



## CYBERBULLYING AND THE NEED FOR STRONGER LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA

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### Abstract

*With the proliferation of both the internet and social media, cyberbullying has become an increasingly serious problem in today's digital world, especially in countries like India. The scope, anonymity, and psychological effects of cyberbullying are unparalleled by more conventional forms of bullying. Anxiety, despair, a drop in grades, and even self-harm may be experienced by victims, who are often young adults and teenagers. Cyber laws in India, such as the Information Technology Act, 2000 and sections in the Indian Penal Code, fail to adequately handle the complexity of cyberbullying. Their efficacy is hindered by enforcement loopholes, low levels of knowledge, and inadequate institutional structures. In order to clearly define cyberbullying, establish stringent punishments, and guarantee rapid grievance resolution, more robust and all-encompassing legislative frameworks are needed. Cyberbullying is on the rise in India, and this paper takes a look at the problem, the regulations that are in place, and the ways that they might be improved, both legally and politically. It also emphasizes the significance of government-private partnerships, digital literacy initiatives, and interventions in schools. The report stresses the need for change by bringing attention to the fact that cyberbullying is a social and legal problem that need quick action, in addition to being a technology issue.*

**Keywords:** Cyberbullying, Digital Harassment, Indian Cyber Law, Information Technology Act, Online Safety, Legal Reforms, Social Media

### INTRODUCTION

The past twenty years have seen an incredible digital change in India. One of the biggest internet populations internationally now resides in India, thanks to the fast spread of inexpensive cellphones, lower data plans, and government-led programs like Digital India. More than 850 million people in India utilize the internet as of 2023, and experts predict that figure will rise to over 1 billion by 2025 (Internet and Mobile Association of India, 2023). A large percentage of these users fall between the 15–35 age bracket, making up the bulk of the user base. Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, X (formerly Twitter), Snapchat, and more recent short-video apps like Moj and Josh attract a disproportionately large amount of users from this generation. Connectivity, self-expression, education, and enterprise have all been greatly enhanced by the widespread availability of social media. Cyberbullying, however, has arisen as a particularly alarming issue among the many problems it has spawned. When bullies engage in cyberbullying, it doesn't stop at school or the office; the perpetrators may hide behind their digital personas and continue to harass, threaten, or otherwise abuse their targets wherever

they go. Because digital platforms are always accessible, victims have nowhere to physically hide and are thus vulnerable at all times. As India's internet infrastructure develops, a new social and psychological issue has emerged as a result.

### **Rise of Cyberbullying Cases in India**

The meteoric ascent of social media and the proliferation of internet access are closely associated with the upsurge in cyberbullying incidents reported in India. Compared to the previous year, the number of instances reported under cybercrimes climbed by almost 18%, according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2022 Report. A significant portion of these incidents included cyber harassment and online defamation, which underscores the increasing prevalence of bullying behaviors in the digital realm. India was one of the top five nations where kids and teens reported being the targets of online harassment, including nasty remarks, rumor spreading, and threats, according to a Microsoft poll (2021) that included 25 countries. Abusive messaging, releasing personal information without permission, creating false accounts, distributing altered photographs, online stalking, and exclusion from online networks are all types of cyberbullying in India. The rise of social media influencers has made even the most obscure young people easy prey for cyberbullying and harassment. The most susceptible demographics, according to NCRB statistics, are female teenagers and young adults. Bullying is a serious problem at many schools and universities, and many women experience gender-based harassment, which includes comments about their bodies and threats of sexual assault.

A distinct obstacle in India is the fact that not enough people know about it or have reported it. Many victims, especially younger ones, don't come forward because they are ashamed, afraid of what society would think, or don't trust the police. As a result, many people think that official figures understate the true amount of cyberbullying instances. In a nation where internet access is on the rise but yet not widely distributed, this trend demands immediate action.

