12

SHS - CORE
MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY

First Quarter
Module 8

Digital Divide, Online Addiction, and Cyberbullying

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION VII, CENTRAL VISAYAS
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF SIQUIJOR

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SHS - CORE MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY

First Quarter
Module 8

Digital Divide, Online Addiction, and Cyberbullying

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

This module is written in support of the K to 12 Basic Education Program to ensure attainment of standards expected of you as a learner.

This aims to equip you with essential knowledge on Digital Divide, Online Addiction, and Cyberbullying.

This includes the following activities/tasks:

- Expected Learning Outcome — This lays out the learning outcome that you are expected to have accomplished at the end of the module.

- Pre-test — This determines your prior learning on the particular lesson you are about to take.

- Discussion of the Lesson —This provides you with the important knowledge, principles and attitude that will help you meet the expected learning outcome.

- Learning Activities — These provide you with the application of the knowledge and principles you have gained from the lesson and enable you to further enhance your skills as you carry out prescribed tasks.

- Post-test — This evaluates your overall understanding about the module.

With the different activities provided in this module, may you find this material engaging and challenging as it develops your critical thinking skills.

What I Need to Know

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- ❖ Create a campaign ad to combat digital divide, addiction, and bullying **(MIL11/12IMIL-IIIa-18-19);**

💡 What I Know

Pretest

To find out what you already know about the topic to be discussed in this module, take the Pre-test. Write your answers in your notebook.

A. Below is a picture of common cyber issues. View, reflect and answer the questions that follow. Each question will give you 4 points.
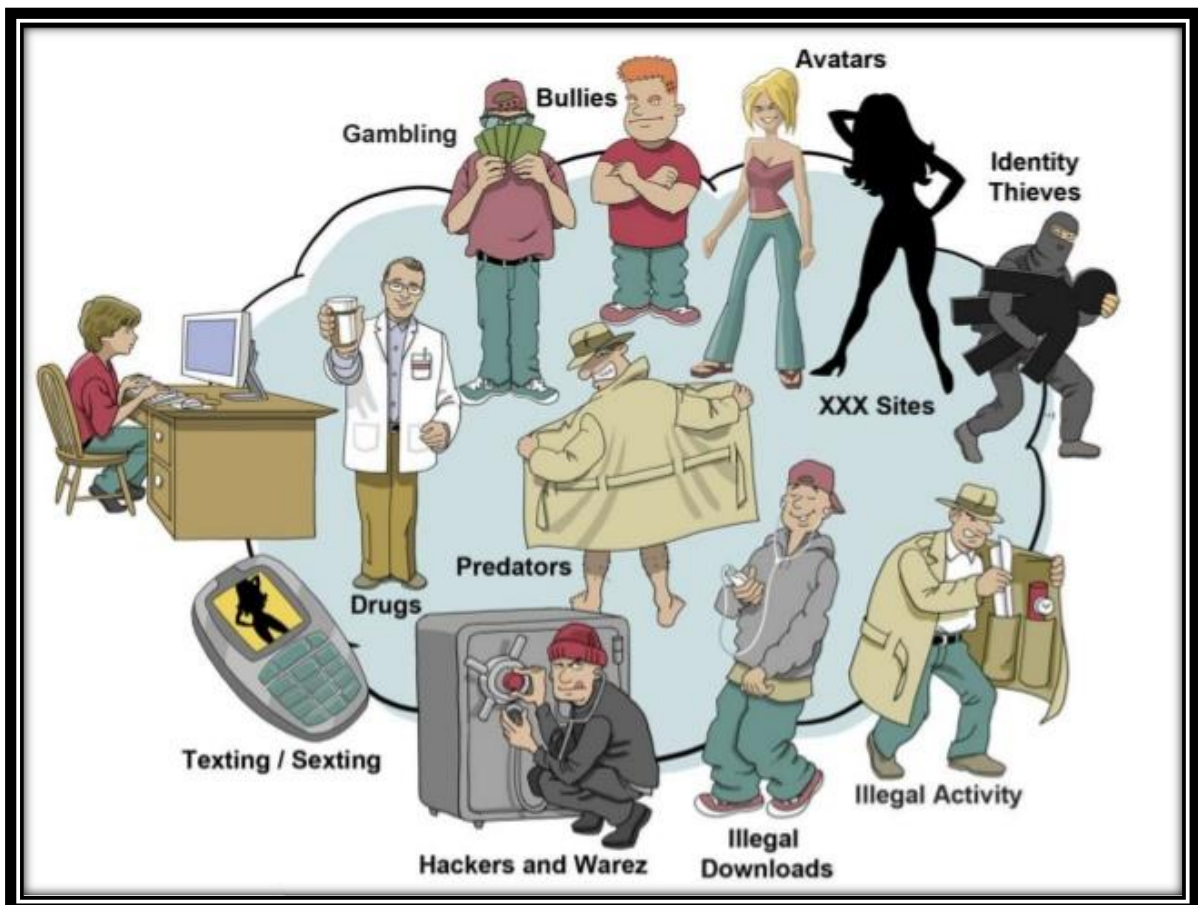
1. Which of the terms are familiar to you? Describe them in your own words.
2. Which of these issues have happened to you or to your friends? Why did they happen?
3. How will you protect yourself from these dangers?

