

THE WOMEN AND CYBER BULLING IN TANZANIA

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Introduction

This project was chosen to solve and minimize the problem of cyber bullying facing women since most of the institutions and mass medias announced this problem. Cyberbullying refers to the act of using electronic communication platforms, such as social media, online forums, emails, or instant messaging, to harass, intimidate, or harm others.

The main purpose of this research project was to seek solutions of Women Cyber Bullying using technology through IoT-based women monitoring system around schools, colleges and in the neighborhood where there is mass accumulation of women.

The specific objectives of the study include to evaluate the forms of Cyber Bullying such as Offensive name-calling, Purposeful embarrassment, Stalking, Physical threats and Sexual harassment, solve the problem facing women since most of the institutions and mass media announced this problem of Women Cyber Bullying as well as ensuring that people respond to cyber bullying in the right way and view cyberbullying from a different perspective.

The main instruments of the data collection were focus group discussion and interview around the study area focused on the objectives of the study. Primary data obtained from the field was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively and hence gave insight to the problem. Random sampling was utilized to obtain 100 respondents who were students and stakeholders.

Method

In this project, the methodology used was based on qualitative and quantitative way where two techniques were employed in performing this study, these are namely as conduct interviews and focus group discussions with a diverse sample of Tanzanian internet users. Thus, the following were the observed facts on cyber bullying in Tanzania.

In this study, the number of samplings taken was 100 students from various schools in Tanzania from the population of Form 1 up to Form 6 which were ranging in the age between 14 and 18 of different gender, male and female. The method of random sampling was used effectively.

2.1 Prevalence of Cyberbullying in Tanzania

The data on the prevalence of cyberbullying incidents in Tanzania, with a focus on age groups, gender distribution, and popular online platforms where cyberbullying occurs. There were 21.00 million internet users in Tanzania at the start of 2023, when internet penetration stood at 31.6 percent. Tanzania was home to 4.90 million social media users in January 2023, equating to 7.4 percent of the total population.

Tanzania had 4.90 million social media users in January 2023, accounting for 7.4 percent of the total population. It's important to note that recent data revisions from various sources have led to discrepancies in social media user numbers.

Data from GSMA Intelligence shows that there were 53.81 million cellular mobile connections in Tanzania at the start of 2022. GSMA Intelligence's numbers indicate that mobile connections in Tanzania were equivalent to 86.2 percent of the total population in January 2022.

Results

The results were obtained from various sources, primary and secondary sources of data. These were from reviewing the documents, internet access as well as focus group discussion and responses from the interview. Thus the following hereunder were the results obtained from both sources.

3.1 Tables of results

3.1.1 Responses from 100 participants in the view of own the cell phone, sim card and those who are borrowing from their fellow students in terms of their age in accessing the mobile phones.

Conclusion

It was hoped that to minimize the women and cyber bullying which has influenced the rise of suicide commitment due to depression, anxiety and isolation, cyber bullying should be considered seriously. Then it was yet proved that according to our study, there is a high rate of increasing suicides from time to time mainly caused by the women Cyber Bullying committers. Hence, the methods used in this project will help many from being victims of cyber bullying.

4.2 Recommendation

However, based on this study, the following recommendations were here by proposed to improve this bad behaviour in our community:

4.2.1 Manage privacy settings online, most social media platforms provide some degree of control over how your profile appears, such as whether or not your photos are public and the visibility of your posts.

