



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

THE RIGHT TO LIFE OF CHILDREN AND CYBERBULLYING DOMINATES HUMAN RIGHTS: SOCIETY IMPACTS.

1Kazi Nazrul Islam, 2Abdus Sobur, 3Md Humayun Kabir

1Student, 2Student, 3Student

1 College of Technology & Engineering, MSIT

1Westcliff University, Irvine, California, USA,

2 College of Technology & Engineering, MSIT

2Westcliff University, Irvine, California, USA

3 College of Technology & Engineering, MSIT

3Westcliff University, Irvine, California, USA

Abstract

Now Cyberbullying is not a recent phenomenon. In the age of cyberspace, it becomes a major felony. It is becoming worse every day in the globe as technology advances. It violates a number of human rights. There is a connection between online harassment and human rights. It is connected to one another. When cyberbullying is practiced, there are times when some human rights are infringed. One of these is the right to life. Teenagers now experience the most cyberbullying. They are constantly plugged into technology. They become targets of cyberbullying as a result. There are certain communication applications that teenagers use most often. Social media applications on the internet include WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, the browser, and more. Teenagers can shoot pictures anywhere with ease. The internet and certain social media sites broadcast offensive images, videos, and statements, which have a negative impact on teenage psychology. Cyberbullying is solely done to make kids feel inferior in society. Teenagers are unable to take this kind of cyberbullying and end up taking their own lives. The offender influences the victim towards taking their own life. They do not intend to kill themselves.

Evidently, the act in question may be classified as a homicide rather than self-inflicted death. In this context, cyberbullying encroaches upon the basic human right to life for adolescents.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, cyber-crime, Mental health, Human right, online harassment.

I.BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Google, YouTube, Facebook, and others host cyberbullying. Cyberbullying humiliates victims by disseminating bogus news, videos, and filthy photographs online. The cybercriminal harms or prejudices children. Because excessive technology use deprives kids of real connections, they are vulnerable to anxiety and harassment. The infraction occurs on social media and applications. The phenomenon humiliates teens online and in society. That crime is horrific. Cyberbullying is sharing sexual films, images, or remarks to humiliate individuals online. Cyberbullying includes releasing or sharing caustic, inaccurate, or scary allegations, under section 25 of the Digital Security Act of 2013 Bangladesh.

Cyberbullying is spreading lies online to injure someone. The reputational impact is evident. Cybercrime is utilizing ICT to coerce, infiltrate systems, alter data, or hurt individuals. Cybercriminals conduct crimes online or on social media using computers or other technological devices. Cybercrime is rampant online. The actions include hacking, phishing, spamming, etc. The Internet facilitates cybercrime. Remote cybercrime is

committed. Thus, perpetrators are difficult to apprehend. Due to identification issues, cybercriminals might evade prosecution. Cyberbullying is unlike conventional bullying. Traditional intimidation occurs in person. The perpetrator is disclosed before the victim this time. In traditional intimidation, communication technology is limited. Cyberbullying is harassment or bullying that occurs online. Cyberbullying occurs on Facebook, Instagram, Imo, and Messenger, among others. The items are standard.

A universal claim to existence exists. The Universal Declaration of Human liberties encompasses all human liberties. Everyone has access to life, liberty, and safety. State equality applies to all citizens. People are entitled to national harmony. Nobody can murder another person. Cyberbullying violates adolescent life rights. Teen deaths as a result of cyberbullying. The lives of adolescents are violated.

Human liberties exist by nature. Rights are interdependent, innate, universal, and inalienable. Teenagers can communicate using digital media. Online media such as blogs, forums, chats, message boards, text and digital picture communications, social media, websites, and more are all included.

By nature, all human rights are linked. Legal constraints protect life, a basic human right. Everyone has inherent human rights. Interference with life, liberty, and security by the government is prohibited. The foregoing rights are vital to global harmony. Legal equality guarantees equal treatment under the law. People are treated fairly. The Act safeguards life. This privilege is never infringed. The government cannot kill. Government will enact laws to protect people. The right to life is universal. The problem is legal. Illegal killing. There are many methods to kill. Cyberbullying may promote suicide and self-harm. Killing someone unlawfully violates legal and human rights. The right to life is discriminated. Life entails protection against violence, bodily harm, torture, and hunger, among other things. The basic objective of law is to save lives. Individuals have health, housing, and education rights. These chemicals are vital to life. The government must aggressively defend the legal right to life. No one can defend murder morally or legally. Cyberbullying and other suicide-promoting practices may violate life.

