**Overview of the Proposed Research**

Case Study on the Application of Measures to Decrease Cyberbullying

**Abstract**

The abstract provides a broad overview of the topic of "cyberbullying mitigation." The article discusses a variety of issues related to reducing cyberbullying, some of which are addressed in the accompanying essay (introduction, methodology, literature review, finding, discussion and conclusion).

**Introduction**

We lay out the context for the study of cyberbullying prevention, the research topic and question, the study's aims and relevance, and the authors' points of view in the introduction.

**Methodology**

Data collecting techniques, primary and secondary sources, and the literature evaluation are all covered in the methodology chapter. Includes a discussion of the methodology, data analysis, supporting evidence, and scope of the study.

Assessing the Literature:

We review the literature on themes like "cyberbullying" and "how to stop cyberbullying" here.

**Finding**

In attempting to address the subject of how people generally feel about stopping cyberbullying, this study's findings provide some insight. Cyberbullying occurs when one person repeatedly uses electronic methods to harass, threaten, or otherwise abuse another person. This happens on several electrical devices. The practice of cyberbullying is destructive to its targets and may be outright banned in certain jurisdictions.

After analyzing the public's sentiment towards the aforementioned, the study go on to describe the results. Use of technological means of communication (such as the Internet or mobile phones) with the goal to cause distress is known as cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is comparable to traditional bullying in two key respects. The act is deliberate, and it typically recurs.

**Rational morality**

This section discusses how the study adhered to the standards of social and ethical behavior, including attribution of authorship to the original creators of any secondary sources that were consulted (books, articles, and journals).

**Conclusion**

When deciding whether or not a kid is a victim of cyberbullying, it is important to consider whether or not the damaging activity is purposeful and how often it happens. If that's not the case, maybe the perpetrator simply needs a refresher course in Internet manners. If you get a "yes," then you need to give it some thought.

**Reference** A compilation of all the references cited in the essay's analysis.