

THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCES ON CYBER HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN

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Abstract: *In general, social media has been seen to be beneficial to society and women but with the improvement of technology today women are now exposed to great danger. This problem has been proven by the United Nations, stated that 73 percent of women and girls have been exposed to or experienced some form of online violence formerly known as cyber-disruptions. According to Cyber Security Malaysia's statistics, 300 cyber-disruptions have been recorded in 2012 and increased to 529 cases in 2016. Cyber bullying among students is increasingly dangerous as 250 cases have been filed in 2012 and rose to 338 cases last year. Overall, 1524 cyber bullying cases have been recorded over the last five years (Vijaindren, 2017). The number of statistics recorded by the Malaysian Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT) in 2018 stated that 80 cases of cyber bullying from January to March were filed and most importantly all victims were identified as women. However, this phenomenon leads to social disorders such as cyber disorders especially among female consumers. Disorders include various types of offensive or unwanted behaviours to make others uncomfortable especially in women. It is an unlawful form; discrimination and all human rights law prohibits this act but the disruption ratio continues to rise despite the law being present in our society. Consequently, these research objectives were to identify the level of social media's influences, level of cyber harassment and to analyze the relationship between influences of social media against cyber harassment among women in Ipoh, Perak. This quantitative research has conducted using questionnaire distribution to 200 respondents using Stratified Random Sampling (SRS) and Simple Random Sampling (SRS). This research result found that the correlation test showed influences of social media and cyber harassment on women has a significant strong relationship ($r=0.993$, $p<.01$). This positive relationship demonstrates high level of social media influences contribute to high level of cyber harassment against women and vi-versa. The top mean score for the level of cyber harassment against women on social media are respondents agree that they have received dirty joke while interacting on social media ($m=4.07$). Meanwhile, the highest mean score for*

influence's level of social media against women are respondents strongly agrees that the attention they get from posting on social media websites makes them feel good (m=4.16). The result from the research is vital due to technology eruption whereby most of the people are exposed to the digital technology including social media. This research reveals that sexual violence related with social media is a visible where prevention action should to be taken for getting decrease the issue. All parties include individual, Non-Government Organization (NGO), authority and society also take into consideration as a whole responsibility to overcome cyber harassment issue in the country. Therefore, intensive efforts such as enforcement of technology abuse or misuse and fostering ethical education awareness to facilitate people wisely use social media without any bad threats to women should be considered.

Keywords: *Social Media, Influence, Cyber, Harassment, Women*

Introduction

The rapid growth of technology has influenced dramatically on the growth of women in the current technological world especially social media. According to Kimbrough (2013) and Noel Bell (2015), youth women around age 18 to 21 spend more time on social media compared than men. They spend more than three hours a day.

In general, social media has been viewed as beneficial to both society and women but with the increase of technology today, women are not secure because they exposed with cyber harassment and cyber bullying. This problem has been proven by as in the United Nations, it was recorded that 73 per cent of women have been exposed with cyber harassment. Statistics from Cyber Security Malaysia about cyber harassment and cyber bullying showed this case always increase start from 2012 until 2016 (Vijaindren, 2017).

The number of statistics of cyber harassment which were recorded by Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT) in 2017, stated that, totally 80 cases were filed and most importantly all the victims were identified as women. So, women should be aware of the consequences associated with social media.

Consequently, this research was conducted to study the influences of social media on cyber harassment among women at Ipoh, Perak. This research analyze the level of influences social media among women and issues related to the relationship between influences of social media and cyber harassment among women in Ipoh, Perak.

Literature Review

Social Media

Social media is known as an electronic communication where people can get information more easily just using finger tips. With social media, it allows us to break down international borders and cultural obstacles. From that we easily can connect our friends and family around the world. It enables communication obstacles and created reorganized communication channel and open the door for all to have a voice and participate in a democratic fashion including people in suppressive countries (Jacob, 2015).

Influence

According to Oxford Dictionary (2017) the term “influence” defined as the capacity to have an impact on the character, improvement, or behaviour of someone or something or the impact itself. Influence also known as an impact of some issues or action. In this research, influences vary in two types which are positive and negative influence.

