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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVEL OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND LEVEL OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG STUDENT IN SMK CONVENT, SETIAWAN, PERAK.

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ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment involving victims among school student is on the rise and is a concern for educational institutions. Nearly half of social media users in the country face various different risks, including receiving pornographic messages and sexual harassment online. Thus, this study attempted to determine the relationship between level of social media usage and sexual harassment among student in SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak. A questionnaire was distributed to 100 respondent's selected using random sampling from a population of 500 secondary school students aged 13 to 17 years old. Research result found that the correlation test showed level of social media usage and level of sexual harassment among student in SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak has a significant relationship. This positive relationship demonstrates a high level of social media usage contribute to high level of sexual harassment among student. The key findings of this research shows that approximately 60 percentage of students are active social media user, moderate (39%) and high (21%) and 56 percentage of students are sexually being harassed through social media. The result of this research is necessary because students are exposed to social media. This study can contribute to academic researchers that can lead to a better understanding regarding this issue, also provide an opportunity to examine the behaviors of student experienced sexual harassment in social media. This research can also expand the literature pertaining to social media and sexual harassment.

Keywords: Social Media Sexual Harassment Students

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1. INTRODUCTION

Interpersonal web-based communication technologies such as social media are, qualitatively different from traditional media and online communication systems. Social media have been defined in a variety of ways. The definition of social media as a platform to create profiles, make explicit and traverse relationships (Wolf, Sims & Yang, 2017). Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube are the typical examples of social media sites. These social media sites are an important part of students' lives and are often accessed multiple times daily (Junco et al., 2010). Over the past years, social media have been transforming how individuals, communities, and associations create, share and seek information from each other (Samat & Muhammad, 2018). The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) defines sexual harassment as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and creating a hostile offensive working environment. This definition creates three main categories of sexual harassment: sexual coercion, unwanted sexual attention, and gender harassment. Sexual coercion involves threats toward a person who will not comply with sexual requests or bribes in exchange for sex. Unwanted sexual attention reflects sexual advances, including inappropriate comments, staring, and even touching (Keplinger et al., 2018).

Nearly half of social media users in the country are students and face various risks, including receiving sexually explicit messages and sexual harassment online. Like social networking sites, social media allow people to gather and interact regardless of status or position. They are free to come and go as they please because they are not bound by any obligation to accept or reject a friend request (Dinah, 2017). Some readings show that school students face sexual harassment through social media. Today's students are exposed to advanced technology and are fascinated by modernity. Younger students have social media accounts and make new friends through social sites. They are excited to find friends online. In this case, they tend to fall into the trap because many predators are waiting for victims online. Students are less mature at a young age and tend to share information with strangers. Besides, when students have been sexually harassed online, they are afraid to report or share the issue with their neighbours (Abd Malik, 2019). They are scared and will invite the unexpected. Students who are victims of the fear of predators threaten them and predators may also take advantage of this. The female students will fulfil their expectations for fear of intimidation. Threats may be irrelevant and severe and may be avoided and reported, but students are not mature enough to be rational.

Most of the students have become familiar with social media that the types of communications, self-expression, community building, and other forms of online engagement are now part of the only reality they know (Samat & Muhammad, 2018). The use of social media by students helps to have access to basic information as quick as possible. In school, the use of online platforms will give students the right access to quality information. It has been observed that social media has a broader and faster means of circulating information to the students of an institution and the generality of the public (De La Cruz, 2017). Students are exposed to the internet and social media in this era compare too few years back, so this research is focused on students at the age range of 13-17 years old who are the user of social media.

Sexual harassment occurs even if you are on your electronic device. Social media sites can be another setting for sexual harassment. While state law may protect your privacy in some online contexts, it does not protect illegal and harassing behaviour (Mohammad and Muhamad Nazli Ismail, 2017). The Digital Conduct Index (DCI) study conducted by Microsoft last year involving individuals 7 to 12 years old says nearly half of social media users in the country face a variety of risks including receiving obscene messages and online sexual harassment. The majority of the victims are the school students. (Mohd Noor, 2018). Issues of sexual harassment consciously or not actually infectious to schools and circumstances. This research is to examine individuals from 13-17 years old face sexual harassment through social media.