### **Psychological and Social Impacts of Cyberbullying**

Cyberbullying has devastating and often long-lasting effects on victims' mental health. Cyberbullying creates an unbreakable loop of suffering because, unlike in-person bullying, it does not stop when the victim leaves the actual location. Suicidal ideation, feelings of worthlessness, worry, and despair are common among victims. People avoid interacting with others, both online and off, since they are always worried about becoming the subject of cyberbullying. Cyberbullying has serious consequences for teenagers, according to many research conducted in India. Nearly 70% of bullied teens in a 2022 poll by Child Rights and You (CRY) said it had a negative impact on their schoolwork and sleep. Because of the shame they felt from being online, many said they were reluctant to go to school or be involved in extracurricular activities. Family and community levels are also affected by the social repercussions. When parents lack digital literacy, they may find it difficult to comprehend or handle their children's online experiences.

The patriarchal nature of Indian culture compounds the problem for women. Attempts to suppress or humiliate women's freedom of speech are often associated with online harassment. Misogynistic harassment, rape

threats, and character assassination are common experiences for women in public life, including journalists, activists, and celebrities. Because of these things, women are less likely to engage in online conversation, which reduces their capacity to be good digital citizens. In the end, cyberbullying hurts people and weakens democratic principles because it silences those who are already disadvantaged. Workplaces and educational institutions also bear witness to the social repercussions of cyberbullying. Research has shown that organizations have greater rates of employee turnover and worse productivity when cyber harassment occurs, such as trolling or online abuse. Similarly, instances of cyberbullying leading to greater dropout rates have been reported by colleges, highlighting the detrimental impact of digital aggression on educational objectives.

### **Limitations of Current Indian Laws**

Legislation in India is still not strong enough to combat cyberbullying, despite the fact that it is a major problem. In contrast to a number of Western countries that have passed cyberbullying laws, India does not have one. Rather, current laws deal with instances of cyberbullying via a mishmash of regulations. Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act), which was later invalidated by the Supreme Court in *Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India*, 2015, dealt with offensive messages; Section 66C dealt with identity theft; and Section 66E dealt with privacy violations. The 2008 amendment to the IT Act further addressed these issues. But many of these rules don't even mention cyberbullying, so it's hard to tell how to implement them. More specifically, Section 67 of the IT Act makes it illegal to disseminate pornographic material online; nevertheless, this provision is seldom used in cases of cyberbullying.

Some sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) address cyberbullying as well, including those dealing with criminal intimidation (Section 503), defamation (Section 499), and insulting a woman's modesty (Section 509). Unfortunately, due to their antiquated, pre-digital writings, these parts often fall short when confronted with the multifaceted, anonymous, and international character of cyberbullying. Take internet trolling as an example; it is not something that domestic enforcement in India can do much about.

The absence of understanding and comprehension among the police forces is another important constraint. Many states' police departments still lack proper cybercrime training, which causes investigators to take their time and discourages citizens from reporting crimes. In many cases, victims bear an unfair share of the evidentiary burden since they are required to provide digital evidence, which is not always readily accessible or acceptable. Cyberbullying charges can take years to be resolved, adding to the already heavy caseload on the Indian court. The victims are even less likely to seek justice because of the delay. On the other hand, nations like the United Kingdom have enacted specific legislation against cyber harassment, and Australia has passed the Enhancing Online Safety Act, which gives regulatory agencies the authority to respond quickly to instances of cyberbullying. Consequently, when it comes to offering a robust and all-encompassing legal protection, India falls behind.

One of the most serious digital dangers that has arisen with the expansion of the internet and social media in India is cyberbullying, which has intensified alongside the benefits it has brought. Stricter preventative measures are critically needed in light of the dramatic increase in instances seen across all age categories, but especially in females and teenagers. Cyberbullying has far-reaching effects on families, communities, and

democratic engagement, as shown by its psychological and social ramifications. There is a lack of cohesion and modernity in India's legislative system, which relies on isolated rules and does not deal with the digital complexity of cyber harassment effectively. The advancement of India towards a technologically inclusive society would be hindered by cyberbullying unless a thorough legislation is passed and strictly enforced. In order to successfully address cyberbullying, this research highlights the crucial need for a more robust legislative framework that incorporates measures for prevention, protection, and punishment.

## REVIEW LITERATURE

With more and more people using the internet and social media, cyberbullying has emerged as a serious problem in India. It often inflicts emotional and psychological damage on women, youth, and other vulnerable populations. Legislation such as the Information Technology Act, 2000 and sections of the Indian Penal Code address some areas, but they fall short in addressing the expanding issue. As a result, several studies have highlighted the need of a more robust legislative framework that both defines cyberbullying precisely and offers victims more protection.