Influence of Social Media

According to Scholars (Anim, Burke, Colas, Suleiman, 2013) social media let people to open a profile or identity through which one can show others who one is, create lists and links to things one supports and likes, easily share information between groups, pass comments and messages from one person to another person and can read, pass comments and messages to an individual from people in that person’s social networks or in some cases even from people unknown to the person and provide connections to other people. This shows that social media could create the situation which get benefits to an individual involve in emotional betrayal, thus impact him or her to imagine about his or her friend on the social media.

Social media has changed the orientation on how the information is shared worldwide and the relationship between societies and governments (Shirky, 2011). Social media lets for the first time any individual to share content and ideas to worldwide publics, by passing traditional media or other modes of information communication (European Parliament, 2013).

Platforms such as YouTube, Facebook or Twitter have allowed activists around the world to broadcast events live to broad online publics, such as during the Arab Spring movement (Pew Research Centre, 2012). Local issues become worldwide concerns and local activists become associated with worldwide peoples.

In social media contains many social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and so on which known as webpage-based applications that support individual or users to make their own profile with their own list of contacts and thereby connect with them. Users usually spends more hours on this social networking sites to do many things such as upload or download images and using social media for entertainment purposes or chatting with their contacts or new people from different countries in order to keep in touch with their friends on social media (Khurana, 2015).

Social media also has upgraded the organizations, journalists and other professional platforms where the management tend to use social media as medium to share their information which brings a huge improvement in their organizations. Since the development of these social networking sites like Twitter and Facebook as key tools for news, journalists and their organizations have achieved a high-wire act (Aveseh Asough, 2012). Moreover, peoples also use social media in many types of uses such as for their individual feelings and emotions or because of low confidence (Perloff, 2014).

Positive Influence

According to Khurana, (2015) some have derived benefit out of these sites whereas some have become academically challenged by the use of these websites. Individuals have set their own limits as to when and when not to access these websites but we witness very few out of the lot who does not access or make use of these sites at all.

Nowadays, social media has become a perfect medium for youngsters to communicate with other's right from their bed. Youngsters nowadays are conquered by the social media sites. They communicate with their friends, families and groups by using different social networking sites every day (Youth Engagement of Social Media, 2014).

Youngsters gain positive influences on social media where they use these social networking sites to find other people where those social networks have given search options to enable the users to find out easily all their friends, co-worker or their favourite artist's profiles. According to Youth Engagement of Social Media, (2014) social networks is to find other people, all major networks provide search functionality with different criteria. Users can search for local friends by restricting the query to a single town, for co-workers by searching for a company name, or for like-minded people by searching for their favoured artist.

Negative Influence

According to Reynolds, (2013) social media can create the serious friendships, which leave the individual desiring a relationship with his or her supposed friend. This individual will enjoy and addicted with his or her friend online. Due to the constant use of social media by people dating or married, infidelity or an affair on social media occurs.

Aveseh Asough, (2012) says the factor contribute to negative influence of social media is make people addicted. Individual who spend more time in social networking sites which can switch the attention and focus from the particular task. It is also offence the society by attacking on people's privacy.

Social lies like family ones also reduce the strength of bonding within family member's as people spend more time on connecting to new people from social media. Some people use their images or videos in social sites that can encourage others to use it false fully (Aveseh Asough, 2012).

Stalk (2012), says that internet disloyalty highly connected with emotional disloyalty whereby in a situation an individual user creates a deep emotional connection with different people from outside their original relationship. Signs of emotional disloyalty can be categorized into several types such as simply telling that you are "just friends" with the opposite gender, treating them like a close friend, sharing and exchanging privacy and confidential issues, discuss problems of your marriage and partner, comparing your partner with the outside person, imagining about love or sexual relationship with that person, sending or accepting personal gifts from the person and meeting up alone together.

Amedie, (2015) says that the factors that give negative impact on our lives about social media are the combination of isolation and global reach which erode our culture. Someone put the trust and comfort with social media where it can replace as buddies and also can give physical and emotional support. It makes us can't control our self and capability to think independently are restrict. User more prefers to join any group that spread contradictory messages without thinking any consequences.

Amedie, (2015) mention that along with in increasing social media, irresponsible people take the advantages from freedom of media social to cheat, scam, attack, and hurt others in a number of ways. Most hacker doesn't show their identity and involve with many crimes such as cyber harassment, human trafficking and dealing of drug selling.

