# Foreword

In today's society, where everything is becoming more and more digital, it is seen that crimes and bullying are on the rise and pose a threat to both the digital and physical worlds. In contrast to real life, the risks in the digital realm are predictable and our digital footprints are more specific. Therefore, it is crucial that the participants in the digital world are aware of these risks and well-informed before they are exposed to them. Contrarily, it is important to organize thoughtful and responsible people, parents, and institutions that know what to do when confronted with any negativity.

The book consists of 28 chapters with the goal of addressing issues related to cyberbullying from all perspectives. Each section's specific goal is to structure the bullying difficulties into a specific point so that it can be related to other issues. Thus, the book covers a wide range of academic disciplines and topics including but not limited to: Body image, bullying, child abuse, cyber harassment, cyberbullying, media, metaverse, peer bullying, sexual harassment, social media, violence.

Cyberbullying brings in many different perspectives and consequences might involve the handicapped ones as well. Chapter 1 handles the silent struggles of adolescent deaf focusing on bullying of youth within the deaf community who often struggle with mental health and the development of emotional intelligence, both of which are critical for an individual to be successful and happy. Thus, the goal of this chapter is to provide original insight to highlight the negative impact of bullying in the deaf community, while offering promising points of consideration so that teachers, parents, guardians, and other adults who are prominently featured in a child's life. The chapter underlines this important topic to all, as one in three babies is born with hearing loss and, by 2050, nearly 2.5 billion people will have some degree of hearing loss, and cyberbullying of the handicapped ones would become a more important topic.

How cyberbullying is portrayed in movies is covered in Chapter 2. Focused on the discourse of Titan Tracking Violence With Cyborg Women: Cyborg Alexia: A Picture of Violence in the Digital Age and how the movie elevates the topic of violence become the main issue in an effort to understand the inner world of a young woman named Adrien. The primary female protagonist's status as a cyborg, audience perceptions of her, and issues with identifying with her are all examined in relation to the patriarchal system of society. The study's main topics are taken from Donna Haraway's Cyborg Manifesto, but it also makes reference to discourses on the use of violence in narratives as well as the views of sociologists and political scientists to pose questions regarding these discourses.

There is a kind of misunderstanding that minimizes the cyberbullying environment into computer games or in times of enjoyment only. However, due to the fact that cyberbullying also involve sexual harassment and workplace bullying, these could affect both working people and institutionalized contexts. Chapter 3 focuses on the problematic modern workplace communication and examines the fundamental components of sexual harassment and workplace bullying. It also conceptualizes sexual bullying and

explores its potential effects on both employees and the company. Cyberbullying as it occurs in the workplace puts the concept into a part of understanding this phenomenon as an embryonic stage that the victims of sexual bullying who are targets of cyberbullying are another consideration worth exploring. Sexual bullying is when employees are subjected to bullying tactics that are sexual and/or gender-related in nature. and this classification is novel in its application to the workplace setting.

In the past two decades, bullying in all of its forms has become easier to find, and Chapter 4 examines the psychological and media effects of sexual harassment. The purpose of this chapter is to explore what sexual harassment is, theoretical models that are founded on it, the societal and personal impacts of sexual harassment, and its place in the media. In the chapter, the term "sexual harassment" was defined in relation to relevant theoretical models, gender variations in sexual harassment, and global statistics on sexual harassment. The psychological ramifications of sexual harassment at the individual level are studied from the perspective of psychology in the chapter's discussion of the repercussions of sexual harassment on society and the individual. The chapter also examines the impact of sexual harassment on society and the individual from a psychological perspective. The effects of sexual harassment on an individual level were looked at from a clinical psychology standpoint. The chapter also discusses the impact of sexual harassment on the media, as well as how it is represented there and on social media.

Since identity issues appear to be the century's top concern, Chapter 5 focuses on bullying's new frontiers toward body image during adolescence, when the self-image takes on greater significance and influences practically all life events. This section discusses adolescent bullying, body image, and body dissatisfaction, bullying related to appearance among peers, bullying related to body image as a mediator of socio-cultural effects, bullying related to body image as a mediator of media effects, the results of peer bullying related to body image in adolescents, solutions and suggestions.

