



SOCIAL MEDIA PREDICT BEHAVIOURAL BELIEF, NORMATIVE BELIEF AND
CONTROL BELIEF AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENT IN MALAYSIA ON PREVENTION
OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT BEHAVIOUR

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I declare that the material contained in this paper **SOCIAL MEDIA PREDICT BEHAVIOURAL BELIEF, NORMATIVE BELIEF AND CONTROL BELIEF AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENT IN MALAYSIA ON PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT BEHAVIOUR** is the end result of my own work and that due acknowledgement has been given in the bibliography and references to ALL sources be they printed, electronic or personal.

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APPROVAL FORM

This research paper attached hereto, entitled “**SOCIAL MEDIA PREDICT BEHAVIOURAL BELIEF, NORMATIVE BELIEF AND CONTROL BELIEF AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENT IN MALAYSIA ON PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT BEHAVIOUR**” prepared and submitted by” Candidate’s Name” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Communication (Hons) Public Relations is hereby accepted.

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ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment in Malaysia university's context has never been less important. The emergence of social media sites has become a prominent platform for sexual harassment to widespread. Harassers feel free to act in an unpleasant way without consequence on social media. Despite of the severity, there are limited studies on the intention behaviour of sexual harassment prevention among university students in Malaysia. Thus, this research study is aimed to investigate the impacts of social media on beliefs towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia. Secondly, to identify the beliefs that leads to the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia. Lastly, to identify the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia. Theory of Planned Behaviour is used in this study. A total of 15 respondents to attend the interview were recruited across Malaysia by using purposive sampling. The selected respondents had specific criteria to be fulfilled, which were currently a college student enrolled in foundation studies or undergraduate courses, individuals of any gender or race, ability to recognise the situation of sexual harassment, have acquired sex education in the past and lastly, to participate the interview voluntarily. The interview will be conducted through an online platform, Microsoft Teams. Thematic analysis is chosen as the data analysis method.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Sexual harassment, including gender harassment, is a form of discrimination. The verbal and nonverbal behaviour directed at members of a gender that conveys hostility, objectification, exclusion, or second-class status is known as sexual harassment (Camargo et al., 2017). Johnson et al. (2018) stated that unwanted sexual attention could happen when favourable occupational or educational treatment conditions sexual activity through verbal or physically unwelcome sexual advances, including aggression and sexual coercion. The incidence of sexual harassment has remained stable across industries over the last 30 years. However, as more women enter the labour market and academia, as well as science, engineering, and medicine, there will be more women experiencing problems at work and in school due to sexual harassment (Quick & McFayden, 2016). Several negative psychosocial and physical health consequences, such as mental distress, self-harming behaviours and suicidal ideation, substance abuse, and physical aggression inside and outside a dating relationship, have been linked to sexual harassment (Mitchell et al., 2014).

According to Mallow and Peng (2019), due to differing opinions in law, sociology, feminism, and psychology, there is no standard definition of sexual harassment. As a result, the prevalence of sexual harassment varies significantly across studies. Sexual harassment, like any other type of harm, can range from light forms, such as sexual jokes and comments, to severe forms, such as sexual assault (Nickerson et al., 2014). Harassment produces a hostile environment, according to the legal definition. Sexual harassment not only can occur physically, but it can also occur through the internet and text messaging. Sexual harassment is one of several types of actual

and prospective gender-based violence in higher education. The range that is start from bullying and sexist jargon to sexual abuse and rape. Based on the concept by Bondestam and Lundqvist (2020), sexual harassment is also consistent with the idea espoused in the large-scale examination of national sexual harassment incentives. It is impossible to deny that sexual harassment at colleges and schools has increased. The variety of sexual harassment that has been documented in a higher education context is concerning. However, the emphasis on gender equality in education and sexual harassment in schools and higher education institutions has become incredibly common (Mohamed et al., 2015). According to Azizan (2022), a girl named Zett described a terrifying encounter in which a man at a popular restaurant in Petaling Jaya harassed her. The man claimed he had previously met Zett in the club, but Zett had never gone to a club. The man attempted to make physical contact with Zett, but Zett managed to avoid it, and the man then made a sexist remark to the girl.

The scope of sex education extends beyond the anatomy and physiology of biological sex and reproduction. It addresses healthy sexual development, gender identity, interpersonal connections, attachment, sexual development, and intimacy for all adolescents, including those with disabilities, chronic health issues, or other special needs (Breuner & Mattson, 2016; Martino et al., 2008 as cited in Mohamed et al., 2015). Despite the debate surrounding sex education, research indicates that it does not encourage sexual activity but encourages abstinence and provides teenagers with the information and skills necessary for safe sexual behavior (Syairah, Mutalip, & Mohamed, 2012 as cited in Mohamed et al., 2015). Sex education is a process of learning that continues throughout a person's life and involves all aspects of sexuality in order to accomplish four goals. For example, delivering knowledge, establishing value, building interpersonal skills, and responsible concepts (Wazakili, 2010 as cited in Eshak & Zain, 2015).

Meanwhile, concerns over sex education in Malaysia are linked to the many social ills plaguing the nation. This situation is not unique to Malaysia but rather shared by a number of other developing countries as well. The high rate of sexual activity among teenagers, premarital pregnancies, the desire to find partners young, the spread of STDs and the subsequent rise in the number of illegitimate children, abortion, baby dumping, or even more extreme mothers or couples who are willing to kill the baby are a few examples of the problems. Sex education has conflicting definitions, objectives, and ideologies, making it challenging to comprehend and evaluate its efficacy (Talib et al., 2012).

Unfortunately, sexual harassment occurs on the internet as well. Harassment happens due to the virtual nature of cyberspace, and the majority of online manifestations of sexual harassment take the form of gender harassment and unwelcome sexual attention (Harefa, 2022). The internet offers a setting where both good and harmful habits can be pursued. Indeed, the internet is recognised to have two contradictory qualities, depending on whether it is used for good or ill. Gender harassment is extremely widespread in cyberspace. It is depicted in a variety of common ways that netizens frequently face, whether verbally or graphically, communicating via active or passive internet delivery methods (Im et al., 2022). Active verbal sexual harassment is defined mainly by the harasser sending offensive messages to the victim. These texts featured sex-slurring remarks, so-called dirty jokes, and other inappropriate content. According to Azizan (2022), Farah, a former student of a local institution, had a distressing incident with her former lecturer who deceived her into answering unsuitable survey questions that the lecturer described as sensitive. She was given the survey questions about sexual experience and masturbation, which she had to answer.

Parents and other relatives have the potential to be essential players in sexual harassment prevention initiatives, despite the fact that a significant amount of research has concentrated on peer interactions and the environment of the school as a means of preventing sexual harassment. There is a correlation between strong parent-child bonds and reduced rates of both victimisation and perpetration of sexual harassment among youths (Bowes et al. 2010; Kretschmer et al. 2015 as cited in Doty et al., 2017). According to the findings of a meta-analysis on parenting behaviour, individuals who were involved in sexual harassment were more likely to be exposed to negative parenting behaviour than those who were not involved in sexual harassment (Doty et al., 2017). According to Mitchell et al. (2014), distressing experiences of sexual harassment that interfered with school, friends, or family were positively related to poor relationships with intimate person and a lack of peer social support. There is a need for additional research to understand the role that parents might play in the preventative process. The researcher investigates the potential protective effects of ties with parents and other adult members of the family on an individual against engagement in sexual harassment.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The epidemic of sexual harassment in university education systems around the world has a significant negative impact on people, groups, and entire organizations (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020). In tertiary education systems, there is a continuum of actual and prospective gender-based violence, from bullying and sexist language to sexual abuse and rape. Sexual harassment is one of these forms of violence (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020). Research by Mohamed et al. (2015) supports that the issue of sexual harassment is one that is prevalent among university students. One of the respondents make the presumption that there are still few efforts to stop sexual harassment, which could be the cause of its frequency.

Sexual harassment is a pervasive, complicated behaviour. One of the most recent and remarkable examples of the phenomenon's growing complexity is the rise of sexual harassment in internet and social media. However, the law regarding sexual harassment has not developed at the same rate. The anonymity of the cyberspace creates a sense of solitude where the harasser feels free to act in an unpleasant way without consequence (Chawki & Shazly, 2013). The majority of young individuals between 18 to 29 years old utilize social media; 90% of them do so (Perrin, 2015). The largest group in this age group is university students, so the higher their usage of social media, the more likely they are to be victims of sexual harassment. Therefore, they need to know how to prevent online sexual harassment when using social media.

Tan Sri Annuar Musa claims that cyberbullying and online sexual harassment were one of the over 6,000 harassment instances that the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) looked at. In a written response to Syed Ibrahim Syed Noh (PH-Ledang), the Minister of Communications and Multimedia stated that since 2020 as of July 2021, the MCMC had received 6,598 general public complaints about internet harassment. He noted that the accusations included, but weren't restricted to, internet bullying, sexual harassment, threats, and inciting terror. In some of the cases, private information was misused or private photos were used to harass and stalk specific people. Under Section 233 of the Communications and Multimedia Act, investigations into each instance were conducted. This forbids the dissemination of defamatory, pornographic, threatening, or harassing information (Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia, 2021).

According to Mohamed et al. (2015), in modern era, the main difficulty is a lack of sufficient and adequate steps to reduce the frequency of sexual harassment in Malaysian educational institutions. For starters, sexual harassment can occur both inside and outside of the

campus, including classrooms, locker rooms, field trips, sporting activities, and even on the route to and from campus. Sexual harassment is more likely to occur when campus officials are absent, such as during after class or break time. Furthermore, despite the frequency of sexual harassment in Malaysian educational institutions, authorities have taken no active steps to enhance student awareness of the issue. The lack of prevention could be due to Asian societies' sensitivity to the problem, which is considered taboo to discuss sexuality, especially sexual harassment. Because of these factors, it can be difficult for students to comprehend what sexual harassment is and, more importantly, what they should do if they encounter it. Based on studies conducted in selected university in Malaysia, the following are the causes of the high frequency of sexual harassment in Malaysia.

According to Mutalip & Mohamed (2012), the subject of sexuality is an untouchable subject in Malaysia, however there are still reports showing on the addition of the bad conduct of sexual behavior among Malaysian teens. However, to conquer this issue, the Malaysian government has proposed presenting sexual education in schools. Next, Mutalip & Mohamed (2012) also stated that in spite there is compelling evidence that all-encompassing approaches to sex education will help young people resist pressure to engage in sexual activity too early and also develop relationships that are healthy, responsible, and mutually protective when they do engage in sexual activity, this thought is very questionable since there are different assessment from different side including the guardians, educators, understudies, public and furthermore government. A large portion of them are worried that by giving data on sex will prompt the interest, which will wind up in sexual trial and error (Mutalip & Mohamed, 2012).

Sexual harassment occurs when students are drawn in by pornographic materials that are readily available through any internet browser. The development of e-sexual harassment with the

use of electronic networks for sending pornographic photographs, sexual messages, and many other illegal sexual behaviours is one of the weaknesses of information and communication technology. Sexual jokes are also presumably widespread among students, and they surely have a propensity to incite resentment among female students toward male students because they may be seen as a sort of harassment (Mohamed et al., 2015).

Based on the research by Shalihin et al. (2022), recently, most parents have expressed concern about sexual harassment in educational institutions. This is not a new issue in Malaysian society. It was discovered in Malaysia as early as the late 1980s and is still rising. Several methods and strategies have been proposed to lessen this incident and prevent future sexual harassment. However, in order to successfully minimise sexual harassment cases, it is necessary to identify the sources of factors preventing sexual harassment and to research the efficiency of preventing sources of sexual harassment.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- I. To investigate the impacts of social media on beliefs towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia.
- II. To identify the beliefs that leads to the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia.
- III. To identify the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- I. What are the impacts of social media on beliefs towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia?

- II. What are the beliefs that lead to the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia?
- III. What is the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia?

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE

This research educates society to recognize sexual harassment as an offense and prevents society from normalizing it. It pertains to the emphasis on the prevention to curb sexual harassment. In this regard, academic institutions and administrators in hope to curb the victim-blaming culture by incorporating topics on gender awareness and sensitivity for mutual respect among university students. Educators to facilitate programmes for students on how to recognise, prevent and respond to sexual harassment. Furthermore, university students will benefit directly as its findings reflect the severity of sexual harassment, which strongly encourages preventions of sexual harassment behaviour, the main beneficiaries are still the university students as they are acknowledged on the impacts of social media on beliefs to sexual harassment prevention behaviour intention. Parents will be informed on their roles in aiding their children to practice sexual harassment prevention behaviour, with the help of social media. Moreover, the overview presented in this research covers information for prospective researchers to amplify the severity of sexual harassment with further approaches toward prevention.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sex Education Level

Numerous past scholars have conducted extensive research in the sex education level in Malaysia. Sex education as prevention is not recent. Talib et al. (2012) suggest that an effective sexual education system could prevent university students from partaking in socially harmful sexual behaviour that results in self-destruction. In the subsequent chapter, Talib et al. (2012) investigate a variety of viewpoints, including the claim that sex education was being taught vaguely. Despite the importance to youth, much of the previous research has shown that sex education is deemed as a taboo and embarrassing topic for teachers back in high school. Due to how delicate a subject of sex education is in a country with a majority of Muslims, it was only formally implemented in schools in January 2011. Previous research discussed that sex education is taught through science classes in Form 3 and biology in Form 5. However, because Malaysia's educational system is centered on examinations, teachers tend to cover only a shallow portion of the subject (Talib et al., 2012). According to the study, metaphors were utilised in place of sexual organs when lecturing, which confused the students. Based on a study by Mokhtar et al. (2013), Malaysian university students had indeed received sex education back then but lacked in depth. These findings indicate that school-based programs need to be strengthened to ensure their effectiveness. In relation to the implementation of sexual education, contradicting opinions still exist. A researcher suggests opposing the implementation as it will encourage more sexually active students and defiles their mind (Talib et al., 2012). However, debates continue as opposing opinions have come into the discussion. A recent study reported by (Sham et al., 2020),

demonstrated that sexual education is a preparation for students' sexual lives rather than an encouragement for students to perform sexual intercourse.

2.2 Social Media

Social media has increased in the number of users and popularity over the last decade, gaining millions of users worldwide. According to Wok and Mohamed (2017), about 29.5 million Malaysians, or 90% of Internet users, have registered for social media accounts. Malaysians are thought to be the most gregarious online, with the greatest average number of social network friends worldwide. The growing use of social media in Malaysia ensures that exposure to sexual content will rise. The most popular social networks are Facebook, YouTube, and WhatsApp. In that order, WhatsApp is the most popular mobile messaging application currently. Social media is now a component of the world's rapid digital development, altering the lives of many young people (Pfeiffer et al., 2014). Social media networks are popular among college students due to various factors. For instance, Facebook and Instagram, owned by Meta technology company, allow users to build profiles, upload photographs and videos and post information that connects them to other users. Individuals or big groups use social media platforms to seek and exchange information with social communities. Mohaidin et al. (2022) stated that social media are online communication channels that allow societies and communities to engage, discuss, and remark on their product or service experiences and interactive platforms for content exchange.

Social media is accessed via web-based technologies on desktop computers, tablets, and smartphones. They affect how businesses, organisations, communities, and individuals communicate for mutual benefit in significant and widespread ways. Young people benefit from using social media platforms in a variety of ways, including getting and sharing information and ideas, making friends, learning, and staying connected with family and other loved ones. However,

using social media websites is laden with difficulties. Depression, time-wasting, online harassment, hacking by anonymous, money scams, treachery, self-addiction, and exposure to sexually explicit material are just a few examples (Olelaye & Ajuwon, 2022).

2.3 Parenting

Most people's initial development is shaped by their parents, who are the first and most crucial context in their lives. Beginning in their children's lives, parents play an essential role in teaching and perpetuating gender/gender differences and stereotypes. Positive parenting habits, including positive communication, warm and loving relationship quality, and parental participation and support as a foundation for bonding, may all be protected against sexual harassment. Following that, a person's qualities are influenced by their immediate or immediate environment, such as family members. Brown et al. (2020) found that children's interactions with their parents directly influence their behaviour. Parents often boost the physical and psychological significance of their child's sex from infancy. Gender and gender salience are increased by using gendered names, haircuts, clothing fashions, bedroom designs, colours, and toy purchasing (Leaper, 2015). Sexual harassment is also influenced by domestic circumstances, adolescent interactions with parents. People who don't have a female parent report experiencing sexual harassment more frequently than their classmates. People who have parental care and monitoring as well as a positive relationship with parents report being subjected to sexual harassment less frequently than their classmates (Apell et al., 2019). Thus, self-esteem and social support had less of an impact on the experience of sexual harassment, which was linked to sadness and social anxiety. Adolescents with high self-esteem and social support are better likely to process and cope with sexual harassment with parental direction, making the experience less destructive to their mental health.

2.4 Behavioral Beliefs

Each behavioral belief connects an action to a quality, such as good or negative affective experiences, or to an outcome which the benefit or cost incurred by engaging in the behavior. According to Steinmetz et al. (2016), interventions with the TPB as their theoretical foundation seek to alter behavioral, normative, and control beliefs, which in turn motivate behavior. That is, a successful intervention may raise the perception that significant others approve of the behavior, reduce the perception of negative results, increase beliefs about positive results, reduce beliefs about negative results, raise skills or knowledge needed to carry out the behavior, and lower actual barriers or create actual facilitators.

2.5 Normative Beliefs

Normative beliefs are beliefs regarding how university students expect teenagers' significant others to react—for example, peer responses to sexual harassment or abuse prevention behaviours. Ajzen (2002) recommended categorising subjective norm variables into required and descriptive subjective norms. The strength to who a person believes his or her significant other approves or disagrees with doing the targeted action is defined as coercive subjective norms. Descriptive subjective norms refer to whether or not the person believes his or her significant other would partake in action . Only descriptive subjective norms were assessed in this study to simplify the questionnaire for middle school pupils. Normative beliefs influenced how people acted and appraised others more than culturally relevant first-order personal beliefs did across the study. This is a significant phenomenon since social media has various situation. For instance, some people posted pornographic pictures in public or more private online places to deliberately insult, telling

and commenting insulting sexual jokes, or making gender-humiliating remarks (Kathleen et al., 2015). Overall, subjective standards were discovered to be crucial in determining sexual harassment prevention intentions.

2.6 Control Beliefs

Control beliefs—perceptions regarding the existence of elements that aid or hinder the adoption of a particular behavior—are the cause of perceived control. According to the TPB, disparities in intentions and behavior between men and women may be the result of different behavioral, normative, and control beliefs that have an impact on the attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavior that serve as the proximal antecedents of intentions (de Leeuw et al., 2015).

2.7 Theory of Planned Behaviour

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a structure connecting attitudes, behaviors and intentions. TPB emphasizes that a person's behaviour is a result of an individual's desire to engage in that action. There are three variables of an individual's intention to perform a behaviour, which personal perspectives held by the individual in relation to the particular behaviour, the individual's own personal expectations of how significant others believe he or she should behave in a given situation, and the degree to which the individual perceives that they have control over the specific conduct in issue (Ajzen, 1991 as cited in Foster & Fullagar, 2018). However, the application of TPB to the comprehension the intention of an action in the research. Keller and Miller (2015) used the TPB to predict the intention of the behaviour. Researchers discovered that the TPB was able to accurately anticipate an individual's desire to report crime and they added that the severity of the incident did not increase the TPB's capacity to accurately predict outcomes. Therefore, it would

appear logical to use the TPB in order to understand why individuals report unethical behavior such as sexual harassment, or why they choose not to report it.

The objective of this study was to use the TPB to further understand the impacts of social media that influence students' beliefs toward the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student, the beliefs that leads to the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour and intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university student in Malaysia during a hostile setting. TPB offers a methodical approach to the identification of personal, procedural, and social variables that can accurately predict an individual's desire to file a report of sexual harassment. By acting in this manner, it is hoped that efficient and all-encompassing management strategies will be able to be developed. These strategies will assist institutions in easing the process of reporting unethical behaviors and, as a result, will put an end to sexual harassment within higher education institutions (Hoxmeier et al., 2016).

2.7.1 Conceptual Framework

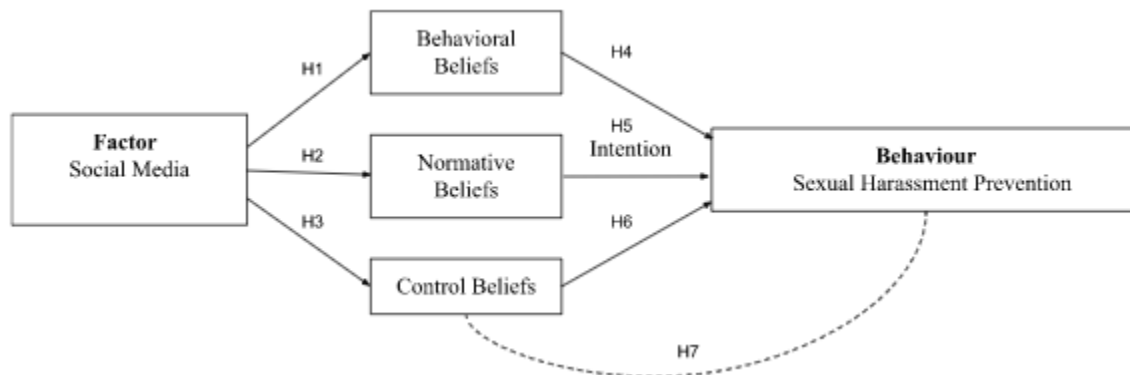


Figure 1: The Social Media Influences the Beliefs that Affecting the Behavioural Intention of Sexual Harassment Prevention on Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991)

2.8 Hypothesis

H1: Social Media has a significant effect towards the behavioural belief which leads to the sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students.

H2: Social Media has a significant effect towards the normative beliefs which leads to the sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students.

H3: Social Media has a significant effect towards the control beliefs which leads to the sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students.

H4: The behavioural beliefs have significant effect towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students.

H5: The normative beliefs have significant effect towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students.

H6: The control beliefs have significant effect towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students.

H7: The control beliefs have a direct relationship with the intention of sexual harassment intention.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study was chosen to conduct a qualitative study to identify the source of the factors to sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia. An idiographic style of analysis is well suited to qualitative methods since it frequently focuses on specific people, occasions, and circumstances (Gerring, 2017). Qualitative research is a research method that try to comprehend people's social realities by placing emphasis on how people interpret and understand their experiences (Mohajan, 2018). As each university student has different access to the sources of preventions and sexual education level, using a qualitative research method can yield more varied answers and insights from different university students. With more detailed feedback, it is possible to understand the effectiveness of the source to sexual harassment prevention behaviour. Semi-structured interviews are one of the methods used in qualitative research to get opinions on a certain subject or to get background information or institutional perspectives from important informants (Kallio et al., 2016). This method enables the researcher to gather open-ended data from participants' responses to study participants' beliefs, ideas, and feelings about specific topics and to get in-depth research into private and sometimes sensitive matters (DeJonckheere & Vaughn, 2019). The researcher prepared a series of questions to interview the respondents and encouraged them to share their experiences or ideas based on the questions provided. During the interview, the researcher will provide follow-up questions in different contexts. As the semi-structured interviews involve open-ended questions and discussions, the researcher avoids selective e.g., AGREE, DISAGREE or rehearsed answers. Each

interviewee had their own views and opinions, so the answers were subjective. The limitation of qualitative research is it involves small samples that may not be representative of the wider population, it is viewed as being subjective and the results are judged as being biased by the researcher's personal experience or opinion. As a result, qualitative research is often viewed with suspicion in quantitative research circles, and it is considered lightweight (Hammarberg et al., 2016). In this study, the researchers aimed to identify the source of the factors to sexual harassment prevention behaviour and to study the effectiveness of the source to sexual harassment prevention behaviour.

3.2 Sample and Sampling Method

Tyrer and Heyman (2016) claimed that sampling techniques can be divided into probability-based and non-probability-based approaches. Probability sampling methods include a random selection component, which assures that each instance in the population has an equal chance of being true. For instance, the common probability approaches include cluster sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and random sampling. On the other hand, non-probability sampling employs a procedure in which the sample is chosen based on the researcher's subjective judgement (Elfil & Negida, 2017). Quota sampling, purposive sampling, self-selection sampling, and snowball sampling are examples of non-probability sampling procedures (Berndt, 2020).

After discussion among the researchers, non-probability sampling that is highly related to qualitative research will be applied in this study. Non-probability sampling is a process that provides no foundation for forming an opinion about the likelihood that an element in the universe will be included in the study sample. After then, purposive sampling will be the type of sampling that is used in this investigation. In qualitative research, purposeful sampling is a type of sampling

that is frequently used to find and select informative cases related to an intriguing topic (Palinkas et al., 2013). Despite the fact that there are other deliberate sampling procedures, standard sampling is the most widely utilised in implementation research. Because it can be used to select respondents who are most likely to offer relevant and useful information, purposeful sampling was chosen. It is a method of identifying and selecting cases that allow efficient use of limited research resources. The second justification for using a purposive technique is the premise that, given the research's aims and objectives, certain types of people may hold diverse vital and influential viewpoints on relevant concepts and issues and hence must be included in the sample.

Research methodology known as a case study is frequently used in the social and life sciences. Research using case studies is not universally defined. A comprehensive examination of a person, a group of people, or a unit with the intention of generalizing over several units is referred to as a case study. A rigorous, systematic assessment of a single person, group, community, or other unit in which the researcher looks at in-depth data relating to multiple factors has also been referred to as a case study (Heale & Twycross, 2017). Based on Marshall et al. (2015) analysis of qualitative interviews in IS studies, they suggest the following: single case studies should typically contain 15 to 30 interviews; grounded theory qualitative studies should typically include 20 to 30 interviews; qualitative researchers should consider the cultural and historical expectations of their intended journal outlets; and replication studies should further consider the effects of culture and study design. 15 university students will be chosen by the researchers to take part in the interview session for this study. Respondents were chosen based on the researcher's assessment of who could provide the most helpful and valuable information to fulfil the study's aims. Respondents conducting the study must concentrate on those with similar beliefs to collect the necessary knowledge and be willing to share it (Etikan & Bala, 2017). Considering that this study is about

understanding sexual harassment and the value of sex education, the researchers must apply particular criteria while searching for respondents. These criteria are outlined below.