Cyber-Harassment

Social media can affect on destabilize a nation's economy and security where hackers dominate the information from internet. In April 2014, hacker from Syrian Electronic Army attack US where they spread the fake news which highlights those two explosions in the White House and Barack Obama is injured. This news immediately effects the stock market where are New York Stock Exchange dropped \$136 billion dollars (Jacobs, 2014).

According to Adams & Amodu, (2015) study show that women more exposed to cyber harassment. The forms of cyber harassment on social media such as receiver get sexual emails or messages, unwanted pornography and promises of career advancement in return for sexual favours.

According to Boyette, (2013) a woman's reputation can be spoiled as messages quickly spread in a large social network and the usage of social media platforms to engage the act of cyber harassment can lead to psychological violence against women. In addition, the act of cyber-harassment has a negative impact on the psychology of women.

Result from past study showed about 40% of internet users was threatened by cyber harassment and victims from women contribute higher rates compared than men. Young women around age 18 to 24 more threatened compared to older women at age 25 to 29. About 25% young women experienced with sexual harassment while older women experienced with sexual harassments were 10% (Pew Research Centre, 2014).

Methodology

This quantitative research conducted to identify influences of social media on women and measure the relationship between independent variable (cyber harassment on women) with the dependent variable (influences of social media) and describes a phenomenon that occurs. Research tools such as questionnaires are used in this research. In this study, the research carried out in a natural environment with the involvement of women of aged from 18 to 40 years old.

Population and Sampling

The study conducted with women aged from 18 to 40 years old. The respondents chosen randomly from a specific place which is Ipoh because it is a multicultural city where we can see the three main races in Malaysia that are Malay, Chinese and Indians and the population are balanced in the north side. Furthermore, Ipoh contains many institutions and companies whereby women lives in city are well educated and exposed to the social media and also current technology.

Respondents were selected through two methods for the selection which is stratified sampling (PRS) and simple random sampling (PRM). Therefore, stratified sampling method where women split into specific place which is Ipoh and also by working and studying women. The second method is simple random sampling which women selected after separated by ages from 18-40 years old for 200 samples.

Research Instrument

To obtain the necessary information in the study, the instrument used is questionnaire. This research used questionnaire instrument which has been referred, modified and duplicated

from the previous study. Questionnaire of European Institute for Gender Equality (2017) and Samantha Schenk (2011) has been used as a reference to design questionnaire for this research study. According to Cockburn (2012), the questionnaire was helpful in a situation of limited time and costs and the most suitable and reliable. Using the questionnaire respondents also do not need to write their name and this allows them to answer honestly (Cockburn, 2012). The data for the ordinal level of measurement has the properties of nominal level of data can be classified into several categories, but added one more characteristic of these categories can be sorted either ascending or descending order by rank or a certain degree. For example, an ordinal scale that researcher use to create the questionnaire for this research study was, 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=less agree, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree.

The questionnaire is divided into 3 parts. Part A is about background of the respondents. This section contains aspects related to demographic factors such as age, marital status, race, occupation status, social media platform that used frequently, frequency of social media platform use, reasons of using social media and number of friends. Part B is a questionnaire about the influences of social media. This questionnaire contains ten questions to identify the level of usage of social media among women in different places at Ipoh, Perak. Part C is a questionnaire related to the types of online harassment that women tend to get by using social media. In this section there are ten questions about the types of online harassment.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Questionnaires used in this research study were taken from European Institute for Gender Equality (2017) and Samantha Schenk (2011). However, Researcher European Institute for Gender Equality (2017) says that this questionnaire has gained the legitimacy of the instructor's mentor and teaching technology. With this expert involved in this field in Europe have commented and suggested to making changes in the questionnaire. The validity of the study instrument Samantha Schenk (2011) was examined by an expert panel. Feedback from panel was used to make modifications and explanations before and after piloting. The questions in this questionnaire are also discussed with the supervisor to ensure that the questions submitted are in line with the research requirements.