This can actually be considered dangerous because it can indirectly threaten and disrupt the learning process of the student as well as the smooth running of the school's teaching system. It is found that most students have experienced sexual harassment, but unfortunately, it is a bit difficult to realize. Student's awareness of sexual harassment in schools is also at a moderate level and needs attention from those responsible for raising their awareness level (Abdaj Rahman, 2011). Social media, which stands out in the flood of accusations of sexual harassment, is suing students with social media. As social media platforms expose and reinforce complaints, authorities have created a new frontier where several forums, such as the *Blind* mobile app that encourage students to submit a complaint anonymously, are created (Bischoff, 2019). Consequently,

this research was conducted to study the relationship between the level of social media usage and sexual harassment among student in SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak. |

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

It is a presentation of the review of literature on the topic of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment online is a well-known, highly prevalent, extensively investigated, and intensively treated social problem. An accepted model classifies sexual harassment behaviours into the categories of gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Theory and research show that sexual harassment behaviours occur as a product of person-situation characteristics and has substantial personal and organizational costs. This article reviews the internet has come along with a myriad of positive and negative challenges. One of the positive developments is the increased access for all age categories, especially people of young ages; however, it is not without a side effect. A cyberbullying threat has become interesting areas of research over the years because of the importance of understanding children's online behaviours and making the internet safe again for the kids to surf. The key findings revealed that most children had been involved in the act of cyberbullying.

Interestingly, most of them were aware of online threats but did not know that it was bad behaviour. However, most of them were rarely involved in a sex-related cyberbullying incident. A collective approach to guarantee children's internet safety and balance their online prospects and risks is recommended to ensure children's online safety (Yusuf et al., 2020).

Electronic gadgets, such as mobile phones and tablets, have become an integrated part of our lives. Those electronic gadgets can be used to access the internet due to wireless capabilities. Many people connect to the internet merely for social activities on social media. For instance, Facebook and Twitter are two common social media sites that allow users to communicate freely. Photos and video clips are also possible to be shared with anyone on those sites. Likewise, various mobile phone social applications (e.g; Wechat, Telegram) also provide similar features that enable users to chat with others using texts, photos, and videos. On the one hand, those social media allow users to keep in touch with their friends and family and, at the same time, broaden the social networking. On the other hand, it might put the users at risk of cyberbullying (Lai et al., 2017).

According to another literature review, available data indicate that peer to peer sexual harassment is prevalent in high school and is associated with psychosocial problems for both victims and perpetrators. For the present study, the study adopted a developmental contextual model to examine the possibility that this behavior develops during the late elementary and middle school years and is linked to the biological and social changes that occur at this time. Youths from Grades 6–8 enrolled in seven elementary and middle schools in a large south-central Canadian city were asked to report on their sexual harassment behaviors with same- and cross-gender peers; their pubertal development, and the gender composition of their peer network. The results revealed that cross-gender harassment was distinct from same-gender harassment, increased in frequency from Grade 6 to Grade 8, and was linked to pubertal maturation and participation in mixed-gender peer groups (Loren et al., 2012).

Sexual harassment is generally perceived as a social issue predominantly found in the work place. However, it can also occur at various stages of youth and adolescence. University students who will soon join the workforce are equally vulnerable to sexual harassment. It is hypothesized that lack of understanding and awareness of what constitutes sexual harassment have made the youth easy targets of perpetrators. This study identifies the level of awareness and perceptions of sexual harassment among students in a public university of Malaysia. Being multi-ethnic and multicultural, Malaysia offers a diverse social demographic context for comparison across ethnic groups such as the Malay, Chinese, and Indian. Yee, Wendy (Alagappan Ponmalar, Ngeow & Yeok, 2015).