B. Multiple Choice: Write the letter of your choice only.

1. Which of the following is an example of cyber bullying?
   a. Hitting someone
   b. Mean text messages
   c. Telling someone their shirt is ugly
   d. Ignoring someone that is talking to you

2. What is the most common means of cyber bullying?
   a. Computer
   b. Cell phone
   c. Video games
   d. Hand written notes

3. Can sharing your name, address, phone numbers, e-mail, passwords and photos can start cyberbullying?

   a. never
   b. no
   c. maybe
   d. yes

4. Which of these is one of the three factors that affects the digital divide?
   a. Test Scores
   b. Student Behavior
   c. Geographical location
   d. A teacher's ability to use technology.

What's In

A. Directions: Read and analyze the statements very well. Answer as the case may be. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Which of the following   cannot be done by copyright owners?
   a. Reproduce the work
   b. Perform the work publicly
   c. Go after teachers who use his work for instruction
   d. Distribute copies of the work by sale, lease or other transfer of ownership

2. What do you call a person's exclusive rights to reproduce, publish or sell his original work?
   a. Citation
   b. Copyright
   c. Fair use
   d. Plagiarism

3. Which factor in fair use makes it possible for educators to copy and paste articles without citing the owner makes him immune from lawsuit? One limitation of copyright is fair use.
   a. Small portion of original material used
   b. New work is critique, satire or education
   c. New work is predominantly original product of user
   d. Benefit to user is predominantly other than commercial

4. When you take another person's writing, conversation, song or idea and passes it as your own what are you criminally liable of?
   a. Copyright infringement
   b. Cyber libel
   c. Cyber bullying
   d. Plagiarism

5. Which part of the book are all sources, their authors and the year these sources are printed enumerated?
   a. Bibliography
   b. Flyleaf
   c. Index
   d. Table of Contents

6. What is a legal concept that allows the reproduction of copyrighted material for certain purposes without obtaining permission and without paying a fee or royalty?
   a. Copyright
   b. Fair use
   c. Patent
   d. Trademark

7. What do you call a creation of the mind, an invention (patent / utility model), a design (industrial design), a brand name (trademark, or a literary and artistic work (copyright)?
   a. Fair use
   b. Intellectual Property
   c. Patent
   d. Trademark

8. What is a unique sign used to identify a product or a service?
   a. Fair use
   b. Intellectual Property
   c. Patent
   d. Trademark

9. What is meant by a product that belongs to a specific region and has quality or reputation owing to that region?
   a. Geographical indication
   b. Industrial design
   c. Patent
   d. Trademark