Reliability in this study was measured using pilot data study. Pilot studies have been conducted in the area of University Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP) by choosing 10 respondents randomly included students and staffs. The alpha value of the analysis is 0.676. This means the reliability value of the questionnaires used in this research study is more .06. According to Malhotra & Birks, (2011) says that Cronbach Alpha at >0.6 is better. The value of Cronbach Alpha which exceeds 0.60 is often used as the reliability index of an instrument (Mohd Majid, 1990).

Table 3.1 Reliability Test Result

Cronbach Alpha Value	No. Item
.676	10

Result

Reliability

Descriptive analysis is used to elaborate demographic factors of the respondents, level of influences of social media and cyber harassment on women. Inferential analysis is used to examine the relationship between influences of social media on cyber harassment among women. While, Pearson Correlation measurement is used to describe both variables.

The reliability value of the instrument for influences of social media is 0.854. For cyber harassment on women, the reliability is 0.841. Those values of reliability are shown in the table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Value of Reliability

Part	Value of Reliability
Influence of social media	0.854
Cyber harassment on women	0.841

Background of the Respondents

Age

Table 4.2 shows the frequency of age of the respondents in this research. 50 (25%) of the respondents are aged from 18-25 while 50 (25%) of the respondents are aged from 26-30 mean while 50 (25%) of the respondents are aged from 31-35 and lastly 50 (25%) of the respondents are aged from 36-40 years old.

Table 4.2: Frequency of Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	50	25%
26-30	50	25%
31-35	50	25%
36-40	50	25%
Total	200	100.0

Status

Table 4.3 shows the frequency of status of respondent in this research. 56 (28.0%) of the respondent is single while 140 (70.0%) of the respondent is married and least 4 (2.0%) of the respondent is divorced.

Table 4.3: Frequency of Status

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	56	28.0%
Married	140	70.0%
Divorced	4	2.0%
Total	200	100.0

Race

Table 4.4 shows the frequency of race of the respondents in this research. (41.0%) of the respondents are Hindu while 71 (35.5%) of the respondents are Malay and lastly 47 (23.5%) of the respondents are Chinese.

Table 4.4: Frequency of Races

Race	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	82	41.0%
Malay	71	35.5%
Chinese	47	23.5%
Total	200	100.0%

Occupation

Table 4.2.4 shows the frequency of occupation of the respondents in this research. 48(24.0%) of the respondents are student while 133 (66.5%) of the respondents is working and lastly 19 (9.5%) of the respondents are both which means student + working women.

Table 4.5: Frequency of Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Student	48	24.0%
Working	133	66.5%
Both	19	9.5%
Total	200	100.0%

Platform

Table 4.6 shows the frequency of platform of the respondents in this research. 29 (14.5%) of the respondents use *Whatsapp* while 88 (44.0%) of the respondents use *Facebook* and 27 (13.5%) of the respondents use *Instagram* meanwhile, 13 (6.5%) of the respondents use twitter and finally 43 (21.5%) of the respondents use *Youtube*.

Table 4.6: Frequency of Platform

Platform	Frequency	Percentage
Whatsapp	29	14.5%
Facebook	88	44.0%
Instagram	27	13.5%
Twitter	13	6.5%
Youtube	43	21.5%
Total	200	100.0%

Frequency

Table 4.7 shows the frequency of the level of usage of social media among the respondents in this research. 159 (79.5%) of the respondents use social media daily while 38 (19.0%) of the respondents use social media weekly and lastly 3 (1.5%) of the respondents use social media monthly.

Table 4.7: Frequency of Level of Social Media Usage

Usage of social media	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	159	79.5%
Weekly	38	19.0%
Monthly	3	1.5%
Total	200	100.0%

Reasons of Social Media Usage

Table 4.8 shows the frequency and reasons of social media usage among respondents in this research. 6(3.0%) respondents use social media to find information. While, 12 (6.0%) of the respondents use social media to play games. 6 (3.0%) of the respondents use social media to make professional and business contacts in accordance with that 35 (17.5%) of the respondents uses social media to keep in touch with family and friends. 65 (32.5%) of the respondents use social media to make new friends. 1 (0.5%) of the respondent uses social media to get opinions. 69 (34.5%) respondents use social media to share videos, pictures or music and lastly 6 (3.0%) respondents use social media to share their experience.