1. College students presently enrolled in Foundation Studies or Undergraduate courses
2. Individuals of any gender or race
3. Recognise the situation of sexual harassment
4. Acquired sex education
5. Willingness to take part in the interview

3.3 Data Collection

The data will be collected through online interviews with 15 Malaysian university students. Microsoft Teams will be the interview platform. Email or word-of-mouth will be used to get in touch with our interviewees. They will fill out a Google form to confirm their gender, race, college enrollment, consent, interview availability, and other details.

After getting consent from the interviewees, the interview session will be recorded for research purposes only. If they oppose being recorded on tape, minutes of the interview will be manually recorded as a backup. There are no restrictions on the interviewees' responses to the 9 questions that will be asked. Following the interviews, the recording will be converted into written transcripts for further analysis.

The data will be analysed using Theory of Planned Behaviour. Theory of Planned Behaviour is a structural model with the factors of beliefs, in this scenario is social media, that affects the intention that shapes behaviour. Social media as a factor will have an impact on

behavioural, normative, and control beliefs. All three beliefs will form intention and lead to sexual harassment prevention behaviour. In contrast, control beliefs will skip the intention stage and immediately affect the behaviour.

3.3.1 Interview Questions

Do you know what sexual harassment is? (Acknowledgement of sexual harassment)

What are the behaviours that you would consider as sexual harassment? (Behaviours of sexual harassment)

1. Do you know what sexual harassment is?
2. What are the behaviours that you would consider as sexual harassment?
3. How do you perceive the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions?
4. How do your peers (friends, family members etc.) think about sexual harassment? Did they teach you about sexual prevention behaviors?
5. Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment prevention?
6. What influence you to carry out the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions? How influential it is?
7. Where did you come across content on sexual harassment prevention? How impactful is it to you?
8. Do you often come across content about sexual harassment on the internet? (news articles, blogs, websites etc.) If yes, what are the platforms? Please Elaborate.
9. How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment behaviour preventions? How are the content being delivered?

10. Rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions?
11. How crucial is sexual harassment behaviour prevention is to university student?
12. How would you react if perceived you are encounter sexual harassment?
13. Does social media help you to practice the behaviour of sexual harassment preventions?

3.4 Data Analysis

Thematic analysis will be used to examine the data in this study. Thematic analysis is widely acknowledged as the research technique most suited for any study that seeks to understand employing through interpretation. It adds a methodical aspect to the analysis of the data. It enables the researcher the ability to correlate an examination of the frequency of a topic with one of the content as a whole. This will confer accuracy and complexity, and it will also enhance the overall meaning of the research. Qualitative research demands an extensive understanding of a variety of topics and data, as well as their collection. The researcher is given the ability to precisely identify the relationships between concepts, through the use of thematic analysis, after which they can compare this information to replicated data. Through the use of theme analysis, it is possible to relate the different concepts and points of view held by the students and to compare them with the information that has been gathered throughout this research paper in various contexts and at various times. Every conceivable reading of the text is open to consideration (Aholjailan & Ibrahim, 2012). In this research, the initial step is to analyse the transcripts that were extracted from the 15 university students' interview sessions. After collecting the transcripts, coding for the transcripts is required to generate the theme. According to Williams (2019), coding is the process that enables collected data to be assembled, categorized, and thematically sorted, providing an organized

platform for the construction of meaning. These processes can be broken down into three categories: data assembly, data categorization, and data thematic sorting. The possible theme for this research is impacts of social media on beliefs towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour, beliefs towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour and intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

Confidentiality is assured in this research study. A consent form is presented to obtain the respondents' permission to ensure their privacy and personal details are fully secured. A question indicating their agreement or disagreement is included in the consent form. This is due to the involvement of respondents being voluntarily based without any forms of coercion. The responses will solely be used for research study purposes and will remain anonymous. Throughout the interview, both parties are required to provide truthful information to avoid biased representation of data findings. The findings at the end of this study shed light on why the respondents are motivated to participate in spreading awareness of sexual harassment. Lastly, no pose of harm to the respondents is assured.

CHAPTER 4
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Results

4.0.1 Respondent Demographics

Gender

- 9 female interviewees and 6 male interviewees have been interviewed through Microsoft Teams to share about their knowledge on sexual harassment and the preventions.

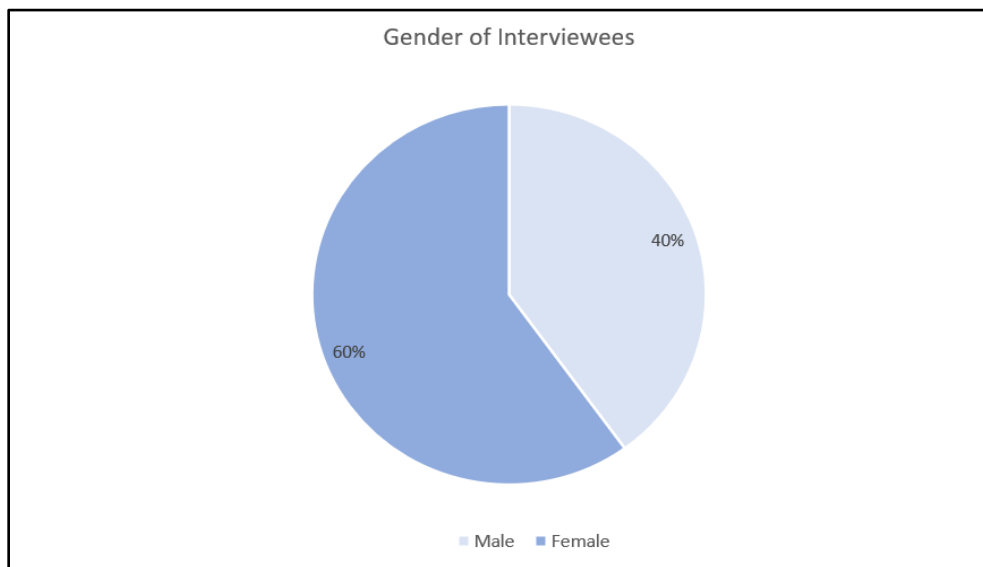


Figure 1: Gender of Interviewees

University

- The 15 interviewees are each enrolled in Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Asia Pacific University (APU), Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management & Technology (TARUMT), Multimedia University (MMU) and Monash University.

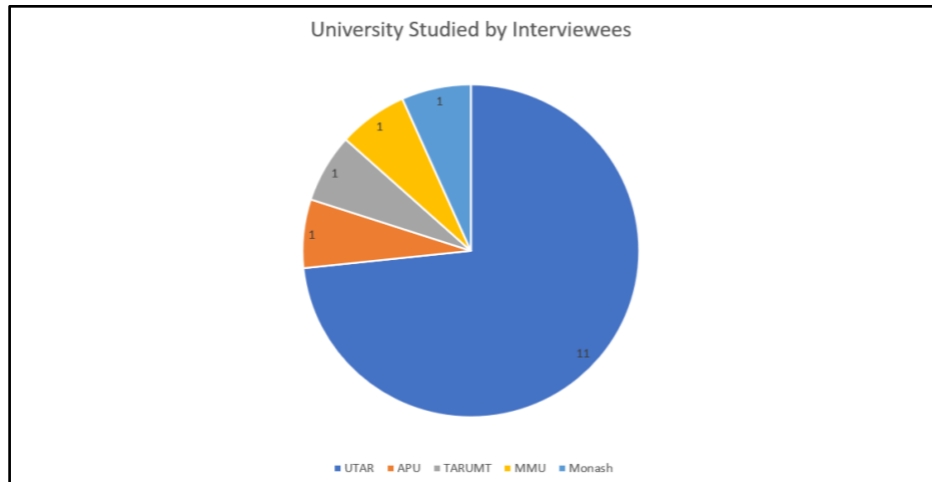


Figure 2: University Studied by Interviewees

4.0.2 Key Themes

The result of the study gives clarification to 3 components:

- To identify what and how **general knowledge on sexual harassment** influenced by social media relates to **behavioural beliefs** in theoretical framework that impacts the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour (**Table 1**)
- To ascertain the **behaviour of sexual harassment** are categorized within the **behavioural belief** which impacts the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour. (**Table 2**)
- To affirm the **behaviours of preventions of sexual harassment** are related to the **behavioural belief** which affects the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour. (**Table 3**)
- To justify **types of social media** significantly affects **normative beliefs** as social norms which impacts the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour (**Table 4**)
- To determine **sufficiency of knowledge on sexual harassment prevention** which impacts **control beliefs** which promptly affects the behaviour of sexual harassment prevention (**Table 5**)

Themes	Sub Themes	Related Aspects
General Knowledge on Sexual Harassment	Inappropriate	Sexual harassment includes unwelcome physical or emotional actions, that deem to be inappropriate and offensive.
	Physically & Verbally without Consent	One of the parties does not give consent to another, making physical or verbal movements that makes one uncomfortable in a sexualise way.
	Unavoidable	Even though preventive measures could be taken, it is still hard to prevent. Sexual harassment is unpleasent but expected as someone really could not do anything other than preventing.
	Uncomfortable	Unacceptable actions that makes one uncomfortable regardless of the settings of the sexual harassment takes place.
	Traumatised	Since there is no one solution to stop sexual harassment, cases tend to brush off eventually, leading to victims living in trauma.

Table 1: *General Knowledge on Sexual Harassment in Behavioural Belief*

Theme 1: General Knowledge on Sexual Harassment

This sub theme identifies the general knowledge of respondents towards what is sexual harassment and how sexual harassment affect someone in all aspects of their lives. It includes their feelings, perception, opinions and thoughts.

Sub Theme 1: Inappropriate

In this research, “inappropriate” means improper or unsuitable action that sexual harassment falls under. It is a bad feeling towards sexual harassment that falls under the general knowledge of sexual harassment. As interviewee 3 mentioned it is something inappropriate in a physical or emotional way.

Interviewee 3: “Sexual harassment can mean like, something inappropriate be it, physically or emotionally.”

Sub Theme 2: Physically and Verbally without Consent

As sexual harassment usually divided into 2 forms which are physical and verbal. Both of them are without permission of the victims which ultimately became sexual harassment. Interviewee 5 expressed that it involves 2 parties which the predator does not ask for consent before touching the victim.

Interviewee 5: "Sexual harassment is like the behaviors, actions or maybe speech, whether like through physically or non-physically, verbally or nonverbally, that makes someone feels uncomfortable as well as a feeling offensive."

Sub Theme 3: Unavoidable

From the research, sexual harassment is seemed to be unavoidable for respondents as it is sudden and without signal. For Interviewee 3 and Interviewee 5, it seems like they agree that even if the best prevention has been done, it is still sometimes unavoidable to be sexually harassed.

Interviewee 3: "So, but I guess that's the only thing that we can do, other than that we really cannot do anything."

Interviewee 5: "Actually, it's quite hard to prevent the sexual harassment, but this is these are what I can do."

Sub Theme 4: Uncomfortable

According to the research, any unwanted, uninvited, or inappropriate behaviour of a sexual character that causes the recipient to feel uncomfortable, embarrassed, intimidated, or insulted is considered "uncomfortable" in the context of sexual harassment. As Interviewee 7 expressed that sexual harassment behaviour will very much cause them uncomfortable.

Interviewee 7: "In my opinion, sexual harassment is some sort of action that is quite unacceptable and an action that will lead to uncomfortable and no matter

physical or through virtual platform and most in my like in my thought is like more it will be more occur in maybe workplace or public transport.”

Interviewee 15 stated sexual harassment is uncomfortable and may traumatize them.

Interviewee 15: “A sexually implicit action or let's say they approach someone with like sexually implicit mean and it makes the other person very uncomfortable, or it makes them traumatised or in uncomfortable situation.”

Sub Theme 5: Traumatized

Being traumatized is suffering from serious emotional pain or psychological harm as a result of inappropriate sexual activity. Fear, anxiety, humiliation, guilt, rage, and depression are just a few of the unpleasant psychological and emotional repercussions that can result from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can occasionally be traumatizing and cause long-term psychological and emotional harm. Interviewee 3 expressed that sexual harassment not only caused trauma, it is also neglected and cause long term pain.

Interviewee 3: “That's why so many sexual harassment cases just like brushed off like that and people still live with traumas because there is no, like, there's really, like, not really one solution to it.”

As for Interviewee 7, it is suggested that physical sexual harassment will cause more trauma.

Interviewee 7: “I think the physical sexual harassment will cause more trauma to the victim because the victim can physically like see what they what they have experienced at like if online they may be like see image like some not appropriate image only but then didn't physical experience on it.”

Themes	Sub Themes	Related Aspects
Behaviours of Sexual Harassment	Phone Sex	Pestering someone sexually via online, such as sexting or sex calls with sexually explicit content.
	Sextortion	Make a whole big issue by threatening the other party for sexual activities.
	Deep Fake Porn	Digitally edited porn video with the characters' faces being replaced with ones' peers and spread online.
	Unwanted Groping	Taking advantage of someone by touching private parts for their own pleasure without permission, meanwhile making the other party feel ashamed.
	Cat Calling	Usually happen to a girl who is walking, someone giving sexually suggestive whistling that reflects their interest towards the girl.
	Sexual Innuendo	Indirectly talking about one's body suggesting second unpleasant possible meanings, showing their desire over one's body.
	Giving Lecherous Stare	Showing a strong sexual desire by excessively staring at inappropriate parts of the body in a lustful look.

Table 2: *Behaviours of Sexual Harassment in Behavioural Belief*

Theme 2: Behaviours of Sexual Harassment

This sub theme identifies the behaviors of sexual harassment considered by the respondents. The respondents' knowledge on behaviour of sexual harassment are also shaped by its factor which is social media.

Sub Theme 1: Phone Sex

Phone sex is sexual harassment through phone application, website or communication tools or other online channels. Sending nudes, erotic pictures or some harassing text message will be considered as phone sex. Interviewee 4 expressed that the sex predator described her body in an erotic way and requested to see the victim in whatever other poses.

Interviewee 4: "Sexting. So one of the example is like "Your body is so great when you wear this and I would like to see you wear this kind of clothes". "I want to see you in this post this post, this post" but at that time I'm just 14 years old."

Interviewee 7 consider sending inappropriate sexual photos and constant unwanted flirting.

Interviewee 7: “Send images or video with sexual elements and clip, keep flirting, flirting with the other person like sending messages to through text and sharing information that we are not interested also consider sexual harassment. “

Sub Theme 2: Sextortion

An action that a victim blackmailed by the predator with some untrue sexual rumours or photos. According to Interviewee 5, seems like she was blackmailed by the predator with threatening false spread of sexual rumours.

Interviewee 5: “I was dating this one guy and then he sort of like the kind of blackmailed because we kissed. But then it was just that. And then he said that he would tell everyone. So he was like, trying to, like, make it a whole big issue out of it.”

Sub Theme 3: Deep Fake Porn

It is considered as sexually explicit photos or videos that contain fake content. For Interviewee 5, it is considered as some sexually explicit content spreading online with a computer-generated fake face of the victim.

Interviewee 5: “‘Deep Fake’, some porn video and then they modify the face to someone maybe in like some of their peers, and then they spread it online. The Telegram group chats and all that.”

Sub Theme 4: Unwanted Groping

Through research, the act of unwanted groping is undesirable, unwelcome, uninvited touching by the predator towards the victim without consent. Interviewee 11 feels that someone purposely taking advantage by touching someone without consent falls under unwanted groping.

Interviewee 11: "So, if like maybe for example like when somebody purposely or try to take advantage like maybe in the crowd, the person tries to touch another party and then just try to move away, I'll consider that as sexual harassment or any, not just any private parts, but maybe even touching hand or anything."

As for Interviewee 15 expressed that physical touch that are unwelcomed and if it is serious it may turn into compelling hugs or kisses.

Interviewee 15: "I find behavior such as, you know, unwanted physical touch and including like hugging and all kissing and all that, and also body shaming."

Sub Theme 5: Cat Calling

Through research, catcalling is intimidating, unpleasant, rude, sexualize calling towards another individual which will cause discomfort. Based on Interviewee 14, it seems that girls always got cat called and they cannot do anything to stop those acts.

Interviewee 14: "Especially, let's say if a girl, let's say there's always a story on Twitter telling you that a girl was being cat called. You know what it's cat called, right? Meaning that is some form of sexual harassment, and not every time that when someone does that to you, you know what to. How to take action and what to do about it."

Sub Theme 6: Sexual Innuendo

It is to comment on someone sexually without their consent and also commenting on another party's body part or private parts which sexually disrespects others. Interviewee 5 expressed that talking over someone's body sexually and showing uncanny desire towards them.

Interviewee 5: "Indirectly talk about one's body in a sensual way, showing their desire over one's body."

Interviewee 8 expressed that using dirty jokes, or also sexually explicit words will be considered as sexist comments.

Interviewee 8: "I think that sexual harassments that using the word like very sexual like maybe they they use the jokes and trying to sexual assault you, using the Dirty jokes and some sexually explicit word."

Sub Theme 7: Giving Lecherous Stare

Weird, excessive, distressful stares towards another individual as a form of sexual harassment behaviour. Interviewee 11 expressed that staring towards one's body is a form of sexual harassment.

Interviewee 11: "Keep staring. I don't know when someone keeps staring at a certain person like that at the private body parts of a certain person."

As for Interviewee 6 also stated that staring and keep looking at a person top to bottom profusely is a form of sexual harassment.

Interviewee 6: "So some example of sexual harassment can is like staring or keep looking at a person from up and down for many, many times."

Themes	Sub Themes	Related Aspects
Behaviours of Preventions of Sexual Harassment	Stare Back	Giving back a stern look to as a sign to issue a warning to the harasser.
	Making a Legal Threat/ Warning	By threatening them that they may file a report to the authorities to let the other party aware of his act of sexual harassing.
	Assertive Confrontation	Confront the other party with a “No” by straight going to the person with a firm voice, serious facial expression or defensive body language.
	Avoid Walking Alone	Especially in the late night, going out in a group instead of a walking alone.
	Safe Distance	Especially interacting with a stranger, avoid standing too close to avoid feeling uncomfortable.
	Purchase Self Defense Kit	Carry yourself with a pepper spray and alarm device in smaller size as weapons.
	Avoid Wearing Too Revealing Clothes	Be more aware of the proper dress code to avoid unconscious drawing of attention.

Table 3: *Behaviours of Preventions of Sexual Harassment in Behavioural Belief*

Theme 3: Behaviours of Sexual Harassment Preventions

In this research, respondents are provided with behaviours related to preventing sexual harassment that can be outlined through a set of guidelines and principles that strive to establish a safe and respectful environment where all forms of sexual harassment are prohibited.

Sub Theme 1: Stare Back

The action of returning a prolonged and direct gaze to someone who is staring at you is referred to as "stare back". Interviewee 4 noted that responding with a direct gaze or staring back could be a potential strategy in preventing sexual harassment.

Interviewee 4: "I really like stare at him. I actually applied it, but then they just don't get my message."

Sub Theme 2: Making a Legal Threat/Warning

When it comes to sexual harassment, a legal threat usually entails warning the harasser or the offending organization that legal action might be taken if the situation is not remedied or if the harassment persists.

Interviewee 14 emphasized that seeking intervention from the appropriate authorities is a recommended course of action to address and prevent sexual harassment.

Interviewee 14: "I think it is important to stay out and maybe report to the authorities and spread out the knowledge and let everyone know."

Sub Theme 3: Assertive Confrontation

A proactive and direct approach to handling a crisis or disagreement is known as assertive confrontation. This type of approach involves a person expressing their opinions, feelings, or boundaries in a straightforward and unambiguous way while still respecting the rights and boundaries of others. Interviewee 5 mentioned that confronting someone assertively can be a useful strategy in a variety of circumstances, including coping with harassment.

Interviewee 5: "If I do catch guys looking in a very not good way, Umm, I would usually look back. If they're in close range, I will say, "What are you looking at?" and then I'll give them the "Don't look at me" look. If anyone would like to touch me, I will make sure like you know, like the authorities and that place is like known."

Sub Theme 4: Avoid Walking Alone

The potential for harassment, assault, or other dangers increases when a person walks alone, particularly in unfamiliar or dangerous places. It's critical to understand these dangers and take preventative measures to avoid them. Interviewee 4 and Interviewee 14 both recommended avoiding going out alone in the dark or when there are no other people around as a precautionary measure.

Interviewee 4: "Avoid to going out alone in the late night, especially those places that are very dark or no people there."

Interviewee 14: "Try to not walk alone for example. It's a dark street or back alley trying to maybe walk in a group."

Sub Theme 5: Safe Distance

Interviewee 15 emphasized that create a safe and respectful environment where all individuals are free from any form of sexual harassment, regardless of their location or mode of communication is crucial.

Interviewee 15: "If they extend really close to me, I also like not stand so close to them because like I feel like it's very uncomfortable when I'm talking to a stranger in such a close distance."

Sub Theme 6: Purchase Self-Defense Kit

Investing in self-defense equipment can help improve personal safety and prevent sexual harassment. Interviewee 11 recommended using pepper spray and alarm devices as potential measures to confront and deter sexual harassment, with the goal of scaring the harasser away.

Interviewee 11: "I think, applies to both their carry pepper spray and these kind of things from smaller. They'll talk about all this and also maybe some other alarm devices where it will sound when someone tries to touch you. You can just pull and then it will make a loud noise."

Sub Theme 7: Avoid Wearing Too Revealing Clothes

It is frequently advised as a preventative step to dress modestly or refrain from wearing exposing apparel to diminish the likelihood of sexual harassment. Interviewee 14 emphasized the importance of considering clothing choices, including avoiding overly revealing attire and dressing appropriately for the context or timing, as a way to prevent sexual harassment.

Interviewee 14: "Female try to maybe not be too revealing, at the right time right moment trying to wear the correct dress code."

Theme	Sub Theme	Related Aspects
Influence of Social Media Towards Sexual Harassment Preventions	The Little Red Book	Real life stories are shared often, mostly happens at the public transport hence audience get influenced to be extra cautious with crowded public transport.
	Tik Tok	Along with self-experiences, preventive measures are being shared as well.
	Facebook	News article reaches out to large crowd leave audiences with huge impact as the content is persuasive.
	Instagram	Persuasive content are being shared a lot.
	Twitter	Netizens sharing stories that happened to them at the “thread” section
	YouTube	Influencers talking about related topics increases awareness among audiences
	Social Media In General	Social media regardless of platforms provide content as a guidance and educate audiences on prevention behaviours.

Table 4: *Influence of Social Media Towards Sexual Harassment Preventions in Normative Belief*

Theme 4: Influence of Social Media Towards Sexual Harassment Preventions

In this research, interviewees mentioned that social media has become a potent tool for advocating for and bringing attention to social concerns, such as the prevention of sexual harassment. Social media platforms have aided in communication, made it possible to share stories, and ignited debates on this important issue. Social media has had a tremendous positive impact on sexual harassment prevention, and this significance cannot be emphasised. Interviewees also stated that the social media platforms influenced them towards sexual harassment prevention.

Sub Theme 1: The Little Red Book

A social media platform with users posting photos and videos which are called “notes” to record life or spread knowledge. The Interviewee 7 highlighted that the Little Red Book has impacted the approach towards sexual harassment prevention by drawing insights from the shared experiences of other users.

Interviewee 7: “I think one of the platform which a lot of people will share their experiences, the RED, which is the little red book, the Chinese platform for in

Chinese language, because a lot of people I search before there are a lot of people share about their experience in sexual harassment especially I have notice that a lot of the sexual harassment thing happens in public transport. Like whenever the public transport is crowded, they will tend to they will like being sexual harassed from most of the stories I have seen before. So I think RED is a kind of a lot of story to see that for the sexual harassment thing.”

Sub Theme 2: TikTok

TikTok is a social networking site that enables users to make, share, and find short videos that are between 15 and 60 seconds long. The Interviewee 3 also noted that TikTok could be utilized as a platform to spread awareness about preventing sexual harassment.

Interviewee 3: “And also I would say on TikTok as well because on TikTok a lot of people share their experiences and you know what they have done to like preventing prevent it from escalating too far. So yeah.”

Sub Theme 3: Facebook

Users can create accounts on Facebook, exchange content (posts, photographs, and videos), and interact with friends, relatives, and acquaintances. Users can interact with others through comments, reactions, and direct messaging as well as join or establish groups, events, and pages. Interviewee 2 believes that Facebook has the potential to raise awareness about sexual harassment and educate people about prevention through its own content.

Interviewee 2: “I can really see a lot of such news from social media. and I find this information very valuable in increasing my awareness of sexual harassment, and also in learning about the strategies for prevention. I do often come through this content on Internet on the, especially on Facebook.”

Sub Theme 4: Instagram

It is largely a visual platform that enables users to explore and interact with material from other users as well as share photographs and videos with their following. It has gained popularity because of its simple interface, attractive elements, and capacity for visual storytelling. Interviewee 11 holds the view that Instagram can be a powerful platform for educating users about sexual harassment prevention methods.

Interviewee 11: "OK, so I think Instagram normally shares quite a lot of sexual harassment prevention methods. And yeah, it's quite impactful because I think it reaches out to quite a lot of people, and the contents are very persuasive."

Sub Theme 5: Twitter

Twitter is a microblogging service that enables users to send their followers brief messages, or "tweets," that can be up to 280 characters long. Twitter has gained popularity for its capacity to provide in-the-moment contact, news sharing, and open discourse on a range of subjects. Twitter enables users to interact with tweets through likes, retweets, and replies as well as follow other users and view their tweets on their timeline. As Interviewee 14 has been influenced by real-life experiences shared by other users on Twitter in developing strategies for sexual harassment prevention, particularly in workplace or other settings.

Interviewee 14: "I think the first thing that influenced me more on this issue is from Twitter. Yeah, Twitter, there are a lot of people who share their stories to thread or something, and most of them would tell their story on sexual harassment that happened in them. No matter in your workplace or somewhere around the street or in school, it will happen."

Sub Theme 6: YouTube

A video-sharing website called YouTube was introduced in 2005. Users can create, share, and view films on a range of subjects, including music and entertainment, politics, and education. With more than 2 billion monthly active users as of 2021, YouTube has grown to become the most popular video-sharing website worldwide. Interviewee 7 reported stumbling upon sexual harassment content on YouTube, which had been shared by a local influencer discussing the issue of sexual harassment.