10. What do you call an exclusive right to an invention that introduces a new solution or a technique?
    a. Geographical indication
    b. Industrial design
    c. Patent
    d. Trademark

11. Which of the following works are covered by copyright?
    a. books, music, paintings, sculpture and films
    b. computer programs and databases
    c. advertisements, maps and technical drawings
    d. all of the above

12. What is the copyright validity period of a Literary Works According to Republic Act 8293 Intellectual Property code of the Philippines?
    a. 20 years from publication
    b. 50 years from publication
    c. 25 years from the date of creation
    d. During the lifetime of the author plus 50 years after death

13. What do you call the set of rules for behaving properly online like respecting other users' views and displaying common courtesy when posting your views to online discussion groups?
    a. Cybercrime
    b. Digital Foot Print
    c. Netiquette
    d. Intellectual Property

14. Jasmin is watching a movie in a cinema, you saw her recording the movie using her phone? What law can penalize her act?

    A. Republic Act 10008   B. Republic Act 10080
    C. Republic Act 10088   D. Republic Act 10888

B. Directions: TRUE OR FALSE. Write T if the statement is correct and F if the statement is incorrect

1. A unique phrase like personal expressions do not need citations when used in write ups.
2.
3. "Mrs. Leonor M. Briones a Dep-Ed secretary of the Philippines." is an example of common knowledge.

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📢 What' New

Why do internet addiction and cyberbullying an alarming digital issues at present?

How can you help in preventing internet addiction and cyberbullying in our school?

https://www.change.org/p/contemporary-ict-issues-like-cyberbullying-computer-addiction-and-etc

What Is It

With the existence of the new media, everyone is at liberty contributed and post information online. The problem with this evolutionary form of media is the lack of check and balance that traditional media requires. (https://sites.google.com/view/elearningmil/lessons/the-legal-ethical-and-societal-issues-in-media-and-information)

Everyone posts just about anything online without thought of whether the contents they post today will come haunt them tomorrow. Young people like you often go with whatever is the trend of the moment and jump at the #trending bandwagon – be it showing cleavage, posting a selfie with pouting lips, uploading a dance video on Tiktok, going live on Facebook or uploading a recycled trending content at You Tube.
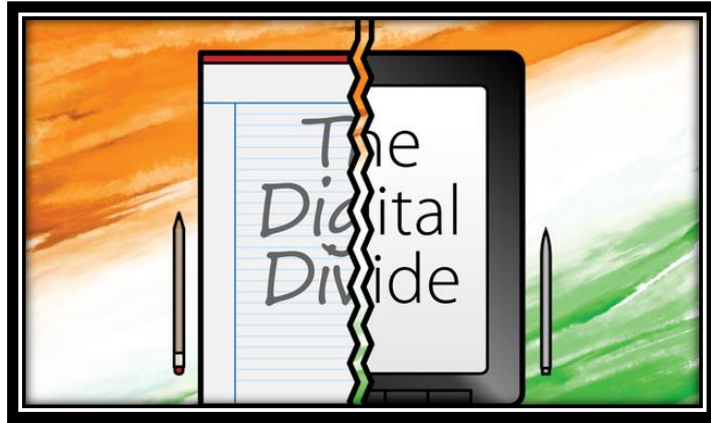
While most young people have access to the internet, sadly, a number of these young people do not even have gadgets. This social issue is known as digital divide. Those with gadgets are technology literate – meaning they know how to use their devices, but they do not know how to use these devices responsibly; thus, giving rise to the statistics on online addiction and cyberbullying.

Let us dig deeper into the issues of digital divide, online addiction and cyberbullying.

Digital Divide (Poor Kid/Rich Kid Syndrome)

Digital divide is a term that refers to the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't or have restricted access. This technology can include the telephone, television, personal computers and the Internet.

The digital divide typically exists between those in cities and those in rural areas; between the educated and the uneducated; between socioeconomic groups; and, globally, between the more and less industrially developed nations. Even among populations with some access to technology, the digital divide can be evident in the form of lower-performance computers, lower-speed wireless connections, lower-priced connections such as dial-up, and limited access to subscription-based content.