Table 4.8: Frequency of Social Media Usage

Reasons of social media usage	Frequency	Percentage
To find information	6	3.0%
To play games	12	6.0%
To make professional and business contacts	6	3.0%
To keep in touch with family and friends	35	17.5%
To make new friends	65	32.5%
To get opinions	1	0.5%
To share videos/pictures/music	69	34.5%
To share your experience	6	3.0%
Total	200	100.0%

Number of Friends

Table 4.9 shows the frequency of number of friends in social media of the respondents in this research. 29 (14.5%) of the respondents have friends fewer than 200 while 34 (17.0%) respondents have 200-399 friends. 35 (17.5%) of the respondents have 400-599 friends and lastly 102 (51.0%) of the respondents have more than 600 friends.

Table 4.9: Frequency of Number of Friends in Social Media

Friends	Frequency	Percentage
Fewer than 200	29	14.5%
200-399 friends	34	17.0%
400-599 friends	35	17.5%
More than 600 friends	102	51.0%
Total	200	100.0%

Influence of Social Media

The results of this research show that the influence of social media on cyber harassment against women. The mean score and the standard deviation show the influence of social media to this study against cyber harassment on women shown in Table 4.10.

The findings shows that respondents are addicted to social media (2.92) and social media has effect their life negatively overall (2.42). Respondents also gets threats of physical or sexual violence by email, text or online messages (2.55) and also it causes stress and depression (2.89). Respondents also feel lack of sleep (3.31) and also receiving online adverts or postings to lure users into potentially harmful situations (recruitment) (2.59).

Respondents also strongly agrees that the attention that they get from posting on social media websites makes respondents feel good (4.16) and thus seeing what respondents friends/people they follow post on social media (e.g: vacation photos, relationship updates) makes respondents want to change their lifestyle (3.02). Respondents also agrees that sometimes painstaking to interact using social media which keeps them connected every second and force to expose or share thoughts and privacy (3.66) and thus it makes respondents chat with others on *Facebook* while ignore to talk with the person nearby (3.08).

Table 4.10: Influence of Social Media

Influences	Mean	Std. Deviation
I'm addicted to social media	2.9250	1.35223
Social media effect negatively my life overall	2.4200	1.47120
Threats of physical or sexual violence by email, text or online messages	2.5550	1.27085
Causes stress and depression	2.8900	1.14650
Lack of sleep	3.3100	1.27358
Receiving online adverts or postings tolure users into potentially harmful situations (recruitment)	2.5950	1.37493
The attention i get from posting on social media websites makes me feel good	4.1600	1.03429
Seeing what my friends/people i follow post on social media (e.g vacation photos, relationship updates) makes me want to change my lifestyle	3.0200	1.45954
Sometimes painstaking to interact using social media which keeps me connected every second and force to expose or share thoughts and privacy	3.6600	1.06304
Chat with others on Facebook while ignore to talk with the person nearby	3.0850	1.26720

Std. Deviation = Standard Deviation

Cyber Harassment on Women

Based on the result show that the influence of social media on cyber harassment against women. The mean score and the standard deviation show cyber harassment against women in this study shown in Table 4.11.

The findings show that respondents have faced sexual harassment before (2.92) and they are familiar with the person who harassed them (2.42). Respondents also agree that women are soft targets (2.54). The respondents aware of the security and privacy policies of the social sites on which they are active (2.88) and the respondents also have experienced offensive comments on their wall, images, videos etc. on social sites (3.27).

Respondents also have received/encountered obscene videos and images on social sites (2.52) and respondents also agrees that they have received dirty jokes while interacting on social media (4.07). Moreover, respondents also have received/sent messages that refer to or ask about their body or intimate subjects (3.02). Respondents also comfortable to discuss such issues with people (3.66) and respondents also have been often explicitly rated based on their looks/appearance or sexuality on social media (2.98).