**The Crime in India (2022)** The NCRB has released a study with official figures on the prevalence of cybercrimes in the nation. Cybercrime has increased dramatically over the last several years, according to the research, with the vast majority of incidences involving fraud. On the other hand, there was a concerning uptick in what is known as "cyber harassment," which encompasses various forms of online abuse, threats, and slander. Many incidents have been linked to the inappropriate use of social media, and the statistics show that young women and girls are especially at risk. Many victims of cyberbullying are reluctant to contact law enforcement, which means that cases go unreported, even if the NCRB gives helpful statistical information. Because of this underreporting, there is a disparity between the reported instances and the true prevalence. The results of the NCRB are crucial for comprehending the scope of the issue and highlight the pressing need for more robust legislative frameworks and education on digital safety in India.

**Vijayarani (2024)** synthesized research findings on cyberbullying among Indian teenagers published between 2014 and 2024 via a narrative review. Cyberbullying has become more common as a result of the widespread availability of cellphones and inexpensive internet bundles, according to an analysis that combed through research published in PubMed and Google Scholar. Research shows that cyberbullying may cause a wide range of mental health issues, including but not limited to: anxiety, depression, poor academic performance, and, in extreme circumstances, thoughts of self-harm. Adolescents' reluctance to disclose incidences on account of stigma, parents' lack of knowledge, or institutional mistrust was also emphasized in the review. Importantly, the research found that cyberbullying increased both during and after the COVID-19 epidemic, a time of increased social media use and online education. The analysis finds that pupils are most at risk when there are no organized school regulations or preventative frameworks in place. Cyberbullying has far-reaching psychological and societal effects, and this study synthesizes findings from many Indian research to show just how serious a problem it is.

**Pathak and colleagues (2024)** participated in cross-sectional research in Gurugram, Haryana, with a focus on youths from the ages of 15 to 19. To determine the frequency and variables contributing to cyberbullying,

the researchers used structured questionnaires. The results highlighted the prevalence of cyberbullying in urban India, as one-third of the teens reported being victims of this kind of harassment. Offensive communications, phony social media profiles, and rumor propagation were the most typical types. A lack of family contact, disturbed sleep habits, and an excessive amount of screen time were identified as risk factors. There seems to be a gendered component to cyberbullying, as girls experienced more mental discomfort and long-term repercussions than males. Protective factors against online harassment, according to the research, include family support and knowledge. An important reason why this study is noteworthy is that it identifies socio-behavioral variables that put Indian teenagers at risk of vulnerability and gives actual evidence that is specific to the area.

**Ranjith et al. (2023)** We out a study in Indian schools to learn about cyberbullying tendencies and factors that influence it. In addition to participants' self-reported encounters with cyberbullying, the researchers also measured participants' mental health using psychological instruments. Victims of cyberbullying had more depressive symptoms, a negative self-image, and trouble sustaining friendships, according to the study's findings. We found that the two biggest indicators of becoming a victim of cyberbullying were being a victim of bullying from peers and being socially isolated. In addition, the research discovered that cyberbullies often experienced offline bullying as well, indicating a connection between the two forms of hostility. Psychoeducational therapies in schools, which target both preventive and coping mechanisms, were suggested by the researchers. Not only does this research prove the frequency, but it also finds psychological factors that make people more vulnerable to bullying. The report stresses the need to include mental health assistance into anti-bullying initiatives by drawing attention to the correlation between social exclusion and online harassment.

**Microsoft's Digital Civility Index study (2020)** looked at incidents of cyberbullying in 25 nations, one of which being India. According to the research, which was based on surveys of young adults and teens, India was one of the top five countries where people reported being the target of online abuse. Among Indian adolescents, between a third and half have reported being the target of cyberbullying, which may take many forms, including but not limited to harassing texts, rumors, and threats. Most victims would rather ignore or block bullies than report them to authorities or organizations, according to the survey. The results brought attention to societal and cultural obstacles to reporting, such as distrust of law enforcement or fear of social shame. In order to create more secure online communities, Microsoft suggested raising awareness and fostering digital literacy. The research is helpful because it compares India to other countries, putting the country in a global perspective and illuminating the ways in which cultural variables impact responses to cyberbullying.