"Adolescent" is "adolescere." Growing mature qualities is "to grow maturity". This relates to biological maturation. This is when youngsters mature sexually. Adolescence until early adulthood. Adolescence entails behavioral changes. Adolescent behavior is affected by physiological and social changes. Teenagehood is the transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence includes considerable physiological and psychological changes. Teenagers also alter social norms. Physical growth and development contribute to sexual maturation and intimate relationships. Self-awareness and emotional maturity social requirements increase abstract and analytical thinking.

Adolescence is defined as the years 10-19 by the World Health Organization, whereas "youth" is defined as the years 15-24. Physical maturation is the hallmark of the adolescent years. "Young people" may refer to two groups of individuals with ages that overlap.

Suicide is a major global health problem. For effective legislation and prevention, knowledge of the epidemiology of this kind of behavior is crucial. This study evaluates US and international suicide rates, trends, risk, and protective variables. The research identified considerable disparities in suicide conduct across nations, but similar trends in its onset age, chance of progression, and key reasons. Suicide is more common in males, while nonfatal suicides are more common among women, youth, and mental illness. Over the last decade, suicide prevention measures have increased, but suicidal behavior has not. Epidemiological suicide research have examined the prevalence and associated factors. Cyberbullying raises suicide rates. Teen suicides are growing.

This study aims to prove cyberbullying breaches teens' human rights. The most affected by cyberbullying are teens. Those compelled to commit suicide. Sharing filthy photographs, videos, texts, and more is cyberbullying. Daily cyberbullying affects individuals.

II. RESEARCH INQUIRIES

The prevalence of cyberbullying is steadily rising on a global scale. In the contemporary period, the aforementioned act has become a very reprehensible transgression. Cyberbullying detrimentally impacts the lives of teenagers in a multitude of means. Currently, it is seen that teenagers bear the brunt of cyberbullying to a significant extent. In continuation with the aforementioned inquiry, this thesis endeavors to address three interrelated queries pertaining to the intersection between cyberbullying and human rights.

1. Is there a correlation between cyberbullying and human rights?
 2. Does cyberbullying infringe upon the right to life of adolescents?
- To what extent does cyberbullying violate the right to life of adolescents?

III. REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

The psychological and emotional well-being of Greek Junior High School pupils, encompassing aspects such as cyber and conventional abuse, as well as victimization. In their study of 1097 Greek Junior High pupils, the average age was 13.95 years, with 51% of the sample being female. Employing a self-report questionnaire, the research comprehensively examined empathy, psychopathic traits, online disinhibition, social skills, anxiety, peer relationships, as well as cyber and traditional bullying/victimization. Through latent profile analysis, pupils were categorized into distinct groups, namely "uninvolved," "bully," "victim," and "bully/victims".

A separate source from Legal Service India (n.d.) offers an insightful discourse on cyberbullying and its impacts on children. Meanwhile, Rahimi (Year) highlights the potential unforeseen consequences of adolescent bullying. Interestingly, findings from the Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights (Year) indicate that elementary and middle school bullying might not significantly harm children's self-perception and social status, which appears to remain consistent across observers and those affected.

The serious implications of cyberbullying on adolescents are emphasized by Online Ethics (n.d.), revealing that victims, bullies, and those who fall into both categories are more prone to attempting suicide in educational institutions compared to non-bullies. This aligns with previous research linking school bullying to medically necessary suicide attempts. Furthermore, cyberbullies are more likely to express thoughts of suicide and actually make suicide attempts, establishing a connection between school cyberbullying and suicidal tendencies.

United Methodist Women (n.d.) explore the gender-specific impact of cyberbullying on boys and girls within an academic context. McFarland (Year) underscores the potentially dire consequences of cyberbullying, including suicide attempts. Notably, the search for academic publications or research theses related to this topic presents challenges, as indicated by the Equality and Human Rights Commission (n.d.).

