UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE AND POLICY STUDIES

CYBER BULLYING AND ITS IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH AMONG EPJJ STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UITM) KAMPUS SAMARAHAN 2

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cyberbullying is bullying, but online. It is bullying with the use of digital technologies. It takes place on social media, messages, games and also phones. It repeats a lot which aims to scar, anger and shame the target. It can include stuff such as spreading misinformation and lies about the target as well as posting bad and embarrassing photos of them on social media just to make fun of them. Cyberbullying can also include sending hurtful, abusive or bad messages on message platforms. Also cyberbullying can be done by making fake accounts to send mean messages to people. Compared to real life bullying, cyberbullying leaves a digital footprint which can be proved useful as evidence for necessary actions to be taken.

1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Cyberbullying is a pervasive global issue that transcends geographical boundaries. Malaysia, in particular, has been identified as the seventeenth highest-ranking country in terms of cyberbullying incidents. Various manifestations of cyberbullying include cyber stalking, harassment, dissing, gossip groups, identity falsification, and flaming (Notar, Padgett & Roden, 2013). Statistics reveal that boys are more prone to experiencing cyberbullying compared to girls. Cyberbullying stands apart from the conventional bullying we are familiar with. Traditional bullying encompasses verbal, physical, social, and other forms of non-electronic harassment. In contrast, cyberbullying is characterized by its electronic nature, involving online platforms and digital communication tools. The distinction lies in the medium through which these harmful behaviors are carried out, with cyberbullying relying on digital channels, setting it apart from the more traditional face-to-face interactions associated with traditional forms of bullying.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review will be divided into definition of cyberbullying, types of cyberbullying, causes, signs of cyberbullying and effects on the students.

2.1 DEFINITION OF CYBERBULLYING

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cell phones, computers, and tablets. Cyberbullying can occur through SMS, Text, and apps, or online in social media, forums, or gaming where people can view, participate in, or share content. Cyberbullying includes sending, posting, or sharing negative, harmful, false, or mean content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation. Some cyberbullying crosses the line into unlawful or criminal behavior.

2.1.1 Types of cyberbullying

There are six main types of cyberbullying which include:

1. Exclusion: A cyberbully can intentionally leave someone else out of an online group or message thread

2. Cyberstalking: a cyberbully monitors a victim's online presence closely.

3. Harassment: Harassment occurs when a cyberbully sends persistent and hurtful online messages to a victim.

4. Doxxing: a cyberbully maliciously shares personal data about an individual online that wouldn't normally be publicly known to harass or intimidate a victim

5. Fraping: a cyberbully uses a victim's social media accounts to post inappropriate content with the victim's name attached to it.

6. Impersonation: A cyberbully can impersonate a victim by posting comments on social media and chat rooms in the individual's name.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This study's research method will be the focus of Chapter 3, which will talk about how the actions taken by the previous researchers. This study explains the research design, unit of analysis, sample size, and sampling method that were used to get the data. The measurements, data collection, and analysis of the study will be explained in detail.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is intended to provide an appropriate framework for a study. A very significant decision in research design process is the choice to be made regarding research approach since it determines how relevant information for a study will be obtained; however, the research design process involves many interrelated decisions (Jilcha Sileyew, 2020)

3.2 UNIT/LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

In University Technology Mara (UiTM) Kampus 2, Samarahan, Sarawak, a self-administered online survey was conducted. All ePJJ students in Uitm Campus 2 Samarahan received an Google Forms through WhatsAPP. Links to online survey questions given by Google Form in two languages which is Bahasa and English. The Google form link was issued to the UiTM ePJJ student via WhatsApp. To assess how successfully the questions were translated, back translation was performed. In order to ensure that respondents are ePJJ students, screener questions were created.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size refers to the number of users from your target group who will be surveyed. In this study, a total of 227 ePJJ students will be chosen as respondents. A total of 227 ePJJ students will be chosen at random to receive the survey. Respondents who were chosen at random to take the survey will receive the questionnaire via google form through WhatsApp. The questionnaire will have questions about