One using paper, the other using gadgets: Digital Divide
https://image.chitra.live/api/v1/wps/723df62/1634ffb2-6721-4b4f-b267-04076fb9dcd7/3/digital-divide-india-620x354.jpg

The reality of a separate-access marketplace is problematic because of the rise of services such as video on demand, video conferencing and virtual classrooms, which require access to high-speed, high-quality connections that those on the less-served side of the digital divide cannot access and/or afford. And while adoption of smartphones is growing, even among lower-income and minority groups, the rising costs of data plans and the difficulty of performing tasks and transactions on smartphones continue to inhibit the closing of the gap. (http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/digital-divide)

In the face of this COVID-19 pandemic, the problem on digital divide has become much clearer and much bigger especially in the education sector. While everyone would have wanted to hold online classes in place of face to face instruction, the reality is that, not everyone has access to modern gadgets. Some students do not even have gadgets and those who own devices may not be able to access the internet due to unavailability of data access in their residences, slow bandwidth or no budget for data allowance.

Sadly, this is our reality.
https://assets.rappler.co/53CBBAEE86474F81929BDCFE84D56935/img/6493C4EDBC624C2FB9DE15F32A736A1E/02-edit.jpg

Online Addiction/ Internet Addiction

Internet addiction is described as an impulse control disorder, which does not involve use of an intoxicating drug and is very similar to pathological gambling. Some Internet users may develop an emotional attachment to on-line friends and activities they create on their computer screens. Internet users may enjoy aspects of the Internet that allow them to meet, socialize, and exchange ideas through the use of chat rooms, social networking websites, or "virtual communities." Other Internet users spend endless hours researching topics of interest Online or "blogging". Blogging is a contraction of the term "Web log", in which an individual will post commentaries and keep regular chronicle of events. It can be viewed as journaling and the entries are primarily textual.

What are the warning signs of Internet addiction?

1. Preoccupation with the Internet. (Thoughts about previous on-line activity or anticipation of the next on-line session.)
2. Use of the Internet in increasing amounts of time in order to achieve satisfaction
3. Repeated, unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back or stop Internet use.
4. Feelings of restlessness, moodiness, depression, or irritability when attempting to cut down use of the Internet.
5. On-line longer than originally intended.
6. Jeopardized or risked loss of significant relationships, job, educational or career opportunities because of Internet use.
7. Lies to family members, therapists, or others to conceal the extent of involvement with the Internet.
8. Use of the Internet is a way to escape from problems or to relieve a dysphoric mood. (e.g. Feelings of hopelessness, guilt, anxiety, depression.)

What are the effects?

1. Personal, family, academic, financial, and occupational problems
2. Real life relationships are disrupted spend more time in solitary seclusion, spend less time with real people in their lives, and are often viewed as socially awkward.
3. Distrust and the disturbance of quality in once stable relationships.
4. Pretend to be someone other than himself or herself

Many persons who attempt to quit their Internet use experience withdrawal including: anger, depression, relief, mood swings, anxiety, fear, irritability, sadness, loneliness, boredom, restlessness, procrastination, and upset stomach. Being addicted to the Internet can also cause physical discomfort or medical problems such as: Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, dry eyes, backaches, severe headaches, eating irregularities, (such as skipping meals), failure to attend to personal hygiene, and sleep disturbance. http://www.addictionrecov.org/Addictions/index.aspx?AID=43

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Electronic technology includes devices and equipment such as cell phones, computers, and tablets as well as communication tools including social media sites, text messages, chat, and websites.

https://www.upr.org/sites/upr/files/styles/medium/public/201908/cyber-
bullying-122156_960_720.jpg

Examples of cyberbullying include mean text messages or emails, rumors sent by email or posted on social networking sites, and embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles.