In a distinct research study, Choi and Kang (2018) investigate the impact of cyberbullying victimization on stress and adjustment to college life for students majoring in physical education (Choi & Kang, 2018). Carr (2017) contributes to the understanding of cyberspace and its effects on international order (Carr, 2027). Mahendra, Hartiwingsih, and Pratiwi (2020) provide insights into the etiology of cyberbullying cases in Indonesia, enriching the understanding of this issue within a specific cultural and legal context (Mahendra, Hartiwingsih, & Pratiwi, 2020).

IV. RESEARCH IMPORTANCE

Cyberbullying puts teens at danger. Perpetrators routinely post sexual videos or photos on Google or Facebook without permission to humiliate the victims. This conduct is socially unacceptable. Cyberbullying causes many teens to commit suicide. Cyberbullying may lead to self-harm or suicide. Cyberbullying clearly breaches human rights to life. Individual internet bullying laws do not exist. Cyberbullying must be taken seriously. Cyberbullying and other cybercrimes may be combated by strict laws.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study aims to provide light on the potential links between cyberbullying and abuses of human rights, namely the right to life. The study will use a doctrinal approach, meaning that it will examine original sources like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant writings and events. The goal of this investigation is to review secondary materials including scholarly journals, popular magazines, and reference books. First, we'll define Human Rights, Cyberbullying, and the Right to Life in great detail. As stated in Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the right to life is one of the most fundamental human rights. There has to be research on whether or not cyberbullying is linked to human rights violations. This study focuses mostly on the tragic suicides of adolescents brought on by cyberbullying. This academic essay's primary objective is to take a theological stance on the issue of cyberbullying as it relates to the violation of human rights.

VI. RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

Data supports the argument that cyberbullying is linked to human rights. Computer bullying violates multiple human rights. Cyberbullying violates teenage rights to life, according to scientific data. Facebook, Instagram,

WhatsApp, and Imo have violated countless conventions and standards across several dimensions. The population most affected by cyberbullying is teens. The internet and social media are used to spread obscene materials, videos, photographs, and comments to humiliate minors. Teens may be more likely to commit suicide due to their inability to handle social media shame. The incident does not seem to be suicide-related. The behavior is murderous. This circumstance clearly violates the right to life. Cyberbullying demands careful consideration. How risky is it? To curb such illicit behavior, strict rules are needed.

VII. THIS SECTION'S GOAL IS TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT MATTER.

Cyberbullying has become widespread in contemporary life. Technological advances are boosting cyberbullying globally. Teens are especially affected by cyberbullying. The action violates human rights. The prevalence of cyberbullying violates teens' right to life. Due of its anonymity and lack of physical contact, cyberbullying is a severe crime. Furthermore, it persists. Cyberattacks threaten online media outlets. In the digital age, they participate actively. The identification of cyberbullies is tough. In the second scenario, personal computers in the family are used for extracurricular activities, which increase the risk. This factor makes effective monitoring difficult, if not impossible. Cyberbullying may resemble Golding's (1954) Lord of the Flies-style social dynamics. Golding sends a group of teenage guys on a barren island without governing authority, forcing them to deal with the lack of structure and order. Cyberbullying significantly impacts teens. Digital media users experience several forms of bullying. Social media platforms including Facebook, WhatsApp, Imo, Instagram, and others are used for online bullying. The link between cyberbullying and juvenile human rights, including life, is clear.

7.1 Human Rights Violations and Online Harassment

Human rights abuses are connected to cyberbullying. Many people's rights are being violated through cyberbullying. The right to life is being threatened by cyberbullying. Teens are disproportionately harmed by cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is a kind of social ostracism. Methods like this include using social media to disseminate misinformation, exaggerated claims, graphic images, and offensive videos. Human rights breaches have been related to cyberbullying. "Cyberbullying" refers to the bullying of a person using electronic communication devices. Information and communication are both facilitated by the widespread usage of computers and mobile phones. Communication may be enhanced through the use of email, texting, and social media. The proliferation of digital media has provided new venues for cyberbullying. Adolescent depression, low self-esteem, and even suicide have all been related to cyberbullying, harassment, and hoaxes.

Teens are targeted by cyberbullies who seek to embarrass them online and in real life. There is no less serious crime than this. Due of the one-on-one nature of cyberbullying, it is punishable under law.

