

**PREVENTING THE HATE SPEECH (CYBERBULLYING AND RADICALIZATION) –
BUILDING TOLERANCE**

A little Consideration, a little Thought for Others, makes all the difference.

A. Milne

The hate speech consists of words, gestures or visual materials (pictures, drawings or videos) that humiliate, offend or call for violence against certain people because of their belonging to a group - social, religious, ethnic; is very common on the internet where large groups can easily be created to support aggression and hatred towards a person or group of people; can be a form of online harassment. It can go into radicalization; differs from freedom of speech because it violates the rights of those affected and could lead to real violence.

Cyberbullying (online harassment) is the use of the Internet for emotional harm to other people. Very often it is used by children and teenagers as a way to offend, avenge or simply joke with their friends. It has different shapes. Online harassment may be creating a fake Facebook account, posting mockery or videos on sites like YouTube, or sending offensive or threatening messages via Viber or WhatsApp. Online bullying can occur from any device connected to the Internet (smartphone, laptop, computer); is often aimed at a more vulnerable classmate (from a different ethnic group or looking differently); can start as a joke, but it can also be a purposeful revenge; may happen 24/7 because the Internet is accessible anywhere, anytime; encompasses a much wider circle of people than only the classmates and friends of the victim, as the Internet has a huge number of users and everyone can see content; may cause reluctance to go to school and to communicate with peers, fear of using the Internet, isolation from others, anxiety, even bodily symptoms such as headaches and stomach pains.

Radicalization we call the processing of young people through websites in order to attract them to end groups and organizations. According to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, radicalization is a process that causes the person to whom it is targeted to accept violent acts as a necessary and justified way of protest, against a particular group of people or against the whole society in which they live; radicalization can occur in different situations, and it always includes internal and external factors, ranging from his/her mental state to the occurrence of violence by the authorities in his or her country or contacting

a representative of the radical organization; radicalization not only includes terrorism-related messages but covers a much wider number of extreme activities such as racism and football hooliganism, for example. The radicalized person supports and spreads the radical idea he believes in others.

Prevention of hate speech (cyberbullying and radicalization) is tolerance. Building tolerance will allow the young person to better understand the world around him and the people in it. This is a quality that will allow the young person to think critically when he sees an offensive posting and to judge when a statement is true and when it's a lie. Despite the differences we have, we all experience, that is, we are all hurt when we are subjected to insults and ridicule both in real life and on the Internet. Increasing tolerance promotes a better understanding of the world and the people in it facilitates the adoption of foreign experience and perspective and enriches personality.

The school is not just a preparation for life, it is a big part of the life of the children, a place where they grow up, learn, find friends, experiment and seek answers to the question "Who am I?". To a large extent, this happens when children can see themselves through the eyes of others, and thus learn that it is the various experiences, attitudes and beliefs that are the things that enrich us. During their schooling, the children meet many differences. It is not excluded that a child with a specific need or child of another ethnicity, other religion or race may be included in the class. It is therefore crucial for teachers to show that, although with some peculiarities, people have more similarities than differences. We all experience joy or sadness, we love someone. Such a conversation will make children more sensitive on the subject of hate speech, both in real communication and on the Internet.

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