The paper examines how strongly non-physical peer sexual harassment is associated with a wide range of well-being outcomes. The findings imply that although sticks and stones may break bones, it does seem that derogatory words and other forms of non-physical sexual harassment definitely harm high school students. Regression analyses suggest that being harassed by peers in a non-physical way was moderately associated with lower levels of well-being over and above the effect of other risk factors. The effect of peer harassment on depressive symptoms was moderated by sex (affected women more) but not by sexual or ethnic minority status. The findings imply that although sticks and stones may break

bones, it does seem that derogatory words and other forms of non-physical sexual harassment definitely harm high school students (Bendixen, Daveronis & Ottesen Kennair, 2018).

Based on the other studies that have been conducted, studies are focused on students at the age range of 7-12 years old, working women's and social media that is highly rated for sexual harassment. For this paper, researchers would like to focus on student and both gender without focusing on female student only to get a wider view on sexual harassment through social media. The expected results for this study is most student from SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak has social media. Some of them has been also a victim of sexual harassment through social media. Social media is a platform to entertain ourselves. Meanwhile, there are also some negative impact where those without awareness can be sexually harassed through social media. The number of people being sexually harassed are students because of their exposure to the online sexual harassment is low (McMaster, Connolly, Pepler and Craig, 2012).

3. METHODOLOGY

Developing a research instrument is the general term that researchers use for a measurement (survey, test, and questionnaire). To help differentiate between instrument and instrumentation, instrument is the device used to get the result (survey) and instrumentation is the process of developing, testing, and using the instrument to conduct our study (Bidix, 2020).

The study population consisted of SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak. The researcher has distributed the questionnaire form to the randomly selected respondents. The questions developed in this survey form, fit the subject of the study and meet the objectives of the study. The questions provided are in a closed form. The researcher designed questionnaire form as our instrument and gave 30 minutes to answer them and gain hundred (100) respondents. Based on the result of the survey conducted, the study was able to determine the details of this study. Graphs and other figures were also used to provide a clearer understanding of the data presented as answers to the problem of the study.

The current study used the survey instrument for the data collection purpose. The development of an instrument in this study was based on the previous related literature and questionnaires developed by Dr Savita Gupta and Liyaqat Bashir, 2018 and Ravi Singh, 2020. The instrument was used to achieve our objective of measuring the independent and dependent variable as well as hypothesis. In addition, several specific items which measured the independent and dependent variable were used to test and interpret the hypothesis.

The instrument was structured close-ended responses from the respondent to gather useful information from a large number of relevant informants. A Questionnaire was developed through the literature review. The questionnaire was composed of four parts. Part one of the questionnaire included general questions inquiring about the respondent's demographic information and profile-related information. This was followed by section two, which enquired about the pattern of social media usage. Part three of the questionnaire posed questions about the social media usage and the last part asked about the sexual harassment. The questionnaires consisted of two types of design. The first and second section of the questionnaire required the respondents to 'tick' from clearly defined information provided in a multi-option format, the answer that best describes their personal details

In this section, the respondents were given the freedom to include their personal view, where this was deemed necessary. A five (5) likert pre-coded scale was used extensively to measure the opinions, beliefs and attitudes, since this facilitated the data analysis. Before proceeding with the actual data collection, the research team did validity and reliability test to make sure the consistency of the instrument. It is called as pre-test. This process is to determine the validity and reliability of the construct and items used. After validity and reliability test were run is SPSS software with 30 respondents, the research team proceeded with actual data collection consist of 100 respondents. The items are measured with Cronbach's Alpha.

The interpretation of respective Alpha is .9 - 1.0 is indicated very well meanwhile .8 - .9 is good. Next, .7 - .8 indicates acceptable and .6 - .7 is questionable. Lastly, .4 - .6 is said weak meanwhile < .4 is said to be unacceptable (Bruin, 2006). Therefore, the Cronbach's Alpha were used to measure the reliability test of the instrument is this thesis. As shown in Table

1, the reliability coefficient of all the tested measurements were 0.90 and above. This indicates the quality of the tested items, the instrument of the pre-test study was then considered to be reliable and acceptable for the actual data collection.