Interviewee 7: "So I came across a lot of videos about sexual harassment on YouTube because like Phei Yong which is a influencer, which have also released a video few days ago talking about the sexual harassment thing. So I also realized that the cases is increasing all over the timeline. As I remember the interview, we also like will ask the victim about the whole process and the way to prevent it."

Sub Theme 7: Social Media in General

Social media has the potential to be a potent instrument for raising awareness of sexual harassment and fostering constructive change. Interviewee 6 highlighted that social media can be utilized as a means to educate university students about sexual harassment prevention, particularly those who reside far away from their parents.

Interviewee 6: "I think as a university student. It's just social media because we don't talk to our parents much because we are away from home. And then. for friends, we usually get along we did do other things in in university but social media is what we cannot live without now as the university students. So I think the content that we see with the social media influence as a lot."

Interviewee 10 noted that social media can serve as a platform for learning about sex education and acquiring the necessary knowledge to protect oneself from sexual harassment.

Interviewee 10: “Let's say we are focusing on the good then. Mainly learning sex education from social media as well, because there are a lot of contents that actually can guide you through when you're growing up. That's where you learn the most and then there are videos with explanations, articles and also many more. Yeah. Supporting the cause of preventing sexual harassment. So I think social media to me is actually in the 2nd place of how I learn about everything, how to respect others, how to prevent sexual harassment and whatnot.”

Theme	Sub Theme	Related Aspects
Sexual Harassment Prevention Intention	Sufficient Knowledge	Prevention of sexual harassment able to be implemented due to the exposure of higher level of knowledge
	Insufficient Knowledge	Prevention of sexual harassment failed to be implemented effectively due to the low understanding towards this topic

Table 5: *Sexual Harassment Prevention Intention in Control Belief*

Theme 5: Sexual Harassment Prevention Intention

Sexual harassment prevention intention refers to a purposeful effort made by individuals, organisations, and communities to create an atmosphere that is safe, respectful, and free from sexual harassment. It entails a dedication to preventing sexual harassment and responding to any instances that do occur by adopting proactive measures. In this research, respondents were asked if they had enough knowledge to overcome the problem of sexual harassment.

Sub Theme 1: Sufficient Knowledge

The interviewee who responded affirmatively is aware of sexual harassment prevention to some extent. Interviewee 11 and Interviewee 10 obviously know how to protect themselves when they are facing sexual harassment and manage the sexual harassment incidents, but there are more room for understanding about the prevention.

Interviewee 11: "I would say yes, I have enough knowledge because of like all the previous cases I've seen so I will quite know what to do to prevent any sexual harassment from happening to me and to those who are around me also."

Interviewee 10: "To me, I think I have enough, but then again I would, I have to admit I there's still more room for me to understand more and improve on this. And this matters because. Umm. For me, it's still there's there's so much more to learn. Yeah, but until now, I think I what I know is sufficient to prevent sexual harassment."

Sub Theme 2: Insufficient Knowledge

Interviewee 15 answered 'No' for the session due to it requires a deeper understanding. For the purpose of preventing sexual harassment, interviewee requires a solid basis of prevention awareness.

Interviewee 15: "Uh, no. Preventing sexual harassment requires more than just knowledge about the topic. It requires a deep understanding, so I would say no."

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

Sexual harassment remains a pervasive and serious issue in universities worldwide, including Malaysia. Social media has emerged as a key platform for sharing information, opinions, and beliefs about sexual harassment prevention behaviors among university students. This study aimed to investigate the impacts of social media on beliefs towards the intention of sexual harassment prevention behavior among university students in Malaysia, using the Theory of Planned Behavior as a framework. Specifically, the study aimed to identify the beliefs that lead to the intention of sexual harassment prevention behavior and to explore the intention of sexual harassment prevention behavior among university students in Malaysia. A qualitative research approach was used, and data was collected through online interviews with 15 purposively sampled respondents across Malaysia. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. This chapter presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study, which contribute to the understanding of how social media influences beliefs and behaviors related to sexual harassment prevention among university students in Malaysia.

5.1 Summary of Main Findings

The main findings of the study revealed that respondents' general knowledge of sexual harassment was shaped by social media, which influenced their behavioural beliefs and intention towards sexual harassment prevention behaviour. Respondents were also able to identify different behaviours of sexual harassment and provided suggestions on how to prevent it.

The study further showed that social media has had a positive impact on sexual harassment prevention by providing a platform for advocacy and debate. Respondents indicated that social media influenced them towards sexual harassment prevention, and their level of knowledge on sexual harassment prevention affected their control beliefs, which ultimately influenced their behavioural intentions.

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of social media in shaping beliefs and influencing the intention towards sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia. The findings of this study could be used to inform educational programmes and interventions aimed at promoting sexual harassment prevention behaviours in Malaysia.

5.1.1 The Impacts of Social Media on Beliefs Towards The Intention of Sexual Harassment Prevention Behaviour Among University Students in Malaysia

The research aimed to investigate the impacts of social media on beliefs towards sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia. Through qualitative interviews, the interviewees revealed that social media had become a powerful tool for advocating and raising awareness on social issues, including preventing sexual harassment. Various social media platforms were mentioned, including The Little Red Book, TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and others. The interviewees highlighted the potential of these platforms in educating and informing the public about sexual harassment prevention methods and providing a means to share experiences and strategies for prevention.

One interviewee specifically mentioned that The Little Red Book had impacted their approach towards sexual harassment prevention by drawing insights from the shared experiences of other users. In contrast, another interviewee noted that TikTok could be used to spread

awareness about preventing sexual harassment. Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter were also seen as powerful platforms for educating users about sexual harassment prevention methods and sharing real-life experiences and strategies for prevention. In addition, social media was noted to be a means of educating university students about sexual harassment prevention, particularly those who live far away from their parents.

According to the findings of past studies by Richardson et al. (2018), one study revealed that social media had become a significant forum for interaction, discussion, and confrontation between those who support and blame victims. Social media allows people to evaluate real-world examples of victim blaming that would otherwise be impossible to collect. Twitter material is distinct since it is unsolicited, and opinions are freely expressed. The study is critical for understanding how social media material affects rape survivors and society. Aside from that, our investigation reveals how existing kinds of victim-blaming behaviour are transformed into a social media reality with potentially far-reaching ramifications. Overall, the study suggests that social media has the potential to raise awareness and educate the public about sexual harassment prevention methods and provides a platform for sharing experiences and strategies for prevention.

Moreover, another study highlighted the hazards women face due to their overuse of social media, including sexual harassment. However, women who use social media excessively may face various social media hazards, including sexual harassment, among other issues (Hamid et al., 2018). Therefore, while social media can be a potent tool for advocating for social issues like sexual harassment prevention, it is also important to recognize the potential hazards and address them accordingly. The findings of this study demonstrated that Malaysian women view social media as posing specific threats to them. This is evident in ideology, love affairs, sexual harassment, drugs, and the economy, and all paralleled past works of literature.

5.1.2 The Beliefs That Lead to The Intention of Sexual Harassment Prevention Behaviour Among University Student in Malaysia

Based on the research question 2, the beliefs that led to the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour are the 3 core components of beliefs which are Behavioural Belief, Normative Belief and Control Belief. Among those beliefs, they were broken down and categorized into different themes and sub themes.

Through the interviews, valid points were arranged according to the themes and beliefs based on the conceptual framework. The framework is shaped in a way which with the beliefs achieved, intention will be formed which leads to sexual harassment prevention behaviour.

During the research interview session, the researchers asked the interviewees about their general knowledge of sexual harassment and how it relates to their behavioural beliefs in the theoretical framework, which impacts their intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour. The researchers aimed to categorize the behaviour of sexual harassment within the behavioural belief that affects the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour.

The interviewees displayed a range of understanding and knowledge on sexual harassment, with many sub-themes identified from the interview about their general knowledge of what sexual harassment is and how it affects individuals. The interviewees' responses included their feelings, perceptions, opinions, and thoughts. For example, Interviewee 3 described sexual harassment as inappropriate physically or emotionally. In contrast, Interviewee 5 expressed that it involves a predator who does not ask for consent before touching the victim. It was evident that even with the best prevention, sexual harassment is sometimes unavoidable, as mentioned by Interviewee 3 and Interviewee 5. Other interviewees, such as Interviewee 7 and Interviewee 15, expressed that

sexual harassment is uncomfortable and can traumatize the victim. Interviewee 3 highlights that sexual harassment can cause long-term pain and neglect.

The interviewees' knowledge of the behaviours of sexual harassment was also shaped by social media, which was a factor that influenced their understanding. For example, interviewee 4 described how a predator could erotically describe the victim's body and request to see them in other poses. Interviewee 7 considered sending inappropriate sexual photos and constant unwanted flirting as sexual harassment. Interviewee 5 described how she was blackmailed with threatening false sexual rumours and how sexually explicit content can be spread online with a computer-generated fake face of the victim. Other behaviours identified by the interviewees included unwanted groping (Interviewee 11), physical touch that is unwelcomed (Interviewee 15), catcalling (Interviewee 14), and using dirty jokes or sexually explicit words (Interviewee 8).

The researchers also asked the interviewees about behaviours related to preventing sexual harassment. The interviewees provided a range of strategies that can be outlined through guidelines and principles to establish a safe and respectful environment where all forms of sexual harassment are prohibited. For example, interviewee 4 recommended responding with a direct gaze or staring back to prevent sexual harassment. In contrast, Interviewee 14 emphasized the importance of seeking intervention from the appropriate authorities. In addition, interviewee 5 suggested confronting someone assertively, while Interviewee 15 highlighted the need to create a safe and respectful environment where all individuals are free from sexual harassment. Other strategies suggested by interviewees included avoiding going out alone in the dark (Interviewee 4 and Interviewee 14), using pepper spray and alarm devices (Interviewee 11), and considering clothing choices (Interviewee 14).

In the research, it has been validated that the university students in Malaysia has a positive outcome in consisting the beliefs which all of them are about sexual harassment. Out of 15 interviewees, 14 of them have a positive outcome in consisting all beliefs in order to form an intention towards the behaviour. While for interviewee 15, the research shown that he or she may not have the ability to create an intention towards the behaviour of sexual harassment prevention. Per the conceptual framework and theory, with the absence of control belief, it will be weaker for an individual to form an intention towards the behaviour. However, if an individual has a particularly positive attitude towards the action and sees a strong societal norm to engage in it, their lack of perceived control may be overridden to some extent, resulting in the creation of intention, but the intention may be less than if all three variables were present. With interviewee 15 having strong and positive 2 other beliefs, a weaker bond of intention could still be formed.

Hence, with all the other interviewees, they fulfilled the beliefs, and a strong bond will be formed towards the behaviour. As all the beliefs are successfully formed, it leads to the existing of intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour. The results reflect credit to a major factor, the social media, as the factor to form beliefs, intention and finally behaviour (Ajzen, 1991).

5.1.3 The Intention of Sexual Harassment Prevention Behaviour Among University Student in Malaysia

This finding aimed to investigate the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour among university students in Malaysia. Sexual harassment prevention intention involves deliberate efforts made by individuals, organizations, and communities to create a safe and respectful environment free from sexual harassment. The study found that respondents had varying levels of knowledge about preventing and managing sexual harassment.

While some participants, such as Interviewee 11 and Interviewee 10, demonstrated a good understanding of how to protect themselves and manage sexual harassment incidents, there was still room for improvement in their understanding of prevention. In addition, interviewee 15 answered negatively, indicating the need for a deeper understanding of sexual harassment prevention. Therefore, to prevent sexual harassment, individuals require a solid foundation of prevention awareness. Overall, this research highlights the importance of promoting sexual harassment prevention knowledge and raising awareness among university students in Malaysia.

As per research question 3, in the research, the intention of sexual harassment prevention behaviour has been formed hence the behaviour of sexual harassment prevention do exist. A matter of a stronger or weaker bond are to be discussed among the interviewees, as 1 out of 15 of them has a negative control belief which a weaker bond of intention will be formed towards the behaviour.

However, social media plays a major factor in creating all 3 core beliefs. Furthermore, without the 1 of the 3 beliefs, the bond of intention and behaviour will most likely be fragile. In spite of that, if all of them are existing, the intention to form the behaviour will most like be strong.

All in all, the intention of the university students in Malaysia did exist and the behaviour will most likely be practiced in their daily lives.

5.2 Conceptual Framework

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a psychological theory that links beliefs to behaviour. The theory maintains that three core components, behavioural belief, normative belief and control belief together shape an individual's behavioral intentions. The research was conducted to prove that the factor namely social media, affects an individual's different categories of belief

which leads to sexual harassment prevention. The theoretical framework has been validated by the result of the research.

Factor shown in the framework is proven by the interviewees that they do have exposure towards social media which is the motivating factor of the three core components belief. Behavioural beliefs include general knowledge on sexual harassment, behaviour of sexual harassment and behaviours of preventions of sexual harassment. The relationship of the three minor components included in the behavioural belief are interrelated, as all of them are the knowledge an individual have in surrounding the sexual harassment topic. For general knowledge which are mainly inappropriate, physically and verbally without consent, unavoidable, uncomfortable and traumatised. For the behaviours of sexual harassment are phone sex, sextortion, deep fake porn, unwanted groping, cat calling, sexual innuendo and giving lecherous stare. While for sexual harassment preventions behaviour, stare back, making a legal threat, assertive confrontation, avoid walking alone, safe distance, purchase self defense defense kit and avoid wearing too revealing clothes, all of these are mentioned by the interviewees. All of these are the main factors in an individual to build up intention to develop behaviour of prevention of sexual harassment. As due to the research, result proves that all the interviewees are aware of sexual harassment and behavioural belief will be introduced towards the behaviour of sexual harassment prevention.

Furthermore, the research has demonstrated that social media may influence individuals' normative beliefs, which ultimately helps prevent sexual harassment. Nowadays, social media is a potent resource for individuals to acquire knowledge and skills related to preventing sexual harassment. People are more inclined to speak out against it and take action when they have normative values that reject sexual harassment. Additionally, they are less likely to exhibit

behaviors or hold ideas that support a culture of harassment, which eventually helps to avoid sexual harassment. According to the responses from the 15 interviewees, they identified various social media platforms such as Little Red Book, TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube as valuable tools for acquiring knowledge and skills related to preventing sexual harassment. Social media can relate to normative beliefs on sexual harassment prevention because it allows individuals to connect with a wide range of people and communities, providing a platform to share ideas and information. Through social media, individuals can become more aware of what is considered acceptable or unacceptable behavior in their social environment, which can influence their normative beliefs on sexual harassment prevention.

Control belief is one of the core components that influence the behaviour of sexual harassment prevention. An individual's sufficiency of knowledge has the direct connection towards behaviour of sexual harassment prevention skipping the forming of intention phase. The sufficient of knowledge shapes the idea of the interviewees' thoughts towards themselves whether if they themselves has the power to prevent sexual harassment. The results shown that majority of interviewees would have self-actualization that they could prevent sexual harassment if it happens to them.

5.3 Implications

5.3.1 Theoretical Implications

This research paper applied the Theory of Planned Behaviour to explore how social media impacts behavioural, normative and control beliefs. Findings from this study suggest the theoretical understanding of how social media is able to shape one's belief and attitude towards sexual harassment prevention behaviour. Based on the research findings, interviewees' perceptions

show that these beliefs can influence one's intention to engage in such behaviour. Hence, the results are aligned with the Theory of Planned Behavior. It assists in researching the ability of social media exposure in leading to positive or negative behavioral views about sexual harassment preventions among university students. Positive behavioural views about sexual harassment avoidance can be formed through social media exposure to supportive and empowering messages. In contrast, negative behavioural beliefs can be formed through exposure to messages that normalise or trivialise sexual harassment.

Additionally, this finding highlights the potential of social media influences normative and control views, which are the key component of the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Specifically, the social media messages that convey social norms and expectations regarding such behaviour is able to influence normative beliefs whereas messages that focus on the facilitators or barriers to engage in such behaviour is able to impact control beliefs. Applying the Theory of Planned Behaviour pointed out that it is crucial to consider the role of social media in influencing people's beliefs and attitudes, as such can impact their desire to engage in appropriate behaviour to prevent sexual harassments.

In conclusion, the findings obtained would be useful for future researchers to build upon current findings and generate new inputs. Meanwhile, exploring the potential development of Theory of Planned Behaviour towards the awareness of sexual harassment preventions behaviour related scope.

5.3.2 Practical Implications

The present findings provide practical insights to develop sexual harassment prevention methods among Malaysian university students. According to the research's findings, social media

platforms facilitates communication, story sharing, and debates on hot trending topics. Such consequences result in positive outcomes for university students to practice sexual harassment prevention. Moreover, social media inspires university students to engage in preventive behaviour, underscoring the importance of effectively using social media to increase awareness and understanding of sexual harassment. Authorities and organisations trying to prevent sexual harassment should use social media platforms to communicate messages encouraging good behavioural views, normative ideas, and control beliefs about sexual harassment prevention.

The study also highlighted the potential of social media as a helpful tool for lobbying and attracting attention to social concerns such as sexual harassment prevention. Social media can be leveraged to reach out to university students by communicating while raising awareness. In addition, authorities and organizations can raise the likelihood of behavioural change and ultimately prevent sexual harassment from occurring. At last, this research emphasizes the practical significance of social media in promoting sexual harassment prevention behaviour among Malaysian university students. Social media can raise awareness, engage the target demographic, and drive behaviour change effectively. Therefore, authorities and organizations must utilize social media intelligently and regularly to promote sexual harassment preventive behaviour among the target population.

5.4 Limitations

Firstly, the limitation of this research topic is the potential lack of generalizability of the findings. The study is focused on university students in Malaysia, which may not be representative of the broader population. The cultural context and norms in Malaysia may differ from those in other countries, and the results may not be applicable to other contexts. Secondly, one of the

limitations of this research topic is the potential for selection bias. The sample of university students who choose to participate in the study may not be representative of the larger student population and may be more or less likely to experience or engage in sexual harassment. This could potentially skew the results and limit the generalizability of the findings. Next, potential for self-report bias also one of the limitations of this research topic. Participants may be hesitant to disclose their true beliefs and behaviors regarding sexual harassment, particularly if they perceive it as socially undesirable. This could result in underreporting sexual harassment incidents or inaccurate reporting of attitudes and beliefs. Additionally, the research topic focuses specifically on social media as a predictor of beliefs and behaviors related to sexual harassment prevention. While social media may be an important factor, other factors such as cultural norms, education, and personal experiences may also significantly shape attitudes and behaviors related to sexual harassment. Finally, it is important to note that this study may not capture the full complexity of sexual harassment and its prevention. Sexual harassment is a complex and multifaceted issue, and a single study may not be able to capture all the nuances and factors involved in its prevention.

5.5 Recommendations for Future Studies

The research suggests various recommendations for future researchers to enhance their work. Firstly, it's critical to include a variety of student demographics in studies on the prevention of sexual harassment since doing so helps researchers better understand the particular difficulties and obstacles that different groups encounter. Students from various socioeconomic origins, for instance, could experience sexual harassment in different ways and have varying access to resources for assistance and prevention. Students of various genders and sexual orientations may experience various types of harassment and may view sexual harassment in various ways. Researchers can acquire a more thorough grasp of the numerous elements that influence beliefs

and behaviours related to sexual harassment prevention by including a variety of student demographics in their research. This can assist in identifying efficient assistance and preventative programmes that are customised to the particular requirements of certain populations. Diverse student populations can also aid in addressing concerns of equity and representation in the research process. It is important for all voices and perspectives to be heard in research on sexual harassment prevention, and integrating a variety of student groups can serve to make the study more inclusive and representative of the student body as a whole.

Next, research on the prevention of sexual harassment among university students in Malaysia can be conducted using a mixed-methods approach to gain a deeper knowledge of the complex variables that affect attitudes and actions connected to this problem. The prevalence and frequency of sexual harassment, as well as the demographics and attitudes of students who have either experienced or seen harassment, can all be learned through quantitative approaches like surveys. Quantitative tools might not, however, be able to fully capture the contextual and subtle influences on these beliefs and behaviours. The viewpoints and lived experiences of students can be better understood via qualitative methods like focus groups and interviews. Researchers can examine the contextual influences on students' views and behaviours related to sexual harassment prevention through the gathering of qualitative data. Qualitative methods, for instance, can be used to pinpoint cultural attitudes and norms that may affect how sexual harassment is perceived and preventative tactics, as well as the influence of social media on students' attitudes and actions relating to sexual harassment. The results of both quantitative and qualitative data gathering techniques can be triangulated and validated with the aid of a mixed-methods approach. In addition to giving a more in-depth and thorough grasp of the problem, this can help to strengthen the validity and dependability of the research findings.

Finally, it is suggested that future studies look beyond social media as the sole predictor of attitudes and actions pertaining to sexual harassment prevention. While social media plays a significant role, a variety of other factors, including cultural norms, educational attainment, and personal experiences, can have an impact on attitudes and behaviours connected to sexual harassment. Future research could examine the interactions between social media and these other elements in influencing attitudes and behaviours linked to sexual harassment to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the problem. This research may reveal more levers for interventions and preventative efforts by looking at a wider variety of predictor.

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Appendix A

1. Do you know what sexual harassment is?

1.1 Do you think it happens commonly upon university students?

1.2 Do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

2. What are the behaviours that you would consider as sexual harassment?

2.1 Can you give us examples of physical sexual harassment and also online sexual harassment?

2.2 From 1-10, can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysians?

3. How do you perceive the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions?

3.1 In your opinion, is the practice of sexual harassment preventions are being practiced?

3.2 What inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions? Any Examples?

3.3 What factors that encourage someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions?
Any Examples?

4. How do your peers (friends, family members etc.) think about sexual harassment?

Did they teach you about sexual prevention behaviors?

4.1 In your years living as a university student, who play the major role in educating you on sexual harassment preventions?

4.2 Do they still influence you? In what sense?

4.3 Are they influential enough to impact your behaviour on sexual harassment prevention?

5. Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment prevention?

5.1 What do you think are the preventive measures needed to prevent sexual harassment?

5.2 What would you do to help someone else if he or she being sexual harassed?

5.3 Where did you come across for the sexual harassment preventions?

6. What influence you to carry out the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions?

How influential it is?

6.1 What do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society?

6.2 Do you think the contents of sexual harassment prevention or advice from people surrounding you have strongly influenced you?

7. Where did you come across content on sexual harassment prevention? How impactful is it to you?

7.1 What platforms and accounts did you find the information about sexual harassment prevention?

7.2 Have you applied any of the strategies or tips from the content on sexual harassment prevention you've encountered?

7.3 In what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impacted your understanding or behaviour?

7.4 How credible and trustworthy do you consider the sources of the content about sexual harassment you come across on the internet? Explain why.

Scale

Very Low – 1, Low – 2, Medium – 3, High – 4, Very high – 5

8. Do you often come across content about sexual harassment on the internet? (news articles, blogs, websites etc.) If yes, what are the platforms? Please Elaborate.

8.1 How frequently do you engage with content on sexual harassment prevention? (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Rarely)

8.2 Have you ever intentionally searched for content about sexual harassment? If so, what led or motivated you to do so?

8.3 Have you ever taken action based on the content you've seen about sexual harassment? For example, reporting an incident or sharing information with others or reacting to a post or comment about your own feelings and opinions.

9. How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment behaviour preventions? How are the content being delivered?

9.1 Do you search online by yourself for sex education that help to prevent sexual harassment?

10. Rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions?

10.1 Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson you learned on social media?

10.2 Have you tried using this method to combat sexual harassment? Was it effective?

11. How crucial is sexual harassment behaviour prevention is to university student?

11.1 In current days, in your opinion do students acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment preventions?

11.2 Is there any examples that proves peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment preventions?

12. How would you react if perceived you are encounter sexual harassment?

12.1 Do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

13. Does social media help you to practice the behaviour of sexual harassment preventions?

13.1 What are the type of content that social media circulated to help you practice the preventions?

13.2 Do you agree that the precautionary awareness circulating online is helpful to you?
How was it helpful to you?

13.3 Have you seen how internet users help victims of sexual harassment?

Appendix B

Interviewee 1

Interviewer 2: So for the first question, do you know what sexual harassment is, in your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: OK, so for my opinion, right? Ohh Sexual harassment. This something OK. Got two categories. Categories is one is like physical, physically and then another one is mentally. So for physically it's like touching without consent or acknowledgement. Yeah. So we can be happen anyway or any places. Yeah. So it actually that another person who being in touch is not that feeling comfortable is not feeling comfortable. And then for mentally approaching it's something. Uh sent you media or maybe central SMS or anything? Or any link? Yeah. Like that.

Interviewer 2: OK, thank you. So do you think it happens commonly upon university student?

Interviewee 1: I'm not so sure, but then last semester, right we got heard some information about licensure harassment, like outside it's not inside the school, inside, outside the union.

Interviewer 2: OK. Thank you. Since just on you mentioned that there are two categories of sexual harassment which is the physical one and the mentally one. So from my side, do you think that online sexual harassment is less serious than the physical one?

Interviewee 1: No, I don't think so. I think both category is the same. I mean the same. Sun rain ranking? Yeah. Because we can't become major. How many? Ohh happen in our real life or in

social media, but then definitely I think online is more serious. And then at the same time physically also very serious. But then we can't find any proof.

Interviewer 2: Thank you. So let's move on to the second question. So for you, what are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: OK, just right she got two category, right? So for physical one. I think it's like touching the sensitive part of human being. OK. Yeah. And also, for example, the the chase or late or maybe bots like that. Yeah. And then sometimes actually like sensitive. Like the arms. Yeah. And then or maybe sometimes show though when you're actually like hot touch. But then sometimes some people might feel not that comfortable. Yeah. For mentally wise it's actually I think it's like the **** video. ***** features? Yeah, and all that, like the message.

Interviewer 2: OK. OK, thank you. Can you please provide me an example for online sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: Ohh example, I think it's more like. Like a stranger. Then sending a sensitive feature then to do that particular person, yeah.

Interviewer 2: Yeah. OK. Understood. From 1-10, can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysians? from one is doesn't have any awareness but the the 10 is the high awareness of sexual harassment.

