**CYBERBULLYING**

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**ABSTRACT**

Cyberbullying is becoming a major concern surrounding the population because of increased use of the Internet and social networking sites. many studies shows that the cyberbullying cause the mental distress, depressed, motive toward suicide. The purpose of this study is to explore the experience of the victims. Cyberbullying or electronic aggression has already been designated as a serious threat. Research reveals that individuals which are victims of cyber bullying are targets of traditional bulling as well. The paper explore how cyberbullying has become a serious issue in school . This paper investigate the ways of which cyber bullying is occurring , whom it is happening to, and what cam done about it. This paper shows legals aspects of the cyberbullying and its prevention. This paper also show anti cyberbullying law in India. This paper shows that the impact of cyberbullying on the victims and how the Internet and social networking sites affect the life and cyberbullying takes place. This paper shows how to prevent society by cyber bullying. This paper shows the law in which victims are relay on it i.e. IT act 2005, Indian Penal Code 1860 and certain remedies available in this act. The study show how Internet and social networking sites increases the online bullying case and the current scenario of India in related to cases and law.

**Keywords**

Cyberbulling, suicide, IT Act 2005, Indian Penal Code 1860, anti cyber bullying law, Social Networking sites.

**INTRODUCTION**

Cyberbullying is a form of harassment by using electronic means. Cyberbullying is also known as online bullying. Cyberbullying increasingly in this digital sphere and advanced technology. Cyberbullying is when someone a teenager, bullies, or harasses other on the Internet and in the other digital sphere or in the social media sites. Harmful bullying behaviour include posting rumours, sexual marks, a person personal information, threats. Victims of cyberbullying may experience lower self esteem, increased suicide ideas and other negative emotional responses including frustration, depression or anger. Technology continues to develop rapidly and is therefore changing our ways of functioning in the society for example Internet , cell phone , and other communication technology while providing convenience their is risk.

Cyber bullies may disclose victims personal data e.g. address, work place and any other on website or may use by creating fack accounts.the purpose of publishing material name that vilify the image of the person cyberbullying can take place on the social media sites such as Facebook, Instagram, twitter, and many other social networking sites. There are many risks attached to social media sites and cyberbullying is one of the larger risk. According to a 2013 pew research study eight out of ten teens who use social media now share more information about themselves than they have in the past i.e their image , address, date of birth, and other such private information.[[1]](#footnote-2)

About 1/3rd of the all who use the Internet they have suffered a range of annoying and potentially menacing online activities such as receiving any threats messages, pictures posted without any consent. According to 2017 school crime supplement by national center for education statistics and bureau of justice indicates that age group 12-18 who reported being bullies at school during the school yea[[2]](#footnote-3)r.

The consequences of the cyberbullying can leads to the serious problem which can create anxiety. The stress which upsets the mind of the victims.some time people are afraid or not sure about they are bullied or not.

School authorities ought to makes students understand the thinking of cuber bullying its consequences and effects, they instruct cyber ethics to the students and impart understanding of laws towards cyber bullying. Schools can prevent the same by way of organizing some things to do or interactive classes to provide them the entire concept of the cyber bullying, schools ought to also consist of in the policy, their right to intrude in moves of a student in the campus which impacts the children on campus too.

Around 9.2% of 630 adolescents surveyed in the Delhi national region had experienced cyberbullying and half of them not reported to their guardian, teacher and others. Vulnerability rose with Internet use22.4% of aged 13-18 years who used the Internet for longer time i.e. 3 hours and 28% are used more than 4 hours concluded by the study titled online study and Internet addiction. The recent report India Internet users are between 12 to 29 years of age. One of the biggest issue is that the victims don't even able to recognize that what is happening to them is bullying[[3]](#footnote-4).

Cyber bullying is an damage which leaves it scars for the test of the life. To cope up with it is difficult to hold quiet about it and letting go the bullies is no longer the solution to it neither does it help the victim to overcome it. Letting go bullies without reporting or bringing out an action towards them can lead to practicable attacks and also aggression in the bully, seeing them free of any harm. There are legal redress accessible against cyber bullying.

The result of such communication are grave and cannot be compared to usual on- site insult of a person. The ordinary insult is restrained to a particular region and restricts to confined ears whereas on line insult cann attain out to ears across the globe crossing all the geographical boundaries within a toc of a clock. The attainable harm of. An on line offences is huge and beyond the feasibility ability of many. Their are numerous manageable cyber crime viable but India has emphasized on some only.

