

International Organization to Anti- Bully Electronic

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Abstract

Cyberbullying is the use of the Internet and the modern technologies related to it in order to harm other people in a deliberate, repetitive and hostile manner, and because it has become more prevalent in society, it must be examined and studied from a legal point of view, especially in the aspect of international law, because it is the legal basis for legislation. Patriotism, especially in cases affecting human rights and society in general, to develop radical solutions to any phenomenon, criminalize and eliminate it, and awareness-raising campaigns to combat it, and electronic bullying is defined as a hostile act carried out by a cyber-bully using modern technology against another party with the aim of inflicting physical, moral, social and psychological harm to him. The phenomenon of bullying is not emerging today, but what has emerged is the exploitation of technology by some, with the aim of spreading it and facilitating it, what increased the seriousness of this phenomenon, the massive proliferation of smartphones, tablets and social media tools that children recognize from their first years of age, and this phenomenon has become a source of social anxiety, Experts expressed concern about the high levels of cyberbullying, as the extensive use of technology and electronic media, The increase in the phenomenon of electronic bullying against multiple groups in society, and cyberbullying is carried out using electronic technology, and includes technology of electronic devices and equipment such as cell phones, computers, and tablets, as well as means of communication including social media sites, text messages, chat, and websites Examples of cyberbullying include medium text messages or emails, rumors sent by e-mail or posted on social media sites, embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles. Through modern technological means such as the Internet, mobile devices, and video games, as they can be used to send unwanted messages and spread rumors via Internet pages, we will address in this study international efforts to curb the phenomenon of cyberbullying, research texts of international law, and clarify, analyze and adapt the rules and texts that criminalize this phenomenon. According to what this phenomenon requires, or proposing what we think is appropriate in order to reach effective results, and we will address in this study and according to the plan that they have established, which is: In the first requirement we deal with the concept of electronic bullying, which we divided into two branches, the first definition of electronic bullying and the second branch: factors and causes of the phenomenon of electronic bullying. The second deals with the international efforts to combat cyberbullying, which we have

divided into two branches, the first is combating cyberbullying according to international law, and the second branch is combating cyberbullying according to national law, and then the conclusion includes results and proposals.

Keywords: *International Organization, Anti- Bully, cyberbullying*

Introduction

The issue of electronic bullying is a new phenomenon that goes beyond the danger of traditional bullying, because electronic bullying is unknown to the victim, in addition to the fact that bullying material is sometimes found on the information network, and the most dangerous thing is that this article spreads widely without spatial or temporal limits, and this means that bullying Electronic has no time to end, and because bullying is originally a crime punishable by the street as a result of harming the other party, it is also when using different technologies as a tool of electronic crime to produce electronic bullying that has caused harm to many people, especially teenagers, you can in a short tour on the Internet or Looking at some research published since 2003, you will find a significant number of stories and events resulting from electronic bullying that were the talk of the world, and the matter developed further with the launch of the modern generation of technology, which greatly helped the speed of communication in its various forms, text, audio and video direct and indirect, which led to Often times it breaks the limits of personal freedom. As we have already mentioned, the danger of electronic bullying lies in the fact that the bully is often anonymous, in addition to the fact that bullying material is available on the Internet permanently if the relevant authorities do not intervene to remove it, and this means that bullying may take a long time for the victim. Which causes various damages. Because of the victim's fear of scandal and the spread of information about him in particular, he follows the bully and fulfills his requests and ambitions to end bullying, but discovers after time and procrastination that the matter increases both without any treatment.

Research importance: The importance of research comes as a result of the development, progress and widespread use of the digital world, so we are working on a great briefing on this new term, which is a great challenge for society and legal circles. Research and study contribute to solving all problems and society avoiding this phenomenon as much as possible.

Research problem: The problem lies in the existence of a new and dangerous phenomenon that has emerged recently in light of the increasing use of the digital world and modern communication techniques and digital media, so there is a kind of ambiguity in the legal cover and legal regulation of the so-called cyberbullying and its treatment.

Research Methodology: Since we are looking at the problematic of challenges to a new phenomenon for research in the presence of a legal organization for it, we will follow the analytical and inductive method, according to what we drew from the plan according to the problem above.