Table 1: Reliability Coefficient of Study Instruments (Actual Test N=100)

Study Instruments	Number of items	Cronbach Alpha
Pre-Test (n=30)		
Level of Social Media Usage	11	0.914
Level of Sexual Harassment	11	0.912
Actual Test (N=100)		
Level of Social Media Usage	11	0.877
Level of Sexual Harassment	11	0.894

After the validity and reliability test were done before the actual collection, which is pre-test to make sure the instrument is valid and acceptable for actual data collection, the instrument is again distributed to students in order to collect 100 respondent to run more test on SPSS software for findings and discussion. As shown in Table 2, the reliability coefficient of all the tested measurements were 0.80 and above. This indicates the quality of the instrument of the actual data study is considered to be valid and reliable as well. The findings and discussion of post-test will be discussed in the next chapter.

Based on Touvilla (2020), sampling is an important component of any research because of its huge impact on the quality of our results or findings. If the study is new to the sample, there are a number of key terms and principles that are fundamental to the subject. Some of the key sampling terms the study will come across include population, unit, sample, sample size, sampling framework and sampling technique in our study.

When it comes to thinking about the population, it's important to be precise. So the study focused on the population of people who are students from the SMK Convent Setiawan, Perak who has social media. The population the study wanted to study in this study was 100 students out of 500 students regardless of female or male students. The population the study course is in a specific area that is in Setiawan, Perak only. The study does not focus on all convent schools throughout the state of Perak but only on Setiawan Convent School. So clearly will know that the population of our study is 500 students from SMK Convent Setiawan, Perak only. The units that the study is interested in the population is 100 Convent school students who have social media. They were students of age 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 years old. This age group is assumed to be the target of sexual harassment due to the usage of social media without limit. In practice, the sample size selected for the study can have a significant impact on the quality of our results or findings, with sample sizes too small or too large both potentially leading to incorrect findings. As a result, sample size calculations are sometimes performed to determine the size of our sample to avoid such problems. It can also be said that the larger the sample size the smaller the margin of error.

The sampling technique the study used in this study was random sampling. Random sampling is part of the sampling technique where each sample has the same probability of being selected. The randomly selected sample is intended as an unbiased representation of the total population. If for some reason the sample does not represent the population, its variation is called sampling error. Random sampling is one of the simplest forms of data collection from the total population. Under random sampling, each subset member has the same opportunity to be selected as part of the sampling process. So the researchers agreed to use random sampling techniques in this study for the purpose of data collection for their study. The number of students in SMK Convent Setiawan, Perak is 500 people and to conduct a survey, a sample group consisting of 100 students was selected to conduct a survey. In this case, the population is the total number of students in the school and the sample group of 100 students is the sample. Each student has the same opportunity to be selected because all students selected to be part of the survey are randomly selected. However, there is always the possibility that a group or sample does

not represent the population as a whole, in which case, each random variation is referred to as sampling error. So to avoid the occurrence of many errors in sampling the researcher has selected a large sample group. If the sample group is large then the margin of error can be reduced by the researcher in their study.

The increasing need for representative statistical samples in empirical research has created a demand for effective methods for determining sample size. To overcome the existing gap, Krejcie & Morgan (1970) compiled a table to determine the sample size for a particular population for easy reference. Based on the Krejcie and Morgan table (1970), the population for this study was 500 students. But the researcher only selected 100 students as the sample size for this study. This is because the researcher chose the sample size because it is believed that the sample size is the most suitable sample size for the study conducted. Researchers have selected the sample size based on age, gender and experience that may be felt by each respondent. Because this study is relates to sexual harassment so the researcher feels not necessarily all the populations of this study will experience such harassment. This is because the school has a lower age range. Researchers believe most sexual harassment is experienced by students who are within a certain age range. This can also be attributed to the use of social media. Most underage students do not have their own social media and this may cause them to have no experience of sexual harassment through social media. So the researcher had chosen a sample size that is very suitable for the study.