**CYBERBULLING ON THE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES**

Social networking sites have become increasingly more popular among the population. The term social networking sites encompasses a broad range of sites. A social networking sites is defined as a web based service that allows an individual to construct a profile within the system that consists of content supplied by the user, and provide by the system and contain a public list of user that they have control over with whom they can make connection with another person or they can share personal data to other on their connected user. By social networking sites a user can meet new friend. While social networking sites are available for all tha age group of the people.

According to the data the number of social media user in India stood at 326.1 million and in 2019 351.4 million users. This increase is relatively grow users expected to almost 448 million in year 2023[[4]](#footnote-5).

Social networking sites are appealing to adolescents because it help gives them a sense of belonging. Social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram helps to explore their identity and building the connection with other users.

**CYBERBULLYING ON THE INTERNET**

Cyberbullying is the act of bullying in the cyberspace by spreading rumours, threatening someone, posting someone embarrassing information of private information, or any other means of bullying and is defined as behaviour that is intentional and harmful, inflicted though technological medium. Cyberbullying can occur through mobile phone, chat room, web page , email and by social networking sites.

Their is multiple way for person who cyberbully to harass user on Internet or in social networking sites. The most common way is to post cruel messages or to threat on the victims profile or to upload nasty or embarrassing picture of some one users. Cyberbullying is on social networking sites is appealing because it can be done both publicly and privately. User have ability to post the information publicly and they can use messaging system where they can send information of other users.

**TEENS WHO CYBERBULLY**

Studies have examined reasons why cyber bullies fell the need to bully others and whether or not there are common characteristics between teens who cyberbully found that the three most common intention behind the bullies is that it was to take the revenge from the victims, the victims deserved it , or just to make fun of the victims. Adolescents who have reported problem at school, assaultive behaviour, or report using illegal substance more likely to cyberbully. Another study found that the teens who cyberbully are need of social attention, or make fun or to be happy feeling. main reason is to take their revenge from the victim and also, to become become more social powerful. Jealousy is one of the reason that giving rise to cyberbullying. Since the age of adolescents attracts jealousy soon.

**TEENS WHO ARE VICTIMS**

Many studies have found that the amount of time the teens spend on the Internet or social networking sites and the information display affects their chances of being a victims of cyberbullying. Teens who use the Internet frequently experienced cyberbullying more than those who ise less Internet or social networking sites. Studies shows that the adolescents who have been victimized can have negative emotional experience. There can be strong link between depression, suicide intention, or suicide attempt. A research done by Dredge, Gleason and Garia (2014) found that of the 25 adolescents victim interviewed all of them reported negative emotional impacting impact resulting from the cyberbullying. And the adolescents who are victims reported feeling unhappiness and were lonelier.

**CURRENT SCENARIO OF CYBERBULLING IN INDIA**

In one year cyberbullying of Indian teenagers and women increases by 36% and conviction rates in this period fell to 25% from 40%. Around 9.2% of 630 adolescents surveyed in the Delhi national capital region had experienced cyberbullying and half of them had not reported ot to the guardian or the social media companies concerned this research done by child right and non government organization[[5]](#footnote-6).

Vulnerability rose with Internet use, 22.4% of respondents aged between 13- 18 year who used the Internet for more than three hours a day and 28% of respondents used more than four hours in a day.this study conclude and study by online study and Internet addiction[[6]](#footnote-7).

Cases of cyberbullying or bullying of children and women rose by 36% from 542 in 2017 to 739 in 2018 this data was released by the National crime record bureau. And conviction rate cyber stalking or bullying of women and children dell 15 % from 40% in year 2017 to 25% in year 2018. The reported cases of threat or blackmail fell by 28.3%during the year 2017 - 2018. There has been 25% increase in the number of cyber crime cases from 2017 yo 2018 report by the National crime record bureau[[7]](#footnote-8).

**LASTING IMPACT**

There are three specific impulses attached to cyberbullying as per the professor Nishant Shah professor at the Institute of culture and Aesthetics of digital media at the leuphana university in Germany. One of the naturalisation of violence that is common on the social networking sites and second, it deals with anonymous or distantly mediated interaction which takes away both human presence and social empathy. Third, it refers to the orchestrated algorithmic structures that target specific people in order to silence them and to harass them through abuse of power. Globally one in three Internet user is a age between 12 - 29 in 2016 report estimate by the united nations children's fund and the recent report of India Internet Report 2019 suggested that in India two in three user of in age group of 12 - 29 are Internet user.