Research plan: We will discuss in this study and according to the plan that we set, which is: In the first requirement we deal with the concept of cyberbullying, which we divided into two branches, the first is the definition of cyberbullying and the second section is the factors and causes of the phenomenon of cyberbullying, Combating electronic bullying according to international law and the second section Combating electronic bullying according to national law and from the conclusion, which contains the results and suggestions.

Literature review

1. The concept of cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is bullying using digital technologies, and it can occur on social media, messaging platforms, and mobile phones. It is a recurring behavior aimed at intimidating, provoking, or discrediting its target audience. Examples include spreading lies about someone or posting embarrassing pictures of them on social media, Social Sending harmful messages or threats via messaging platforms impersonating someone and sending offensive messages to others. Bullying often occurs face-to-face (live), but cyberbullying leaves a digital footprint – and a record that can be leveraged and provides evidence to help stop the abuse (Arajik, 2019).

2. Cyberbullying definition

Bullying is a new and unfamiliar behavior among members of society, as children and adolescents have long suffered from harming their peers. “Bullying” takes many forms, including insults, physical abuse, restraint, threats, blackmail, manipulation, and sometimes through sexual harassment. With the spread of the Internet and mobile phones, the phenomenon of "cyberbullying" also spread. Among the most prominent forms of hacking personal accounts on social networking sites, spreading lies and false stories about account holders, using harsh words and insults through chat rooms, and luring the person in order to enter links containing viruses. In addition, people are forced in an unethical way to reveal sensitive personal data, steal personal photos and publish them on other people’s accounts (Marwa, 2019). Social networking sites also include many positives, as they also include many negatives, and may be represented by electronic bullying or what is known as cyberbullying, which is the exposure of an individual or group of individuals to harassment, embarrassment, threat or insult through the use of digital technology, and surveys and surveys indicate that More than 80% of the teens surveyed use a cell phone regularly, and about half of the children surveyed have experienced some form of cyberbullying, with the most common form of cyberbullying reported being hurtful comments, rumors and victimization due to cyberbullying.

3. Factors and causes of the phenomenon of cyberbullying

Digital identity is a relatively new concept, so there is no real precedent to follow regarding the incorporation of technology into our daily lives and ways to distinguish between our online and offline personalities. While the Internet is a powerful tool that can be used to connect like-minded people and communities, it is often used as a platform to defame, harass, and abuse people within their own sanctuaries. Research indicates that up to 7 in 10 young people have experienced online abuse at some point. The term “cyberbullying” is often treated as a distinct phenomenon, but it is an extension of bullying that is an age-old problem. Bullying is due to the tendencies that occur in society as a result of the existence of various conflicts and disputes, and it often affects people who have protected characteristics such as race, religion and other differences and disability, and this is more than others. Keeping pace with the spread of the Internet and technological means of communication, led to the growth of the phenomenon of electronic bullying, the most prominent of which is the penetration of personal accounts on social networking sites, spreading lies and abusive stories about account holders, using immoral words, and forcing the person in an unethical way to reveal sensitive personal data, It is clear from the above that technological means of communication have resulted in new types of acts of intimidation that have begun to spread under the name of electronic bullying, where the bully threatens, intimidates, or spreads rumors through mobile phones or the Internet. These means are on the rise in the phenomenon of electronic bullying. After bullying used to happen only face to face, it is now happening from a distance, and in

a more harmful and widespread way through text messages, photos and videos through social networking sites, e-mail and mobile phones (Thanaa, 2019). Cyber bullying includes many modern means such as social networking sites and special electronic programs, through which the user uses this behavior, which is called electronic bullying, when he offends people by spreading false information or defaming them and harming them (Amr, 2017). Using technology to deliberately and repeatedly joke about someone in an incorrect and obscene manner, send abusive emails, post inappropriate messages or photos, or write comments or jokes about others. All of the above is a short definition of cyberbullying, and cyberbullying may be similar to bullying. The traditional, but in the light of the digital world, the media and smart phone applications and their rapid spread have a greater impact than the effect of behavioral measures in the world of truth, and therefore their harm is much greater. We can say, according to the available data, that the causes of cyberbullying are:

- Jealousy is one of the feelings of friendliness enjoyed by others.
- Trying out personal frustrations.
- The bully is also a victim of cyberbullying. (Ghada, 2020)

Cyber bullying is more harmful than bullying in ordinary life, because bullying in ordinary life can be avoided by not dealing with bullying people who cause him harm and pain, but cyberbullying cannot be expected, or stop all means leading to it, Also, its effects remain in the memory whenever the person subjected to bullying uses one of the means or sees offensive words, pictures or clips, which he cannot get rid of, and one of the most important negative effects caused by electronic bullying (Rawa'ah, 2017).

4. International efforts to combat cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is a very dangerous global scourge that can exist anywhere where people interact with each other, and this phenomenon has many causes, including ignorance, fanaticism and lack of respect for the opinion and privacy of others, whether this privacy stems from ethnic, religious, sectarian or other factors, and it spreads This scourge is striking, especially after the increase in the use of social media, so we will discuss international efforts to combat this scourge, whether at the international level or at the internal level:

5. Combating cyberbullying according to international law

Freedom of expression is a basic human right enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In line with the other freedoms inherent in it such as freedom of information and freedom of the press, freedom of expression contributes to obtaining all other rights, and that human rights are applied through both networked and non-networked means. Therefore, we find that international efforts have focused on combating this incorrect behavior, which strikes The values of society and spread hatred, and the two phenomena of bullying in reality, and electronic bullying or harassment from each other and growing together, cause victims a series of harmful behaviors, according to UNICEF studies, and there are international efforts to combat electronic bullying to support the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in order to put the rights of children at the forefront digital efforts. UNICEF implements several programmers, including working to bridge the digital divide and build knowledge in societies by providing "life-saving and living-improving" contents through advanced or less advanced mobile phones (UNICEF, 2019). Among the things that are considered among the international efforts is the fight against cyber-attacks, as Interpol and on its website a new campaign that will contribute to raising awareness of the most prominent cyber threats and how to stay safe from them, and this also contributes to reducing the phenomenon of bullying, which is considered and

classified among the phenomena that impersonate Fake websites to harm others. In 2013, INTERPOL announced its efforts to coordinate laws and provisions in various countries of the world and work with companies specialized in Internet security in order to establish an international system to combat cybercrime. This came due to the aggravation of cybercrime problems without being able to control the policies of some countries. The Secretary-General of the Criminal Police Organization revealed International (Interpol) Ronald Noble said global efforts to combat cybercrime and enhance cyber security need legal implementation, coordination of laws and provisions in this regard, and improvement of legal procedures to allow rapid response to cyber threats. He also explained during the International Cooperation Conference to Combat Cybercrime that officers specialized in investigating cybercrime they often encounter the complexities of laws and provisions and their differences between countries. Criminals and hackers exploit this legal loophole in the form of procedural and legal differences between countries with regard to cybercrime, which makes the task of combating crimes that include more than one country very difficult (Mona, 2018). Gender-based cyber violence linked to the school experience is increasingly affecting many children. It has also become a cause for concern as a result of the increase in the time students spend on the Internet due to the closure of schools due to the outbreak of the “Corona” virus. Therefore, Human Rights Watch has found that this public slander and ridicule has negative repercussions on children's mental health and academic achievement. Therefore, the organization called for more measures to curb this dangerous phenomenon, that the international efforts, although large and vigorous, but they need actual implementation by the governments and the relevant authorities.