Interviewee 1: And this four or five something like 4434? Yeah, because I don't think people. Ah, no. The boundaries of like, touching or maybe sexual harassment. Yeah, maybe for some people, right. The feeling uncomfortable, but then they actually the thing that is not. Appropriate on Nice to actually spit out. So so, yeah. Yeah. But then sometime when the people who actually do the sexual harassment is too over. But then the victims didn't realize.

Interviewer 2: OK. OK. Thanks for your explanation. And so let's move on to the third question. So how do you perceive the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 1: Bing only self-awareness on what is do and don't. And then learn about like how you protect you yourself and then where is the boundary like, do you set the boundaries that are that particular person cannot too much physical touch or anything they need to know of? What is the bothering for yourself?

Interviewer 2: OK. So uh, in your opinion, is the practice of sexual harassment prevention are being practiced?

Interviewee 1: OK, because personally I I don't like physical touch. So yeah, no much experience for this. Yeah. I just like, stay away with for the person. Anyone.

Interviewer 2: OK. And for from your opinion, what inhibit someone to practice the sexual harassment prevention? Do you have any examples?

Interviewee 1: Keep fall for fun. I know, right? It's when the things happen, then you start to know what you need to learn and what you need to do. for example OK like and then I can share with you. It's actually, uh. During my high school I actually like phrasing sexual harassment one time before. Yeah, only that time happened. Then I start to know, OK, this is sexual harassment. Now what can I do for next time? Yeah, I think this is the example that I can give.

Interviewer 2: OK. Thank you. In your view, do you do you think that what are the factors that encourage someone to practice the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 1: OK, Go 2 situation right now in my mind one is.Uh, they want to avoid. The case happened in himself or herself so. He or she tried to like such sun information about how to protect. Yeah from the case. And then second is, yeah, just below. I actually mentioned about that. It's like once once he or she experienced then he started he or she will start to actually find the information.

Interviewer 2: OK. So move on to the 4th question. How do your peers (friends, family members etc.) think about sexual harassment? Did they teach you about sexual prevention behaviors?

Interviewee 1: Ohh not really because I think that my the people that actors around me seldom talk about discount topic. Yeah but then normally in high school where people will talk about like this says education all those kind of thing. Then the only way that actually will share our or maybe say something funny is like OK kicking kicking the milk before that this system like that yeah but that

is like normally when we talk right it's only focused on. The main now we saw them focus on what if the? The one who doing the sexual harassment is the goal, yeah.

Interviewer 2: In your years living as a university student, who play the major role in educating you on sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 1: OK. And then is my boyfriend. Yeah. One thing one thing, one thing he say, right is like we can't show our skate emotion when the people start to approaching us. Yeah. So because when once we actually share share about, like, this scare emotion to that particular person, then that people might feel. Uh, have to say aside though, so if let's say we we didn't show our expression, then the people might feel bold and boring and then leaving. Yeah, like that.

Interviewer 2: OK. Thank you. So after here, what you say he's influenced you a lot, right in this prevention?

Interviewee 1: You're paying. Yes, Kai. Memorable. Yeah, no.

Interviewer 2: OK. Do you think your boyfriend influence you enough to impact your behavior on sexual harassment prevention? Do you think it's enough?

Interviewee 1: OK. I I think it's not enough, OK? Because what he share right is towards, we only like imagine ourselves, but we don't have any practical experience or we didn't learn about how how we need to protect ourselves if we have the real cases in practical life, yeah.

Interviewer 2: OK, OK. OK. Thank you. Thanks. OK. Do you think that you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 1: No, I don't think so. Yeah. No, no, I I, I mean, I I don't think so. I have enough knowledge about this.

Interviewer 2: What do you think are the preventive measures needed to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: You mean the action is it?

Interviewer 2: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

Interviewee 1: But what are the preventive measures? Yeah.

Interviewer 2: Maybe from your from your thoughts yet? Maybe girls shouldn't wear two shots or. I shouldn't wear a less, less cotton shirt, yeah.

Interviewee 1: Yeah, I I think cloth. Right. Like the wearing is not one of From from this. the problem is that the person. Yeah, who got the intention then do it. So preventive. I think we need to know how to work away or maybe reject. When that particular person approached us, yeah.OK, rejection.And as smartly injection in a smart way.

Interviewer 2: So what would you do to help someone if he or she is being sexually harassed?

Interviewee 1: During or after.

Interviewer 2: And during, if you saw it, yeah, if you saw.

Interviewee 1: Yeah, I think I was left. OK, well maybe kit and then run away. I think yeah. Like when Jessy. Ohh action. Maybe take a picture?

Interviewer 2: What influence you to carry out the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions? How influential it is? What influence you to carry out any examples of this in person?

Interviewee 1: I think so far is Wen. Ohh OK not right now. You guys have the social media. Then you guys will actually subscribe for some news. It's not like new new speech right then. You saw a lot of news with maybe some of them is actually related to the sexual harassment. So once you actually read it, then you would think about it. Then you will start to. Start to find some information. Yeah. Then from there you catch you then. But then how insane here it is Umm. For me. So, so yeah, because, uh, only when you read through the thing, then you start to think about. Yeah. It's not that effective.

Interviewer 2: And what do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society in Malaysia society?

Interviewee 1: I'm not sure it's because my environment or the way OK, I mean like the background of my living or anything. Yeah. For me, I think awareness only. I still give four. Yeah. One is because of a my people surrounding me. We didn't talk about this issue before. Yeah, even my social media right didn't show much about this before.

Interviewer 2: OK. Do you think the contents of sexual harassment prevention from the social media that you searched for or any advice from the peers, especially your boyfriend's surrounding, you have strongly influenced you?

Interviewee 1: My dog. My a big yeah, but that is also more to waste like the mindset. Yeah, it's not to waste the practical thing. Yeah, it's all about myself.

Interviewer 2: Umm OK understand. OK, so for the seven question is, uh, Where did you come across content on sexual harassment prevention? How impactful is it to you?

Interviewee 1: How low is fine news, but then it's about, like sexual Need. harassment. But for prevention, I think none of. None. None. Not any. Yeah.

Interviewer 2: Ohh OK, so you didn't see any platform or any accounts that have the posting the information about the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 1: No, but then I yeah, I I guess it's because the thing that I Yes, all the news. score is not that related to society things. Yeah. So, you know the SEO for the social media, right. They're

actually like, filter the content for you. So yeah, I think that is the reason why I didn't see a lot of prevention tips or like that.

Interviewer 2: OK, so for example right if. If today you scroll on the social media right and you if you saw a post about. Sexual harassment prevention will you click in and see through all the information, or you just scroll to it And ignore it.

Interviewee 1: No, I think I will reach you it. I will reach you. Ohh and then It should maybe share to my friends.

Interviewer 2: OK. So do you think if if? If the post is really there, do you? How do you think is? Do you think it's credible and trustworthy?

Interviewee 1: For me, I think it's credible, yeah.

Interviewer 2: OK, OK. OK, thank you. So let's move on to the 8th question. OK. Do you often come across contain about sexual harassment on Internet exam of for example, the news article, the blogs or or the website and if yes, what are the platform?

Interviewee 1: No, not really or something. Plus, I think I mean the, the, the, the, the last time I I saw it is the like Utah, Utah students like in the Rainbow Bridge. That one for me, yeah.

Interviewer 2: OK, How frequently do you engage with content on sexual harassment prevention?
(Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Rarely)

Interviewee 1: None. Half year once, yeah. Happier once. OK, OK. Umm, I mean I I go see a lot this.

Interviewer 2: OK. And have you ever intentionally searched for the content about sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: No, nothing.

Interviewer 2: So there's no any motivation or any things that let you to do so.

Interviewee 1: No. OK. It's not either motivation. It's like did that happen and then you didn't see, then you didn't think about it.

Interviewer 2: Have you ever take any action based on the content that you see about?

Interviewee 1: Sorry.

Interviewer 2: Have you ever taken action based on the content you've seen about sexual harassment? For example, reporting an incident or sharing information with others or reacting to a post or comment about your own feelings and opinions.

Interviewee 1: And they only send to their friends and then discussed it then then, like sending out reminder to your friends. Like, be careful recently. Yeah, I think that's all.

Interviewer 2: OK. How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment behaviour preventions? How are the content being delivered?

Interviewee 1: And I'm not sure you guys do remember the one that noticed that actually sent by Utah. One about like the beach that they Rainbow Bridge then? I think that's all like a formal notice.

Interviewer 2: And do you search online by yourself for the sex education that helped to prevent the sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: Not really like uh, like this half year. I didn't, yeah.

Interviewer 2: Rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions?

No effective and highly effective.

Interviewee 1: I think it's seven around 8:00. Yeah, because I think the social media still have the effective to sharing this kind of information just because maybe that particular person, right didn't have to say. Like the social media will actually filter the content to your right. So if let's say that

like the person like me didn't actually score like scroll through a lot of content related to social issues, I think it will be more hard for us to get the information like the prevention. Yeah. But then the effectiveness, I still give the rating of seven.

Interviewer 2 : OK. And can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson you learn on social media? You still remember anything that you see through or you didn't see

Interviewee 1: no.

Interviewer 2: OK. OK. Thank you.

Interviewer 2: OK, so we can move on to the next question. How crucial is sexual harassment behaviour prevention is to university student?

Interviewee 1: Very crucial, yeah, I think. Chang, I think everyone, not only the university student, right, it's everyone need to learn about how to protect yourself. When you go some way or any situation? Especially to know what is the do or what is the right or wrong yeah. And then how can we avoid?

Interviewer 2: OK. OK, thank you. So in current days, in your opinion, do student acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 1: I think for girls, right? I think yes, but I'm falls. Mel, I think I for them boys, I think I don't think so. Yeah. You need a voided only.

Interviewer 2: OK. Can you so is there any examples that proves that the peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 1: No. OK, they don't even talk anything about the prevention.

Interviewer 2: Yeah, let's go to the next question and how would you react if perceive you are encounter sexual harassment?

Interviewee 1: Thing called though. OK, if if let's say right now or right now I actually facing discount issue right thing is a slap and then maybe run away. Yeah. But then if let's say can can if let's say we can do better it's actually learn about like the Taekwondo or something like that. also at the same time you need to learn about how to reject. Yeah, because yeah, maybe you you are in the workplace, then you need to face a lot of relationship. This kind of thing. Yeah. They need to reject in a smart way.

Interviewer 2: OK, OK. Yeah. OK. Do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 1: No, I was saying no. Now, because that one is the one chin. See that share? Right. But then Madden, I want to stay with you. But and how this person actually perceives sexual harassment? Would be different if. He or she don't have the knowledge about sex discount things.

Interviewer 2: Umm. OK, OK, OK. OK, thank you. And for the last question, OK, that's the social media helps you to practice the behavior of sexual harassment prevention.

Interviewee 1: Can I see right now? I don't think so. Yeah. Because already sometimes we see the news or maybe we report or maybe the result from the particular content, but then they actually only will say like everyone need to be. Be careful recently. In. Yeah, that didn't share about how to be careful and what need to be do and then what should we learn first? Yeah.

Interviewer 2: And for you, right, what I am, what are the type of content that the social media circulate to help you practice the prevention?

Interviewee 1: At a content.

Interviewer 2: Yeah.

Interviewee 1: I think just like be directly like the posting like one post. Then you can say tips to prevent sexual harassment. Then maybe this out 12345 like then it would be better.

Interviewer 2: Uh, so you prefer is a direct post, right? Yeah. OK, OK, OK.

Interviewer 2: Do you agree that actually the precautionary awareness circulating online is helpful to you?

Interviewee 1: The caution what?

Interviewer 2: Precautionary awareness that security thing on that circulating around the social media.

Interviewee 1: Nothing is helpful. And it's helpful. I'm this is helpful, but I didn't see it, that's the problem.

Interviewer 2: OK, OK, OK. So have you seen how Internet users help victims of sexual harassment, especially when you see the case of sexual the person, the victim, of sexual harassment posted their experience or the story of them?

Interviewee 1: Uh, you mean, how is a others react to the?

Interviewer 2: Yeah.

Interviewee 1: No one was sure. It's just like how to say on the people are also sharing about their experience and the the comment. Then there were attrition or you need to protect yourself or something like that.

Interviewer 2: OK. OK. So from what I hear from you that the. That I love. The Internet user is just like a. Giving some tips to this to the victim. Right, OK.

Interviewer 2: OK. So thank you

Interviewee 2

Interviewer 2: So for the first question, do you know what sexual harassment is? In your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 2: OK. And I don't know what is sexual harassment and I think that it is when someone do or say something of a sexual nature that makes another person feel uncomfortable.

Interviewer 2: Do you think it happens commonly upon university students?

Interviewee 2: I didn't hurt it in my real life, but I think it does happen in university, right?

Interviewer 2: Uh, the friends around you didn't experience this situation, Right.

Interviewee 2: Yes, yes, my friends. See that here.

Interviewer 2: Do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

Interviewee 2: I think the physical one is more time before.

Interviewer 2: Ohh can I know why.

Interviewee 2: Because the physical one include the some touching and then I think it it is, it is more uncomfortable to me.

Interviewer 2: OK, thank you. We are so nice come from tan from the second question. What are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 2: Umm like I want this. I want to touching Umm, making sexual gestures or comments and showing explicit image or videos.

Interviewer 2: OK. So can you give us examples of physical sexual harassment and also some online sexual harassment?

Interviewee 2: Physical like the some unwanted touching like I stay and online Umm, maybe the chat it is too sexual or they show the image or the videos that is appropriate.

Interviewer 2: OK, so from one to 10, can you rate the awareness of social sexual harassment among Malaysians?

Interviewee 2: I think 6 or 7.

Interviewer 2: Question 3. How do you perceive the behaviors of social harassment prevention?

Interviewee 2: Umm, I think it is very important to every people, not just for girls, but boys sleeping too. And it is better to know such knowledge from a young age.

Interviewer 2: So how you think the behavior is? You're doing something that will prevent the sexual harassment, like don't wear too short at, or don't go out alone something like that.

Interviewee 2: I think hello avoid to going out alone in the late night especially those places that, that they are very dark or there is no people there.

Interviewer 2: OK, so In your opinion, is the practice of sexual harassment preventions are being practiced?

Interviewee 2: Yes.

Interviewer 2: So like just now you say you will not go out alone during the late night, right?

Interviewee 2: Yes.

Interviewer 2: What inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions? Any Examples?

Interviewee 2: Can you repeat the question.

Interviewer 2: What makes you want to practice the sexual harassment prevention behavior.

Interviewee 2: What makes me practice because I don't want to have to involve in sexual harassment.

Interviewer 2: Because you see the news or hereby others, this kind of. If you is very scary, right?

Interviewee 2: Yes, I read from the news.

Interviewer 2: OK, What factors that encourage someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions? Any Examples?

Interviewee 2: I think the education is very important to everyone in.

Interviewer 2: How do your peers (friends, family members etc.) think about sexual harassment? Did they teach you about sexual prevention behaviors?

Interviewee 2: I can surely say that. They they're agree the sexual harassment is wrong and should not be tolerated. I have been taught about the prevention since primary school and I think it is important to continue raising awareness towards it. So that everyone has the knowledge that they need to stay safe and speak out against it.

Interviewer 2: Hmm. OK, thank you. In your years living as a university student, who play the major role in educating you on sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 2: For now?

Interviewer 2: Yes.

Interviewee 2: Yeah, I think I'm more look from the social media. You can get the sexual harassment prevention information from the social media.

Interviewer 2: OK, so do, do they still influence you? In what sense? Like influencer or the news?

Interviewee 2: The news.

Interviewer 2: How they influence you to do so?

Interviewee 2: Maybe like I see a news about the sexual harassment. Yeah, Then there will be a describe the case. Then I will. Then I will know I want to like the. I don't trust people like the people who involved in sexual harassment. Yeah, so that I can avoid it.

Interviewer 2: OK, so got any influenza there. Can influence enough to impact your behavior on sexua harassment prevention.

Interviewee 2: No.

Interviewer 2: OK. So next move on to the question 5. Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 2: I believe that I have a basic understanding about it and however I think there is still a lot for me to learn.

Interviewer 2: OK, what would you do? What would you do to help someone else if he or she being sexual harassed?

Interviewee 2: Sorry, can you repeat?

Interviewer 2: If your friend come to tell you she's being harassed by others, you what you will do.

Interviewee 2: Give him or her the emotional support and then I will encourage them to go to the polic to speak out against his case.

Interviewer 2: Question six. What influence you to carry out the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions? How influential it is?

Interviewee 2: I think it is because I believe that it is important to create a safe environment for everyone. The influence of sexual harassment preventions can be very powerful if everyone can work together in some more thing, and sharing the knowledge, I think it does really helps a lot to many people who face the problem.

Interviewer 2: What do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society? .

Interviewer 2: Not really. OK. Do you think the contents of sexual harassment prevention or advice from people surrounding you have strongly influenced you?

Interviewee 2: Yes, I think.

Interviewer 2: From who?

Interviewee 2: I think from family family members like your parents, sister.

Interviewer 2: How about social media?

Interviewee 2: And it inspires me too, but I think They drink beer from my family.

Interviewer 2: OK, so question 7, where did you come across content on sexual harassment prevention and how impactful is it to you?

Interviewee 2: I have come through this content through my family is, and the social media like I stayed in. This information is very impactful to me as it does increase my awareness to this issue and provide me with this.

Interviewer 2: Except from family members. What platforms and accounts did you find the information about sexual harassment prevention? Permission like maybe Instagram and Facebook?

Interviewee 2: Umm my drinking from Facebook.

Interviewer 2: Baseball from got the post that advice, give advice or prevention, or just only the news.

Interviewee 2: The news. From the news.

Interviewer 2: OK, In what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impacted your understanding or behaviour?

Interviewee 2: I would read to the news then think of what it to happen the same thing on me. Yeah. So I will avoid to do the same thing like in the view in the news.

Interviewer 2: So you're scared to encounter the same thing, but uh in the news, right?

Interviewee 2: Yes

Interviewer 2: OK, so how credible and trustworthy do you consider the sources of the content about sexual harassment you come across on the Internet?

Interviewee 2: I mean, very delicious to me. I think yeah, because some of. The success that I Saw in the social media are from in the real experience from the others.

Interviewer 2: OK, so I give you 5 level one is very low and five is very high. So you read what level.

Interviewee 2: Umm so I think, 4.

Interviewer 2: So question 8, do you often come across content about sexual harassment on the Internet, for example, news articles, blog or websites? If yes, what are the platforms?

Interviewee 2: I do often come through this content on Internet on the, especially on Facebook. Yeah, I can really see a lot of such news from social media and I find this information very valuable in increasing my awareness of sexual harassment and also in learning about the stretcher strategies for prevention.

Interviewer 2: How frequently do you engage with content on sexual harassment prevention?
(Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Rarely)

Interviewee 2: I think weekly.

Interviewer 2: Have you ever intentionally searched for content about sexual harassment? If so, what led or motivated you to do so?

Interviewee 2: Very seldom. If purposely go in search, uh, maybe I'm curious about the news.

Yeah. Then I will go and search.

Interviewer 2: You just want to know more about the news.

Interviewee 2: Yes.

Interviewer 2: OK. Have you ever taken action based on the content you've seen about sexual harassment? For example, reporting an incident or sharing information with others or reacting to a post or comment about your own feelings and opinions.

Interviewee 2: I will share. I would say to maybe my close friends. For my family.

Interviewer 2: And you will tell them your opinions or just share on only.

Interviewee 2: Umm, like share to them to make them aware to this issue.

Interviewer 2: How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment behaviour preventions? How are the content being delivered?

Interviewee 2: Umm I expose on social media through articles or videos. This content they are being delivered. And by educational organizations, or even some real experience from the others.

Interviewer 2: Question 10 Rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions? From one to 10, one is low, 10 is very high.

Interviewee 2: I think around 7.

Interviewer 2: So can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson you learn on social media?

You can give one or more example.

Interviewee 2: Maybe I'm a like bringing the things that can make the a very loud noise.

Interviewer 2: So have you tried using? OK so Have you tried using this method to combat sexual harassment? Was it effective?

Interviewee 2: I didn't have it, but I know I know my friend. One of my friend has paid. Yeah, but she didn't really use it because she didn't say space situation yet.

Interviewer 2: How crucial is sexual harassment behaviour prevention is to university student?

Interviewee 2: Yeah, I think it is very crucial to university students as majority of them have enough knowledge about sex, they should be more aware to this issue.

Interviewer 2: In current days, in your opinion do students acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 2: I think. Some some yeah ha ha.

Interviewer 2: Uh, can you explain why? Ha ha.

Interviewee 2: I think because sometimes I will see like Uh, some people, they walk alone in the late night. And the other half are I think my friends around me they all have this. No late. Yeah. So I think half half.

Interviewer 2: Is there any examples that proves peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 2: Uh, break the things that can avoid the sexual harassment. Umm, so another example is.

Uh, like in the late night that I said that I want walk alone in the late night. Yeah. So sometimes we will be a group people to walk if we want to walk. You will see. Want to have a walk.

Interviewer 2: Uh, you will call your friend walk together, and your friend also will not go out alone.

Interviewee 2: Yes.

Interviewer 2: Last two question, how would you react if perceive you are encounter sexual harassment?

Interviewee 2: Uh as a victim?

Interviewer 2: Yes.

Interviewee 2: Umm, I think it's fun though. We victim. I will first try to emove myself from the situation and speak support from my family and friends.

Interviewer 2: Then you will go to a report, the police or just quiet.

Interviewee 2: I think I will go. Yeah, we've, we've the accompany with my family or friends.

Interviewer 2: OK, Do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 2: I think yes.

Interviewer 2: Why?

Interviewee 2: Because if they have. But no leave, then little do some prevention.

Interviewer 2: Last question, does social media help you to practice the behaviour of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 2: I think the social media. It's very useful in promoting the prevention of sexual harassment, to sharing the contents related.

Interviewer 2: Do you agree that the precautionary awareness circulating online is helpful to you?
How was it helpful to you?

Interviewee 2: I think it is very helpful to me. Yeah, like I know more ways. To prevent. About the prevention.

Interviewer 2: Have you seen how internet users help victims of sexual harassment? Like a some reading post, the experience there being sexually harassed, then some user go to comment and support her for example like this.

Interviewee 2: In the on the Internet. Yeah, I get saw please. A lot of the Internet.

Interviewer 2: Can you give me one example?

Interviewee 2: Example that like the newest I saw and I can't remember what news that So the comment is. Are you there is support the victim? Majority are. OK so almost all.

Interviewee 3

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so a rough overview for today's content. Our research is about sexual harassment prevention's behavior among university students in Malaysia. We would like to understand your beliefs, your understanding, usage of social media sex education that may affect your behavior of sexual harassment preventions. So the very first question a basic one, do you know what is sexual harassment? In your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewer 3: In my opinion, sexual harassment can mean like, something inappropriate be it, physically or emotionally. But it has something to do with like, sexual stuff, you know, like, have someone or something. So I think for me it is sexual harassment, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one because just now you will mainly mention all the physical one?

Interviewer 3: Online, wait you were asking whether is it more serious, right?

INTERVIEWER 1: Yeah. And then how you like define online sexual harassment?

Interviewer 3: I think it's it's the same, you know? And how do I define online sexual harassment?

Interviewer 3: Ohh well basically it has to occur on a mobile phone. It can be social media. Umm. And so on actually so it also happen online and I don't think it's much less serious than the physical one so. Yeah. Things about the same. Just where it occurs only, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: Do you think sexual harassment happens commonly among university students?

Interviewer 3: Umm, of course not only university students. I think like it happens across all ages, but maybe mostly it's like teenagers, you know. Yeah, I think it's like not only university students but generally like teenagers, always happens to us, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: What are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment on physical terms and also online terms you can provide me some of your examples.

Interviewer 3: Physical terms I think will be like you force someone to do some sexual stuff or you harass them by touching them at inappropriate spots without their consent or something like you just randomly go and grab. And if online sexual harassment, it could be some sexist comment. I think at your post something you like. You harass them, you ask them to send something inappropriate or you send something inappropriate to them. You make another party, feels not comfortable. I think that could be the some of the examples I think, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. From the rating of 1 to 10, can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysians university students?

Interviewer 3: 1 to 10. I think the awareness is there, so I would give it like 7, I think it's a fair number. The point is like for me, it's not like the level for awareness, but like what are we gonna do with it? Everyone is just keep on talking about the awareness, but I feel like it's still happening. But I think in Malaysia is quite less either is less or like they just don't, you know, the victim just

don't say it, but the awareness of course, I think everyone knows it like and because of like social media and so on. So it has helped the awareness of course. Yeah. So I think seven, I think it's a fair enough.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, from your point of view is the practice of sexual harassment prevention serving practice? So for example you can observe from your friends that are they applying the sexual harassment preventions? Are they practicing that kind of preventions?

Interviewer 3: On prevention, I think not really. Yeah. So I think the answer would be no.

INTERVIEWER 1: So what do you think is actually stopping someone from practicing the prevention? What are the factors?

Interviewer 3: I really don't know. I don't know how to say. Let me think a while. What is stopping them? Actually, I think it's like.

INTERVIEWER 1: Like regardless of girl or boys, what actually stopping you or your friends from practicing that behavior?

Interviewer 3: I think right this whole thing is not a very common thing, and that's why maybe sometime they feel like it's a bit weird to practice it, sexual harassment is not like talked, you know. Yeah, like among my friends at least, I I'm not sure about this, but it's not talked, so maybe they will feel like why do I need to do this when it's like, not even happening around us? I think maybe that could be why, or either that, or maybe there is just no sexual harassment around friend circles. Yeah. Umm I I think that that's my answer.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. And then the opposite way, what factors are actually encourage you all to practice the preventions?

Interviewer 3: I think what encourages us is maybe the stories of the real life stories maybe happens to our friends or. Like somewhere we read online or like very viral case or something. I think that of course encourages us and create a more self-awareness. You know towards us. So I think that is what the the key point of like encouraging us that.

INTERVIEWER 1: As you are living as a university students? Who actually or what actually taking a major role in educating you about sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewer 3: Umm, I don't think my friends or family talk about this much. Things like rarely or even never. So actually all those like prevention, all these.