This study used only one statistical software which is the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 26. This software is to perform the data processing and data analysis. The SPSS software was used for data coding, data cleaning and data screening as well as obtaining the results of descriptive statistic from all the tested measurement.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2: The Level of Social Media Usage and Level of Sexual Harassment

Variables	Freq	Percent	Mean	SD
Level Of Social Media Usage			0.761	1.81
Low (1 ± 2.33)	40	40		
Moderate (2.34 ± 3.66)	39	39		
High (3.67 ± 5)	21	21		
Level of Sexual Harrasement			0.538	1.44
Low (1 ± 2.33)	58	58		
Moderate (2.34 ± 3.66)	40	40		
High (3.67 ± 5)	2	2		

Note: Freq: Frequency; SD: Standard Deviation

Before discussing the relationship between level of social media usage and level sexual harassment among student in SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak, the researcher will share 100 student's profile that is obtained. It was found that almost 56% of the respondents were female while 44% of the respondents were male respondents. The distribution of the respondents based on race showed that 29% were Malay, Chinese (33%) and India (38%). Almost 36% of all the respondents were older students (17 years old), 16 years old (34%) and 15 years old (13%). While the least age respondents were 14 years old (8%) and 13 years old (9%). This is the profile of 100 students from SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak we obtained.

Based on table 3, the study can observe the level of social media usage and level of sexual harassment. For the low level of social media usage (1-2.33) is 40 people, and the percentage is 40%. For the moderate level of social media usage (2.34-

3.66) is 39 people, which is 39%. High level of social media usage (3.67-5.00) is 21 people, with 21 percentage. The mean in the level of social media usage is 0.761 and the standard deviation is 1.81.

The low level of sexual harassment indicates to (1-2.33) which is 58 people, with 58 percentage. For the moderate level of harassment (2.34-3.66) is 40 people, and percentage is 40%. The high level of harassment (3.67-5.00) which is 2 people, and percentage of 2%. The mean in level of social media usage is 0.538 and the standard deviation is 1.44.

From this table also the study can observe that total of 60% of students is moderate and high level of social media usage, which means it's over half of students is active social media user. The study also observed that level of sexual harassment, with 42% of students indicates to high (2%) and moderate (40%) level of sexual harassment in social media, which means almost half of the students in this survey is facing the sexual harassment in social media. This positive relationship overall demonstrates high level of social media contribute to high level of sexual harassment.

Shown that more than 42% of people have experienced a certain degree of sexual harassment, plus the silent victims behind the data, the study does have reason to believe that half of the respondents will experience sexual harassment. The number of victims who have shown that they have experience of being sexually harassed is also close to the value shown in the YouGov Omnibus the report, which is 57%, half of the respondents are willing for report.

Former Deputy Minister of Women, Family, and Community Development, Hannah Yeoh (2020) stated that the flaw in the mechanism is that victims are unwilling to report and tell others what they have experienced. Under the premise of difficulty in producing evidence and imperfect protection mechanism for victims, the victims do not feel that their interests are protected at all. Victims will be questioned and endure various pressures due to insufficient evidence, which makes the victims unable to get a positive response even if they dare to report. After reporting, some victims may also experience sexual harassment again. These various problems have led to the reluctance of victims to report their experience of sexual harassment.

From the words of the former deputy minister, the study can find that even if the victims have the courage to report their incidents, they still accept various problems. The most important issue is the lack of mechanism. Even if these victims are willing to report, they cannot get the power they should have. This will undermine the confidence of the victims. The study should also be clear that in dealing with sexual harassment, self-confidence is very important. Self-confidence affects whether they are willing to face various pressures, and they still maintain the reason for fighting their own rights.

In this situation, there is unfairness to the victims and the possibility of being sexually harassed again, it seems that reporting is only a superficial form. Coupled with the lack of evidence, this has further dampened the confidence of the victims. This is why the victims believe that even if they report, they will not be trusted by others. It is precisely because of the imperfection of the mechanism and the unkindness to the victims that these victims are deterred from reporting after seeing these bad results.