Shreya Singh an under graduate student of lady Shri Ram Collage Delhi become online harassment target when she was just a age of 12. A classmate from her pervious school had collecting her photos and private information abd added yo the Facebook page.

Ankita a resident of Delhi had been trolled violently five year ago for a facebook post criti al of the government. But she did not report harassment because she had no idea. One of the biggest problem in reporting cyber bullying is that a large number of vulnerable victims don't able to recognize that what is happening to them.

There is another reason why cyberbullying is rarely reported firstly some are unaware of the legal option secondly, they have fear of retaliation or worry.

**Reasons for cyberbullying**

The reason for the cyberbullying is the people have lack of understanding to the consequences of the act. One of the reasons is ignorance of consequences of nature of the action. Some of the action of anger , frustration, for making fun of the person. Bullies generally ignore the fact that might be affects the victims. The main reason is to take their revenge from the victim and also, to become become more social powerful. Jealousy is one of the reason that giving rise to cyberbullying. Since the age of adolescents attracts jealousy soon.

**Type of cyberbullying**

Cyberbullying can take various forms. Ot name some are those involving abuse to private data of a man or the women such as photos, blogs, etc. Sending virus to break the fact of the different person, or to abuse a man or woman in a chat or bully someone by sending photos or text through mobile or by any means of medium like social networking sites. Also, emails when conveyed now not to, or sending junk mails are additionally its kind.another type ban be that of impersonating some one revealing the secret information shared, apart from that anyone continuously, online pollin, stealing passwords and misusing it by revealing information.

**Mode of cyberbullying**

Bullying anybody on the Internet can take region through various form. Some form of cyber bullying can be can be easiest of all that is sending text messages in the social networking sites or email or immediately message to someone who has already expressed his intention of not preserving any contact with the sender other form can be of threatening, defaming, sexual remarks, posting rumours, hate speeches, etc.s ome different techniques can encompass impersonation, making pretend accounts, posting on social networking sites.

**Illustrative cases : cyberbullying**

Indian laws haves been silent on the problem and victimization of cyber bullying. The instance of the same has been increasing over the years and has been increasing over the years and has reached an alarming scenario leaving India on the third position in phrases of cyber bullying cases throughout the globe. The statute which addresses computer related issues is the Information Technology Act 200 along with the amendment in 2008. It is shocking that IT Act has not touched upon communication related threats and offences on the cyberspace. Like everything boons and banes walk hand in hand. Similarly with benefits of communication there are possible threats and limitation of the same.

The result of such communication are grave and cannot be compared to usual on- site insult of a person. The ordinary insult is restrained to a particular region and restricts to confined ears whereas on line insult cann attain out to ears across the globe crossing all the geographical boundaries within a toc of a clock. The attainable harm of. An on line offences is huge and beyond the feasibility ability of many. Their are numerous manageable cyber crime viable but India has emphasized on some only.

**Remedies**

**Legal remedies under Information Technology Act 2000**

Cyber bullying is an damage which leaves it scars for the test of the life. To cope up with it is difficult to hold quiet about it and letting go the bullies is no longer the solution to it neither does it help the victim to overcome it. Letting go bullies without reporting or bringing out an action towards them can lead to practicable attacks and also aggression in the bully, seeing them free of any harm. There are legal redress accessible against cyber bullying. The remedy can be civil or criminal. After the modification in the Indian Penal Code of 1860 in 2013, cuber stalking has been introduced as a crook offences. The redress on hand are herein below.

Chapter 11 of the Information Technology Act 2000 consists of offences, where there is no clear definition of the offences of cyber bullying. Still the act offers remedies against the same under section 66 and 67 of Information Technology Act 2000.

Section 67-A. Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act etc in electronic form. Section 67 -A says that whoever publishes or transmits or causes to be published or transmitted in the electronic dorm any material which contain sexually explicit act or conduct shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment up to 5 year and fine up to ten lakh rupees. And in the second conviction with the imprisonment of seven year and also fine up to ten lakh rupees[[8]](#footnote-9).

Section 67-B punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form[[9]](#footnote-10)-

(a) whoever published or transmitted material in any electronic form which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct.