One other geography, the case of Nigeria is handled in Chapter 6 as the utilization of social media for child abuse prevention. The study's goal may be summed up as looking at how social media affects child abuse prevention in Nigeria. The goals were to find out how much awareness social media has raised about the problem of child abuse, how to prevent child abuse, and whether social media is indeed useful in preventing child abuse in Nigeria. According to research findings, social media has had little to no impact on child abuse prevention in Nigeria, even though the information provided regarding child abuse on social media platforms is credible and accepted. According to research findings, social media has had little to no impact on child abuse prevention in Nigeria, even though the information provided regarding child abuse on social media platforms is credible and accepted. In order to do this, the researcher suggested that there be public education campaigns that are accessible to the general public in order to raise knowledge of child abuse prevention, its impacts on children, and its legal repercussions.

Chapter 7 discusses a tough question like if Sharenting is Apart of Bully? By using examples from the Malaysian context, this section focuses on how the sharenting phenomenon occurs and functions in an effort to develop a perspective among parents over their children's social media activity. It comes to the conclusion that even if parents are eager to provide a lot of information about their children, especially when they are pleased with their accomplishments, it could have negative consequences and hurt both the children and parents. It also offers hints about the parents' lack media literacy, making it easier to predict potential misuse of social media data.

As cyberbullying occurs in different ways in different societies, different implications occur. Chapter 8 address the problem of cyberbullying in Chinese Social Media settings probing its language features and the influence factors in comments on key opinion leaders' posts. Previous studies have analyzed the prevalence and consequences of cyberbullying and the detection and prevention of it. However, little

research pays attention to cyberbullying on Chinese social media. This research makes use of content analysis to analyze cyberbullying on one of the biggest social media platforms in China, Weibo, focusing on language features and factors that influence the frequency of cyberbullying language in comments on Key Opinion Leaders' (KOLs) posts. The findings reveal that most cyberbullying language on Weibo appears in the form of mildly offensive or ordinary words with special meanings and offensive references, rather than directly offensive words. Besides, this research reveals that KOL type and post content type interact to affect the frequency of cyberbullying language on Weibo.

For decades, cyberbullying has been acknowledged as a social phenomenon that poses adverse effects on victims and scholarship generally defines cyberbullying as repeated behaviors that intend to harm the victims. Prior studies aimed at investigating cyberbullying and victimization patterns among juveniles. Yet, Chapter 9, handles cyberbullies and cyberpunks, examining cyberbullying through a domestic and international lens. It is known that risk factors, which increase the likelihood of cyberbullying engagement, had been revealed in several different studies whereas there are consistent findings regarding the negative outcomes of cyberbullying, the trends are somewhat obscure due to inconsistent methodology. Furthermore, despite cyberbullying being a domestic and international issue, prior research practices have limited generalizability across samples. These limitations led to inherent gaps in the literature, which ultimately hinders a comprehensive understanding of cyberbullying. Thus, the ultimate purpose of this chapter is to provide both domestic and international reviews regarding cyberbullying engagement and provide an in-depth analysis of cyberbullying worldwide.

The focus of Chapter 10 is on cyberbullying, which is arguably the most significant form of bullying and a form of peer aggression in the digital age. Due to the limitless potential of new information technologies, frequent users of social networks, chat rooms, and e-messages are typically teenagers and young adults. It is stated that urgent precautions and preventive measures are needed due to the rise in cyberbullying cases and its implications during pandemic. Finally, a few intervention tactics that have received empirical validation stand out.