Table 4.11: Cyber Harassment on Women

Matter	Mean	Std. Deviation
Faced sexual harassment before.	2.9250	1.35223
I'm familiar with the person who harassed me.	2.4200	1.47120
Women are soft targets.	2.5450	1.27912
I'm aware of the security and privacy policies of the social sites on which i'm active.	2.8850	1.15257
I have experienced offensive comments on my wall, images, videos etc. on social sites.	3.2700	1.29051
I have received/encountered obscene videos and images on social sites.	2.5200	1.38172
I have often received dirty jokes while interacting on social media.	4.0700	1.14088
I have received/sent messages that refer to or ask about my body or intimate subjects.	3.0200	1.45954
I'm comfortable to discuss such issues with people.	3.6600	1.06304
I have been often explicitly rated based on my looks/appearance or sexuality on social media.	2.9800	1.29537

The Relationship Between Influences of Social Media and Cyber Harassment Against Women

		Influence	Cyber Harassment
INFLUENCE	Pearson Correlation	1	.993**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	200	200
CYBER HARASSMENT	Pearson Correlation	.993**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	200	200

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.12: The Relationship Between Influences of Social Media and Cyber Harassment Against Women

The relationship between influences of social media and cyber harassment against women were measured using the Pearson Correlation. Correlation test shows that influences of social media and cyber harassment on women has a significant relationship ($r = 0.993$, $p < .01$). This positive relationship demonstrates the high level of influences of social media to have a high level of cyber harassment against women. While, the low level of influences of social media to have a low level of cyber harassment against women. Thus, the influences of social media on cyber harassment against women is high ($r = 0.993$ meaning that the relationship is very strong). The relationship is shown in table 4.12.

Discussion and Conclusion

Demography of Respondents

The whole respondents are aged between 18-40 years old with the majority of them were single (70%), married (28%) and (2%) was divorced represent three main races who are Hindu (41.0%), Malay (35.5%) and Chinese (23.5%). Occupation composition counted 133 (66.5%) is working while 48 (24.0%) are students and 19 (9.5%) of the respondents are studying and working at the same time. The possibility reason is due to the research focus area is around urban area in town of Ipoh Perak where number of people from different races are equally distributed and lot of people are mingling around doing their work, shopping, travelling and socialization. Moreover, the location becomes meeting points for community that proximity to business outlets, working places, colleges and educational institutions.

Most of the respondents prefer to use multiple media social applications for communicating with others including Facebook (44.0%), Youtube (21.5%), Whatsapp (14.5%) and Instagram (13.5%). They are becoming active user due to 159 (79.5%) of the respondents use social media daily for various purposes. Among the top reasons of using social media are to share videos/pictures/music 69 (34.5%), to make new friends 65 (32.5%) and to keep in touch with family and friends 35 (17.5%). Most of them are socializing and favour relationship with family members and friends via social media platform because technology enhances opportunity to connect with other rapidly and convenience. The modernization, lifestyle,

career path, geographical distance and cost factor contribute to digital socialization activities that can bond people anytime at everywhere. That is no wonder why 102 (51.0%) of the respondents have more than 600 friends in social media.

Influence of Social Media

Social media influences can come in many ways either positive or negative. Result showed that respondents strongly agree that the attention that they get from posting on social media websites makes respondents feel good (4.16). The reflection may be respondents have lacking of self-confident and self-esteem personally until require other people to appreciate them. It also shows that the respondents willing to be acknowledged and gain attention or support. Consequently, respondents also agree that sometimes painstaking to interact using social media which keeps them connected every second and force to expose or share thoughts and privacy (3.66) that led to lack of sleep (3.31). Therefore, a lot of time consuming for updating status and posting in social media to be connected. May be the phenomena can lead to productivity recession, time wastage, sleeping disorder, physical diseases and mental illness. Other influences of social media against women are moderate which is measured (3.08 to 2.42) of mean score value. The result is meaning that women influenced by social media at moderate level but under control and manageable.

Cyber Harassment on Women

The result show that most of the respondents agrees that they have received dirty jokes while interacting on social media (4.07) and the respondents also have experienced offensive comments on their wall, images, videos and acatera on social sites (3.27). These top two feedback represent push factor that contribute to cyber harrasment on women. However, the result also found that pull factor contribute to cyber harrastment because the mean score value measured (3.66) of the respondents also comfortable to discuss such issues with people via social media. Moreover, respondents also have received/sent messages that refer to or ask about their body or intimate subjects (3.02) and respondents also have been often explicitly rated based on their looks/appearance or sexuality on social media (2.98). Therefore, both factors welcome the risk of cyber harrasment against women. Actually, women by themselves are expose to the risk of being exploied by the internet fisher due to their positive action and respond toward massage relate to their body or intime subjects. In addition, women are comitted to reveal their looks and appearance through social media that lead to explicite rate. This situation is tally with previous result on social media's influences that makes respondents feel good (4.16).

