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**CYBERBULLYING: IMPLICATIONS ON YOUTHS PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING.**

 The contemporary world we live today boasts an era of prominent access to technology not only at work, but also in our daily household. Most of our time in a day circulates through the means of sending and receiving signals and data from our cell phones, laptops or even consoles. Similarly, our cyber-wired world is where every one of our lives is intertwined together like a tightly knit ball of wool. Albeit the prodigious advances conceived by the integration of the cyber-world, something darker rears its head to claw its way into the lives of vulnerable users.

 Cyber-bullying is a contemporary pandemic, a crime known to be associated with the use of technology. The result of lack of awareness and fitting measures against the strain of harassment among the population has led to an upsurge of victim count today. Technology infuses our daily life’s and it is a connected contemporary world today. Gone are the days of sending pigeon mails spanning miles across the country has evolved into sending emails within a fraction of a second. On the other hand, transparent lives we are living in the contemporary world are an open window to the likes of predators praying for an opportunity to reap, hacking of your personal social media pages, stealing your information, and even to even impersonate as someone else, the possibilities are infinite for those committing crimes behind a monitor. In addition, the nature of approach of this variant of bullying often forces victims to face distress and deplorable consequences.

 Additionally, the abundant social applications such as 'Facebook',

'Instagram', and 'twitter' are nesting grounds for cyber-bullies. The amount of Facebook users by 2017 accounts to 2072 millions and that of twitter stands at about 350 million users, these documenting numbers shows an expanding user base for these social platform giants with every passing year. with the evident escalating records, users of the social platforms are more prone to become victims of cyber-bullying.

 Parental supervision can often strain the relationship between them and their children. As growing teens are protective over their online activity and personal lives, when they will feel threatened by parents they will be less likely to share with their family about their online interactions. Explicitly, leads to distrust when being spied upon. With this on mind, parents are advised not to spy on their kids, and it will excel more if a parent takes the time to understand a child by making the time and effort to get to know them to learn about what is going on in their lives.

 Victims of cyber-bullying are often constrained into a corner where they are no longer able to make a stand for themselves. Namely, this regularly happens under the nose of parents and teachers who are oblivious to the position of the victims. An article on US National Library of Medicine indicated that the phrase 'cyber-bully' is materialized when cyber-bullying bluntly leads to suicide. Consequently, a survey of 2000 student from secondary grade proved that they were two times more likely to suicide following victimization of cyberbullying. Many of whom are fuelled in their pro-suicide demeanour as an outcome of video influences from websites such as the phenomenal giants, 'YouTube', where certain broadcasters normalize self-harm. Also, unmonitored message boards publicize on ways you can commit suicide.

 In the recent times, support groups, and advocacy movements were launched on the internet. For instance, 'safety' branch of the Government of Australia is devoted to duelling the hostilities of the cyber-world by raising awareness and provide a helpline for anyone who seeks guidance.

 Previous studies brought forth to attention the seriousness of the need to have established laws and legislature against cyber-bullying. Stricter laws can embarrass and slander illegal third part offenders. As a matter of fact, ingrained laws can make people think twice before committing to rash actions online out of anger or even for humour. Utter 19 states of the united states of America have constituted cyber-bullying into their legislature. Evident facts from this study have proven that cyber-bullying continues to remain as a strong growing force in the contemporary generation. Notably, cyber-bullying remains underestimated due to poor emphasis placed on the importance of understanding this crime as observed in the teacher’s perspective of the study. As a result, coupled with lack of awareness, support systems and poor policies against cyber-bullying in education facilities, students are more prone to become subjected to this digital crime as depicted with the high percentage of the victims. Ultimately, enforcing robust rules enacting firm support groups and awareness projects may assist in reducing cyber-bullying among students. As of now cyber-bullying is a felony that struggles to find its limelight as a pandemic threat.