Kids who are being cyberbullied are often bullied in person as well. Additionally, kids who are cyberbullied have a harder time getting away from the behavior because:

- Cyberbullying can happen 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and reach a kid even when he or she is alone. It can happen any time of the day or night.
- Cyberbullying messages and images can be posted anonymously and distributed quickly to a very wide audience. It can be difficult and sometimes impossible to trace the source.
- Deleting inappropriate or harassing messages, texts, and pictures is extremely difficult after they have been posted or sent

https://www.stopbullying.gov/cyberbullying/what-is-it/index.html

What can you do about cyberbullying?

Here are some tips to protect yourself from cyberbullying, and to prevent yourself from bullying others:

1. Never share your passwords, private photos, or personal data (such as address or phone number) online, not even with friends.
2. Think before you post. If you're upset, sad, or angry, wait to post or respond. Give yourself some time to cool down, so you don't do something that you can't take back.
3. Never publicly reveal anything that you wouldn't be comfortable with anyone knowing. Remember when you share something online, it can be shared with anyone, including your parents and teachers.
4. When you make comments about someone else, imagine how you would feel if someone said that about you.

If you're being cyberbullied, here's what you can do:

1. Tell your parents or another trusted adult. Believe it or not, they can help you. You don't have to do this alone!
2. Save everything – emails, messages, posts, screenshots. Don't delete until you have a copy. Print them out or save them on our computer or phone.
3. Talk to someone at your school – a teacher, counselor, coach, or principal.
4. Report harassing comments, fake profiles, or inappropriate photos. Social media sites have ways of reporting harassing content. You have a right to feel safe in these spaces.

If you see someone being bullied online, here's what you can do:

1. Don't participate. Don't "like" or share posts that are bullying someone. Although you may feel pressure to join in if a lot of other people are, you can make your own choice not to contribute to the situation.
2. Report it. Even if content isn't targeting you, you can still report it to the site, or any adult that you trust.
3. Respond with positive support. If you feel comfortable, and if it's safe for you, post a comment showing solidarity with the target. Imagine what a difference one nice comment among a bunch of mean ones could make.
4. Reach out to the person being bullied. Send them a private message letting them know that you don't agree with what's happening, that they don't deserve to be treated like that, and that they're not alone.

https://www.pacerteensagainstbullying.org/experiencing-bullying/cyber-bullying/

In light of these negative issues that you as a netizen faces, it is important for you, as well as fellow netizens like me to learn some netiquettes.
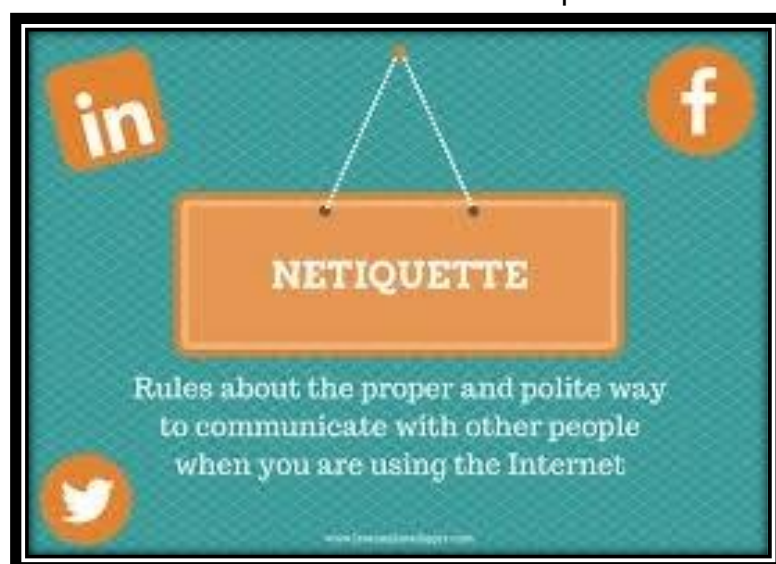
https://sites.google.com/site/ed505website/_/rsrc/1535416860038/netiquette/ett%201.jpg

Netiquette

Netiquette or network etiquette is **a set of rules for behaving properly online.** (Shea, 1997) Rules, that may not be strictly enforced or even regularly followed is important to keep everyone online in check. Virginia Shea published the following guidelines to cover the bases of netiquette.