The YouGov Omnibus (2019) survey pointed out that 54% of sexual harassment victims choose not to report that they have experienced sexual harassment based on shame and embarrassment. 38% of people feel that reporting is not useful and it is difficult to obtain support from multiple parties, so they do not choose to report. The reason why 26% of the victims did not choose to report was because they felt that after the report, they might get some bad influence.

It can be seen that more than half of the victims of sexual harassment feel shy and embarrassed because they dare not report or tell others about their experience. Under such circumstances, the study can understand that being sexually harassed is shameful to them. Under such a premise, it is more difficult for victims to tell their experiences. Victims may feel ashamed to have experienced sexual harassment, which may cause harm to the image of them and their family members, causing them to not want to expose themselves. This situation makes us more unclear about the true victimization, because the occurrence of sexual harassment is usually difficult to know through observation. These sexual harassment usually happens in private. Therefore, if the victim is unwilling to report spontaneously, it will make us underestimate the seriousness of the situation and worsen the occurrence of sexual harassment.

There are also some victims who think that their rights and interests are not protected, and some even think that they may be adversely affected after reporting. In such an environment, the victims are under undue pressure and make them feel that victims of sexual harassment should not speak up. Such bad circumstances will increase the number of silent victims, and society will not feel the seriousness of sexual harassment. If even the victims believe that they cannot be protected after reporting, or even receive retaliation, then their experience will be even more unlikely to be exposed. Silent victims can only endure such a long period of torture without speaking out. The former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dr Wan Azizah Wan Ismail (2019), stated that even after the victim has reported it, he will still leave a stigma on the victim. Shame and addiction are also factors that make sexual harassment more serious.

From these two articles, the study can find that the shame and silence of the victims are the result of social values and the differences in education received by men and women. As stated in the article, victims will still face stigma even after reporting, and such psychological trauma will remain with the victim. This is because the values of society make victims think that once they become victims of sexual harassment, they will be treated differently from others in society in the future. Such a situation will only create a bad example for the victims who have not yet reported it, which will cause huge psychological pressure and shock to the victims, and they will not want to expose their experience at all.

According to WAO (Women's Aid Organization) statistics show that women in Malaysia often face sexual harassment every day and every year. Statistics show that the number of sexual harassment in Malaysia from 2000 to 2017 is increasing steadily. Although there has been a decrease in the number of sexual harassment in Malaysia in years such as 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006 the number of declines has not been much. Statistics also show that no cases were recorded from 2008 to 2012. But in 2013 sexual harassment cases began to increase until 2017. This shows that for 5 years sexual harassment cases in Malaysia increased steadily.

According to WAO statistics it is found that sexual harassment is not only faced by the female gender, but the male gender is also a victim of sexual harassment at the same time but in small numbers. So our study also focuses on male school students. So the data the study collected also includes male students and school students at the same time. Through this the study finds out that male students are also victims of sexual harassment nowadays.

Statistics from WAO also show the number of sexual harassment by states in Malaysia. These statistics show that states such as Kuala Lumpur, Johor and Selangor have a high percentage of cases of sexual harassment where the percentage is 17.2% (Kuala Lumpur), 16.5% (Johor) and 15.7% (Selangor). For the next higher state in the case of sexual harassment is the state of Perak where the percentage is 8.6%. This shows that Perak is also one of the states with a high percentage of sexual harassment.

So the study can make a connection that sexual harassment in Malaysia often occurs and what the study can say is that this harassment also occurs among school students. Through the data obtained the study can know that school students are also victims of sexual harassment nowadays. This issue the study can relate to the excessive use of social media by school students nowadays. Through the data collected by us, as mentioned, the percentage of high level of sexual harassment is only 2%, while for moderate and low is as much as 40% and 58% respectively. Through this the study can conclude that although the level of sexual harassment for the moderate category is as much as 40%, the researchers believe that it is a large number that causes school students to also fall victim to sexual harassment. The research also found out that school students still face sexual harassment on a daily basis, even though not in so many percentages. Although the level of sexual harassment for the highest category is only 2% the researchers suspect that students may feel uncomfortable sharing their incidents of sexual harassment openly to anyone. This may be because they feel uncomfortable, scared or ashamed to tell this incident to them. This is because they are still immature school students and they may not know so much about sexual harassment and what the impact is.