(b) created text or digital image, collect, seeks ,broses, download, exchange or distributes material in any electronic form depicting children in obscene or indecent or sexually explicit manner.

(c) facilitates abusing children online.

(d) records in any electronic form own abuse or that of other pertaining to sexually explicit act with children.

Section 66-E punishment for the violation of the privacy- whoever intentionally published or transmitted the image of a private area of the person without consent under circumstances violating the privacy of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three year or with fine[[10]](#footnote-11).

With the legislation Act "the protection of Children from Sexual offences Act 2012 (POSCO Act) which protects children below the age of 18 year from any form of sexual harassment, assault and pornography which include any form of sexual cyberbulling which is punishable under this Act.

Examining the laws prevalent to address this increasing crime cyberbulling there exist a dire need to have a specific legislation in place. Ministry of Human Resource realized the gravity of cyber bulling, has directed to all collages and school to form anti ragging committees

In the most recent PIL of 2015, based on the cuber bulling. A letter from an NGO named prajwala the supreme Court, in order to curb circulation of child pornography, rape, video on the Internet through social media, had direct central government to creat portal where anonymous complaint can be filed against those uploading offensive videos. Further, the supreme court had also sought from the parties before it i.e. facebook, google India, google Inc, Microsoft, WhatsApp, yahoo, to give report on the recommendation of the Ajith kumar committee to stop uploading and sharing such offensive video and furnished any affidavit detailing the same they were fined 100000 rupees each for apathy is not complying with the direction of the supreme court.

**Remedies under Indian Penal Code[[11]](#footnote-12)**

Indian penal code provided remedies against defamatory act or an act outraging the modesty of the women. The amendment of the act in 2013 brought different offences and additionally made cyber stalking as an offence. Under section 354c, a person who takes photos of a women or watches her where she expects privacy or when she is indulge in some non public undertaking and expects no one to be observing, shall be punished with imprisonment between one year to three year and additionally responsible to fine under first conviction. Amd for the 2 nd or subsequent conviction there is imprisonment between the term of three to seven years and also fine. Under this section, a cyber bully can be punished for taking photographs and can held accountable under this section along with some other section if he transmit or publishes the same section 354A gives punishment for sexual harassment. Section 354D provides punishment against stalking. If the man conductor attempt to even after her expressed disinterested, or video display units her her activities on the Internet, shall be liable for punishment of imprisonment up to 3 year and fine under first conviction. Under 2nd conviction or subsequent conviction he shall be punish with imprisonment up to 5 year and fine.

Unfortunately in Indian there is No specific law which address cyber bulling therefore we have to rely under Indian penal code1860.

(i) section 499. Defamation - Whoever by word either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representation, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, having reason to believe imputation will harm, the reputation of such person is said to defame that person[[12]](#footnote-13).

(ii) Section 292A. Stated that printing selling etc of grossly indecent or scurrilous matter or matter intended for blackmail[[13]](#footnote-14).

(iii) section 354A[[14]](#footnote-15). This section stated that making sexually colored remarks, guilty of the offences of sexual harassment.

(iv) section 354D[[15]](#footnote-16) - This section deals with the stalking.

(v) Section 507[[16]](#footnote-17) - Criminal intimidation by ab anonymous communication - whoever commits the offence of Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal or abode of the person from whom the threat come, shall be punished with imprisonment which may be extend to two years.

(vi) section 509[[17]](#footnote-18) - Word gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a women - whoever, intending to insult the modesty of women, utters any words makes any sound or gesture, intending that such word or sound shall be heard or such gesture object shall be seen by women or intrude upon the privacy of the women shall be punished with the imprisonment which may be extent up to one year and with fine.

**International law**

The first cases of the cuber bullying which gathered the attention of state worldwide was that the case of Ryan Haligan. Ryan was once a thirteen year old boy. He had concerned with speech, language, and motor competencies in his early child. Having acquired special education services till fourth grade, he is in fifth grade and was no longer in want of one of a kind attention. In his fifth well known he encountered cyberbulling for the first time on his physical and academic weakness. Later on Ryan told his parents about the friendship with child who used to bully him. Considering him a friend, Ryan informed the kid about his embarrassing examination required due to stomach ache. The youngster spread rumours that Ryan was gay. Later in the course of his summer season vacation he began spending time inline. He started talking to girl in the school he had cruse on it. The girl also pretended to like him

 When he tried to contact her in school she called her loser in front of all. She also shared IM chats with other to snicker at him. Being a steady sufferer of cyberbullying Ryan decided to suicide with aid of hanging himself. He had no longer left any suicide word however, his father registered the cause by looking at his IM chats. The police informed him that there was no crook law that covered the circumstances. All he should do used to be speak to the bullies and their families. He went up to school to educate them on cyber bullying.