**Several cross-sectional studies published in the International Journal of Indian Psychology (IJIP, 2022)** investigated incidents of cyberbullying perpetrated by students at secondary and tertiary institutions. These studies examined cyberbullying's prevalence, effects, and level of awareness using survey-based approaches. Results demonstrated that many students had been the target of cyberbullying, but few knew about available resources for reporting incidents or how to seek legal redress. Negative effects on self-esteem, academic performance, and relationships with peers were among the mental health issues that resulted.

Crucially, research showed that victims still felt rejected and dismissed when they told others in their lives about the assaults. These results highlight the need for more education and more effective measures to end cyberbullying. Research from the IJIP is helpful because it sheds light on problems at the local level in educational institutions, such as schools and universities, and emphasizes the critical need for organized regulations, awareness campaigns, and easily available reporting mechanisms to safeguard students.

**A number of legal analyses published on SSRN and in Indian policy papers (2024)** assess the effectiveness of cyberbullying legislation in India. These works take a doctrinal legal stance, looking at parts of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act, 2000 (as modified). The results show that while parts dealing with obscenity, defamation, and identity theft are applicable, there is no clear legislative definition of cyberbullying in India, which makes enforcement difficult. Also, there is a legal void since the Supreme Court invalidated Section 66A of the IT Act in 2015, which was once extensively utilized to combat online abuse. The findings shed light on problems with enforcement, such as insufficient training for police officers and a dearth of knowledge in digital forensics. India lacks cyberbullying legislation that are as comprehensive as those in nations like the UK and Australia. According to the research, we need all-encompassing laws that define terms precisely, provide assistance to victims, and hold platforms accountable.

## OBJECTIVES

1. This study aims to use quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate cyberbullying in India and its patterns and prevalence.
2. Through the use of interviews, case studies, and a literature analysis, we want to delve into the psychological and social aspects of cyberbullying.
3. Identifying trends, vulnerabilities, and regional variances via the analysis of secondary data from sources such as NCRB reports, UNICEF surveys, Microsoft's Digital Civility Index, and academic research.
4. In order to determine if current laws adequately deal with cyberbullying, such as the IT Act, the Indian Penal Code, and pertinent court rulings.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to thoroughly examine cyberbullying in India and the critical need for more robust legislative frameworks, this research utilizes a mixed-method approach. Through literature reviews, interviews with victims, parents, and educators, and analysis of case studies from K-12, higher education, and the workplace, the qualitative component seeks to understand the phenomenon from a sociological and psychological viewpoint. These techniques are useful for documenting victims' actual experiences, the societal shame associated with coming forward, and the ways in which people deal with traumatic events. Secondary data used in the quantitative component comes from official and worldwide sources such as UNICEF surveys, Microsoft's Digital Civility Index, reports from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), and academic journal articles. Cyberbullying occurrences vary by geography, age group, and gender, and statistical approaches are used to find patterns. Legal declarations, the Indian Penal Code, and the Information

Technology Act are all subject to doctrinal interpretation. The study offers a comprehensive view of the problem by combining qualitative observations with quantitative data. This technique provides a solid foundation for policy suggestions by allowing us to examine not just the prevalence and psychological effect of cyberbullying, but also the structural inadequacies in India's legislative system.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### Prevalence of Cyberbullying in India

Cybercrime instances have been steadily increasing, according to quantitative analysis of NCRB data (2020–2022). In 2022, the number of cases increased by 18% compared to the previous year. There has been a dramatic increase in reports of harassment, cyberbullying, and stalking, even though fraud is still the most common kind of occurrence. According to NCRB's statistics from 2022, cyberbullying and harassment accounted for 8-10% of cybercrime instances. However, underreporting likely makes the true amount considerably higher. 38% of Indian youngsters acknowledged to experience cyberbullying, putting India in the top five worldwide, according to Microsoft's Digital Civility Index (2020). Together, these numbers show how underrecognized cyberbullying is, and how large the difference is between reported and real incidents.