Rule 1: Remember the Human

Through the technology, it is no longer necessary to be physically present to initiate interaction. As convenient as it is, it also creates a barrier between people that makes communication tricky. Even with emoticon and emojis, electronic devices still

can't quite convey messages the way face-to-face conversation does. Without facial expressions, the tone of voice, gestures, and body language, it is easy to forget that those at the receiving end of communication and actual human beings.

Putting oneself to others' shoes can put everything in the right perspective. Remembering that the receiver on the other side of your computer or phone screen is another person is vital to avoiding hurting other people's feelings. Empathy is one of the most powerful motivations for some basic decency online.

Rule 2: Adhere to the same standards of behavior online that one follows in real life
"When the cat goes away, the mouse comes out to play", is perhaps the simplest anecdote explaining human nature's approach in obeying the rules. In real life, actions have consequences, something one would be wise to remember cyberspace. Good netiquette is derived from the same standards set in real life. If your online behavior doesn't meet that, would be good to re-evaluate your actions.

Rule 3: Know where you are in cyberspace
The cyberspace may be as vast as the actual outer space. With the amount of information and the wide array of users online, divisions are bound to come up depending on domains. Acceptable behavior varies on the domain you are on. If posting daily accounts of your life is acceptable on blogging domain, kit is improper on academic ones. Knowing where you are in cyberspace helps in practicing good netiquette.

Rule 4: Respect other people's time and bandwidth
Between school and works, social life, chores, errands to run, and safeguarding one's health, 24 hours no longer seem enough. It is important to ensure that one is not wasting it by delivering nonsense or unsolicited information.

Bandwidth is the information-carrying capacity of the wires and channels that connect everyone in cyberspace. There's a limit to the amount of data that any piece of wiring can carry at any given moment—even a state-of-the-art fiber-optic cable. (Shea, 1997) This is why spamming, other than being frowned upon is bad netiquette.

Rule 5: Make oneself look good online
People, in general, have a natural desire to be linked. Even on social media platforms, getting several likes on posts, or hearts on photos, can definitely make anyone's day. Making oneself look good online means appearing as a decent, smart, and well-rounded individual, through what one writes. Look good, by being a responsible contributor in the age of media information.

Rule 6: Share expert knowledge
Both the great and terrible beauty of new media lies in its information crowd sourcing. Anyone with access to the internet can share data and information to the

world. While this raises credibility issues among many data found online, it also increases the number of accurate facts contributed by experts.

Experts contributing valuable information, and making them available to many, is indeed a positive effect of the media and information age.

Rule 7: Help keeps flame wars under control

"Flaming" is what people do when they express a strongly held opinion without holding back any emotions. (Shea, 1997) One good example would be sharing strong political views through social media platforms. Since not everyone shares the same beliefs and supports the same parties, the conflict between differing groups arises. This is called the flame wars. Keep in mind that having the right to speech and expression does not give anyone the right to crucify others with a different view. Opinions are always allowed to be voiced online but at the end of the day, everyone just has to agree to disagree.

Rule 8: Respect other people's privacy

People dependence on social media has put everyone's lives under a microscope. Even so, privacy still remains a right that needs to be asserted. Personal emails should be treated as regular mails, only to be read by whom it was addressed to. No one should access social media profiles of others without their consent. Let anyone choose what information to share and who to share them with online. Respecting other people's privacy is not just good netiquette, it is everyone's responsibility.

Rule 9: Don't abuse one's own power

The cyberspace requires experts to be further developed and constantly maintained. These experts have more power than any regular consumer. Bottom line is if one has been given some authority over online networks he or she must not use it out of the context of one's own job. Power, even if it is as small as being entrusted with a Facebook password, must not be abused.