6. Combating cyberbullying in accordance with national law

After we have defined the concept of cyberbullying and the efforts of the international community to find realistic and legal solutions, we find that there is no policy dedicated to protection from bullying, but the laws in circulation provide some protection, and that civil rights and anti-discrimination laws must exist to protect society and also to protect certain groups from Individuals who have been subjected to harassment and discrimination such as religious minorities, women and ethnic minorities. It is also important for countries to have strategies represented in laws and policies to address cyberbullying, which has spread and expanded and exceeded its effects classic bullying. However, there is a lot of discrepancy in terms of the scope of these laws and policies, and there are few practices in their implementation, In addition to its impact on the extent of the spread of bullying (Osama, 2016). The fight against cyberbullying finds many challenges due to the legislative vacuum or the lack of legal regulation in most countries, in which this phenomenon is widespread, as a result of the rapid entry of these technologies, or the lack of interest in this side, but at the same time we find many countries interested in this field, as we find, for example, the United Arab Emirates has been interested in combating bullying Through the enactment of laws criminalizing bullying and punishing its perpetrators, as Article (21) of Federal Penal Code No. (5) Of 2012, which included deterrent penalties and financial fines, while in Egypt, where Egypt witnesses dozens of bullying incidents daily, what Pushing the Egyptian authorities to issue new legislation to confront this phenomenon. The new legislation introduces amendments to the Egyptian Penal Code, by adding new legal articles to criminalize bullying. It also defines bullying as a crime for the first time in the drafting of laws in Egypt. According to this legislation, “bullying is Every statement or display of the offender’s power or control, or exploiting the victim’s weakness, or a condition that the offender believes would offend the victim, sex, race, religion, physical description, health or mental condition,

or social level, with the intent of intimidating the victim or putting him in a position of ridicule or demeanor. Thus, we find that the introduction of an amendment to address this phenomenon is a good work in the field of combating bullying in accordance with internal laws. As for Iraq, this phenomenon has spread, but despite the existing efforts, but it is not sufficient, despite the availability of the technical environment. The occasion, in addition to the existence of the Iraqi constitution, which emphasized the protection of human rights and approved draft laws that keep pace with any development taking place in society, and despite its accession to many conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and other conventions on human rights, mobile phones and devices have become. The computer, in the hands of this category of juveniles, is familiar to parents, and has become part of the possessions of children under the age of ten as well. The above will only make matters worse in such circumstances and the reality of Iraq, in which the means of communication and communication abound, and related reports indicate an increase in the phenomenon of harassment. Some young men are active in luring girls under the influence of false promises and sometimes threats in order to obtain from them certain pictures or writings that are used to pressure their will and undermine their honor and chastity (Alaa, 2018). Therefore, this phenomenon must be addressed by amending laws or legislation. Special laws to limit this phenomenon. The above is an example of some countries that have taken important steps in combating the phenomenon of cyberbullying and limiting its destructive effects against the human entity. Incorrect behaviors pursued by deviants, as a result of the increased use of modern means and techniques related to communication and communication, so these technologies have become an imminent danger, as long as there is an absence of means of deterrence, including the existence of laws that protect the privacy of people, and provide them with a safe environment, so international efforts were inappropriate. Because of the severity of the harm resulting from this phenomenon, but we can say that it is a good effort, and we aspire to many efforts to strengthen the fight against cyberbullying.

Results

In our study of the issue of electronic bullying, we have reached results, and in the light of these results we will develop proposals that may contribute to supporting this topic in question:

- 1- Cyber bullying is a new phenomenon that goes beyond the danger of traditional bullying that is recognized in our reality and even in some legislation with the concept of assault.
- 2- The increasing use of modern devices and technologies related to communication and social communication, contributed to the increase in this phenomenon.
- 3- The international law does not explicitly provide for this kind of serious attack against the privacy, life and human dignity of the human being.
- 4- The international efforts to combat this phenomenon were not at the level of the danger threatening society.
- 5- Governments have given little interest in combating this phenomenon, due to the lack of plans and strategies and the adoption of draft laws to combat this phenomenon.

Conclusion & Suggestions

- 1- Specialists and research centers should pay attention to the causes and factors of cyberbullying, find effective solutions and provide the institutions that work to combat with sufficient information.

- 2- The international community, the United Nations and all relevant agencies should work to hold conferences and form committees to amend agreements to keep pace with the development of the increase in criminal phenomena, including cyberbullying, which has become an obsession for all societies.
- 3- Governments should pay attention to combating cyberbullying' by setting up centers related to this aspect, and amending or enacting strict laws to curb these behaviors, including cyberbullying.
- 4- Countries and competent organizations should work to tighten control over all companies and people working in the field of communication technologies and programs, so that their work is in accordance with international law and national laws.

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