Chapter 11, "Revisiting the Cyberbullying Legislation in Bangladesh: A Comparative Study with Global Scenario," is another chapter that discusses the global perspective in contrast to the national one. As implied by the chapter's title, it compares cyberbullying-related issues across the various cyberlaws of nations, laying out the definition of and differences between cybercrime and cyberbullying as well as the effects of cyberbullying on people from different ages, socioeconomic backgrounds, and sociocultural backgrounds. The chapter focuses on the cyberbullying provisions in national cyber laws of the top five nations that experience cyberbullying. These provisions are studied and compared to Bangladesh's Information and Communication Technology Act of 2006 and the Digital Security Act of 2018. The conclusions also include some recommendations for the Bangladeshi government's future actions, such as evaluating the nation's legislation with the assistance of the international community and establishing fresh research opportunities.

The rapid progress of technological developments and their opening to the use of societies has brought with it various problems and even if the internet makes our lives easier, bullying has started to be seen in this area. Chapter 12 portrays a discourse analysis of news containing cyberbullying in metaverse both macro and micro perspectives. Whereas the subject of cyberbullying, which should be addressed in a wide area from economy to politics, from social life to culture, has also manifested itself in the metaverse area, this study examines how the Turkish national press handles cyberbullying in the metaverse area. News about Metaverse has been published in many publications and most of these deal with cyberbullying usually consisting of harassment, precautionary and solution suggestions.

Chapter 13 concentrates on a critical look at cyberbullying and cyber harassment in the digital area within the scope of social media literacy, with the inclusion of the internet in life, changes and transformations have occurred in almost every field at different points and the transformations continue in the last decades. As in all areas, these changes could be interpreted in both ways as in a positive and a negative way. The chapter enlightens the issues such as cyberbullying, cyber harassment, cyber humiliation, cyber victim, and cyber victimization.

Chapter 14 focuses on a serious issue needing not just social awareness but also anger management, namely bullying of healthcare personnel. The chapter discusses several forms of bullying among healthcare professionals to provide better understanding of its occurrence, causes, and effects. Even though it is well recognized that bullying among healthcare employees has a bad impact on both organizations and the victims, the problem tends to spread throughout society and has a significant negative impact on both healthcare institutions and the individuals who work in them. It is necessary to create and implement prevention strategies as well as raise awareness about workplace bullying in order to regulate this social problem.

As a growing and complex public health issue that affects both children and adults of all ages, bullying is introduced in Chapter 15 along with the public health approach as a remedy. While the chapter argues that it is both humane and cost-effective to identify risk groups that may be bullying victims and perpetrators and to develop intervention programs to reduce risks, it also asserts that policies and programs aimed at providing multifaceted community education should be developed and put into place in order to lessen or even eliminate bullying in society.

The focus of Chapter 17 is sexual harassment in Turkish healthcare institutions. Since it occurs in many spheres of life, including the workplace, it primarily gives information about the causes, frequency, impacts, and consequences of the concept, which is becoming a significant source of worry worldwide. Sexual harassment occurrences in healthcare facilities typically include patients, patients' family, doctors, other healthcare professionals, and coworkers, despite studies showing that these incidents are fairly common and can range from 1.5 percent to 75 percent.

Chapter 18 focuses on the negative impact of bullying on children's health as a significant issue that affects kids, families, and society. The chapter's main goal is to show how bullying affects kids' overall health and to establish the steps to be taken to prevent these consequences.

Chapter 19 discusses the concept of physical bullying toward children. Physical abuse is defined as the act of causing bodily harm to a kid by those around. This definition emphasizes the possibility that this kind of abuse could result in issues like rumination disorders, socialization issues, low self-esteem, depression, and withdrawal tendencies. Beyond that, the effects could result in child incompatibility, colic, issues with mental perception, and decreased academic achievement.

The discussion of bullying in schools is covered in Chapter 20, with a focus on prevention strategies and practices. The chapter serves as an example of the various forms of bullying that occur at school as a significant issue that concerns school health and safety and has a detrimental impact on a person's physical, emotional, and spiritual growth. In the end, it is important to address bullying in schools from all angles and implement policies that will help to stop it.

The main focus of Chapter 21 is on emotional bullying against children, which includes mental cruelty, mental harm, verbal or emotional abuse, emotional maltreatment, mental deprivation, and emotional assault. Emotional bullying is one of the terms that is frequently used today, especially now that digital media is more widely available. It is defined as a type of behavior in which a person is purposefully and repeatedly subjected to non-physical acts by another person that harms their behavioral, emotional, and

mental functioning. The chapter focuses on various definitions, signs, impacts and types of emotional bullying as well as mitigation strategies.