Rule 10: Be forgiving of other people's mistakes

There have been no truer words spoken than the words "No one is perfect." It is true that people make mistakes, even online. So be forgiving of other people's mistakes. Forgiving other people for their mistakes isn't just good netiquette, it is also basic good manners.

https://sites.google.com/view/elearningmil/lessons/the-legal-ethical-and-societal-issues-in-media-and-information/netiquette?authuser=0

What's More

Independent Activity 1

Read and Study the topic on digital divide, online addiction and cyberbullying to answer the assessment below.

Independent Assessment 1

Let's Campaign

As a young individual, you are caught in the digital flow – meaning, you are actively participating in online activities. Create a campaign ad to combat digital divide, online addiction, and cyberbullying by choosing any of the given tasks:

1. The writers can write song lyrics (whether in English, Tagalog or Cebuano) about how to combat any of the issues discussed (digital divide, online addiction, and cyberbullying). You may choose to (a) put your work on paper and submit to me, (b) post your lyrics to our FB Group page, (c) post your lyrics as a blog on Wattpad or any blogging site and share the link to our FB Group page. You can do this with your nearest neighbor as partner (pair work)

2. Draw a poster on a piece of bond paper (if you do not have a phone and internet connection) or create a digital poster (if you have phone and access to the internet) using the photo editor in your cellphone about how you will combat any of these three issues: digital divide, online addiction and cyberbullying. This can be done by groups with 5 members maximum. Drawings can be submitted to me together with your modules while electronic outputs can be submitted to our FB Group page.

3. The dancers can group together and take a video of their performance and have it uploaded to You Tube. The dance steps shall portray how they will combat any of the issues discussed (digital divide, online addiction, and cyberbullying). Maximum of 10 members and group participants must observe health protocols and social distancing. Share the link to our FB Group page.

4. The speakers/ actors can do a short video on how they will combat any of the issues discussed using Tiktok. They may choose to do it individually or in a group with no more than 5 members. Share your Tiktok video to our FB group page.

5. The singers can modify the lyrics of any song or perform the lyrics that the writers have done and sing it on WeSing (because WeSing is free). Share the link to your performance on our FB Group page.

You will be rated using this rubric:

	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Satisfactory (2)	Needs Improvement (1)
Following Project Directions	All directions were followed	You followed most directions	You followed some directions	None of the directions were followed
Use of creativity	You used your own ideas and imagination	You used your own ideas most of the time	You used some imagination	You did not use your own imagination
Effort put into the project	You took your time and worked hard on the project	You worked hard for most of the time	You put a small effort into the project	You rushed through and did not work hard

What I Have Learned

I learned that:
❑ The internet addiction and cyberbullying are an alarming issue in our present world.
❑ The only way to prevent internet addiction, cyberbullying, and digit

What I Can Do

Directions: Answer each question/situation correctly and briefly. Do it in your notebook.

1. Do you think online bullying is worse than or not as bad as physical bullying?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Rubric for Essay Type Questions				
	Unsatisfactory 0 pts	**Needs Improvement 5 pts**	**Satisfactory 15 pts**	**Outstanding 25 pts**
Content & Development	Unsatisfactory - Content is incomplete. - Major points are not clear. -Specific examples are not used.	Needs Improvement - Content is not comprehensive and /or persuasive. - Major points are addressed, but not well supported. - Responses are inadequate or do not address topic. -Specific examples do not support topic.	Satisfactory - Content is accurate and persuasive. - Major points are stated. - Responses are adequate and address topic. - Content is clear. -Specific examples are used.	Outstanding - Content is comprehensive, accurate, and persuasive. - Major points are stated clearly and are well supported. - Responses are excellent, timely and address topic. - Content is clear. -Specific examples are used.