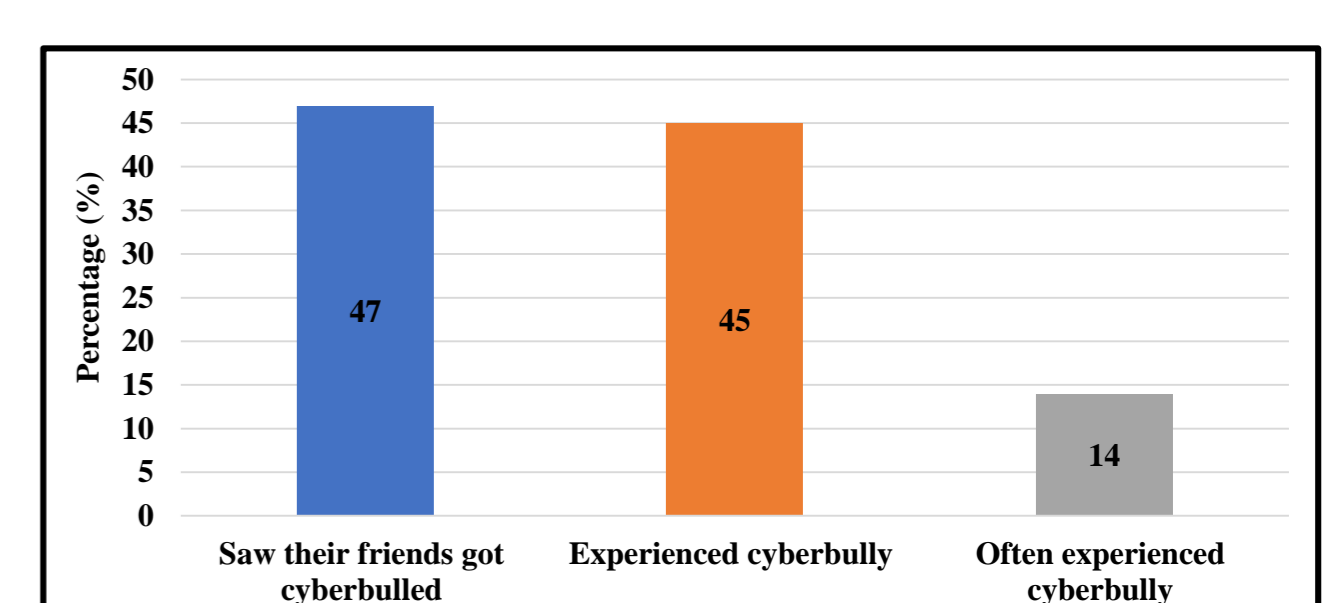
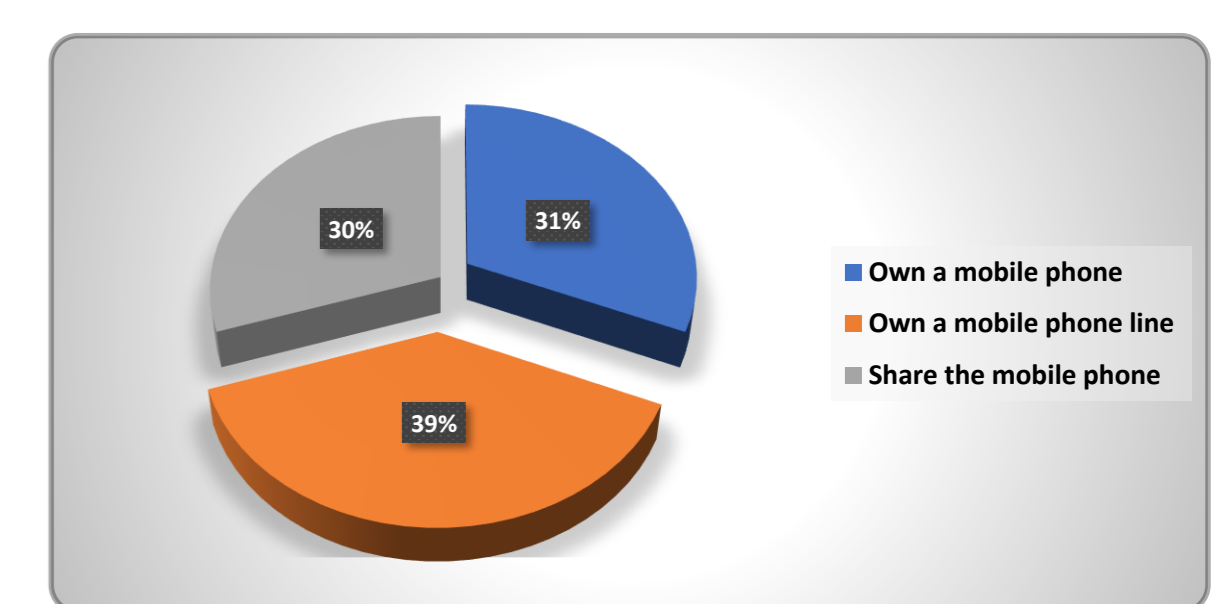
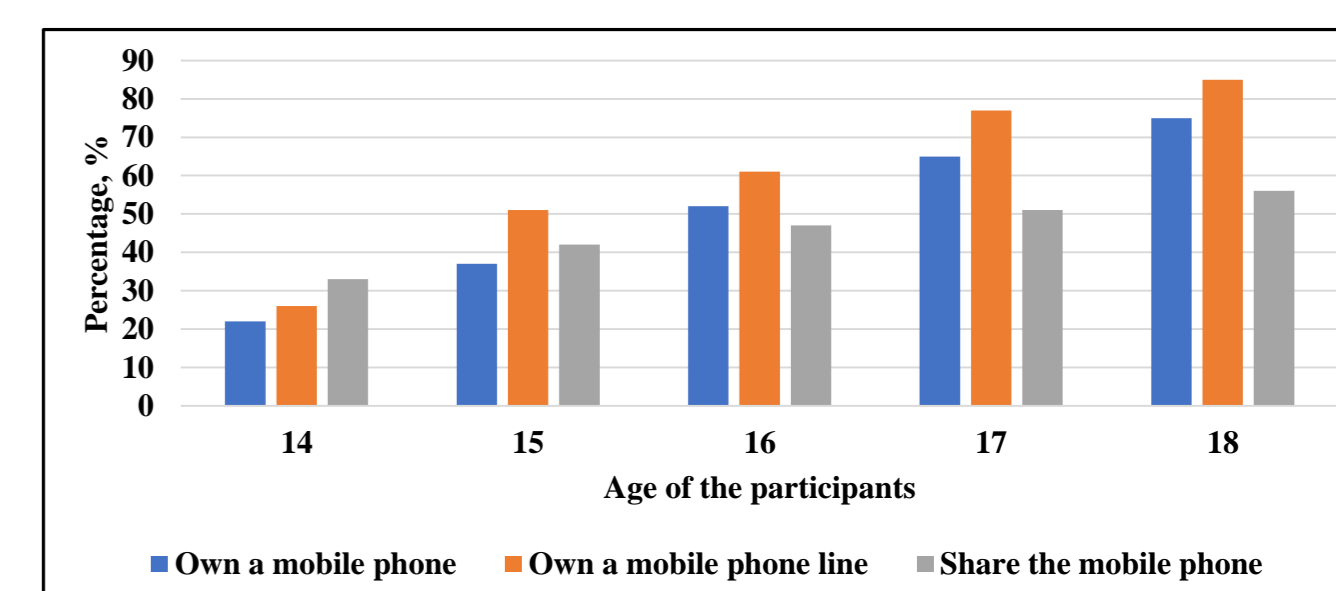
4.2.2 Protect your passwords, this is just another reason why it is important to take basic precautions to protect your passwords, especially if you spend a lot of time online.