**Law or concepts under different countries**

**(i) United kingdom law**

Cyber bulling or bullying is not crime or criminal offence in united kingdom law. Their are criminal law that can be applied to cyberbulling i.e protection from Harassment Act 1997 for any repeated action. It prohibits harassment and provide civil remedy for the breach of any Prohibition under this Act. Threat is punished under the section 3 of thes Act.

Communication Act 2003 covers cases of offensive, obscene communication. Malicious communication Act 1988 covers sending of threatening or threat, electronic communication. Other remedies also available under public order Act 1986, obscene publication Act 1959, Disorder Act 1998 and Defamation Act.

**(ii) United state of America law**

All the states have amends or passed law to address it. The federal law is under megan meier cyber bullying prevention Act.

**(iii) European law**

European data protection legislation is being applied to the issue of cyber, harassment ent online harassment.

**(iv) International perspective**

UNICEF, the human right commission are calling for a coordinate from the government all around the world related for law of cyber bullying prevention.

**Current scenario of the type of bullying**

The most common type of online harassment: mean comments 22.5%, 35% had sent a screenshot of someone status or photos, 61 % teens report being bullied it was because of the appearance, 56% of the online harassment victims reported that they had harassed on the Facebook, 7 in 10 young people experience cuber bullying before they hit the age of the 18 year[[18]](#footnote-19).

According to the US student[[19]](#footnote-20) the most common type of the online harassment apart from posting mean comments online, amd posting sexual remarks, cyberbullying among student commonly use aggressive amd pejorative words, threats profile hacking. Data are sexual remark 12.1%, online rumors 20.1%, mean comments 22.5% and other 45.3%.

The top three countries where cyberbulling is the most prevalent are India, Brazil, amd the United states but this is a common occurrence everywhere. Social media cyberbulling statistics show that over 65% of parent around the world cite cyber bullying on social media as one of their greatest fear.

UNICEF poll raise more concern about cyber bullying and calling for urgent action to end violence in school and societies all over the world. In India 37 percent of parent have reported their child being a victim of cyberbullying.

According to the data the number of social media user in India stood at 326.1 million and in 2019 351.4 million users. This increase is relatively grow users expected to almost 448 million in year 2023.

Social networking sites are appealing to adolescents because it help gives them a sense of belonging. Social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram helps to explore their identity and building the connection with other users.

Instagram has also become a mode of cyber bullying. There have been instances of cyber bulling on Instagram and other social networking site. It can take place through posting embarrassing photos of a person, inserting hashtags which can insulting, posting something defaming or cruel comments and creating a fake account.

Today social networking sites has become a large platform for cyber bulling.confession pages are new and have held attention of most of them. A confession page community or institution approves human being to submit anything about anyone beside their identity being revealed. The directors of such pages acquire inbox messages which they publish on the web pages for everyone to read. These page connected and remain in that circle. Facebook pages and twitter pages are new in the trend. People can inbox anything to the admin to post it. These posts can be any specific confession. Some time it include any posting photos which are humiliating and also posting of victims personal Information.

**Rithika sharma case**

**Facts of the case**

Ritika sharma (changed name of the victim) who studies in school at Delhi, went to the police station being stalked by a facebook user whom she had befriended on the site a month ago. She had given her cellphone number to the name who was later found to be using a fake name, photo and phone number.

Experts say cyberbulling and stalking are increasingly becoming a daily problem for the city's school kids using electronic communication loke emails and social networking sites and texting to harass them

**Decision**

Delhi police has been launching cyber safety awareness programmes in schools on which student are asked to avoid giving any private information to other or other they don't know.

**Ritu Koli case**

**Facts of the case**

The reality that cyber stalking does not contain physical contact may create the misperception that it is extra benign than bodily stalking. This is not necessarily true. As the Internet become an ever extra critical part of our personal live, stalkers can take benefits of the ease of communications as well as accelerated access to private information. Whereas a potential stalker might also be unwilling or unable to confront a sufferer in man or women or on telephone e he or she may have little hesitation sending harassment or threatening digital communication to a victim as with physically stalking online harassment and threats ay also be prelude to a extra serious behaviour, including physical violence.