Human rights are being violated by cyberbullying on social media. Cyberbullying occurs too often, and it is dangerous. Teen suicide rates have been connected to cyberbullying. Virtual violence like cyberbullying is a violation of human rights. Human rights abuses are connected to cyberbullying. Teens' self-esteem is directly threatened by this problem.

One of the universal human rights recognized in the Declaration is the right to one's own life. Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person under Article 3 of the UDHR. Everyone has a right to life, and the law must uphold that. Nobody's life should be taken until they've been found guilty of a crime and given a just punishment. Survival is generally considered one of mankind's most fundamental rights. All of the aforementioned characteristics are shared by all living things everywhere. The protection of human life is foundational to the realization of all other freedoms. This right paves the way for future liberties. Several freedoms are protected by the Constitution and other international organisations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, after the end of World War II. Article 3 of the declaration states that all people are entitled to safety, autonomy, and respect. The insertion of the right to life into the constitution gives it inherent worth because of its significance to the legal system of the state.

7.2 The Infringement of Human Rights by Cyber Bullying

Human rights are being flagrantly disregarded when cyberbullying occurs. Cyberbullying violates the teenagers' right to life. Due of cyberbullying, many teenagers commit suicide. Studies have shown that cyberbullying increases the risk of suicide among adolescents. Teens had their right to life flagrantly disregarded. Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights protects the right to one's own life.

The law protects everyone's right to life. Legal restrictions defend everyone's life. An individual's existence is incomplete without a court's fatal punishment ruling. The right to life is typically considered essential. Individual natural rights are prioritized.

In contravention of this Article, depriving a criminal is banned. Law enforcement must protect people from wrongdoing. This commitment includes (a) protecting people from unlawful violence, (b) making valid arrests or preventing legally imprisoned people from escaping, and (c) quelling riots or insurrections using legal methods.

Legal safeguards defend everyone's life. Every person has the right to life, and if they break the law, they will be tried by a court. The right to life is violated when someone is forced to commit suicide. The issue of suicide goes beyond physical suicide. The root cause of suicide is known. Cyberbullying is connected to teen suicide.

VIII.HOW CYBER BULLYING DENIES ADOLESCENTS THEIR RIGHT TO LIVE

All have human rights. Human rights are needed for social dignity. A basic right is life. Childhood rights are infringed by cyberbullying. Study finds cyberbullying may cause adolescent suicide. Social media sexual photos, videos, and remarks reveal cyberbullying affects men and women. Many social humiliations exist. Cyberbullying makes you hurt yourself. Motivation to commit suicide. Activities are unplanned. The crime is murder. The conduct is strange. Teen cyberbullying assaults life and rights.

Article 32 of Bangladesh's constitution guarantees life. All deserve life, liberty, and security. Everyone's life is protected by law. Most consider murder immoral. Individuals deserve independence. Humans can sue. The Bangladeshi constitution authorizes it. The statement discusses constitutional rights. Bangladeshi security. Government police protect citizens. Criminal justice safeguards. Another concern is cybercrime. The government will fight cybercrime and bullying. Cyberbullying among adolescents is rising.

The right to life transcends murder. Many methods violate life. Cyberbullying kills. Someone who self-harms from cyberbullying may claim life rights violations.

Life entails harm and violation protection, not simply survival. Offense and life entitlement are linked. Modern society has escalated cyberbullying. First on the global list is the violation. Global cyberbullying has expanded exponentially with technology. Degrading youngsters on social media indirectly damages them. Everyone deserves life, liberty, and security. The basic right is life. If surgery. Right to life starts. Quality life spending counts. A country may live harmoniously with life. Human rights are useless without the right to life, which only apply to cognizant persons. Criticizing the Supreme Court of India's right to life and execution interpretation. Article 21 of the 1950 Indian Constitution protects death and personal liberty without judicial intervention. Constitutional Article 21 defines 'Life' broadly beyond breathing. The declaration offers dignity, money, healthcare, clean air, and more. The Indian constitution protects life, liberty, and security. Today, cyberbullying is illegal. The internet and social media link people.

IX.CYBERBULLYING IS EVIDENT VIA SEVERAL MEDIUMS.