Chapter 22 delves into peer bullying, and what bullying makes an appearance in various manners starting from the first years of life. Regardless of whether it is direct or relational, bullying negatively affects the bullies and the victims and has destructive effects on societies as well. In this respect, it is highly important to know what bullying, the types of bullying, characteristics of bullies and victims, bullying statuses, factors that affect bullying, and the short and long-term effects of bullying are. In this sense, it can be seen that all kinds of research, activities, studies, and programs which might be effective against bullying are necessary.

Chapter 23 explores the role of teachers in peer bullying and it emphasizes the importance of teachers also play a critical role in the prevention and intervention plans for peer bullying in addition to the school, family, and community. The chapter concentrates on the arrangements that teachers should make in the prevention and intervention phases of peer bullying and the components that teachers can apply to prevent peer bullying; education programs, classroom environments, and what needs to be done at the individual level are explained.

In Chapter 24 peer bullying is handled as an increasing problem in schools. Peer bullying is when an individual is exposed to negative actions on his/her property, body, emotions, relationships, reputation, or digital presence by a stronger peer or peers, and in peer bullying, there are different roles such as bully, victim, bully/victim, bystander, and even these roles can change over time, whereas, bullying is examined under five headings as physical, verbal, relational, sexual and cyber bullying.

With the advancement of technology, social networks, and online social media, cyberbullying has become a cultural reality. Chapter 25 encompasses the issue with definitions and examples. While the increased usage of digital media presents many opportunities in the modern day when the real world and the virtual world can be experienced simultaneously, the increased time spent online also brings with it unwanted situations like cyberbullying. By defining cyberbullying as an act of online aggression intended to harass or humiliate, and by taking into account that it is the behavior that interferes with the social relationships of those chosen as victims and seeks to elicit negative emotions, it may be possible to compare and contrast the variety of ways that cyberbullying occurs. The chapter contributes to the redefining of the acts and concepts of cyberviolence, cyberbullying, traditional bullying, and cyber victimization.

Cyberbullying researchers point out that females tend to be more cyber victims than males. And chapter 26 concentrates on different prevention methods which can be grouped into three categories firstly, laws, rules, and policies to control the use of media; secondly, education programs about using safe internet for children and youths and teaching them how to avoid these kinds of situations on the internet, and lastly, technological approaches.

Cyberbullying issues ranges from bullying is the intentional harming and humiliation of others, particularly those who are smaller, weaker, younger, or more vulnerable than the bully. The aim of chapter 27 is to explore and discuss the idea of cyberbullying including its various forms and methods. Thus, the chapter discusses, the reasons for cyberbullying, its consequences, its prevalence, and gender disparities in cyberbullying are also discussed. Different prevention and intervention strategies are also explored and discussed in order to combat cyberbullying.

Chapter 28 concentrates on cyberbullying, which internet users have faced especially in recent years, as a new type of bullying that has emerged with the widespread use of the internet used to be expressed as bullying using technological platforms with internet access. Somewhat different from the general

tendency to handle bullying as an outcome, this chapter includes the analysis of repetitive behaviors aimed at intimidating, angering, or embarrassing target individuals. Since the number of victims of cyberbullying is increasing day by day, it is an important social problem that should be detected early and precautions should be taken with protective strategies.

Ultimately, the goal of this handbook is to know more about the research that addresses issues having an impact on society and individuals and meanwhile, contributing to societies negatively or positively into a vogue but problematic digital future. Individuals all over the world may be forced to move to digital and make risky decisions. In that instance, the role of digital media could serve as a catalyst for overcoming the immediate threat and raising public awareness.

I believe that in the future, this collection of research papers, will be serving as a fundamental handbook as a reliable source and guidance for researchers, governmental and non-governmental organizations seeking to avoid the negative consequences of crises.

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