Interviewer 3: The way that I know is from. Stories you know. My friends, or somewhere I read it online. Yeah. So I think that's. That's the way it or even if, like my friends have family talk about it, it's just like. Just say, say say and then they just brush it off. Yeah. I think that's my answer.

INTERVIEWER 1: Who actually influence you?

Interviewer 3: Influence me on?

INTERVIEWER 1: On the education about sexual harassment preventions.

Interviewer 3: Yeah, I think for this part, there's no who. Is like social media or this kind of things, pod cast. Sometimes I hear it from somewhere. There's no really like a person or someone to like. Tell me about this. At least for me, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. So you mentioned about social media until now. Is this still influential enough to impact your mindset or your behavior?

Interviewer 3: Sorry, my mindset will behavior about sexual harassment prevention?

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so I repeat, I was asking.

INTERVIEWER 1: Because just now you mentioned about social media, right?

Interviewer 3: Yes.

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh-huh. And then is it still influential enough to impact your behavior and your mindset at this age?

Interviewer 3: In in what way? In sexual harassment is it?

INTERVIEWER 1: Yeah, the preventions.

Interviewer 3: Uh, influential enough for me? I think it's. It's OK. I think it's like can, because sometimes I just read it and then I just, like, have, like, remember it sometimes. So I guess it's still influential. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: So even as a male, right, do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent that kind of bad thing happened to you?

Interviewer 3: Maybe the common one like saying no, push them away. Yeah, but if we face the situation ourselves, it will be different right the answer. So. So maybe, not maybe 100%. I don't think I have enough knowledge to prevent it. So unless I say it has happened to me before. Then maybe I can share more what so far for now I think the common ones are the one that all of us know are like, say no, push them away. Report to your friends, tell your friends, or this. Yeah, that is only my knowledge. Basically just try to reject it. Yeah, but if we face it. Then it's another story already, I guess.

INTERVIEWER 1: If let's say your friends or or, you're like female friends or even male friends, they like touch wood face this kind of sexual harassment. And then they asked for your help. What kind of help would you offer?

Interviewer 3: What kind of help?

Interviewer 3: Well.

INTERVIEWER 1: Or what would you do?

Interviewer 3: What should I do if my friend tells me? First, of course I will calm them down. Maybe they are in like very nervous situation. And then we can of course report police. Try to make police report something. And I think, but the effectiveness of reporting the police are not sure. So, but I guess that's the only thing that we can do, other than that we really cannot do anything, that's why so many sexual harassment cases just like brushed off like that and people still live with traumas because there is no, like, there's really, like, not really one solution to it. In my opinion, like sometimes, even if you report to the police. What the police can do? So this kind of thing. What happened? And I don't know. I sometimes just feel sad because these people have to live with this kind of trauma. So Yeah, I think that's my answer.

INTERVIEWER 1: You mentioned that, experience actually helped someone to prevent herself or himself from this kind of tragedy. So do you actually face any kind of sexual harassment before, even from same gender or different?

Interviewer 3: No, for me. Never. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK.

INTERVIEWER 1: Any of your friends actually have happened to face this kind of experience.

Interviewer 3: Yes, my friends, mostly is girls. Are they just say like some old men touch them somewhere in the bus or something. Always happen. I always here and actually then I asked them how they say there's nothing that they can do during that time.

Interviewer 3: That's why I say like this kind of sexual stuff very hard to find a solution. But we can prevent it. But the preventions also very subjective. It must depends what type of sexual harassment you are facing. Like if someone is, like, forcefully doing something to you, how you going to prevent that? Especially if you are a girl, right? If you're a guy, then. Can have the same strength but if you are a girl then its like very hard.

Interviewer 3: Yeah.

Interviewer 3: I think that's my answer.

INTERVIEWER 1: Have you ever like intentionally go and search for, like, social media about sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewer 3: No. I've never do that.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. And then how often you came across this kind of content?

Interviewer 3: Ohh for now. Umm, not very often unless there is like some big case. Yeah, not very often. I don't know. I like. I can't even remember when the last time I saw a social media post about like prevention or, you know, something.

INTERVIEWER 1: How would you rate the effectiveness of social media in preventing these kind of things happen? How great are they in spreading the awareness to the audience.

Interviewer 3: I think the effectiveness, sorry you, you're asking the effectiveness, right? If the effectiveness, I think it's like a very on and off thing, you know, like when there's a case then only people will care to, like, share about it, start about it and then when this case is, like, slowly fades away, then no ones talk about it. And then after that, the new case come, then everyone start to say again, blah blah blah. So there's like a very lack of consistency, I guess, and that's why it's not effective. Although it's like no effective, but I think. These kind of cases raises more awareness individually. Like yourself, you get more awareness listening to this story and then in the future you can, if you ever face this kind of situation, what should you do or how can you avoid it? Yeah. But as I said in my first point is like it's always on and off thing, it's like a saga you know, this period of time everyone keeps sharing about it and then it's gone, fades away and then suddenly new case and then come back on everyone share and then repeats again. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: Now on social media, right? Have you ever like, like for example you came across that kind of article? Have you ever, like shared it around and then leave a comment? Like what kind of engagement you did?

Interviewer 3: My engagement, I think, share to story only, I guess. Just my insta story. Or sometimes, if it's like a podcast, they're talking about one case, then maybe I can share it to my friends, but I don't think so. I have ever done that. I usually I consume those content by myself only. Because of my own self-interest, you know I want to know how it happened or something. But if engagement of this story of this cases on Instagram, usually I will share it on my Insta story.

INTERVIEWER 1: If let say you came across a victim like she gets victim blaming. Will you be like, leave a comment somewhere there, like stand a right for her? Have you ever did similar things like that?

Interviewer 3: I rarely comment on a post. So I cannot say that I have. Yeah.

Interviewer 3: Yeah. So I I don't know if. Im answering this correctly but usually this kind of case I like don't leave much comment. I just help to share. So I don't know.

INTERVIEWER 1: Then, in your opinion, do your friends or university students in general do they know the importance of preventions behavior?

Interviewer 3: Do they know ? Actually for me, I I don't know if they know the importance of it because why? Because as I said like from the start, like this topic, right is it was never really a topic. It's not very like common topic that we would discuss. I think for my friends I I think we rarely or even never discuss about this before, so that's why I I don't know if they know.

Interviewee 4

INTERVIEWER 1: A very basic one, which is do you know what sexual harassment is? In your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

INTERVIEWEE 4: OK, yes, I know sexual harassment and in my opinion, right.

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think sexual harassment is like.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Some actions that like that sexualize woman as in general, but it's not limited to women, like is sexualized people in general, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. OK. So you mentioned it happens to sexualize mainly woman, OK, not mainly woman, but it involved both genders. But do you think it commonly happens among university students or other ages happens as well?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Based on my experience, I think it is also like a common experience like it happens in Commons between at the upper secondary student and in university as well

INTERVIEWER 1: Do you think online sexual harassment is a serious it's more serious compared to the physical one?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think both are serious. Like online right? Many people doesn't know that it is sexual harassment, but actually it is. It happens so “naturally”, that people don't think that it is sexual harassment, but actually it is.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so I understood that you are saying sexual harassment happens unconsciously without them knowing. OK, so could you give me some of the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah, sure. Uh. For the first one, I think. Sexting. Yeah. And it's just like how you text, but you sexualize it. So one of the example is like. “Your body is so great when you wear this and I would like to see you wear this kind of clothes”. Yeah, this is for me. It's also like a sexual harassment and then touching you without consent. But yeah, sometimes it happens. If, like friends also happens but half of the time people are like don't mind but some other times they do mind.

INTERVIEWER 1: From the rate of 1 to 10, can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment preventions around Malaysians university students? Or maybe you could rate it based on your experience among your friends.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Among my friends, I think 3. There is like a because as the generation changes right? So it maybe they think it's not sexual harassment because of their opponents, but actually it is a sexual harassment. Like when you go to the club and pub or bar and they get slapped on their butt and they think it is normal, and they think it is not even sexual harassment, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. So you mentioned on all those like slapping the US considered as sexual harassment, but they didn't take note of it and thought it happens unconsciously. So do you actually face any kind of similar experience? Would you mind to share it out?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Based on my personal experience, right? Yeah. I have been sexually harassed before, like many times. For the first one is from my best friend during my secondary school. We have been friends for five years. It's actually best friend for five years. And after we have graduated, right, he keeps texting me and saying that he wants to rape me. And he actually also in my course and I have like I have a same course with him and one group with him. But luckily that time I haven't 18 years old and yeah. So I threatened him to make a police report. So then after that he didn't he didn't come to me. And then I also have played some like, you know the. Chatting app. And actually I also put my picture that it just a normal picture but then. They keep giving me some

sexualizing sexualize me and keep giving me all “I want to see you in this post this post, this post” but at that time I'm just 14 years old, yeah. That's my personal experience.

INTERVIEWER 1: I could understand that most of your experience happens online. Do you actually face any physical kind of sexual harassment before?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think it's on the KTM LRT. And then there's just one guy. Approaching me and then unconsciously touch my arm and so on, like bro. There's plenty of space. Why you want to keep sticking to me? I think it's one of the sexual harassment that's well. For me.

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh, based on the experience that you shared just now, do you think you actually practice the behavior of sexual harassment prevention still actually apply it during that particular situation?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah, actually I applied it, but then they just don't get my message. I really say I really like stare at him. But I just don't say verbally now because I'm too tired. At that time. I just off from work. Yeah. So I just tell him and he didn't get my message and also said “NO” for multiple times. Then they keep doing that. And at the end I just blocked them. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so the the exact preventions that you did was just blocking them or like can you share what are the preventions that you did?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I blocking them and then I say “NO” to them. I think these too and then threaten them to the police station. But now it's not applicable anymore because I'm over 18.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. Do you think your friends around you or university students in general do you think they would practice sexual harassment preventions in real life?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Uh, I think no. Because I also found people that constantly keep getting sexually harassed but then they get the victim blaming so they just keep quiet and didn't express their emotions anymore and share their story or make any prevention.

INTERVIEWER 1: So the factors that actually stopping them from practicing sexual harassment prevention, I could understand that you are trying to say they are blamed as the actual victim blaming.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: So other than this one right, what other factors that you think is stopping them from practicing?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Actually, I think that the thing is like the people didn't get the signal, like the people who arrest sexual harass them didn't get the signal. So even though, like me, I already said no, but then they still keep going. So I just like I don't want to say things anymore. Just let them be. Seen them, block them, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: And then the opposite way, what are the factors that actually encourage someone to practice the preventions?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think the other factors that encourage them to have like the prevention is maybe the encouragement from their peers, their families. Because right when you. That's why I said the one that discouraged them is the victim blaming. But most of the older generations are more to blaming them instead understanding us, a state of understanding them and like saying like supporting them Umm I think support from peers, friends and families are important to have the courage to prevent the sexual harassment.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, you actually share to me on the like your friends, your family members, their perceptions on sexual harassment.

INTERVIEWEE 4: OK, so uh for maybe I can talk from my friends. So about my friends, right? They don't have any concept because they often face it. So they think that it's normal. So based on

my family, they teach me before kindergarten, I guess. Yeah. They teach me since small about sex Ed and. Yeah. And then after when I grow up, they stopped talking about it.

INTERVIEWER 1: What do you think is stopping them from? Continuing educate you on sexual harassment after you gradually grow up.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Umm, I think it's because right I can know that already. I can't think of the correct things and the wrong things to do to value at the morale. Yeah. So I think that's that's what's stopping them.

INTERVIEWER 1: And then in your years of living as a university student, other than your parents, who will mention the educate you since kindergarten, who are the other person who played a major role in educating you on sexual harassment preventions.

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think my best friends. Yeah, but I really share about things about it. But like things about sexual harassment to her. But then she just knows out of nowhere and yeah, she educates me a lot and said that it's not normal and it is actually this, this, this, that like that. Yeah, Actually it's it's my best friend that keep educating me about the sexual harassment.

INTERVIEWER 1: Do you think she is influential enough to impact your behavior?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah, I think she's much more influential than my parents. She's like she knows what I think. She knows what is the best for me? Yeah. I think she brings a major influence in my life.

INTERVIEWER 1: understood. so just now you mention you face a few sexual harassed experience before, so the back to the age of now, your current state, do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment from happening again?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think yeah enough to make me survive, I guess.

INTERVIEWER 1: If you slightly change your mindset a bit, right, what do you think are the proper preventive measures that is needed to prevent sexual harassment for nowadays?

INTERVIEWER 1: And maybe especially online.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah, I think it's social media because if you can see right, uh, at some times when it's viral then it keeps viral and then the and then after it's not viral anymore the the post like they they stop posting about the sexual harassment things. Yeah. And when it is very many people

are actually I can say that many people are influenced by their post. But then yeah, just like what I said, they stopped posting and now, lesser people know about the sexual harassment stuff.

INTERVIEWER 1: Let's say your friend she is in the kind of situation where she's needy for help or advice. What would you do to help her from? getting from prevent herself to get sexually harassed?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Actually, I can advise her to stop seeing the guy or the woman, yeah. And then, if, like they keep. I think it's better to report to the police. But these are my personal experience when report to the police. They victim blaming also so. Actually, it's quite hard to prevent the sexual harassment, but this is these are what I can do. Because when they are sexual harassment, there is no proof, but if there is proof, there is much better, because we can bring it to the court.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, OK. So all the sexual harassment preventions, where did you actually come across all the advice, all the preventions advice. Do you think it is mainly from social media?

INTERVIEWEE 4: In my opinion, no, actually it is based on my parents and then primary school. Every year we have like the workshop for sexual harassment and stuff, and every secondary school. They also make the talk about the sexual harassment and exhibitions. Yeah. But on social media, I can say that, it's too less information about the sexual harassment prevention.

INTERVIEWER 1: But did you ever come across any of the content regarding sexual harassment prevention on social media that really influenced you or give you some of some sort of impact?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I can say it, uh, there's none. Like they didn't bring much influence towards the harassment prevention?

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. How about like platform such as Tik Tok? Is there any content that relates to sexual harassment? I can't say that no. Divorce yes but sexual harassment? No.

INTERVIEWER 1: What about like the credibility of content? Posted on social media, how would you rate the credibility and trustworthiness? For those content posted on the Internet.

INTERVIEWEE 4: I can say that four because everyone can make a news headline, everyone can make the poster as well, so. Yeah, I have a I have made a fake newspaper before and everyone seems to believe it. So 4 out of 10. Not 4 out of 5 ya.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, understood.

INTERVIEWER 1: Have you ever shared or like have you ever shared a related content on your social media that you press the share button or you share it on your story?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I got but maybe in my lifetime, I can say there is two or three times only.

INTERVIEWER 1: What? What are the reasons that makes you not sharing post on your social media?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Then it relates to what I mentioned before, because the the accounts stopped posting content.

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh, sorry. Can you come again?

INTERVIEWEE 4: So the account, the account of the Instagram account stop posting content like this.

INTERVIEWER 1: Have you ever like intentionally search for the related content?

INTERVIEWEE 4: No.

INTERVIEWER 1: And then is there any chance that you came across a, probably like a girl or someone who been undergoing this kind of sexual harassment experience, did you ever take any actions on this? For example, like leave comments on the comment section or react?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think it's more to like the post and then share. Yeah, I think it's the most I can do because when they posted it, they already make a police report and stuff. Yeah, that's the most I can do.

INTERVIEWER 1: Since you mentioned a lot about your parents being the influential one, so compared to the social media, right, how would you rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions towards university students?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think you 3 out of 10 because people tend to skip stories. Yeah, they don't want to read the lengthy post. And sometimes they just skip, skip, skip, skip.

INTERVIEWER 1: And then among all the platforms, right, which one do you think is the most effective towards university student?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think it's Instagram because. No matter what language you are speaking? We just use Instagram the most.

INTERVIEWEE 4: In terms of post, because people can share the post while people cannot share the story.

INTERVIEWER 1: And then we come to the final few questions.

INTERVIEWER 1: In your opinion, how crucial is it for this kind of preventions applied towards university student?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I can say that is 11 out of 10 because it's very it's very. Like sexual harassment in university among the university students are quite common and people like just what I said. They don't acknowledge it. Yeah. So it's just that. They don't know, like they have being sexual harassed, but they think it's such a normal thing and we think right, we think in the future when they think that the sexual harassing is a normal thing, what about in the future it's it will be much worse?

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh, and then from your point of view, if this kind of like victim blaming, the normalizing of sexual harassment without them knowing continues to happen, right? How would you picture the uni students?

INTERVIEWEE 4: I think the unit students can just let people touch them without consent. And then.

Ohm sexualize them in front of everyone. And receive those comments under the post.

INTERVIEWER 1: Have you ever like witness? Because even though you mentioned uh, social media doesn't really helps, but have you ever witnessed Internet actually help the victims of sexual harassed?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah. I think it's because of like you know when they are having sexual harassment, they put it as a post and then the netizens will find out based on the post. I mean section harassed at this time this time, is there any possible you can find this guy and then they if the netizens eventually can find those guy, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. OK, so after you share to me about the. That is the sharing help to find the exact guy, right? Do you still remain the rating that asked you previously? Do you still think social media doesn't give much impact?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Yeah, I think it doesn't give much impact. It just the netizens' help if it went viral. But if it's not viral. Then they can't. They like if it's not viral, right? So they cannot help. Because no one share.

INTERVIEWER 1: Yeah. OK. So before we come to the end of the interview, do you have any extra info that you would like to top up?

INTERVIEWEE 4: Uh, so far no from me, but I hope that I'm the NGO's or any other pose. Any other accounts, Instagram accounts, any social media accounts can like keep constantly posting the section harassment stuff.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Thank you.

INTERVIEWEE 4: Christmas.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. OK. Thank you so much. So we have come to the end of the interview.m

Interviewee 5

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so before we begin our interview for today, give you a rough overview. I will research is about sexual harassment preventions behavior among university students in malaysia. We would like to understand your beliefs, your understanding, the uses of the usage of social media, sex education level that may affect the behavior of yourself towards sexual harassment prevention. So we start off with the first question, a very basic one.

INTERVIEWER 1: Do you know what sexual harassment is? And in your opinion, what sexual harassment is?

INTERVIEWEE 5: No.

INTERVIEWEE 5: So for me, sexual harassment is when there's like two parties involved and. One party does not give consent to the other party about like touching or even verbally saying something to the other person that can be deemed offensive in a very sexual way.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, OK. So you've been saying about like touching without consent. So I believe this happens physically. So do you think online sexual harassment is as serious as physical one.

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yeah, I do think because like, especially now when like the Internet is so widely used, a lot of people tend to do like a lot of those. How do I say? Like like you know the. Yeah, keep on asking people for nudes and, you know, posting pictures. Those like dirty pictures online of other people. And you know, you know, when they're like texting and then they say something vulgar or something dirty to get closer. And it's like not in a joking way. Yeah. I I do think it's a serious matter.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so if you have to compare physical and also the online sexual harassment, right, how do you rate the seriousness? Are they the same level or how would you rate them?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Umm, I don't think I can give you a rating because I would not diminish anyone of it? Just because I think that both of it is equally severe, as in, I'll give both of them a 10/ 10 and none of the like on online or physically lower than the other because I feel like the damages cost, let's say, even if online, right, because we were meeting the online one is less as serious cause it's not like physically happening to you, but the emotional damage caused by online is also as severe as a physical I feel.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. OK, that's great. So in your opinion, do you think university students in Malaysia often become the victim of sexual harassment?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yes, I do think so because. I feel that like a lot of, like, just Asians in general, but more on the conservative side and especially when students go to uni, they tend to like, you know, stay outside and you know, they have their own freedom going out and stuff. So when they have them more freedom, then they become more curious and they explore more, not knowing what the dangers are out there. So I feel like. Yeah, they are more they are. They're more likely to become victims, yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, So what are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Online or physically, or just in general?

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh, you can start from online, maybe.

INTERVIEWEE 5: OK, so for me online I would say. OK. One thing, the first thing is like asking for nudes, and if it's just like, you know, like you guys are not in a relationship and the person is just someone you're just talking to having, like, a situationship anything and that person keeps on like sort of, like pestering you for that, or, like, pestering you to do stuff online, like, can be sexting can be sex calls. And you know, you're not comfortable with it. I, for me, I've considered that as the online sexual harassment and then.

I think it's just quite common to do that, that guys do. The telegram group chats and all that. I think for me, I feel like, you know way I mean it definitely is sexual harassment towards all the girls pictures they post in those kind of like group chats and then, you know, they create fake Instagram accounts or even.

Im not sure if I'm getting the term right, but I think it's called "deep fake" where the like. It's definitely like, just maybe some porn video and then they modify the face to someone maybe in like some of their peers, and then they spread it online. I will consider that sexual harassment as

well. And. For online. I think that's what I can think of right now for physically I would say, all the things I said online, done physically failed to face. I consider that.

For me, I would take Cat calling is sort of a sexual harassment though. If the cat calling does not, I mean, you know, most the time cat calling does not go beyond that cause you know, people just do it from like a far but even just being from afar. And your cat calling. I feel like that's sexual harassment as well. And, you know, inappropriately, like touching someone and like, you know, or just saying. Ohh, sorry, my hand just crazed you. But you know, they're doing it intentionally and then. You know, making those kissy, kissy sounds. Ohh what else is?

Or even I feel like some guy. I mean, some people do this very lightly, is that? You know, they talk about your body, but then they don't make it into a very like a. They don't make it like they don't talk about it directly, but indirectly. They're talking about your body in a very like a sensual way where like they desire you. But then they're trying not to make you get offended, so they just put it lightly. So I feel like that is also part of sexual harassment.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so is the word sexual harassment applicable if your friend cat calling to you? Do you think it's applicable?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Sorry, could you repeat cause your line was breaking?

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. Can you hear me now?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yeah, I can.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, so I was saying it's the word sexual harassment applicable if your friends does the cat calling to you?

INTERVIEWEE 5: For me, I would say yes. OK, let's say I know that friend is like joking, but then, you know, tastes like a slight linger of like that. It's not really a joke. And he actually means it sort of thing. I feel like, yes, it is that it does mean even if it's my friend. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. Do you have any, like, real life examples that you have faced in the previous experience?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Umm, I have a lot of examples.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, maybe you can spill a few for online and also physical one.

INTERVIEWEE 5: OK, so uh, online, I would say. Because in the past I've used a quite a few dating apps, and on these dating apps, though, the main goal is to like obviously date someone and get out at a lot of people use it to like hook up. And you know, when you clearly tell that you're not interested in those kind of things and they keep on pestering you, spamming your messages. I mean, this can happen even on Instagram or any other social media app and they. You know, they keep on, like begging and begging, and they sort of like use this technique to, like, guilt trip you and make you feel like you wanna like indulge them. Yeah, that I think I've experienced that a lot. Like a lot of guys tend to do that where they keep on just like begging. And then they always say, like, you know, like, quite cringe stuff like, "please lah please lah I'm just asking you this one time. I'm just asking is one time and I'll never ask again." I find that really cringey.

Online. There was a time where like. How do you say? OK, I was dating this one guy and then he sort of like the kind of blackmailed because we we kissed. But then it was just that. And then he said that he would tell everyone. So he was like, trying to, like, make it a whole big issue out of it. And with physically, I think the first time ever that I was sexually harassed was actually by a friend of mine and. I totally did not see it coming because I knew this friend ever since I was young and our parents worked together and we stay in the same housing area. So I was at the park and I was wearing normal clothes. Not that it matters anyway, but. And I was walking towards the playground and I saw my friend and he came up to me and I was using my phone at that time and he came up to me and he said OK, let's take a picture then I was like, OK, I was like, cringe about it because I don't like to take picture. So we took a selfie and he put his hand around my shoulder. And I didn't think much of it because I mean. I just didn't think much of it. Then the next thing I know his hand drops and he's touching my butt.

Yeah. So I got pretty shocked and at that point, I did not know how to react to him. So that kind of took it in a joking way, which now that I think about it. I honestly should have reacted more and like be like totally like run away. But I just told him, like, stop. Like, what are you doing? But I said it like in a joking way. Like, I laughed about it to him. So I guess I wasn't like, stern enough. Yeah, that was one.

I think that happened when I was like 14. Yeah. And then throughout my high school, a lot of times in school because I'm a prefect. And I mean I was perfect. And the uniform that we had to wear was like, call it shirt and a skirt. And the skirt is kind of like tight around the waist. So my shirt really, like, tucks in nicely. And I would just, like, catch guys staring. When they're in front of me, It will be so obvious and awkward and I at that time high school, I don't really do anything about it. I just like walk away.

Even in uni when I was studying a foundation. There was this one guy who outwardly just asked me. Why is my chest so big and he just every because we were in assignment groups together and he would just like, I would just catch him staring. And the thing The funny thing is that I know he doesn't swing this way, so I always wondered, like, why does he stare?

And the way for me, the way how I felt, I felt so like. Scared a bit because I don't know if you like, you know, cause some people you know, they just see see and then they do something. Some people just see and then just never do anything. Yeah.

And then I think catcalling happens quite often. And yeah, I think here even in Kampar it's also pretty bad. Like I could be walking with a group of friends and then they'll just be like, especially guys in cars, they would stop and then they would unwind and they would look at me, even though my, like, my boyfriend is there and my guy friends are there, they would still just shamelessly just look up and, like, you can see the way that they're looking, they're giving you, like, The Dirty look. So yeah, they have. Those are some experiences.

INTERVIEWER 1: That is so interesting. Thank you so much for this so fruitful sharing from you. OK. So we move on. Uh. Compared to you last time that you mentioned you, you were 14 and then you didn't do quite much when you face that kind of experiences. So compared to. Like previous and now. Do you think you're able to practice the proper sexual harassment preventions now?