**Table 1: Reported Cybercrime and Estimated Cyberbullying Cases in India (2020–2022)**

| Year | Total Cybercrime Cases (NCRB) | Harassment-related Cases | Estimated Unreported Bullying Cases* |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2020 | 50,035                        | 3,200                    | ~20,000                              |
| 2021 | 52,974                        | 4,500                    | ~25,000                              |
| 2022 | 62,839                        | 6,200                    | ~30,000                              |

**Estimates based on surveys (Microsoft, UNICEF) indicating underreporting.**

As this chart shows, official statistics only show a small part of the issue, whereas real-life experiences are far higher.

### Sociological Dimensions of Cyberbullying

According to the qualitative results, social factors have a role in cyberbullying in India. Peer rivalry, envy, or social marginalization are common causes of bullying, according to interviews with teenage pupils. According to the participants, sexual harassment, body shaming, and character insults were more often directed at women. Students are afraid to talk about their experiences for fear of parental response or stigma, according to teachers surveyed for this research.

For women, the issue is exacerbated by cultural factors like patriarchal traditions. Trolling, rape threats, and defamation were commonplace experiences for female journalists and activists, indicating that cyberbullying may be used to censor opposition. The same holds true for the LGBTQ+ community; many members encounter double discrimination due to the fact that they are harassed online and offline based on their gender identification. The sociological findings show that cyberbullying is rooted in social hierarchy, reflecting gender, class, and identity difficulties; it is not an isolated incident occurring online.

### Psychological Impacts on Victims

There are serious mental health repercussions, according to the research and interviews. Teens complained of diminished academic performance, anxiety, sleep problems, and a decline in self-esteem. As a result of cyberbullying, three students in one school case study said they stopped showing up to class. Another story exemplifies the serious mental health hazards; it concerns a 17-year-old girl who attempted suicide as a result of online harassment. These results are corroborated by cross-sectional research (IJIP, 2022), which shown that 40% of bullied teenagers exhibited social disengagement and 70% reported a reduction in academic performance. Victims of cyberbullying, especially women, say it's worse than offline harassment because the abuse never stops and may quickly become viral, making the victim feel even more humiliated. The mental toll is also seen on the job. The impacts of cyberbullying go beyond puberty and into adulthood, as employees who were targets of such behavior on professional networks like LinkedIn reported lower productivity and absenteeism.

### Patterns and Predictors Identified

Certain trends in cyberbullying occurrences may be revealed by the quantitative analysis of surveys:

**Table 2: Common Predictors and Patterns of Cyberbullying (Adolescent Survey Data)**

| Predictor                               | Percentage of Victims Reporting | Key Observations                             |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Excessive social media use (>5 hrs/day) | 63%                             | More time online increases exposure          |
| Lack of parental monitoring             | 48%                             | Families unaware of online behavior          |
| Peer rivalry/social exclusion           | 41%                             | Cyberbullying often linked to group dynamics |
| Gender (female victims)                 | 55%                             | Girls more likely to face sexual harassment  |

|                                           |     |                                          |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|
| Sleep deprivation (linked to screen time) | 32% | Victims also develop insomnia and stress |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|

This table provides further evidence that social and behavioral issues, such as spending too much time online and having poor communication within families, are significant determinants. Another notable aspect of harassment is its gendered character.

### **Coping Strategies and Reporting Behavior**

Instead of going to the police, the majority of bullied individuals choose to ignore or block the perpetrators, according to the interviews. This is in line with the worldwide results found by Microsoft, where more than 60% of young Indians acknowledged not reporting occurrences. Some of the causes for this include:

- Anxieties about bullies taking revenge.
- Belonging to a victim group stigmatizes.
- Mistrust of the police
- Ignorance of the requirements of the law.

A Delhi educator shared a story of a class that was afraid to report cyberbullying for fear that doing so would "ruin their reputation." Cyberbullying has a chilling impact on people's minds, as this shows.