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge and give our warmest thanks to our supervisor Mr. Abdu Soud Mohamed who made our project possible. His guidance and advise carried us through all the stages of writing this project.

To all our relatives, friends and others who in one way or another shared their support either morally, financially and physically, thank you. Above all, to the Great Almighty, the author of knowledge and wisdom for his countless love.

We thank you.



1.1 Results from 100 participants in accessing the mobile phones in terms of their age

Access	Age of the student				
	14	15	16	17	18
Own a mobile phone (%)	22	37	52	65	75
Own a mobile phone line (%)	26	51	61	77	85
Share the mobile phone (%)	33	42	47	51	56

1.2 Responses from 100 participants in the view of own the cell phone, sim card and those who are borrowing from their fellow students in terms of their gender in accessing the mobile phones.

Table 2: Results from 100 participants in accessing the mobile phones in terms of their gender

Access	Gender	
	Female	Male
Own a mobile phone (%)	39	56
Own a mobile phone line (%)	48	68
Share the mobile phone (%)	40	52

1.3 Responses from 100 participants in the view of own the cell phone, sim card and those who are borrowing from their fellow students in terms of their overall average in accessing the mobile phones.

Table 3: Results from 100 participants in accessing the mobile phones in terms of their overall average

Access	Average
Own a mobile phone (%)	47
Own a mobile phone line (%)	58
Share the mobile phone (%)	45