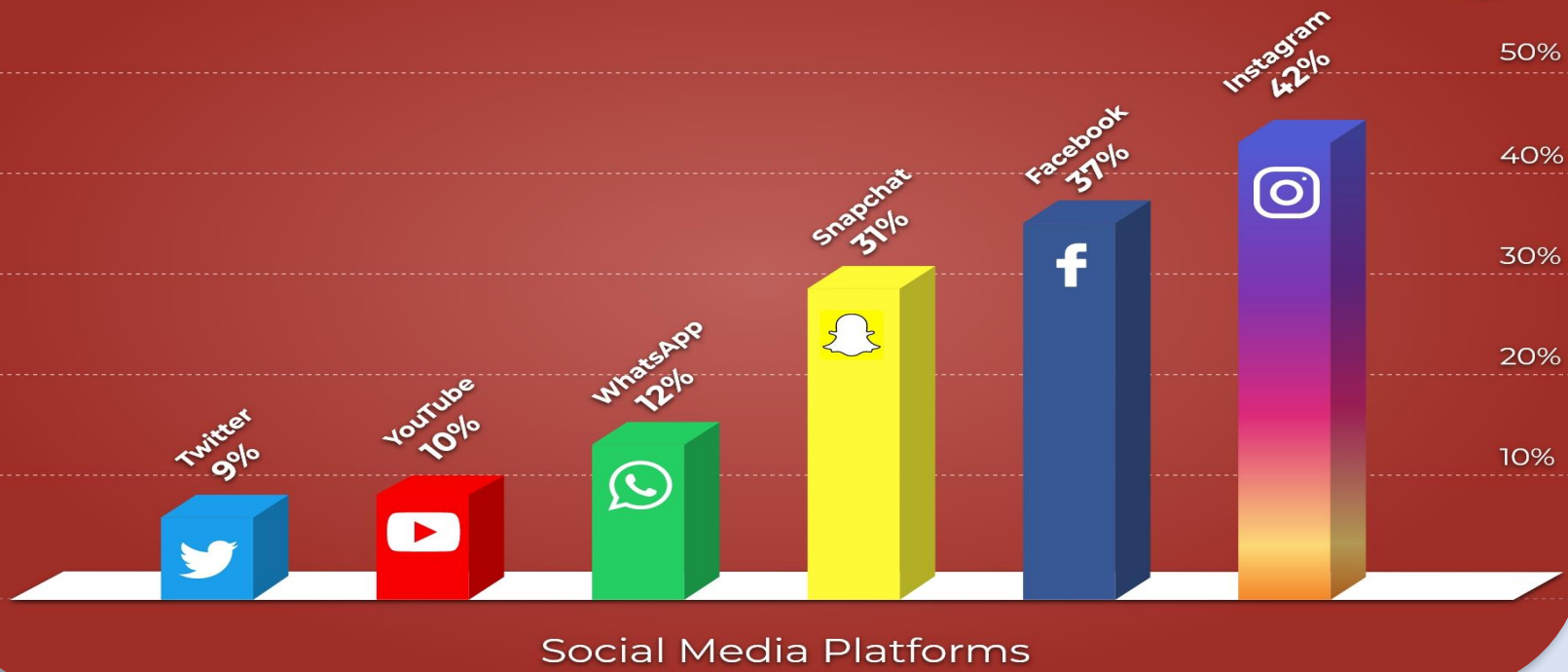
In total, **95 percent of teens are connected to the internet, and 85 percent are social media users**, according to a study from the Pew Research Center.



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Statistics

Where are People Cyberbullied?



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Types of Cyberbullying

1. Harassment

It involves the bully sending offensive and malicious messages to an individual or a group and is often repeated multiple times. *Cyberstalking* is one form of harassment that involves continual threatening and rude messages, and can lead to physical harassment in the real, offline world.

2. Flaming

Flaming is similar to harassment, but it refers to an online fight exchanged via emails, instant messaging or chat rooms. It is a type of public bullying that often directs harsh languages, or images to a specific person.

3. Exclusion

Exclusion is the act of intentionally singling out and leaving a person out from an online group such as chats and sites. The group then subsequently leave malicious comments and harass the one they singled out.

4. Outing

Outing is when a bully shares personal and private information, pictures, or videos about someone publicly. A person is “outed” when his information has been disseminated throughout the internet.

5. Masquerading

Masquerading is a situation where a bully creates a fake identity to harass someone anonymously. In addition to creating a fake identity, the bully can impersonate someone else to send malicious messages to the victim.

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How cyberbullying affects the people?

Mentally — feeling upset, embarrassed, stupid, even angry

Emotionally — feeling ashamed or losing interest in the things you love

Physically — tired (loss of sleep), or experiencing symptoms like stomach aches and headaches. The feeling of being laughed at or harassed by others, can prevent people from speaking up or trying to deal with the problem.

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How to stop cyberbullying?

1. **Tell Someone**
2. **Keep Everything**
3. **Don't Engage**
4. **Learn More**
5. **Understand the Scope**
6. **Recognize the Signs**
7. **Keep Data Secure**
8. **Don't Get Turned Around**
9. **Stand Together**
10. **Hold Bullies Accountable**

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Latest News

1. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/06/26/national/crime-legal/courts-decide-cyberbullies-info-japan/>

CYBERBULLYING

Laws

India

- **Section 507 IPC** - The section states that if anyone receives criminal intimidation by way of an anonymous communication then the person giving threats shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years. By virtue of word anonymous the offense of anti-bullying and cyberbullying is included in this section.
- **Section 66 E of IT Act** - The section prescribes punishment for violation of privacy. The section states that any person who intentionally violates the privacy by transmitting, capturing or publishing private pictures of others shall be punished with up to three years imprisonment or fine up to three lakhs.

Oman Royal Decree No 12/2011



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Thank You