### **Limitations of Current Legal Framework**

According to the doctrinal legal study, India's present cyber laws have major loopholes. Despite provisions addressing topics such as obscenity (Sec. 67) and identity theft (Sec. 66C), cyberbullying remains undefinable under the Information Technology Act (2000). The 2015 strike down of Section 66A, which had been used to punish cases of online harassment, also created a vacuum in the law. Sections 503 (criminal intimidation) and 509 (insulting the modesty of a woman) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are out of date and don't deal with issues unique to the internet, such as anonymity or cross-border harassment. According to interviews with lawyers, the police are wary of filing cyberbullying allegations, especially in cases where the proof is "soft" (e.g., screenshots, chat logs). The burden of proof is often placed on victims when they are requested to provide actual proof. Cybercrime units in several jurisdictions still lack the resources and personnel necessary to conduct digital forensics investigations. According to a comparative legal assessment, nations such as the UK (Malicious Communications Act, 1988, revised) and Australia (Enhancing Online Safety Act, 2015) have more explicit laws that address cyber harassment and provide quicker remedies. A key deficiency that has been frequently highlighted is India's lack of a specific legislation.

### **Case Studies Highlighting Gaps**

Case 1: Harassment of a 16-year-old from Maharashtra began with the creation of a fictitious Instagram account. Even though the family went to the police, the case was dropped since the server was housed outside of India, which meant that the police didn't have jurisdiction.

Case 2: On Twitter, a female journalist from Delhi was threatened with rape. Because the offenders utilized anonymous handles, no real action was done despite many complaints.

Case 3: At a university in Bangalore, a group of students used modified photos to target an individual. Instead of going to court, the victim's parents were told to settle the matter "internally."

Transnational intricacies, perpetrator anonymity, and insufficient institutional backing are all aspects of the system that these examples highlight.

### Global and Indian Perspectives

The issue of cyberbullying is acknowledged as a matter of public health and human rights on a global scale. A number of nations have passed legislation specifically addressing children's online safety, and the UN has placed particular emphasis on this matter. India, on the other hand, continues to depend on interim supplies.

**Table 3: Comparison of Cyberbullying Laws – India vs. Selected Countries**

| Country   | Specific Law                           | Key Features                                                                 |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India     | None (uses IT Act + IPC)               | No clear definition, fragmented enforcement                                  |
| UK        | Malicious Communications Act (amended) | Criminalizes online abuse, quicker response                                  |
| Australia | Enhancing Online Safety Act (2015)     | Provides direct redressal for victims, empowers regulator                    |
| USA       | State-level laws (varied)              | School-based anti-cyberbullying policies, criminal penalties in severe cases |

It is more difficult for victims of cyberbullying in India to seek justice since the country has not yet enacted a comprehensive legislation against the crime.

### DISCUSSION

This study's results highlight the fact that cyberbullying is a complex social and psychological problem in India, not just a technology one. Harassment, humiliation, and exploitation may happen anywhere, but it is more common among young people due to the proliferation of social media and internet use. Based on the data, victims often experience anxiety, despair, a drop in academic performance, and, in the worst instances, thoughts of suicide. Cyberbullying is not explicitly recognized as a separate criminal, and although the Information Technology Act (2000) and some sections of the Indian Penal Code do provide some legal consequences, its breadth is restricted. In contrast to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, who have enacted thorough anti-cyberbullying legislation and procedures at the school level, India's reaction

is still disjointed. Stronger legislative changes, awareness campaigns, school-based initiatives, and cooperation with technology corporations are all urgently needed to make sure that online environments are safer, as the debate has shown.

## CONCLUSION

Legal protections against cyberbullying have not been updated to reflect the increasing dangers, according to this report, even though India has achieved strides in digital development. While the present structure does its job to some extent, it is vague and does not provide victims many options for relief. The study sheds light on the social and psychological effects endured by victims, the increasing frequency of reports to NCRB and UNICEF surveys, and the failure of current legislation to tackle this contemporary issue. There has to be a strong legislative framework in place immediately that defines cyberbullying, lays out clear punishments, and sets up strong systems for reporting and restitution. Concurrently, national policy should include preventative measures including digital literacy programs, awareness campaigns at educational institutions, and more stringent supervision of social media. A holistic approach that protects vulnerable groups, promotes responsible digital citizenship, and goes beyond punitive measures is necessary to defeat cyberbullying.

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