The explosive growth of social media has led to many instances where sexual harassment has escaped the confines of the workplace and followed the victim home (Michael Epstein, 2020). This is said to be due to the widespread use of social media causing sexual harassment not only outside, but inside the house through internet access, especially among students who now often rely on internet access and use of social media for learning purposes and for their personal use. Nowadays the use of social media is the main attraction for every student. This is because the use of social media has various features

that attract attention, especially students nowadays. For example, social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat and so on have various interesting features such as post pictures, videos, status, story and so on. All of this often catches the attention of students quickly. This is due to their high desire to display their pictures and videos on social media platforms causing them to become so crazy in the use of social media.

The more they expose themselves on social media platforms the more likely it is that sexual harassment will occur. Although there are many benefits through the use of this social media, but teenagers or students nowadays often use things that give those benefits for the purpose of negative things. For example, through the use of social media, students can find various information, general knowledge and so on but nowadays social media is mostly used for bad deeds such as sexual harassment, watching porn videos, and blackmail through social media and so on. Table 4 below shows a clear data on the level of sexual harassment among the students in SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak.

Table 3: Level of Sexual Harassment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Yes	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 4 shows the level of sexual harassment faced by students from SMK Convent, Setiawan, Perak. As many as 44 percent of students said no to the question 'have they faced sexual harassment through social media?' while 56 percent of students said yes. Although 44 percent and 56 percent are not much different in terms of numerical differences, it should be noted that 56 percent are the figures that should not be underestimated and should be emphasized. 56 percent of those students may have been victims at least once or more. Aveseh Asough, (2012) says the factor of high level usage of social media contributes to negative influence. An individual who spend more time on social networking sites which can switch the attention and focus from the particular task. It is also offense the society by attacking the people sexually. The students might use the social media in intention to gain any knowledge, but indirectly they might get into any friendship zone with any anonymous person that can invite sexual harassment sooner. Other than that, the research can also assume that the sites that is being visited by student are full of human trafficking and sexual contents pop up. Social media is a wide medium where all the corners of social media have its negative influence and attacking on people's privacy.

In addition, 44 percent of students said no, that could be concluded that there were some students who may have been victims of sexual harassment through social media, but fear to expose or not ready to admit due to some insecurities or lack of self-esteem. This matter should be given attention as well because this may affect students as well, as soon as it interferes with their academic performance. Research into sexual violence and social media by Fairbairn (2013) stated that abusive relationship patterns may be facilitated or maintained through social media and a majority of sexual violence associated with social media goes unreported. In the research also stated only preliminary information about victimization, young women and girls appear to experience higher rates of sexual violence associated with social media. This can be concluded that yes, females are highly rated to be victims and they go unreported. Due to this issue, the research is lacking information to proceed with safety measures to prevent this issue from getting worsen. Students first of all might face some difficulties in doing reports about being sexually harassed through social media because they lack of parental engagement and awareness of reporting to the authorities.

The latest survey conducted on 1,002 Malaysians by YouGov Omnibus found that 36 percent of women and 17 percent of men have experienced sexual harassment. From these percentages, only half of the victims reported or told someone about the incident, and women are more likely to report an incident than men, at 57 percent (The Asian Post, 2019). This proves that very minimal females files a report, and also men are also a target in this issue but very disappointing males prefer not to expose or file a report against this issue.