INTERVIEWEE 5: I would say definitely yes. Now, like especially, I think like especially since I entered Uni, I would say I have reacted more and I've been more like a stern in what I say and I and I tend to do this thing where if I do catch guys like looking in a very like like not not not not good look. Umm, but would usually look back, and if they're in close range I will say "what are you looking at" and then I'll be like I'll give them like "Don't look at me" Yeah, like in that

kind of way and if anyone would like touch me or anything? I tend to like, let's say if I'm in the correct place and someone does it, I will make sure like you know, like the authorities and that place is like known. So if anything were to happen again, you know people have caught. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: Do you think not? Do you think? OK, so I wanna ask, right. What actually stopping you or

INTERVIEWER 1: University students in general what's stopping them or you to practice their sexual harassment prevention?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Hmm. I would say it's honestly OK since like we're in Malaysia, so it's a very Asian mindset and since last time there is this huge stigma where if anything were to happen. Uh, keep quiet. Do not tell anyone. Umm. And there is this. Like. Yeah, I'm. I'm gonna say it in a girls perspective because, like, I mean, because I'm girl. Im not sure the other ethnics have this concept, but I think they do as well for women if any, like sexual harassment thing happened to them, their family would usually advise them again. Now, maybe not, but last time. To not say anything, and I think that that mindset right has really grown on people that. "OK, if I say something, everyone's gonna know. Everyone's gonna know I did something. Everyone's gonna know that that happened to me." You know, people will. Some people may have the look like look towards you. Once they know that something happened to you that all that that "girl is like dirty" or that girl is like, you know, she has been violated really. So no one wants her. So some. I feel like some girls do have that conception.

And I think this goes from boys as well. You know, you know for boys you know they have like like their whole like masculinity thing, right. And I think in especially in the Asian culture we don't you know share our feelings as much and stuff like that and. Make the boys perspective. You know, if they share their feelings, they consider weaker. So what more if there was sexual harassed or how would people look at them? So I think this whole mindset of how other people look at us really stops us from these kind of like to to do preventive behavior.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, OK, understood. So the opposite way, right? What actually encourage someone to practice sexual harassment preventions?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Uh what encourages encourages them to do it, to do prevention. I would say is OK one thing when OK, let's say that there is a victim, right? And the victim may be tells of friends and she has the support from her social circle to actually go about and take the next step. The next action. I would say that encourages people to to, you know. Make the next move.

And I would say is. OK, I'm not sure who's task or duty it is. Maybe just higher authorities. OK, but yeah, that it's higher authorities duty to make it more accessible for resources. When I mean resources, I mean like a preventive care lines. You know what to do next, all that kind of stuff, these kind of informations to be more out in the open. For instance, like I've been in a situation where I needed to get help and I tried contacting a careline. OK, and the careline didn't even respond. So if let's say everyone knows that, OK, “why would I call the careline? They don't even pick up”, so the next person is gonna think, what's the point of even calling the careline so they're

not even gonna make the next step. But so I feel like it is, you know, information needs to be widely spread and education, you know, if everything starts from there. So.

If we teach children and young age,” this is what you must do”, “this is what you must not do”, “this is how you should do it” “what is the next step” and everything then that is already ingrained in you. You know, like you know, OK, “if someone touches me in inappropriately, I cannot stand by that. And I must say something. It's not that I'm gonna keep it to myself.” So those kind of mindsets should be taught by the very young age because, you know you can't teach an old dog new tricks.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, OK. So the next one. In your years of like living as a university student, right, who or what played a major role in educating you on sexual harassment preventions?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Honestly, I would say. It's none of my family members or friends. I do get a lot on “how to go about it” is through the experiences I've had and mostly online because among my friends, family members and stuff like that, I wouldn't say like they are the ones that educated me about a the prevention methods and stuff like that because you know, I mean when I was young, I also had their mindset. Had anyone no one should rules, but now not so. I guess if I my family members didn't think that I've gone through this, so they didn't teach me the preventive measures. Yeah, I mean, because my parents didn't even teach me the bees and the honey story. So yeah, I would say it's mostly through my experiences and through online.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. So you mentioned about online, right, do online platform, the information posted over there still influence you?

INTERVIEWER 1: Like until now. Influence me like you mean they are preventive behavior preventive actions isn't.

INTERVIEWER 1: As in like are they still influential enough to impact your behavior or sexual harassment prevention?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Ah OK, I would say yes, it still do have a big impact on me. Because like I mean generally for everyone like online from online sources are where people get their information nowadays. So and. If I were to read something online, I would definitely like fact checked it and see where they can this method really be taken or is this how really it is? Like the next step. So I would say, yeah, it does have a big impact on me.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. So do you think? Let say right, your friends, they are facing like they get sexually harass. How would you do to stand up for them?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Umm, firstly I would say, I would talk to them one-on-one, OK. And OK. If let's say the person is a female, I would talk to her myself. Like just personally, but if it was a guy, I would ask this if they're comfortable talking with me, if not means I would bring in a male friend that I trust and ask if they are OK with that person because, you know, sometimes it's it's easier to talk to someone that can understand you better. So first I'll ask that. Then secondly, I would ask, are they comfortable sharing what has happened to me? And then I would say what do they want to do? Because even if I were to enforce that, you should go to the authorities. So they're the ones are gonna be facing media, not me. And I don't know if that person is emotionally strong enough to to go through this whole journey of doing so. So if they are, then I would definitely be by their side and encourage them to like, OK like maybe "you should go to the doctor". Get yourself checked and then also call the police, make a make a report.

Umm. And all that? And if let's say they are not comfortable with it, I would still tell them to go like to. In this case it's like maybe a severe thing. And then like, go doctors get check if they don't wanna make a report, then I feel like they don't. They shouldn't. But even though. I believe that they should, but I still will respect their wishes and I would be by their side, but I would encourage them to tell a family member that they really trust because I mean. I not sure if I can be there for that person 24/7, whereas the family member can definitely be there for that person 24/7 and really take care of the person if I can I would, but if I can't then I would encourage them to tell a family member.

INTERVIEWER 1: Since you like throughout the interview that I had with you just now, right, I feel like you have quite a high level of knowledge on sexual harassment preventions, so. What are the preventive measures that you would give as an advice to university students out there to prevent them from getting sexually harassed?

INTERVIEWEE 5: OK. But I would tell them that. They should know. What is like? What is “yes” and what is “no” meaning like I think I think some places they do this like in their care garden they teach children, you know, where are places that strangers can touch like on your body and where strangers places that strangers can't touch on your body. I would say that so once you know this sort of information. Right. OK. So even if someone jokingly touches it you know that it's wrong cause even for a joke you should not do that.

So even having that kind of information, though it may seem very. Umm, like it's like such a small matter, but honestly some people like, they tend to just like brush it off, you know, and not really like wait, “why did he do that?” You know, they don't know think and they don't like really like conduct upon it. I would say that is one and then I would say.

From as I said earlier, it all starts with education, you know. For me I'm definitely pro with having sex ed in a syllabus and all that because. It's your own body. You should know what's what happens to your body and whatever that can happen and how you should go about it. Yeah, I I think education is really important in that sense.

INTERVIEWER 1: Then what do you think about the evenness of sexual harassment in this society itself?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Sexual or harassment prevention or just sexual harassment?

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh the prevention .

INTERVIEWEE 5: OK. Prevention, I would say it's really less, yeah, I would say it's really less and I would say that many people do not know on what to do? Yeah, like they don't know how for it to be, like, prevented or anything. Yeah, I would think awareness is very low on this topic.

One thing I would say like. Here or just in society in general, these kind of topics are really like talked about less so people just you know, you know, some people they just think yeah, that's not gonna happen to me. It's gonna happen to someone else. So why why do I need to know so they don't they don't you know bother to read like articles or anything any sort of information so yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: Here. OK. So you mentioned just now that in internet actually influenced you much more than your family members, your friends. I wish to know like what platforms or accounts that you find most information about sexual harassment preventions.

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yeah. I wouldn't say there is one account specific. Mostly it's like. Online, when people tell about their experiences. And then from there I learn what not to do and what you know how to prevent it. Yeah, there's even there is this one article. I'm not sure whether I'm able to find it or anything at that or what is the article called. But it is actually an interview by a rapist and they they interviewed a rapist and.

The the interviewer asked the rapist, What? Like how do you pick your targets? And in there he tells like stuff like, OK, if a girl is wearing a ponytail, she it makes an easy target because it's easy to pull her hair. If if the person is carrying an umbrella or like a long stick and thing, they definitely won't go to that person if they're wearing wearing a dress, then it's easier. Those kind of things that there's, there's this one interview that I've read and I think whatever I've read on there has really like. Stuck with me on how to like prevent these kind of things.

And also I would say on TikTok as well because on TikTok a lot of people share their experiences and you know what they have done to like preventing prevent it from escalating too far. So yeah. But nothing in particular, no platform particular.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK, OK, all the informations that you went across previously, how credible and trustworthy do you think?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Umm, I would say with the experiences, the one that I've mentioned earlier, I would say those are credible because the videos are then talking with their face and then some of them, you know, cause some people always like ask like what happened next, what happened next, right. So in like their next video like they follow up video they post like you know the police report they have made or like they post like maybe like the scene or something that they have been through. So how to prevent this?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yeah. So I would say it goes pretty credible.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. So on like frequency based right? How how frequent do you?

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh. Engaged with this kind of content on social media? Like how often do you do? You came across all this content.

INTERVIEWEE 5: Umm. I would say quite often because.

INTERVIEWEE 5: Maybe my social media platforms know my algorithm and know that I am like a, you know. These are the kind of topics that I'm interested in, so I do get a lot of these kind of contents often.

INTERVIEWER 1: Example, If you saw an article or saw some real life cases regarding sexual harassment, have you ever taken any actions? For example, like a share the post out or react post or comments about your own feelings and opinions. Have you ever done that before?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yes, I have. I've done that multiple times. I usually like. I usually repost on my story if it's on Instagram and I feel like tell what I think about it and. Umm, I don't really comment as much, but I would report story or like you know, let other people know something like this has happened. Be careful. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: OK. So if that say they are, they are more and more universities, students did the same thing as you did previously. Do you think it could make a change?

INTERVIEWEE 5: Yes, definitely. If one person spots and the other person follows, then it's gonna be a train. So I think it, I mean, you know how everything it always starts with the first person. The first step, the baby move. Yeah, I definitely think it would make a change and especially with university students, they always want to stay in the loop. So when they see their friends posting about things like this, they tend to do the same. They tend to share the same codes, tend to share the same story. And, you know, they tend to read up about it. And actually know what's going on.

INTERVIEWER 1: So from one to 10, could you like read the effectiveness of social media and spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions?

INTERVIEWEE 5: I would say it's a solid 7. Yeah, because I feel like why I give it like a 7 but not a 10 is because, social media can play a huge role in to in all of this, especially like how everyone is on it. But the ones that can really give the amount of action and the amount of authority and people that can really do make a change is like the government ministries and the people who are really high up there. So I mean, if yes, if they are using social media as their platforms for all these preventive measures, when I do. Feel like they can make a change because if we see change in the authority and change in our higher up, knowing that “yes they are looking out for us” and “they are doing it through a platform” where you know like a university students are using them a lot and all that and youngsters and people in general then I feel like, yeah it can make a change.

INTERVIEWER 1: Among all the university students around you in current days, do you think students actually acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment preventions? Why do they know the importance how crucial it is?

INTERVIEWEE 5: For me, I feel no. Mm-hmm. Because I see a lot of uni students, they always post. But then like, they're not to say there's like a right or wrong way. But the way they're not doing it the way how it they can like, you know like record it or whatever you know or like doing things that they shouldn't have done like that. I feel like they don't realize the severity of knowing the preventive measures. So yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: Is there any like examples around you that proof your friends actually do not understand the importance of it?

INTERVIEWEE 5: I would say like you know, OK, this this could be just minor things, but when they.

When they come to me and they tell me something has happened and then they tell me like a the whole story of it, right. I mean, I'm I'm not. I'm not victim blaming or anything of that sort. OK, but sometimes they could have done something better to prevent it. I feel. Yeah. But of course I'm not gonna say that once the thing has happened. Right. Yeah.

INTERVIEWER 1: Uh, you mentioned on social media helps to increase the awareness and sort of things like that. If You have the authority or you have the like options to create a content. What are the type of content that you wish to look forward in order to in order to share the awareness to more university students that they should practice this kind of preventions? What type of content would that be?

Or like, but maybe methods that you would use.

INTERVIEWEE 5: Ohh OK Umm I think for me it would be more on visuals and like videos because I feel like people when they see a too much of wordings they tend not to look at the post. So I would use stuff with like a lot of like videos and like good audio and all that. Yeah because I

think like you know shorter videos are very much easier for people to grab the knowledge and also to understand fully what it is. So yeah.

Interviewee 6

Interviewer 5: OK, so a rough overview for today's content. Our research is about the sexual harassment prevention behavior among the university students in Malaysia. So we would like to understand your beliefs, understanding, usage of social media, sex education that may affect the behavior of sexual harassment preventions. So the first question, do you know what is sexual harassment is, in your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 6: Uh, so yes, I do know what is sexual harassment. So for me, sexual harassment comes in many ways. It can be physically it can be verbally. So some example is like staring or keep looking at a person from up and down for many, many times. It's quite disrespectful and it's also it's kind of like judging that person physical appearance. So it's considered as a sexual harassment.

Interviewer 5: OK, thank you. So do you think it happens commonly upon the university students?

Interviewee 6: Yes, I do think so because. Uh, in university we have mixed genders, so I think it's very common for a sexual harassment to occur in university as sexual harassment not only can occur within mixed gender, but also same gender. So for example, like I'm comfortable touching or sometimes cat talking. I think it's very common and it's very it can happen easily in the university.

Interviewer 5: OK, thank you. So do you think online sexual harassment is less serious and serious than the physical one?

Interviewee 6: I do not think so. I think both they are quite serious Uh. From the Internet, people tend to talk without thinking. They tend to leave ridiculous comments on others posts, such as they judge about their physical appearance. They judge about facial. How to see facial expression even sometimes it's just a small little petty things. They'll just judge from their perspective without thinking or without putting themselves in others shoes. So I think sexual harassment can occur everywhere and anytime.

Interviewer 5: Yeah, I agree with you. So move to the second question. So what are the behavior that you would consider as the sexual harassment?

Interviewee 6: So I had mentioned just now like keep on staring or looking at a person from up and down repeatedly or it can be verbal harassment, talking or judging a person's physical appearance, or judging their. How to say judging their even I know some mouth and also sometimes can be touching others without the other persons consent or even cat calling others, yeah.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So from 1 to 10, can you rate the awareness of sexual a sexual harassment among the Malaysians?

Interviewee 6: I think from Malaysian it can be only 7 to 8 like it has room to improve.

Interviewer 5: And then so can you please elaborate why 7 for the rating?

Interviewee 6: I think it's because of in Malaysia it's very common that we can see our sexual harassment prevention awareness throughout social media and so on, but we can still see like there are a lot of people in the Internet. You can just be found in the social media that judging or leaving this respectful comments on others, physical appearance or sexual assaulting others. So I think there are some part of the people in Malaysia they are aware and they're practicing that to prevent sexual harassment. But they're still a part of the people that they they they need to be aware. That you're doing something wrong.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So many know, how do you perceive the behaviors of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 6: I think it's to avoid. Touching or having body contacts with others frequently because not everybody is comfortable with that. For example, if I have a bunch of guy friends, I really don't touch them, not even touching them on their shoulders or their hands or anything. I

just don't touch because I know that they might feel uncomfortable, and if they touch me, I I don't feel comfortable as well. And also avoid cat calling because I think girls usually encountered calling by others like guys or some creepy guys. So we feel uncomfortable and we feel insecure. Sometimes we just pass by and we encounter catcalling. We would feel very. Insecure and we want to leave the place as soon as possible, so I think doing that to others is also the same. People might feel that way as well. So yeah.

Interviewer 5: So what in inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 6: Sorry.

Interviewer 5: What in what inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions? Do you have any examples like from your surroundings? Your friend practices the sexual harassment prevention or did they encounter any Related issues?

Interviewee 6: I think for. The people around me, they do practice sexual harassment prevention because so far the people that I know, the people that I meet, they don't touch anybody, like frequently or without asking or they do speak respectfully or with one another. So. sexual harassment experience. I think me myself has I have experienced a little bit about it. It's because it's when I was working back in 2022. So I had a bunch of colleagues and then there most of them were guy and I was the only girl. And then my friend told me that. Ohh, maybe I was working,

there were just there me and they were secretly discussed about my body. Sometimes they will go really, really extreme. Like they will just discuss. If they have sex with me, like you will feel good or something else. So it makes me feel really uncomfortable. When I knew that and I knew that I cannot control them and I have to still stay there and work until the time that I have to leave, yeah. So that one also makes my friend and me aware that sexual harassment prevention is very important and we do need to practice sexual harassment prevention.

Interviewer 5: I see. OK, thank you. So. How do your peers like your friends, family members, or etcetera? Think about the sexual harassment. So did you did they teach you about the such a prevention behaviors?

Interviewee 6: OK, so for my peers, including my family or friends, they are just like me. They are really, really against sexual harassment. So of course they practice sexual harassment prevention and. For parents, yes, they did. Teachers teach me and my sister since we were young that we do not let others simply touch our body and we do not do the same to the others as well. Yeah. So in your years living as a university student, so who play the major role in educating you on the sexual harassment prevention? I think as a university student. It's just social media because we don't talk to our parents much because we are away from home. And then. for friends, we usually get along we did do other things in in university but social media is what we cannot live without now as the university students. So I think the content that we see with the social media influence as a lot.

Interviewer 5: OK so. Uh, it is. As you say, the social media are influenced you the most in your university life. So Are they influential enough to impact your behavior on social harassment prevention?

Interviewee 6: I think yes, it it's it's more than enough because I usually use my social media a lot and then this kind of content pop up more and more these days because I think people are actually aware that it is very important for us to prevent sexual harassment. So they are trying to raise awareness by using social media. So every day, if you see this from different kind of source article video. infographic animation and some of the videos they made it in very interesting way. It makes me stay and watch the whole video, so I think it's really impactful and it's enough. To influence me to practice sexual harassment prevention.

Interviewer 5: Yeah, I I agree. So do you think that you have you have? enough knowledge to prevent the sexual harassment.

Interviewee 6: Yes. Yeah. Yes, I think I have enough because personally I experience it and I know the simple sexual harassment thing that you should do or you shouldn't do to other genders or the same gender. So I think I have enough knowledge about it.

Interviewer 5: OK, So what would you do to help someone else if he or she is being sexually harassed?

Interviewee 6: I think for me I would try to help my friend to confront that person who makes my friend uncomfortable. Try to talk to him or her that. Maybe ask why is she or he doing that or ask her to stop doing that? I think yeah. Or if the case is getting worse, I think I will help. I will just accompany my friend to make a police report.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So may I know what do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society?

Interviewee 6: Sorry.

Interviewer 5: So what do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society?

Interviewee 6: It's like sexual harassment awareness in this society. I think it's becoming more. growing, the awareness is growing. But I think it should be. Umm. Grown more and more because I think sexual harassment is not a. Small little package thing. It's a very serious case and there are a lot of people know better. They are guys or girls that they are being hurt from sexual harassment. So I think the society should know more about it to get to, to know more to, you know, to understand what is sexual harassment and try to prevent sexual harassment by not. Texture harassing others starting for themselves.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So. What platforms and accounts did you find the most information about the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 6: I think for now for me is a Facebook or YouTube has when I watch more and more this kind of content, they just pop up more in my feed and then for Facebook they have a lot of different kind of sexual harassment prevention thing, such as from the news article, SIn Chew from The Star or just some videos that people created. For the animations that people create in the YouTube as well. So in the YouTube when I see this kind of video is mostly for the news or some animated video.

Interviewer 5: OK. So have you applied any of the strategies or tips from your content that you watch on sexual harassment prevention that you have encountered?

Interviewee 6: Yes, just like I said, I always avoid touching people. No matter it's girls or guys because I know that not everybody is comfortable with that and some of that, they think that even you touched his, maybe fingers keep things that you are harassing him. So I always avoid that and I always. Address before respectfully. For example, miss Mr. Excuse me, but I don't just implement like cat calling or some sort of like this. Respectful calling at this.

Interviewer 5: OK, so how credible and transport do you consider those sources of the of the content about sexual harassment you can cross on Internet? Uh one is very low, two is low, three is medium for is high and five is very high.

Interviewee 6: I think I'll give it three Because nowadays things from the Internet, some of them are really reliable and some of them it's not. Just take, it can be news, it can be anything that can be fake and they are just great. On the social media, yeah. So I think 3.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So have you ever intentionally like you search for the content about the sexual harassment?

Interviewee 6: I think when. I was searching for my assignment or. About a topic that I need to present in front of the class. I did once to to search up about sexual harassment But it's more to physical appearance, like how people nowadays are sexual harassing people and make them indirectly force them to change. Yeah. physical appearance.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So how are you being exposed to the sex education on social media that help you to aid the sexual harassment behavior preventions?

Interviewee 6: Uh, this one. It's. Mainly from in the form of video, podcast or animation, because nowadays actually media they are just popping up this kind of video.

Interviewer 5: I see. So can you rate the effectiveness of social media? Is spreading the sexual harassment behavior revisions?

Interviewee 6: I rate it It around 8 out of 10.

Interviewer 5: OK. So why you rate 8

Interviewee 6: Because. Just like I said, there are a lot of people, it's very impactful and it's very effective that because the social media is something that we cannot live without, especially youngsters or even now, elderly, they are all using their social media. So I think. Uh, this kind of uh. they are using social media in spreading the behavior of a sexual harassment prevention. It's very impactful because everybody knows how to use social media. Everybody is exposed to social media. So I think the probability of people watching those kind of content encounter those kind of content in their feeds, it's higher. So I think it's very effective. Yeah. But there are still two points. There are still a little bit of room to improve. Like how to improve maybe how they deliver the message or how they spread things, yeah.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So in current days, so in your opinion, so do the students and knowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention is important.

Interviewee 6: I think for students. I can't see most of them. They are aware because now we are exposed to social media too early, like now for the students. When we were really, really young, they will have their handphone. They have their own social media accounts, but they're still certain amount of people that they are aware about sexual harassment prevention, but they do not dare to fight back when they encounter it.

Interviewer 5: And so do you feel that there are there are important to know about the prevention of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 6: Yes, this is very important because prevention of sexual harassment helps us to protect ourselves, not only ourselves but also the prevention of sexual harassment helps us to. And protect the people around this, just like how you asked me if my friend encountered sexual harassment, how I have if I have the knowledge, I will help. But if I have no knowledge about it then. I couldn't do anything even if I want to, yeah.

Interviewer 5: Thank you. So do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 6: Yes, I. Think it is related because. If. You are educated since young that don't judge others by this way, or if it's very common to have different physical appearance or. Do not touch or do not let other people touch you easily. Then you were just practice it. Since you're young and

then this kind of things will become a habit. But. If a person is not exposed to not exposed enough to sex education from their parents or their friends like no one is teaching them how to prevent or how we should act. I think it's it's very important. It actually. It actually link and affect how a person react to these kind of things, yeah.

Interviewer 5: OK, understood. So move to the last question. So have you seen how the Internet users help the victims of the sexual harassment? Did you see any related issue happen on the Internet?

Interviewee 6: I think I did see that Facebook is raising funds for those victims for sexual harassment. Yeah. Yeah. Raising funds. They they ask you to donate to those sexual harassment victims and. So far I think I did see some of the news about sexual harassment, but I do not remember like exactly what kind of case. Yeah.

Interviewer 5: OK. So OK, so we have come to the end of the interview. So thank you for your for your answer. So I would like to ask if you have any questions or something to double double confirm with you. So we will be able for follow up for a follow up interview.

Interviewee 6: Yes, no problem.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So OK. Let me end the recording now.

Interviewee 7

why you wear like so sexy it's because I think sure because of you wearing two like well like did not wear so you you poor guy you you. You deserve the sexual harassment thing, so I think this will cause a social isolation for the victim muscle, I think. Sexual harassment prevention is really important to protect on our own right. So I think this.

Interviewer 5: OK, so for the last question, so do you think like that how someone reacts to the prevention is interrelated to their sex education?

Interviewee 7: I think yes, is influenced a lot because if they don't have the knowledge about the sex education, they will tend to. Like Act like uh, what should I do or what? They will don't know what they do and. Do not do not know what the warning sign or anything. Do not recognize all those things. To protect themselves and just now go say like university that is especially for university student I was a school is our second Homer. So university also like play a role in creating social change. So it's a place to study the study to meet the students learning outcome if the sex education is not enough I think. It really prevent, it really will cost to the sexual harassment. I'm sorry I I'm not sure this is it like answering your question.

Interviewer 5: You are answering the question. OK. So OK. So we have come to the end of the interview. So thank you for your wonderful answers. So I would like to ask if we have any

questions or something to double confirm with you. So will you be available for follow up interview?

Interviewee 7: Sure, sure.

Interviewer 5: OK. Thank you. So let me end the recording now, OK.

Interviewee 8

Interviewer 5: OK, so a rough overview for today's content. Our research is about the sexual harassment preventions behavior among the university students in Malaysia. So we would like to understand your beliefs, understanding, usage of social media, sex education that may affect the behavior of the sexual harassment preventions. So the first question is do you know what is sexual harassment is? In your opinion what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: Well, I think I know what is sexual harassment is and in my terms of definitions, I think that sexual harassment is the use of explicit or inspire or implicit sexual overtones that might be including some unwelcome or inappropriate that may make people feel uncomfortable. It also may be some physical touch or some actions that making people feel uncomfortable in sexual way.

Interviewer 5: OK, so do you think it happens commonly upon the university students?

Interviewee 8: I think it will be common. I've seen a lot of cases that among in university students.
So I think it's kind of common in among university students.

Interviewer 5: OK, thank you. So do you think online sexual harassment is a less serious than the physical one?

Interviewee 8: Umm, not really. I think they both are both same, serious. Um, maybe online. The online sexual harassment is causing people more threatened and triggered because normally the online harassments conducted by anonymous where you we should not know who is she the word he using that which is appropriate that making you feel threatened may lead the people becomes anxiety and triggered because they don't know who they who they are, and it's hard for the related authorities to find out the people the find out the culprit.

Interviewer 5: I agree. So moving on to the next question, So what are the behaviours that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: I think sexual harassments can be divided to two, which is physical and also the verbal So physically I think that the touch maybe like uh, people touch your puberty area or nearby or closest to your puberty area without asking. Or maybe even with if asking also is not appropriate and it makes people uncomfortable and for verbally, I think that sexual harassments that using the

word like very sexual like maybe they they use the jokes and trying to sexual assault you, using the Dirty jokes and some sexually explicit word. I will concern it as sexual harassment

Interviewer 5: OK. So can you give us examples of like physical sexual harassment and also the online sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: For example, for the physical like. I think that physical is like people maybe when you are in public transportation that somebody touch your cheeks or tights, or your lap or then or they touch your chest or. whatever that makes you feel uncomfortable, which is I think is considered as physical sexual harassment while for the words, the people they insult you with some explicit words, they trying to use some dirty jokes and trying like in the mean of joke they trying to sexual assault too. I will consider it as the verbal sexual harassment.