Organization & Structure	Unsatisfactory - Organization and structure detract from the message. - Writing is disjointed and lacks transition of thoughts.	Needs Improvement - Structure of the paper is not easy to follow. - Transitions need improvement. - Conclusion is missing, or if provided, does not flow from the body of the paper.	Satisfactory - Structure is mostly clear and easy to follow. - Transitions are present. - Conclusion is logical.	Outstanding -Structure of the paper is clear and easy to follow. - Transitions are logical and maintain the flow of thought throughout the paper. - Conclusion is logical and flows from the body of the paper.
Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling	Unsatisfactory - Paper contains numerous grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors.	Needs Improvement - Paper contains few grammatical, punctuation and spelling errors.	Satisfactory - Rules of grammar, usage, and punctuation are followed with minor errors. Spelling is correct.	Outstanding - Rules of grammar, usage, and punctuation are followed; spelling is correct.

Assessment

Post Test:

A. **Directions:** Read and analyze the statements very well. Answer as the case may be. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Which of the following instances does not show manifestations of digital divide?
   a. Fast internet speed
   b. Low speed wireless connection
   c. Low quality smart phones
   d. Inability of older people to manipulate gadgets

2. Which of the following manifestations of digital divide is more heavy than most if you want to assign individual online interaction in my classes but I cannot?
   a. Not everyone has a smart phone.
   b. Not everyone has a Facebook account.
   c. Not all smart phone users have internet access.
   d. Not everyone knows how to connect to the internet.

3. Which of the following is **NOT** included among the withdrawal symptoms which most person experience when attempting to quit the internet experience?
   a. Boredom   b. Cheerfulness
   c. Procrastination   d. Restlessness

4. Which common internet related physical disorder is manifested as pain in the hands?
   a. Backache   b. Dry eyes
   c. Carpal tunnel syndrome   d. Severe headache

5. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of cyberbullying?
   a. Comment on a post   b. Fake profiles
   b. Embarrassing pictures   d. Rumors

6. What do you do if you see or hear about someone getting cyberbullied?
   a. be a bystander
   b. Just watch
   c. Be the person that's doing it
   d. Go to an adult or teacher and seek help

7. Which of these are **NOT** the reason why people cyberbully?
    a. To make them feel cool
    b. To make them feel good
    c. To make them feel powerful
    d. To be famous

8. What are some good things you can do if you are being cyber bullied?
    a. Go outside and start yelling.
    b. Become a cyber bully yourself.
    c. Keep the information to yourself.
    d. Tell a trusted adult. (Could be a teacher a parent or an adult friend.)

9. Which sites bellow cannot be an agent for cyberbullying?
    a. Snapchat
    b. Instagram
    c. Facebook
    d. Wikipedia

B.

1. Internet libel is defined as a public and malicious expression tending to dishonor, discredit a person or to blacken the memory of one who is dead. True or False?
2. Digital divide refers to expression of malicious intent on a group of people. True or False?
3. Online addiction can result in disruption of real-life relationships. True or False?
4. An internet addict knows how to balance real life situations and virtual interactions. True or False?
5. Sending hateful and malicious text messages is a form of cyber bullying. True or False?
6. It is very easy to delete inappropriate or harassing messages once they have been posted. True or False?
7. All posts meant to bully someone electronically do not have the potential to go viral. True or False?

References

Main Reference:

1. Zarate, Maria Jovita E., <u>Media Information Literacy</u>. Rex Printing Company, Inc., Quezon City, 2016

Online Sources:

1. Retrieved from: https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7-l-e-s-i-m-i-170730072409/95/legal-ethical-and-societal-issues-in-media-and-information-media-and-information-literacy-mil-14-638.jpg?cb=1544336088   on August 11, 2020

2. Retrieved from: https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7-l-e-s-i-m-i-170730072409/95/legal-ethical-and-societal-issues-in-media-and-information-media-and-information-literacy-mil-1-638.jpg?cb=154433608 on August 11, 2020

3. Retrieved from: https://sites.google.com/view/elearningmil/lessons/the-legal-ethical-and-societal-issues-in-media-and-information on August 11, 2020

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