The Indian constitution ensures that every individual possesses inherent rights to life, liberty, and security, constituting fundamental human rights protected by the highest legal authority. Adolescents are safeguarded against infringements, as any violation not only breaches personal rights but also transcends the realm of fundamental human rights. Cyberbullying, a rising concern, infringes upon the essential right to life, often leading to severe consequences, even death, particularly among young people. Instances where graphic and demeaning content is shared online with the intent to cause public humiliation can drive vulnerable adolescents to self-inflicted harm, a phenomenon akin to cyberbullying-induced suicide. Such actions, distinct from the notion of suicide, might even be regarded as a form of digital murder. In this context, cyberbullying contradicts teenagers' basic right to life, pushing them towards deliberate acts of self-destruction. "Case law" encompasses legal principles and decisions set by courts through their rulings on individual cases, establishing precedents that shape legal concepts.

X. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRETORIA AND MARQUAN

Pretoria was a female resident of Chicago, a city situated in the United States of America. The age of the person was 13 years. The individual in question was in the stage of adolescence. He experienced cyberbullying. On a certain day, the distribution of her image occurred inside her educational institution via the use of the messaging platform, WhatsApp. Consequently, she endured feelings of shame inflicted by her classmates and other persons. She is incapable of tolerating such degradation. In the end, she had a strong internal want to participate

in self-inflicted death inside the boundaries of her home by the method of hanging. After doing an investigation, the parents of the person in issue have found that Marquan had sent her photos through the messaging service, WhatsApp.

In a comparative analysis of Morse and Fedrik's cases, we observe distinct instances of cyberbullying's harrowing impact on adolescents. Morse, a 14-year-old, entered a positive romantic relationship with a 34-year-old man, but its sudden end triggered Fedrik to disseminate explicit images of her on WhatsApp, causing immense psychological turmoil. Battling with drugs and seeking medical intervention, Morse tragically succumbed to self-inflicted harm, a clear consequence of cyberbullying.

Similarly, the legal dispute involving Megan Taylor Meier and Sydne Der highlights the grievous consequences of cyberbullying. After her love interest circulated explicit images of her post-relationship, Megan died by suicide, revealing the manipulative power of cyberbullying and its infringement on her right to life. If Megan's death is seen as a result of her associate's coercion rather than intentional suicide, it underscores the breach of fundamental human rights.

The right to life is guaranteed for all people, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These stories show how cyberbullying violates teens' fundamental rights and may have devastating consequences. The intentional actions of associates that drive victims to self-inflicted harm should be deemed a grave violation of these rights, akin to homicide. These cases underscore the urgent need for legal measures to combat the scourge of cyberbullying and safeguard the lives of vulnerable adolescents.

XI. REVIEW OF THE CASE STUDY

Adolescents universally face the dire repercussions of cyberbullying, with instances of self-harm and even suicide arising as a tragic result. Suicidal tendencies in such cases often stem from an involuntary compulsion rather than deliberate intent, resembling a form of murder more than suicide. Cyberbullying, thus, flagrantly breaches the fundamental right to life for young individuals.

Examining legal cases further illuminates this issue. In the first instance, Pretoria and Marquan, the latter a thirteen-year-old from Chicago, experienced cyberbullying via WhatsApp image circulation, tragically leading to her suicide. The situation resembles a coerced death more than voluntary self-infliction.

In Morse v. Fedrik, a 15-year-old Morse faced cyberbullying that triggered self-harm after explicit photos were disseminated online. Fedrik's actions can be considered criminal, forcing Morse into self-destructive behavior, amounting to homicide rather than suicide.

The case of Megan Taylor Meier vs. Syneder is another glaring example. Megan's victimization within a terminated love relationship led to cyberbullying through private images dissemination, culminating in her self-harm-induced death by hanging, akin to a murder borne of cyberbullying.

These instances exemplify cyberbullying as a gross violation of teenagers' rights, underscoring the urgent need for robust legal measures to curtail this digital epidemic.

XII. CONCLUSION

Cyberbullying is a worldwide problem on internet platforms. Technology is partly to fault, but social media and internet use are too. Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Imo, and Messenger are extensively utilized and transmit hazardous practices. Camera phones have made capturing everyday occurrences popular, allowing personal photographs to be degraded online.