Interviewer 5: OK, so from 1 to 10, so can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment among the Malaysians?

Interviewee 8: I will rate it as four

Interviewer 5: And may I know why you rate it as four?

Interviewee 8: In Malaysia, I don't think it's not in Malaysia, but in that oriental society we don't really talk about sex. Sex is like a sensitive topic, especially in Asia, and we don't really. We don't really. In my age, we don't really get educated about sex topic. Things in young in younger age. So, and many people may be, and that's why many people they didn't realize they are getting sexual harassment.

Interviewer 5: OK, thank you. So we move to the another question. So how do you perceive the behavior of the prevention of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: I would say speak out.

Interviewer 5: So in your opinion, so is the practice of sexual harassment preventions are being practiced in the society?

Interviewee 8: Not much like even in university we do have the like raising the awareness like having the slogan of anti sexual harassment but we don't really take the actions to really prevent the sexual harassment preventions, like if you want to prevent sexual harassment, we need to do some campaign or you need to alert everyone's to avoid they being the victim of sexual harassment. But unfortunately we don't really speaks, but we don't really do some things trying to vanish the sexual harassment in society.

Interviewer 5: OK, So what are the factors that you you might feel like they caused them not practice the sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 8: Maybe the negative thoughts of society towards the sex topics like just now I have mentioned that um, in Oriental society we don't we are trying to avoid sex topics because. I don't know why we think that sex topic is not a good topic to talk to openly talk in public and many people feel ashamed or feel embarrassed things to talk about the sex. And that's why the prevention of sexual harassment it can't be improved in society. And many people they blame the victims of this of the sexual harassments. As they always have thoughts that there must some things that victims do causing them into the troubles.

Interviewer 5: OK. So do you think that, they are fair to voice out?

Interviewee 8: Sure, I think. They are afraid and the reason they are afraid there might be a lot of those like they are very care about how people look at them. Because just like I say that victim blaming culture is always existed in society and also is tough and hard to let the victim talk about their trauma so openly because. mentally they might still can't go through the sexual harassment they have facing before. And besides that, they also may worry that people judge the sexual harassment issues that they have facing because they may worry like the cases they experience may in some people. I say they don't think it is sexual harassment. But it is for them.

Interviewer 5: OK, understood. So uh, like how do your peers like family, like friends, family members and etcetera. think about the sexual harassment. So did they teach you about the sexual harassment behaviors?

Interviewee 8: I think among my peers they do really things that sexual harassment is a really is a crime. We shouldn't still happen in this modern society, as many of us are living in educated environments. And however, even though we are in still in the educated society, educated environment. But. is still hard for us to talk about sexual harassment publicly and or open up. Even to your friends or family and that and did they all teach me about sexual prevention behaviors, I would say they did but. Even though we have like a ways to prevent to like even though they teach us about sexual prevention behavior but when something's really happens to you is still hard for the victims to conduct the preventions properly.

Interviewer 5: OK, understood. So in your in your years of living as a university, university students, so who do you, who do you think the party played the major role in educating you on the sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 8: First and foremost, of course the parents. They play the biggest roles to teach their children. Protect themselves is not only protect themselves, but also teach them not to be the. in crime of the sexual harassments. And. I think this um about the sexual harassment things, we should be it should be educated since young. Because um nowadays the cases of sexual harassment is getting younger is not only among the teenagers or adult, but it also happens for children. I see

a lot of cases that the criminal that target children. to conduct the sexual harassment as they think they are innocent and naive to satisfy their sexual favors.

Interviewer 5: OK, so do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 8: I don't think I have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment preventions. Because sexual harassment can in many terms. And we can never able to prevent it.

Interviewer 5: OK, So what do you think are the preventive measures needed to prevent the sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: First of all, education is really important, because. when youth need to be educated, it can to avoid them being the victims or the criminals. And next Government should be given more serious punishments to the criminal who conduct the sexual harassments letting them know the. the severity of sexual harassments. Also, sexual harassment is not only happens, it's happened in career industry, where as there's inequality of power in the working industry. So, uh, I think that most of the company they should also.need to monitor and.actively ban the sexual harassment in the career industry.

Interviewer 5: OK, so like, what would you do to help someone else if he or she being sexually harassed?

Interviewee 8: First of all, I would report to the authority for her. And then help her to collect the evidence of sexual harassment. So. She's able to report and stand out for herself. And also I will try to giving guidance and also trying to comfort her as this is not her fault and also giving her much more support along to solve the sexual harassments that happens on her.

Interviewer 5: OK, so do you think the contents of sexual harassment preventions or advice from your people surrounding you have strongly influenced you?

Interviewee 8: Yeah, I think they do really influence me and is not only the peoples that are around me influenced me, but also I have read a book before where it talks about we should talk about the sexual harassments happened on the high school girl with her tutor which is kinda heavy the plot and it also giving the. He also gave me a much impact for me as telling is like the story is about like how the sexual harassment happens and how it influences her life. And the story is based on true story which made me feel that the sexual harassment prevention is really significant as it can really influence our people life.

Interviewer 5: OK, so, uh, may I know where did you come the content on sexual harassment prevention and how impactful is it to you?

Interviewee 8: I think nowadays mostly people know about this issue harassments on social media and a little people knows the sexual harassment on books. But mostly is modernly is social medias like Twitter, Facebook. And also some news that raising the awareness of sexual harassment.

Interviewer 5: So in what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impact your understanding or behavior?

Interviewee 8: Makes me knows that the sexual harassments can be in multiple way and as long as you feel uncomfortable with the words or the physical actions of somebody. Then you should speak out.and trying to telling the people that is in appropriate and it if it doesn't work. Then. We should move to another step which we can voice out and report to the related authority.

Interviewer 5: OK, so how credible and trustworthy do you consider the source of the content about the sexual harassment you come across on the Internet? And the one is very low, two is low, three is medium for its high, and five is very high.

Interviewee 8: Um, I think I would say medium.

Interviewer 5: So why did you say that?

Interviewee 8: I will say medium because some informations givens are not that suitable using in society because oriental Society and Western Society they have different kind of cultures and traditions. So it might be not that useful.

Interviewer 5: OK, so how frequently do you engage with the content on the prevention of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: I would say 5 out of 10.

Interviewer 5: So, like, have you ever intentionally searched for the content about the sexual harassment?

Interviewee 8: Yes, because some of my friends have experienced sexual harassment before. And So as a friend, so I would like helping them to find some some sources of such about sexual harassment and trying to help them, And. Trying to give as much support as I can give them and. Help them to go through the sexual harassment cases.

Interviewer 5: Do you search online by yourself about the sex education?

Interviewee 8: Yeah, I do. Because growing up, I think that. sex topic is really important. It is the way to help to protect yourself not only being not only away ourselves to being the victims of a sexual harassment. We don't know why, but also trying to educate myself not to be the one of the criminals and also. Protect the people around me.

Interviewer 5: OK, so can you rate the effective the effectiveness of social media in spreading the sexual harassment behavior prevention?

Interviewee 8: I will rate it as 8 to 9 because. many youths nowadays are being attached more in. Social media, then social media is kind of good matters to spread the sexual harassment behavior preventions. And. From then they can know some basic knowledge of sexual harassments and protect themselves and also being educated of sexual harassment and because like our oriented society, we come from some traditional family, we don't talk about sex so properly. And Social medias becomes the only way we can attached to some sexual topic, especially for sexual harassment behavior prevention.

Interviewer 5: OK, so how crucial is sexual harassment behavior preventions is to the university university student?

Interviewee 8: I would say. Really, really, really crucial because you know students, they are the pilots of the nation And One day the university student is the prior steps to entering to enter the

society and University students should be educated about the sexual harassments so they can be in career industry, They can avoid themselves being to correct the cultures some inappropriate working cultures And also. Giving the or and also building the decent environments in Malaysia society and avoid the sexual harassment behavior become a nature in the Career field.

Interviewer 5: OK, thank you. So we have come to the end of the interview, so I would like to ask if we have questions or something to double confirm with you. So will you be available for a follow up interview?

Interviewee 8: Sure, I I think I can.

Interviewer 5: OK, cool. So OK, let me end the recording now.

Interviewee 9

Interviewer 3: So, we'll start with the first question for today. So, do you know what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 9: So sexual harassment to me is a series of action. I think that would interfere with another individual. OK, so the actions would be unwanted or maybe unwelcomed. They might cause uneasiness into that. Individual. So it's not worth having negative feelings of maybe under bad feelings.

Interviewer 3: OK then. What are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 9: So behaviors I think there are multiple behaviors, so. One of them would be cat calling, so we can happen to males or females. I think this is a more common. Action or activity that's considered sexual harassment. Uh, in our daily social life in the public and another one would be touching unwanted touching without other people's consent. Uh. Unnecessary staring at inappropriate places and also excessive nothing. So. It might be towards the stranger. Ohh. Someone that is known to you, so it's all about. Not not having consent or the other person.

Interviewer 3: OK. So, uh, how do you perceive the behaviors of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 9: So sexual harassment prevention to me in Malaysia up to now. Uh, I think there's more to be done because. For example, the news are coming out. Recently, I think there's one here in Kampar well, about a man hugging the girl while grabbing the chest. OK and ran away, but until now there's nothing to be nothing. Nothing has been done by Kampar officials . So, I think there's more to be done. Even though policies and also strict rule rules and regulations are implemented. But then again. The of people who have. Did this kind of Immoral acts are still on the run, still on the loose. OK, so I think, yeah, much more victims that can. They are much more individuals that can still fall as victims. Yeah. Yeah. So. But then again, I think there are campaigns. That is

creating awareness about sexual harassment and the prevention of it. But again, I think there's still more to be done.

Interviewer 3: OK, so in your in your words, in your opinion. What are those behaviors of the preventions of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 9: So do you mean by the what has been done already or?

Interviewer 3: All I personally like, uh, what do you think? Uh, the prevention of. sexual harassment But what what are the steps that you take to prevent sexual harassment, your opinion?

Interviewee 9: OK, so so personally. So I think that's more to my personal effort so far. Is it correct?

Interviewer 3: Uh, yeah. And also if you want, I mean. What do you observe that people, maybe they will do something to prevent this kind of sexual harassment or any?

Interviewee 9: For me personally, on a very fundamental level, I do not cat call. I do not just simply go around and Grab other people without their consent, even though without with with their concern, I wouldn't do that because there's no there's no reason for me to go and touch some somebody else Buttocks, for example. And then then there's no reason for me to do it. That maybe

I think. In our high school days, there is this slapping of buttocks Me, I don't do that also, but I've been slapped in the buttock before, but then again, that thing I think is still OK for me. Not for me, but again, because the the people who did that is. Uh people who? I don't. And then I know their intention, which is just a which which is just to have fun. Uh. Yeah. And then other people I've seen. Especially in a public I've seen one time, I think. In KL, I think. So they are. A bunch of people confronting a man inside the I think it's LRT or MRT. So he was using, the wrist. So What the what the predator would do is to stand close to a girl I think which is fairly young. And then he stood behind her and then. Moving the arms so the wrist would touch her body. So I think this is still consider sexual harassment and then. A group of people I first a person saw it and then eventually gathered everyone's attention, and then they stood their ground, protecting the girl. That's the that's the one thing I have noticed so far. I think that's also one of the way to prevent sexual harassment.

Interviewer 3: Knowing Kinds of sexual harassment also one of also do you consider one of the preventions of sexual harassment? Because if you, if you know how they sexual harass someone, then you would prevent. Being harassed, is that correct?

Interviewee 9: Yes. So let's say if I know that's certain acts result, my might still be considered sure respond then. Uh. I would avoid doing that, but then again it all comes down to having to know. What acts are considered sexual harassment and then? OK, you still have the knowledge to differentiate between the good and the bad So if you have the capability to understand this both, I

think Right. you should be able to not form acts that are considered sexual harassment so meaning that you will not contribute to the cause. OK. So I think these two factors are pretty important.

Interviewer 3: OK, so and uh, another question is how do you how do your peers? Friends or family members or anything think about sexual harassment and did they teach you about sexual harassment prevention behaviors?

Interviewee 9: So my peers. How did they think about sexual harassment? To me? I think they have the same. The same opinion as me, we go against it. I've never met someone that is within my social circle actually does. These kind of stuff so. Like a contributor to the problem, but then Whenever, for example, the news, the newspaper, the headlines will come up with such case related to sexual harassment, they would react the same, so we would feel disgusted Alright. And then with you actually sense of pettiness to the victim of because it's not something that the victim would want. Uh will happen. How did they? Did they teach me about sexual prevention behaviors? I think. Uh. I think family plays a major role. Uh, I think for everyone, especially parents OK, there's my parents, I don't think. I've never seen them during any indecent stuff, even though they are couples, they they they they never touch. Each other in the inappropriately. So I think we never they never like use sentences that that that are sexualize so they never sexualize each other. They never say anything like. Uh. Make judgments on their body or anything that is related to. Sex So I think that that is a major environment where I grew up with, so I know that these things are not. will not be tolerated. Yeah, I think they are. Often times, back in the days when I was young, they

would tell me not to do this. Not to do that because of and why should we not do it? And what not. Yeah, I think I think my though the people who taught me the books are my family members.

Interviewer 3: OK, then. Uh, do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 9: To me, I think I have enough, but then again I would, I have to admit I there's still more room for me to. Understand no more and improve on this. And this matters because. Umm. For me, it's still there's there's so much more to learn. Yeah, but until now, I think I what I know is sufficient to prevent sexual harassment.

Interviewer 3: OK. What influenced you to carry out the behaviors of such a harassment preventions, and how influential is it?

Interviewee 9: So to me. I'm One of the most. How to say one of the reasons that would make me prevent doing so is because I haven't thought whereby, let's say if I have a daughter or I have a wife girlfriend in the future I would not want them to live in a society and environment whereby they are currently living in fear. So maybe heading out would be. Uh, we make them feel scared. They're fearful of the social environment due to these kind of immoral acts. So, if if they feel so, then they would not live life to the fullest. So they will instead live conservatively in the sense that they will not do things they want to do, like heading out for dinner, dinner party attend social

events, because those kind of environments tend to have more people and crowded. So it will mix. males and females together, and that's where sexual harassment can take place the most, meaning that it can be in the form of sentences and also physically. And also this one is also mental training. So if you think, for example, imagine yourself living in a world whereby you're constantly thinking about ohh. If I head out, would I get touched today? Will I face any? Sexual predators. They might actually make racial slur. I think not. Racial slur, sexual sexual statements will be judgmental. So these things, I think it would cripple ones mental capacity.

Interviewer 3: OK Umm other than like this is considered as your own knowledge and your own perspective like you putting yourself in other people shoes. And what if like? Other things that like external things that influence you, like for example, like you said, your parents or like friends or anything or social media, or a textbook or education. Do those also take part in, like influencing you in preventing sexual behavior, sexual harassment?

Interviewee 9: Alright, so I have another encounter. So not not just about the LRT MRT thing whereby a man touched the girl using the wrist. So back when in 2017 I was from 5 after SPM, so I actually took up a part time job in equal. So if I think you also know because you are from Ipoh as far as I know it's called the classroom in concubine lane So. The store, unfortunately, is mostly filled with I think. Yeah, Vietnamese men or no, no, not Vietnamese, man. I forgot yeah. Nationality. But again, I think it's either from Vietnam, Philippines or Bangladesh I'm not sure forgot. So they were group of men. OK, the background was they are married. So they are here to actually make a living. And then me and my friend Dave and another supervisor. Yeah. Yeah. Ah,

her name is Jenny. So she's like our manager, right? She's a girl. So, she is the only girl working at the store. So the other four workers are actually in the bar or in the kitchen. So. So this one night Jenny, my manager went inside the kitchen. To check up on some things, so I remember it's the head of kitchen. So it's a foreign worker when in and slapped her buttock. So, we, me and my friend Dave. Uh, we're both working at the time we were outside, and they really didn't know about anything. So, my manager started out running out and Crying. So, I think that hits me the most as well in preventing sexual harassment, because after telling me and Dave what actually happened. It made me think a very simple act which is just using your hand. Going into contact with somebody, some someone's body part can cause so much trauma then it will eventually hit you and make you realize how, how impactful. A certain act will bring. So I think that is also one in one of the external encounters that have.Help me to actually stay clear from sexual harassment or any actions falls under it

Interviewer 3: OK. So based on personal experience also like do you think like your friends? Or Social media. Or your sex education at school during primary school, secondary school, whatever. Do they also like take a little bit part, plays a little bit roles and changing your prevention behavior of your prevention, like knowledge of behavior.

Interviewee 9: Uh, for me, I have to say one thing is that I never had sexual education when I was in primary or secondary school, because I do understand that Malaysia is a conservative country. So sexual education is still being passed. And to be implemented in local schools. Because I guess of how structured our country is. So as in the Malay dominant country. Yeah, more conservative

in the sense that it's all. India culture and area and I respect that. So I think sexual education. To me, it's still not very well implemented in primary or secondary school, but for me personally, I've never had sexual education in primary or secondary school. I had normally learn all this from through and from my family. So school to me, I have never. I mean on the sexual education side, from schools, I think. I've never experienced that before. OK, so, uh, apart from that, friends, I think. OK. I'm friends. We talk about it, but then then we do not share. How we are going to prevent it? So we'll just share about ohh about what's going on, mainly from the news and what not social media. But again from social media instead since Internet now is actually easily accessible for everybody. They are the good and the bad that comes later. But again, if you, let's say we are focusing on the good then. Mainly learn. Uh learn sexually sexual education from social media as well, because there are a lot of contents that actually can guide you through when you're growing up. That's where you learn the most. And then there are videos that explanations, that articles and also many more. And then maybe As for example Instagram, they are creators. Yeah. Supporting the cause of preventing sexual harassment. So I think social media to me is actually in the 2nd place of how I learn about everything, how to respect others, how to prevent sexual harassment and whatnot.

Interviewer 3: OK. OK. So, uh, where did you come across content of sexual harassment preventions, and how impactful is it to you?

Interviewee 9: Consider the fact that I would have experienced and what I was taught, so the platforms are normally support across prevention, prevention articles. Content is actually either

Facebook or Instagram. I think. Yeah, as of now for Facebook, it's starting to get really, really out of hand and also. Twitter and also telegram, I think these are all considered social media, but telegram, I think it's more towards communication platform. Yeah, I started to get out of hand whereby there are a lot of stories which are not. Not hits friendly. I will put in that way and then everybody can do it. So in order to create a Facebook account, actually you can lie your age. So there might be a just a kid at 10 years old having a Facebook account fully accessible to all the contents that Facebook has to offer. So recently there's a lot of these contents which are not suitable for underage kids. And then I think this is also a form of sexual harassment because kids are not mean. Yeah, not aware they are. They, they they are just like a blank piece of paper. And I believe they do not want to see this type of contents appearing on their. Screen is, yeah, display. Yeah. Smartphones or devices. And then I think after viewing them because since they don't know what is happening, they would feel uneasy and. A sense of discomfort. So I think this is also a form of sexual abuse. Yeah, this is a problem. Sexual abuse. But then again. All in all. Still. It's still a balance between the good and the bad. Yeah. So I think what I've said earlier was the badside of the social media.

Interviewer 3: OK, so you did mention. You will come across content like this or mostly on Facebook and Instagram, right?

Interviewee 9: Yeah, at times are at times.

Interviewer 3: OK. How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid? The sexual harassment behavior preventions and how are the content being delivered like in what way or? Form.

Interviewee 9: So as I mentioned, there are multiple styles of presenting their content, so maybe they are video or graphic video, statistical video. OK, so graphs, articles and blogs. Or maybe confessions from the confessions from real life people who are actually the victims of such abuse. Or such a harassment. And then there are also posts. So from Facebook or Instagram, or maybe content creators I'm. These are the things that actually would expose me myself to. These cases are. Yeah, apart from that, I think there's not much more because that's basically everything Internet has to offer. So I mentioned that multiple content. So it is in the form of multimedia, so it can be anything graphics, audio, voice or voice over a talk shows. Yeah, you name it here is it you. You can find it on the Internet.

Interviewer 3: OK, then. Uh, can you rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions from 1 to 10? What is your rating for that?

Interviewee 9: I would create 10 because I wait 10 because in the world with technologies being so advanced now even small kids now have smartphones. Back in the days when I was ten, I was still playing with my toy. But again, kids at 10 now using smartphone. At. A more I mean. Yeah, using smartphones at some levels that are way more better than me. Because for me, for example, I only use. Windows and Android they I I'm not familiar with iPhone but again there are kids now.

They are so good with technology, they are flexible with both platforms. They can use a Mac, they can use a. Uh, they can use Apple. They can use iPhones, they can use iOS and also Android and windows. So this is something that is it makes you wonder how good are they when it comes to technology and. Technology is the driving factor of Internet so. For them, I've seen when you head out for dinner, you can see a lot of kids holding smartphones. They actually surfing the Internet themselves. They are pretty small. I think they're in primary, but they can surf the Internet all by themselves without supervision. So I think this is also. Where it plays a role whereby kids are the one kids at the time of the age from 7 to teenager years is where they will learn the most and then having sexual prevention contents displayed through social media will actually expose them to such awareness I think. That that is where they can capture the information much more and more effective rate. So I think prevention being displayed being. Broadcasted out through social media is also a very effective choice, provided the content are monitored. Ah, check the really so that the facts and statistics are actually validated and are true. So false news can be minimized because false news can do a lot of damage to our society, especially to the to people who could not differentiate between what is real and what is unreal. The good and the bad. And there are many more. There are many, many more ways to social media and also. If you are broadcasting out through social media, there is very less. Uh costs. So we, which means that you don't need printing costs because it's all digitalized and etcetera. So I think I'll read it at 10. For this.

Interviewer 3: OK. OK, so in your opinion, how crucial is sexual harassment? Behavior prevention is to university student like yourself.

Interviewee 9: I think it's very, very. They're very important as well. So if let's say you're, you're letting you, you, you, you want me to vote out five of Presidents 5 as well. Because University is an environment whereby. All. Ohh gender would come together, so maybe a class of students. They are boys, they are girls, males and females. I'm not saying that sexual harassment can only happen between the opposite gender, but at the same gender it can also take place. Alright, so girls can harass other girls as well. For example, boys can harass other boys, go by bullying them, making remarks. I think these are all still considered as sexual harassment, so I think it's pretty much important because recently I have joined the event. Somebody just touched my buttocks, I think. That is also considered one of the sexual harassments, but then again. I just. Let it through because I'm in one who is open more towards open minded, so maybe. Is not intentional because the event I participated is quite packed, so I think it's accidental, so I'll just let it go like that. OK. Yeah. So, for me university students should learn more about sure education as well. To protect the integrity and the environment where everybody are here to actually pursue their tertiary education and to learn. Not to make it into a more. Ah. More not to make the environment to bring more harm than good.

Interviewer 3: OK, so how would you react if perceived you are encountered with sexual harassment?

Interviewee 9: To me. For me, if I can identify who has. Touched my buttocks, for example, in relation to the most recent. Happening. So, if I were to identify I, I will confront because to me, confrontation is not a bad thing when it comes to sexual harassment, because it will make.

Predators to feel that their acts will not go unnoticed. So, for example, let's say if if, If someone were to form Sexual harassment action. Uh provided an environment will confront these types zzzzof people. He will not. She would think twice about. Proceeding with his. Uh. With his actions so on in an. In another words, let's say in a society we live in, whereby creditors will not confront it, it will make them feel like ohh my actions are not accounted for. I will not receive any punishment then. It's not something that it will scare them, so I think confront confronting creditors are the first step everybody should take. Even though that you are alone, but then again, it's still subjected to the fact that how many are against you, so safety is also a number one priority. So, I think it depends on the situation whereby. How you solve how you go against how you confront, this type of problems. So, as I sit on the MRT LRT of a group of people is confronting one man. So, I think that it's still a mindset. A sense of security inside the community, which will think ultimately decreases the probability of these harassments to occur.

Interviewer 3: Sure. OK. So lastly, the social media helped you to practice the behavior of sexual harassment preventions like maybe what you mentioned just now like did it help you in any way?

Interviewee 9: Uh, for me, I think it does. OK, because sexual harassment, I, as I said, it doesn't necessarily. Happen physically, it can also happen in essence. What? So for me, I practice preventing these kind of things is to make positive comments. Uh, not to mention any ones gender or anyone's sex related. Uh. Which mental? Uh, not to make any judge, not to make any, but not to write and post sentences. They are related to an individual sex or gender. Gender. So I think this is also one of the common practice in how you display your words, how

you display yourself to other people and. How to how to make other people feel so if other people would feel at ease comfortable, I think that should be the right way to go and it should still implement it in the community so, but for me I would never make. Sexual comments. Uh. Any unwelcome pictures? I will not upload to social media.

Interviewer 3: OK. So uh, like your prevention acts? Uhm, you did also learn it from social media. Like what you say is not right like. Yes. Like you did, confront some of them. Which? Umm. This act is also influenced by social media also right, because you also did see some content on social media, which maybe. Uh. Shape your thinking of like shape your. Your reaction of being harassed and you will confront them, right?

Interviewee 9: Partially because I've stumbled across contents whereby I think it's recorded by bystanders whereby. The Predator was actually confronted by group of people and then. In a later, the man was. Uh actually arrested by police, so I think. It helps to minimize the. current the probability for this negative actions to occur because imagine if there are no people to help the victim or no people to confront the. Predator. I think the predator will just run away just like that. Without suffering any consequences, consequences to his actions. So, I think watching these videos will actually instill a mindset whereby confrontation is also one of the. Methods to vent sexual harassment. Yeah, I think in all, no, it has to be dependent on. The amount that you're against them. So for example, let's say if you're only one and then there are three predators harassing one person. But I would suggest is to actually seek help from other

people, from the Community and go against. The Predators together instead of just one going against all going against three people. That would be a safety concern to you as well.