**Decision**

The Delhi police has registered India first case of cyber bullying in 2001 where a girl ne Ritu koli complained that individual who used to be the usage of her identity to that over the Internet ot the website www. mirc .com used to be also deliberately giving her telephone variety to different chatters encouraging them to call Ritu koli as extraordinary hours. As a result of which, Mrs

 Koli received an estimate of 40 calls national as well as international during odd hours within 3 days. A case was registered under section 509 of the Indian penal code 1860(imputing word gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of the women)

**Megan Meier and cyberbulling**

**Facts of the case**

Megan Meier was 13 year old girl she took her life shortly before her 14th birthday as a result of what was deemed bullying taking place over the Internet.

Megan Meier is considered to be amongst the first cases of suicide resulting from cyberbulling in the USA. In this bullying is typically undertaken by fellow peers and classmates lori Dew who was parent of a fellow student was charged with master.

**Prevention**

Other than being dependent on science for prevention of cyberbullying teachers, parents and student themselves need to take measures to forestall such offence. There can be classified ads on the outcomes of cyber bullying and its concept, Anti ragging cell and also posters in the school can help to prevent it.

School authorities ought to makes students understand the thinking of cuber bullying its consequences and effects, they instruct cyber ethics to the students and impart understanding of laws towards cyber bullying. Schools can prevent the same by way of organizing some things to do or interactive classes to provide them the entire concept of the cyber bullying, schools ought to also consist of in the policy, their right to intrude in moves of a student in the campus which impacts the children on campus too. There ought to additionally be a instructor in the school a counselor who can seem into the count number of cyber bullying and help the sufferer to cope up with it. School also reveal the net things to do of the student and should take vital disciplinary actions against the same. Parents need to explain collage student what os cyber bullying have to assist their toddler if he has come to be a sufferer of these parent need to maintain a test on the Internet usage and activities of their children. They should additionally male some guidelines in the residence associated to web usage. They hold healthful mber of the family with the child and should inspire the child to tell them if they are being bullied. They have to also save evidence and guide the children as to what he can do to over come it or avoid it. They should keep hom busy and also motivate him in positive way..they should complaint as soon as possible. Parent should inform the school authorities also. They can also seek protection from the court after filling of the complaint.

Different ways to prevent cyber bullying

(i) every psychologist tell you that the beat way to help your child or student is to have a conversation . Be patient and ask a child about the problem. What is cyber bullying does he or she know someone who is being bullied what children should do if notices acts of cyber bullying. This way will see how child is involved in the situation.

(ii) modern children are tha same as we used to be. They choose role models and follow them every way. Now they choose singers, sportsmen and actors. Nowaday a lot of celebrities and supporting cyber bullying victims. Many of them post numerous comments against online i.e. cyber bullying on Instagram, Facebook, twitter, and many other social networking sites. Demi lovato, justin bieber, Taylor and many other popular teen singer who talks about ti problem.

(iii) cyber bullying have one advantage you can notice it and save the evidence related to bully. If taking their phone away is not an option you can install iphone monitoring app pumpic it allows monitoring social media activity or social networking including Instagram, Facebook, Twitter view all even deleted once. You can block and control the child phone easily though Pc, laptop or any other cell phone.

(iv) create a community for adults and person to send a unified message against cyber bullying. Establish a school safety committee that will control and discuss thee problems of cyber bullying. You can create rules, policies. It is important to make the main objective known to parents, school and children.

(v) school staff can do a big deal to prevent from cyber bullying. As teacher and parent in parents teacher meetings or by letter can inform or discuss related to cyber bullying. Use school website to create page or forum where parent or student can discuss the problem relate to online bullying.

(vi) parent can prevent bullying by working in the community with the experience on the ground appropriate step should be taken by the parent that can help to identify the victims and the bullies.

(vii) the ultimate goal is to restore the problem of the victims i.e self respect. Talk to some one to take the correct decision. Collect the evidence and join with teacher and parent to figure out the possible best choice to stop cyber bullying among the children.