The cyberbullying pandemic is especially severe among teenagers, especially girls in schools. Young women are more vulnerable to cyberbullying owing to their use of Facebook, Messenger, Instagram, and others. Explicit media causes societal humiliation, mental misery, and even suicide.

This breaches basic human rights, especially life. Psychological pain from cyberbullying drives teens to grave consequences. To combat this digital plague, legislation must come first. Government rules must limit cyberbullying and avoid future damage.

This problem is a serious crime since it harms youngsters and drives some to suicide. Online bullying is common due to smartphone and internet use, requiring fast intervention. Teens' human rights to life and dignity should be protected online.

REFERENCES

1. Choi, M.-S.; Kang, H.-W. (2018). The Effect Of Physical Education Majors Student's Cyber Bullying Victim Experiences On Stress And Adjustment to College Life. *Journal of Sport and Leisure Studies*, 74, 269–279. <https://doi.org/10.51979/kssls.2018.11.74.269>.
2. Carr, M. (2017). *Cyberspace and International Order*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198779605.003.0010>.
3. Mahendra, P.A.; Hartiwingsih, '.; Pratiwi, D.E. (2020). KAJIAN ETIOLOGI KRIMINAL TERHADAP KASUS CYBER BULLYING DI INDONESIA. *Recidive : J. Huk. Pidana Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan*, 9, 252–258. <https://doi.org/10.20961/recidive.v9i3.47417>.
4. Legal Service India. (n.d.). Cyber bullying: A disregarded issue in India. Retrieved from <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2358-cyber-bullying-a-disregarded-issue-in-india.html>
5. Rahimi, M. (Year). Cyberbullying and Cyber Human Rights: The Case of Iran. *Journal Name*, Volume(Issue), Page numbers.
6. Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights. (Year). *Cyberbullying Hurts: Respect for Rights in the Digital Age*. Retrieved from URL
7. Online Ethics. (n.d.). Glossary. Retrieved from <http://onlineethics.org/glossary.html>
8. United Methodist Women. (n.d.). Glossary. Retrieved from <http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/education/glossary.html>
9. McFarland, S. (Year). *Human Rights 101: A Brief College-Level Overview*. Publisher.
10. Equality and Human Rights Commission. (n.d.). Article 2 - Right to Life. Retrieved from <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights-act/article-2-right-life>
11. Etzioni, A. (Year). Life: The Most Basic Right. *Journal Name*, Volume(Issue), Page numbers.
12. World Health Organization. (Year). *Orientation Programme on Adolescent Health for Health-Care Providers*. Hangout New Modules.
13. World Health Organization. (1996). *Prevention of suicide: Guidelines for the formulation and implementation of national strategies*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
14. Antoniadou, N., & Kokkinos, C. M. (Year). Traditional and Cyber Bullying/Victimization Among Adolescents: Examining Their Psychosocial Profile Through Latent Profile Analysis. *International Journal of Bullying Prevention*, Volume(Issue), Page numbers.
15. Perren, S., Dooley, J., Shaw, T., & Cross, D. (Year). Bullying in school and cyberspace: Associations with depressive symptoms in Swiss and Australian adolescents. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*, Volume(Issue), Page numbers.
16. Katsaras, G. N., & Vouloumanou, E. K. (Year). Bullying and Suicidality in Children and Adolescents Without Predisposing Factors: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Adolescent Research Review*, Volume(Issue), Page numbers.
17. Shariff, S., & Hoff, D. L. (Year). *Cyber bullying: Clarifying Legal Boundaries for School Supervision in Cyberspace*. McGill University, Canada: University of Maine, Orono, USA.
18. Dagne, L., & Cantemir Christian University. (n.d.). The Right to Life – A Fundamental Human Right. Retrieved from URL
19. Kabir, M. H., Sobur, A., & Amin, M. R. (2023). Walmart Data Analysis Using Machine Learning. *International Journal of Computer Research and Technology (IJCRT)*, 11(7), July 2023, ISSN: 2320-2882
20. Kabir, M. H., Sobur, A., & Amin, M. R. (2023). Stock Price Prediction Using Machine Learning. *International Journal of Computer Research and Technology (IJCRT)*, 11(7), July 2023, ISSN: 2320-2882.