Females should have the courage to make complaints about things they do not deserve to face so that appropriate action can be taken by authorities. This can help strengthen the social media system because besides cons, social media has pros as well. In this era of modernization, which is growing towards technology, information and communication technology (ICT) especially social media will play an important role in society in the future in terms of education, and business. Dr. Muhamad Sham, (2006) says that information and communication technology (ICT) education plays an important role so that Malaysia can become a developed country and implement a knowledge-based economy (k-economy) and be a contributor to economic development in the future. If the victim makes a complaint, social media affected by sexual harassment activities can be controlled and curbed rather than increased rapidly.

In a nutshell, through this study, the research found out that the use and reliance of students on social media that is prevalent today causes sexual harassment among students to occur frequently. Students nowadays are very dependent on the use of the internet, especially in the use of social media. Although learning systems nowadays require internet access and social media for learning purposes, but it does not necessarily require one hundred percent. So students should reduce their free time with the use of social media no matter for learning purposes or for their personal purposes. If they limit their time by using social media, then they can also prevent themselves from becoming victims of sexual harassment.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, what the researcher can conclude in relation to sexual harassment is that sexual harassment is an undesirable behavior through words, gestures, touches, psychological and visual elements that are usually done repeatedly. Sexual harassment is any unwanted behavior of a sexual nature that has the effect of verbal, non-verbal, psychological or physical harassment. Women are sexually harassed on the streets, in public transport and very often, at work (WCC Penang, 2020). But nowadays sexual harassment also occurs among students. Sexual harassment or sexual assault is bullying or coercion of sexual nature and promising unwanted or inappropriate rewards for sexual assistance. Sexual harassment includes a range of actions for minor violations to sexual abuse or assault. In modern times, sexual harassment is also very popular among students. What is known is that sexual harassment among students occurs one of the reasons is the level of social media usage. The use of social media is where everyone uses the internet channel to connect with anyone, no matter how many hours by using such platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Tinder, and Twitter and so on. Social media has evolved over the last decade to become an important driver for acquiring and spreading information in different domains, such as business, entertainment, science, crisis management, and politics.

So what the researcher can relate between sexual harassment and the use of social media among students through this study is that the researcher can know and can conclude that most sexual harassment that occurs among students, especially among students of SMK Convent Setiawan, Perak due to the use of social media. The researchers concluded that the use of social media among students is one of the links between the occurrences of sexual harassment among students. Approximately 60 students out of 100 students in our study are active social media user and 56 of the student's encounters sexual harassment through social media. 56% is not a less number and should be taken seriously in order to overcome this situation. Not only that, through this study the researcher also found out that not only female students are victims of sexual harassment but male students are also victims of sexual harassment. So the researchers also hope that the study on sexual harassment can continue to be done in this country and in other countries in different aspects to identify what are the main factors that lead to the occurrence of sexual harassment so that effective measures can be taken to prevent this issue will get worse in the future.

Excessive access and greater technological development are the major factors affecting sexual harassment among the student. More research is needed to identify effective ways to deal with this issue so that they do not occur in the future especially in children. The investigation should address the obstacles to structure and attitude and how this can be overcome. Research to explore the impact of student safety on newcomers to the use of social media can include comparisons between groups that have been trapped earlier in social media use by students or adolescents. Identify which aspects need to be improved to overcome this issue. There is a need to investigate whether there is an efficient and secure way to improve decisions on sexual harassment issues for school students. Through effective multidisciplinary research it is possible to address this issue more quickly. Other than that, there is a need to explore public awareness of, attitudes toward, beliefs and expectations regarding the issue of sexual harassment to school students. This is for all parties to know the importance of

knowing the effects of sexual harassment on students. Through such research many will be aware of the risk of sexual harassment of students and what are the main factors that lead to sexual harassment and how school students are the main victims.

Finally, such research can help identify the various factors that contribute to sexual harassment. It is also known through such research that sexual harassment not only affects women but men are victims of sexual harassment as well. So this research needs to be done by many to find out and learn more about sexual harassment. Today, not only students but also some children are victims of sexual harassment. This has also been identified and studied in a study of child sexual abuse. Therefore, such studies should always be conducted and authorities should encourage researchers to conduct such studies to address issues of sexual harassment in a more effective way or measure.

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