Nevertheless, other results found that mean score value measured (2.42 to 2.92) for the following items which are respondents have faced sexual harassment before, familiar with the person who harassed them, agree that women are soft targets, aware of the security and privacy policies of the social sites on which they are active, received/encountered obscene videos and images on social sites. These attributes for cyber harassment against women are at moderate level reflect that women knowing the risk of over expose in social media. This statistic may be possible increase if nothing preventive and educational effort done to create awareness towards women especially youngster. Lacking of knowledge, skills and monitoring from adult and elder also potentially can turn this phenomenon become worse.

The Relationship Between Influences of Social Media and Cyber Harassment Against Women

After elaborating closely on the topic of the research, it is clear that the influence of social media on cyber harassment against women is crucial. Most of the respondents think that the influences of social media on cyber harassment among women at Ipoh, Perak is higher and can turn to serious issues if no preventive action taken immediately due to the level of usage of social media among women at Ipoh, Perak is also increasing and thus in which it potentially causes cyber harassment on women at Ipoh, Perak increases day by day.

Overall, the result of the study shows that the influences of social media on cyber harassment against women at Ipoh, Perak positively having a significant positive relationship. This positive relationship demonstrates the high level of usage of social media has marked huge impacts on women in term of cyber harassment. The influences of social media and cyber harassment on women is high ($r = 0.993$). This means that the relationship is very strong. According to Yamin & Kurniawan (2012), if the correlation value is more than 0.70 than the relationship of correlation is very strong.

The findings of this study are supported by some previous studies on influences of social media on cyber harassment against women. The previous studies also found similar findings with this study that social media have positive attitudes towards cyber harassment against women. Those studies are Margaret Anne Carter (2012), Fairbairn (2013), Tara Scirrotto Drames (2016) and John Wihbey (2015). These studies have been carried out in the influences of social media and relationship between cyber harassment against women. This relationship shows significant results on the relationship between influence of social media and cyber harassment on women.

Harassment includes a huge range of offensive or unwanted behaviour in order to make other person uncomfortable. Women are the most often victims of harassment and the criminals are male. Harassment is a form of illegal and discrimination and all the human rights laws prohibit this act but ratio of the harassment is continuously increasing although laws are present in our society. Who should be blamed for this situation and what are main things that makes this harassment happens is still unidentified. The awareness of this harassment is already implemented to society especially women yet they still getting harassment on online and it even causes many issues such as suicide and so on.

There are many factors of cyber harassment which differ from situation to situation. The most crucial factor is our culture, values and the relative power and status that given to the men and women in our society. Mainly, it can be said that the way women and men are brought up in our society influences their behaviour. As we know earlier women usually lack of the confidence because since childhood their behaviour is customized to suffer silence and make compromises. On the other hand men are brought up exactly opposite to women. Such dominating situation creates an atmosphere that allows men to freely involve in cyber harassment on online.

By using social media there is a problem especially for women. It has been proved in the previous studies. There are many types of cyber harassments such as cyber stalking, cyber bullying, online sexual harassment, sending dirty jokes/images, stealing people's information and misuse it in which it causes women to a unsafely zone and causes many problems to women where it even damages women image.

Social media has influenced in the way of women privacy and security. It is believed that social media has tremendously effected on cyber-crime such as cyber harassment against women. The level of usage of social media among women is getting increase day by day where women forgetting themselves until it causes a big mentally ill problem where women tend to even commit suicide without considering its consequences.

Findings of this study verify the need for targeted safety and awareness prevention programs for women in Malaysia. Innovative technology - based prevention programs such as safety campaigns on social networking sites (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram etc.) that address controlling behaviours or cyber harassment could be effective. In addition, the respective authority should continuously promote the recognition of appropriate partner interactions, highly respect among different gender and to encourage healthy relationships are needed to overcome these issues towards women. Additionally, advocacy and current policy should be reviewed to protect electronic information and personal information especially women.

This study has the limitation and not represents the population of women in Malaysia. However, this study does contribute to the limited research published on this topic which examines the social media influences on cyber harassment against women.

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