**Implication for social work**

It is vital for social workers to be aware of the have an effect on cyber bullying victimization has on adolescents. Being victimized with the aid of cyber bullying seems to have an effect on how an adolescents functions in their day to day life. Even if victims are experiencing bad impacts along with feeling sad, depression, or suicidal, they can also now not discuss with the human being about the feeling. If a social workers is working with an adolescents who has been bullied, it is likely that adolescents is experience negative feeling as a end result of it even of they are no longer sharing about them. although the relation ship between an adolescents's cyber bullying victimization and their thought of suicide was no longer significant, the literature suggest a link.

 This raise a necessary security concern that social employee should be aware of when working with adolescents cyber bullying is a developing hassle in today's time society impacting the exceptional of lifestyles for adolescents.

The finding make contribution to the already present lookup demonstrating that cyber bullying is a growing trouble that want to be addressed, social employees must focus on finding a way to address cyber bullying at a macro degree and amplify helps for teens who have been victimized.

**Suggestions**

Addressing cyber bullying be a collective effort on the part of the families, school, society, students. Because cyber bullying takes place out school collage may direct such troubles returned to parents, saying that have no legal jurisdiction. However, cyber bulling can be rooted School or vice versa, even if the incident show up to be initiated using faculty property. This requires faculties to think about the improvement of comprehensive application to combat cyber bullying such as distinction and unified policies. As well as effective program to educate the student. The following are guidelines supposed to solve the problem.

First, schools want to set up.systematic program to end cyber bullying. Such application must advance robust insurance policies on both normal bullying and cyber bullying. Administration must inspect contemporary acceptable use policies foe science e.g.) mobiles Internet etc) in the schools. Telling other such as collage adults or household members remains an superb method for combating cyber bullying. It is vital to establish effortless and a couple of ways of reporting for example we ought to create help line (e. g. A telephone line) E-mail or web links and supply a box or similar gadget in hot spots in schools so student can document incidents or provide guidelines anonymously.

Second, teacher should educate school adults students and parents about cyber bullying and furnish clear approaches to comply with when cyber bullying occurs. At the quintessential level, adults, including as teacher and parent want to keep pace with new science to recognize how students communicate and how cyber bullying happens. The result of this study indicates that school adults furnish restrained help which might be brought on their lack of training in how to deal with cyber bullying. Effective strategies, therefore, need to be blanketed in school adult professional development opportunities. School can also provide possibilities for dad and mom to learn such strategies. Similarly, techniques for cyber bullying problem need to go beyond the one time workshop mode for collage students and be section of regular curriculum learning. Such schooling can take place in unique school situations, inclusive of classrooms, assemblies, and continuing training programs. For example school can use boards not only to mediate between cyber bullies and cyber victims, however also to offer opportunities for student to develop adaptive skill, such as dealing with emotional hostilities and building effective behaviour patterns. Such boards forum helps to build a strong rapport and truthful relationships between students and faculty adults as well as among students. In addition such events can involve parents to build their competency in stopping cyberbullying.

**Conclusion**

Indian legal guidelines are able and well drafted to punish regular offences on the physical space. Some laws to punish offences on our online world are well drafted to meet the ends of justice. The interesting element of cyber house is that it o growing and evolving not like bodily space. Due to the identical reason, what shape the crimes would possibly take place is still no longer entirely foreseen cyber bullying is one such crime. It can take region in many type and cam be tried below exclusive provision of current legal guidelines however doming so will affect evolution of cyber laws in India. There is a need for defining separate laws for the reason of cyber crime offences due to the fact that the mode, consequences, gravity and possibly goals are different. Cyber bullying is one of the offence which can take an ugly form in the future and wishes to be addressed soon. In making of the cyberbullying law, law maker have to take opinion of the psychiatrist since such offences affects the psyche of a children very much. The regulation should be made considering the psychology of human being involved and the legal expertise of law enforcements. If law is now not drafted, many cyber bullies will be left open and victims will have to suffer the penalties and defecting the idea of justice.

The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of adolescents who have been victimized by the cyber bullying. The study found that adolescents who have been victimized by cyber bullying report experiencing negative emotional impacts. The finding of those study are important and useful for the social workers to gain insight into the experience that the person who have been victimized by cyber bullying.

Persons a key group in fighting cyber bullying need to learn responsibilities associated with the use of Internet and other social networking sites. They should be aware of the consequences of misuse of technology so that responsible behaviour can be promoted at age. They need to understand that the danger exist and the important of getting from responsible adults when cyber bullying occur.

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