Interviewer 3: OK then. It comes to an end of our interview and. Thank you Interviewee 9 for your time

Interviewee 10

Interviewee 10: All right, so good evening. So my name is Interviewee 10 Junior Fernandez and I'm a year 3 semester 3 degree student majoring in banking and finance. And I'm from Johor, yeah.

Interviewer 3: Thank you. So we'll start the interview session without further ado, so I'll ask you about first question, which is do you know what sexual harassment is?

Interviewee 10: Yeah. So if in my own opinion, sexual harassment should be something like where it involves someone harassing another person sexually, either verbally or physically or like, maybe they'll give a strange stares and making the other person uncomfortable. Uh, maybe something like that.

Interviewer 3: Anymore, like uh? For the elaboration on. Uh. Maybe how? Would you consider it as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 10: So, if like maybe for example like when somebody purposely or try to take advantage like maybe in the crowd, the person tries to touch another party and then just try to move away, I'll consider that as sexual harassment or any, not just any private parts, but maybe even touching hand or anything. And then like for virtually it would be like verbally, like, like verbal abuse. It's, I would say it's also sexual harassment. Yeah. So any other than? It's kind of like physical touch or things like that.

Interviewer 3: Any other behaviors that you also consider as sexual harassment? Behaviors, I would say, maybe.

Interviewee 10: Keep staring. I don't know when someone keeps staring at a certain person like that at the Interviewee body parts of a certain person, or maybe when they keep talking to other people about someone else when they're not in the circle and talking something. Maybe sexually talking about them like then I would. Maybe it should be considered as sexual harassment too, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK, so how do you perceive the behaviors of preventions of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 10: OK, so preventions I would say the prevention is quite important. Yeah, yeah. For everyone. So for those who actually do the prevention, they are actually much safer. For

example, like, even in Kampar. So previously there have been several sexual harassment cases. I think the main reason was because there wasn't any preventive measures. Learn and then like, normally after those cases, when the preventive measures has been laid out, then only the cases have been lesser and lesser. So yeah, is quite important.

Interviewer 3: So in your opinion, what are the precautions or precautions behavior a person should do or like you should perform for prevention of sexual harass?

Interviewee 10: OK, so if to prevent them from behavior side maybe? I know it's my might be a little controversy to say this, but maybe try to maybe like for female try to maybe. Not be too revealing. I know it's maybe it might be wInterviewee 10g in someones opinion, but maybe like at the right time right moment trying to wear the correct dress code. Like maybe when you go to pasar malam these kinds of crowded places, maybe try not to wear like you're going to a nightclub like that. So this kind of and then even when you are online if you are afraid of getting sexual harassed virtually. So maybe try to not post too revealing photos. Try to keep it simple. Something like that yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK. Umm, so how do your peers? For example, friends, families and family members or other think about sexual harassment. Did they teach you about sexual harassment prevention behavior.

Interviewee 10: Is all if talking about peers and families friends, are they there have been talks about sexual harassment preventions of mostly or what I've been taught, or what I've heard is what they'll do normally the like for either male or females are this one, I think, applies to both their carry pepper spray and these kind of things from smaller. They'll talk about all this and also maybe some other alarm devices where it will sound someone tries to touch you. You can just pull and then you make a loud noise. So yeah, those kind. Those are the preventions I think they're about that in my circle.

Interviewer 3: So. Do your parents like? What are your parents view of? On sexual harassment itself, like, uh, do they usually talk about that a lot or like? They usually be conservative or those kind of things and they really teach you specific things I or did they really get you into knowing the preventions? To do like. When you face circumstances or face situations from sexual harassment.

Interviewee 10: I thought if to be really honest, my family is quite the conservative type, so we don't actually talk about like this kind of. Uh, this area like sexual harassment. It doesn't really come up with the family. So family wise, we don't talk about this. But with my peers and friends, yeah, we do talk about them, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK, so uh. Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 10: I would say yes, I have enough knowledge because of like all the previous cases I've seen so I will quite know what to do to prevent any sexual harassment from happening to me and to those who are around me also.

Interviewer 3: OK. So in your years living as a university student who play a major role in educating you on sexual harassment prevention.

Interviewee 10: It's so if, as a university student, I would say most probably the top contributors still be friends. So the friends circle like, because even with tutors and lecturers and seldomly talk about this, maybe if we go to the counselors, yes, they will talk about it. But if for those who don't go to Counselor, I think you still depend on friends and so formally, personally, yeah friends is the main contributor.

Interviewer 3: OK, OK. Uh. Do they still influence you? Like from time to time until now?

Interviewee 10: From time to time, it do. It does die down like example. Recently there have been lesser sexual harassment cases in Kampar the topic had died down, but when whenever there are cases about it, it will come back, flow back up.

Interviewer 3: So, are they influential enough to impact your behavior on sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 10: On that part, yes, I would say yes, because some of them can be very convincing and I've met some real some victims of sexual harassment cases. So I think it's very convincing. Yeah. Yeah.

Interviewer 3: What do you think in your opinion, are the preventive measures needed to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 10: OK, so if preventive measures, OK, so basically. Basically, what I've mentioned is also like not to be too revealing in pasar malam, and then the social media thing, and also maybe other things such as doing late nights, try to not walk alone for example. It's a dark street or back alley trying to maybe walk in a group. OK, and maybe those crowded places will try to walk in the group and. Don't. Just maybe try to mix with the right people. I think mixing with the right people is also very important as so. Vintage measure, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK. So I think you mentioned like, uh, your friends are really influence you about carrying out behaviors of preventing such harassment. UM. And you also did say how influential it is. Uh, towards you. The impact towards you. So what do you think about the awareness level of sexual harassment? So in the society itself.

Interviewee 10: OK. So on the level of awareness in society, I would say now it should be at its climax, I would say, because most of the society are quite well educated on this part to lots of other ways that do social media, to newspaper on the news. And also I would say, yeah, the awareness is quite high even when we walk around. We can see some of the people on the handbags, they are carrying easels or the that was spray. We can say that we recognize. So I'll say yeah, the awareness is quite high.

Interviewer 3: OK, OK. Do you often come across content about sexual harassment? No, I mean, uh, where do you? Where did you come across content on prevention of sexual harassment and how impactful it is to you?

Interviewee 10: OK, so I think the main source would still be a 2. Your websites compared to social media like for our news website. So they normally share quite a lot of sexual harassment prevention methods and secondly will be social media like Facebook and Instagram. And yeah, it's quite impactful because I think it reaches out to quite a lot of people and the contents are very persuasive. Yeah. OK. He did mention that. News website rather than social media have more influence than.

Interviewer 3: The impact on sexual harassment prevention have you applied any of the strategies or tips from the content? Of what you see and what you saw in uh, what you mentioned.

Interviewee 10: OK, so if talking about application I the one thing I applied is maybe walking in a group law. So those were one of the things I read maybe on a website. Yeah. Then I try to walk more in a group like, even like during night times or whatever times. So I think that actually helped a lot to prevent. Yes, province.

Interviewer 3: So in what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impacted your understanding or behavior like what you just mentioned you saw it on Internet. So how is it impactful to you? How what ways did you impact you? What ways did impact me?

Interviewee 10: Maybe I can talk about knowledge wise. It's sort of increase the impact impacted on my knowledge of girls. Maybe before this I was quite ignorant on this part of the scope. So after being exposed to all of this through social media and the news websites, I would say I'm less ignorant and more knowledgeable on this side. And yeah, I'm able to help others and myself more so through their sexual prevention.

Interviewer 3: So how credible and 1st would you consider the sources of the content from the Internet? Like explain why? From level 1 to 5. How would you rate the quality, credibility and trustworthy of the sources that you came across?

Interviewee 10: Yes, so as for personally, the sources that I've come across, I would read a maybe close to five. I read 4 because like normally I would as I said I will look at the local news websites. So I would consider news the local news to be at the most trustworthy level. Yeah. So yeah, put it at a level 4 for that, yeah.

Interviewer 3: Then, uh uh other than like the news for, like, uh, sexual harassment prevention measures or like tips or tricks? Or how would you rate also?

Interviewee 10: If tips and Trick Prevention also read it at uh, maybe that for those I'll read it the 5, because not just for news, also social media sites and maybe not even mention like blogs, maybe I think it's quite cold now, but blogs also there are many people who write about their stories through their blogs online, on sexual harassment prevention. So yeah, I would say the trustworthy is on level 5 level deck. Yeah, depending on how.

Interviewer 3: OK, so how frequently do you engage with content? on sexual harassment preventions like. Daily, Monthly or Rarely? Or how would you rate?

Interviewee 10: Umm. If interactions I would say maybe on a more monthly basis like it's not a weekly thing. I would say monthly I will come across a few things interactions and yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK. Have you ever intentionally searched for content about sexual harassment, or if so, what? Let or motivated you to do so?

Interviewee 10: Umm yeah. If intentionally such I would say yes, but that is only due to when there are cases that are happening, then only our intentionally search. Uh. Anything that I regarded to sexual harassment preventions or any sort of debt. So yeah, whenever any cases happen near around near, then only I'll be concerned about, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK. Have you ever taken action about uh based on the contents that you, see? Uh, for example. Reporting is the not sharing information with others or reacting or commenting or like commenting our own feelings and opinions.

Interviewee 10: Personally, I think yes. Or if I do find that information or posed to be quite useful, I would try to share it to as many people as possible. Yeah, so that's the one thing I'm able to do.

Interviewer 3: How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps you to aid the sexual harassment prevention behavior?

Interviewee 10: Uh, I would maybe say how are the contents being given. But like in what way? OK, so if talking about sex, education, education through social media would say the way that

it's being delivered. Mostly it's true graphic content, I would say maybe like illustrations, illustrations, plus some right things. So it makes it more presentable to the society and that's what I am able to receive also so. Yeah, that's a better way. That is how I get most of my sexual sex education information. Yeah.

Interviewer 3: So do you search online by yourself or sex education that helped prevent sexual harassment? Behavior.

Interviewee 10: If for this also, uh, same as to what I mentioned is now. If that case is happening around near me, then only I would try to intentionally search for anything regarding that online.

Interviewer 3: So can you rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behavior preventions? From one to five, is it? Like 1 to 5 yeah.

Interviewee 10: I would rate 5 because I would say it's quite powerful social medias strength. Yeah. If they can spread it, it's quite powerful. So, 5.

Interviewer 3: OK. Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson you learned on social media?

Interviewee 10: Hmm. Lessons are OK, so sexual prevention lessons I've learned from social media should mostly be regarding to a. Firstly, being respectful the mindset with. So for example, if you do not want to be sexually harassed, you may be firstly do not do what you do not want to be done upon you to others. That's the first thing. And then also regarding to what I have said just now the revealing thingy and also walking in the group and how you present yourself on social media. I think that's the most important thing in the current day. Each. Yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK, UM. I would like to ask how crucial is sexual harassment behaviour prevention? Yes to university student like yourself.

Interviewee 10: Umm to university student, I would say it is very crucial because I think most. Of the contributors of sexual harassment cases locally after targeted at university students, I think take example. Even Utah, Tampa, like every year, I would say to my knowledge and they should be. Uh, nearly. I think there will be nearly at least 10 plus cases of sexual harassment, and many more. Definitely that we do not know that are not being reported out. So yeah, I think university student, it's very crucial for them to have this knowledge.

Interviewer 3: OK, ohm in current days in your opinion, do students acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 10: Umm yes, I think I think almost all the students acknowledge about this. Sexual harassment prevention currently, yeah.

Interviewer 3: Uh, is there any examples that proves that the peers around you do really understand that the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 10: Umm, OK, so this one. I saw some examples. I can draw this because normally some of my peers or anything they try to conduct talks where they invite maybe specialists or counselors from outside university or even within the university to come in give a briefing to all the students and the public on sexual harassment thingy or any sex education related things. And also there will try to do like promotion on facebook and also one of our things because safety campaign where there previously also promoted about sexual harassment. Inventions. So yeah, I would say they are quite understanding on this part.

Interviewer 3: OK, so how would you react if you encounter sexual harassment as a victim or as a bystander like both of the different roles? Like how would you react both of them?

Interviewee 10: OK, so one thing in common definitely is even as a bystander or the victim, I would say I was straight away report it out because I think most of the victims of sexual harassment, they tend to keep quiet about what happened to them because of maybe. There are 200. See conservative on this type of thing. They want to say it out and maybe the fact that image,

but I think it is important to stay out and maybe report to the authorities and yeah, spread out the knowledge and let everyone know. So yeah, I'll definitely report it out.

Interviewer 3: So like, is there any different thing that the victims and bison they will do? Like for example if you are victim, what would you do or if you are wise and what would you do like what are differences there?

Interviewee 10: Umm, OK, so many different I think. As a victim I would straight away counter with whatever methods of measures I have. So for example like did I mention about the pepper spray or like maybe even a couple, a Taser or so? Yeah. I'll try to do that. And then as a bystander, maybe we'll try to call for help. Maybe we'll signal out to the surroundings to try to make people notice and get more help and. Yeah.

Interviewer 3: So next thing is that do you think how someone reacts? Is interrelated, interrelated to the sex education level.

Interviewee 10: This I think yes, because if the person is not well educated on sexual education, it will kind of effect on how they react like so if they are more ignorant on this, they might not know what to do during that moment, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK. So the next question is, does social media help in? It helps you and practicing the behavior of sexual preventions. I think you mentioned it does help you, right? No, in some extent. So what types of content that social media circulated to help you practice the preventions? Types of content are like what? What? What do you mean? Types of content in what context? I think like you mentioned right, like illustration or those kind of things also. Helped you in practicing those branches or any other things like uh. Do you like watching movies, or do you also came across things Umm. on different websites that help you? Also that true?

Interviewee 10: Hey. Umm, OK. So for this. Yes, besides illustration, I think another form is a video format definitely. So yes, there will be like no miss especially still be giving out. You'll be like documentary or short documentary 5-to-6-minute videos and it's quite educational and it's more appealing. Or start to watch videos rather than maybe illustrations. So the video form is able to deliver the message much more completely to the public and also to me personally without. So I think video is another form. Yeah. Other states.

Interviewer 3: Have you seen how Internet users help victims of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 10: Yes, I've actually seen. So the one way is by sharing how the Internet helps to share out the incident and also they try to maybe. I was a little try to find out that I think this is where when someone is looking for the culprit of the sexual harassment case and the Internet can actually help find out who is the how great. True like maybe searching online, sharing out the posts and things like that.

Interviewer 3: OK. OK, so I think that would be it. They will be offering the view so, uh, if we happen to have uh, things that are missing or like things we need to interview you again. Like, are you willing to also maybe. Uh, let us some time for us to interview you again.

Interviewee 10: Yeah, sure. No problem. Definitely no problem with that.

Interviewer 3: Then I'll stop the recording now and then.

Interviewee 11

Interviewer 3: Umm, OK, I'll start our interview session for now. Firstly, I would like to ask what sexual harassment?

Interviewee 11: For me, I think sexual harassment is like, uh, all kinds of unwanted sexual behaviors that are considered offensive and uncomfortable and sometimes also humiliating. So it can be verbal, sexual harassment. For example, like insulting of or making sexual comments about a persons, body or even the persons look or even simple things like, you know, asking a person sexual life or even clothing and all. And it can also be physically. For example, like touching a person against the persons will and etc.

Interviewer 3: OK. So what are the behaviors that you will consider it as sexual harassment, like a specifically, can you like, name me a few in your knowing?

Interviewee 11: Umm, OK, uh, like I said in the previous question, I considered both physical and verbal sexual harassment, and I find our behavior such as, you know, unwanted physical touch and including like hugging and all kissing and all that, and also body shaming. making fun of Uh someone's body sexually? OK. Umm do you?

Interviewer 3: OK, sure. Do you think it happens commonly upon a university student?

Interviewee 11: Uh, for me, I think yes. Yeah, because it actually happened to me before last time, Hmm. but not in university. In when I was working in a supermarket as a part timer. So I think it's quite common. Now nowadays especially. for girls Umm.

Interviewer 3: OK. Do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

Interviewee 11: Uh. I think yes. But I think they are quite they're equally serious because. Physical, physical, sexual harassment doesn't mean that you know it doesn't hurt you seriously, because sometimes you hurt your mentally and also physically there. So I think it's. More or less the same.

Interviewer 3: Mm-hmm. OK, from 1 to 10, can you rate the oneness of sexual harassment among Malaysians?

Interviewee 11: Uh, I think. 6 out of 10. 10. Yeah, six out of 10. Take out the pen. OK, six out, 10. Can you elaborate on the matter? Like why do you rate this 6? Because I think that, uh, most of the universities students, they are not aware of, you know, what kind of actions are considered sexual harassment. And I think that most of them, they do not know how to actually prevent this from happening, you know, and they do not know where to seek help and all that. So I think. The awareness is not there yet.

Interviewer 3: OK. Umm, next question is how you perceive the behavior of sexual harassment prevention behavior. How do I perceive means? Can you like say about what is prevention of sexual harassment and also how would you consider behaviors of preventing such harassments? Like what are those behaviors of preventing?

Interviewee 11: Ohh OK for me. I think sexual harassment prevention. I know ways that. Ah, you actually do, and ways that you can do in order to protect yourself. And I think for me, A section sexual harassment preventions OK. can be, you know, standing firm or voice out or saying no. When you feel uncomfortable or if the case is really serious, maybe you should seek for help from adults. NGOs I think And also. Uh, maybe from your school counselor and all, or someone that you are comfortable opening up to.

Interviewer 3: OK. Uh, uh. Then your opinion like what you mention. Did all those preventions are being practiced from time to time? Uh, in your opinion, is the practice of the sexual harassment preventions are being practiced by people? For example, like what you said just now, do they are commonly do that or like they just didn't do it that common? For example, like you just mentioned I think.

Interviewee 11: Uh, I think. Most of them, yes, but I think there are still people that are not. You know, they don't have the courage or they feel like sharing this kind of experience is very humiliating for them. Yeah. So I think 50 50. Mm-hmm.

Interviewer 3: OK, OK. Then how do your peers, for example, family members or friends, how do they think about sexual harassment? And did they teach you about about sexual harassment prevention behaviors?

Interviewee 11: Uh as for my friends, I don't remember talking about sexual harassment, but for my family member, I think I've talked about this with my sister before and. She thinks that no, uh, sexual harassment is actually arrest serious, you know, discrimination and. Uh, it's really important to for us to actually stand and also protect ourselves. Yeah. And for did they teach me about sexual harassment prevention, I think no, because I didn't learn how to actually, you know, prevent from all this from anyone. Yeah. OK.

Then in your views of living as a university student who plays a major role in educating you on preventions of sexual harassment.

Umm for me, I think no one. Basically, we must learn this by ourselves, I think, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK, sure. Uh. Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 11: Uh, no. Preventing sexual harassment requires more than just knowledge about the topic. It requires a deep understanding, so I would say no.

Interviewer 3: But what do you think? What do you think in your opinion, other preventative measures that should be taken to prevent harassment?

Interviewee 11: Umm. I think to prevent from. Ah, you know, being sexual harassed, the first thing that you need to have is like the basic knowledge to. I the basic knowledge of. You know where to seek help and all that, and if you are a university student, I think most of us will actually seek help from our, you know, lecturers that are close to us or even like the counselors and all that. So I think the first thing that you should know that you that you have to keep in your

mind is that what are the things that you can do, you know, instead of keeping quiet and keeping all the things in within you.

Interviewer 3: Yeah. OK. Where did you come across? for example. Not only maybe friends or families like you mentioned. They didn't teach you about it. Maybe you learn it from other places. For example, maybe the Internet online or did anything? Other than peers taught you about preventions.

Interviewee 11: I will see social media because I think social media like plays a very important role. Especially I come across a lot of articles or news from. Uh. Instagram. Yeah, and. Most of them are from. Uh, you know, online news, like word of buzz And all that I think. They actually have a lot of articles about sexual harassment, so I think I learned some of the knowledge from there.

Interviewer 3: OK, so social media actually plays a. A very important role in teaching in conveying knowledges about preventions of sexual harassment, right?

Interviewee 11: Right. Hmm. UM.

Interviewer 3: Like, where did you come across content of prevention of sexual harassment? Uh, around the Internet, for example. Can you give a few examples? Uh, like I said. Maybe, uh, like a platforms or anything?

Interviewee 11: Always from Instagram? Instagram uh mostly from online news? Because I didn't really follow any. Ohh of these kind of accounts I think we can get a lot of information from the news, online News Online newspaper, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK. So. After you learned, after you learn all those things like have you applied any of the strategies or tips? From the content that you learned, in real life.

Interviewee 11: In real life, OK, like I said just now, I had not but one, but a few experiences of sexual harassment and. Umm. I didn't. Yes. At first I think when you first experience it, you will feel quite you feel quite hazy, shocked and startled but. Uh, I think. Uh, that, that that time I was quick enough to actually react. Yeah. So like I said, I. Actually reject her and like tell them that it's not appropriate to do this and that and yeah. So I think I kind of actually put my knowledge into use, yeah.

Interviewer 3: OK, so so. Uh. From my knowing what you say from what you say, maybe you learn like those knowledges online is like tell you to confront them straight away, right? And

maybe A also. Take precautions. Maybe. Uh, take a few. Like give some space each with some other people or something like that. Maybe those kinds of things.

Interviewee 11: Yes. Yeah. OK.

Interviewer 3: How credible and trustworthy you consider the sources from Internet. Uh. Uh. From 1 to 5?

Interviewee 11: I think 4. Yeah.

Interviewer 3: Then why you rate it 4, can you elaborate?

Interviewee 11: Uh. Because I think from my see most of the sources. Uh that I came across. I think there are quite credible because since you know they are from they are like legit real life, no society issues and all that. So, I think yeah. And they are actually I think they actually also like give us some. Ah, you know some tips to prevent from all this sexual harassment. And you know, like the importance to protect ourselves.

Interviewer 3: Ok. How frequently do you engage with contents of prevention of sexual harassment from online, daily, weekly, monthly or rarely?

Interviewee 11: Uh, I would say maybe weekly.

Interviewer 3: Umm OK. Umm, have you ever intentionally search for contents about sexual harassment? If so, what motivated you to do so?

Interviewee 11: Uh, not really, not really.

Interviewer 3: You are being exposed to a lot of sex education and prevention of sexual harassment online. So how are the content being delivered, like in what way? So yeah, in what way?

Interviewee 11: I think, uh. Posters, you know, like infographics. And sometimes I think I also came across a lot of TikTok videos that actually advocate. Uh, women to protect themselves and also. Yeah, yeah, yeah. He does. He does?

Interviewer 3: Yes. OK. OK, I'll so OK. Can you rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behavior preventions from one to five.

Interviewee 11: Uh, I think 4. Why? The Umm.

Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson you learn on social media like just one?

Always the first thing is that you have to need to have. that kind of courage to tell and to share your experience but of, but obviously to someone that you're comfortable to and also you need to know. the case is very serious where you need to seek for legal advice and all that we maybe need to ask. help from you know, sexual harassment prevention center like I think there's one WCC or something. Yeah. So, we need to have. You know basic knowledge of all this so that we know what we can do. So the first thing that I learned is like the thing that I learned from online is that like, for example, this time like, there's like the center that I share that this C is actually, I knew it from. Online. Yeah. So I think it is very important to know about this kind of prevention center and know that there are free legal services that we can seek for and also some counseling service if we are in need.

Interviewer 3: Umm OK. I remember you said you confronted are like you combatted sexual harassment by confronting the person and telling him no, it was learned online and was it effective? During the situation.

Interviewee 11: Uh, it was effective because maybe that person wasn't that. Ah. I don't say how to say uh, I would say dangerous. He's not really like a very dangerous person. Seems like. And it's a working place and it's in public. So I think the best way is that you just tell him that. No,

this is something inappropriate and I feel uncomfortable for what you just did. So, I think, yeah, it is. It was effective.

Interviewer 3: OK, OK. OK, how crucial is sexual harassment prevention behavior is to university students like yourself.

Interviewee 11: Uh, I think it's very important. It's not really for girls, but I think everyone should have basic understanding and knowledge about this.

Interviewer 3: OK. So, in your opinion, in current situation in current days, do you know the students have enough knowledge and acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 11: Uh, I think no, because no, including myself, I don't think that I really have enough knowledge, you know, to actually deal with this kind of issue by myself, yeah. Umm.

Interviewer 3: Maybe this is a repetitive, more repetitive because you need answer but then. I will ask like how would you react? If you are encountered sexual harassment as a victim and as a bystander, maybe already emphasize on victim. If you wanna add on, you also can. But then as a bystander. Also, what is your reaction like? How would you do?

Interviewee 11: Umm. And if as a bystander, I think I would approach the victim and no, probably like pretend to know the victim so that the harasser actually thinks that the victim is not alone, because when the victim is alone, maybe. Uh, the victim will be in more dangerous state now compared to, you know, if he or she has the company.

Interviewer 3: Yeah. OK. So, do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 11: Ah. Umm. Umm, I will be saying. Ah yes. But not really because I think. If the person would want to help, it's depending on them because you know, uh people are kind of. Uh. Selfish nowadays. OK. I think yeah. If you would like to provide help if you have enough knowledge, it will be better for you to stand against, and you know. So, like deal with this kind of issue and also if you have enough knowledge you can help people.

Interviewer 3: OK. Again, and lastly, uh, have you seen how Internet users help victims of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 11: I think no, I don't really remember. I think no. Sorry.

Interviewer 3: OK, can. I think that's all for the interview session.

Interviewee 12

Interviewee 16

Interviewer 4: Hello. OK, so a rough overview for today's content. So our research is about sexual harassment prevention's behavior among university students in Malaysia. So we would like to understand your belief, understanding, usage of social media sex education that may affect the behavior of sexual harassment prevention. OK. Are you ready for the interview?

Interviewee 12: And I think I'm ready.

Interviewer 4: OK, so for the first question and do you know what sexual harassment is? So in your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 12: For me, I believe everyone have a basic knowledge of sexual harassment and of course for me, yes, I know what sexual harassment harassment is, and in my opinion is like a something that is like it can be like in form of verbal or nonverbal and the action etc. It can be like observed in through thoughts, the action or words. Problem one person that towards another person and this situations for like sexual harassment, it will often cause the other person will feel like uncomfortable and they will feel like unpleasant. Except that someone did to them. For me, sexual harassment can also like separate into two, like they consciously doing it like they know they are

doing it, and for the other one they like. They don't know they are doing it because they have no knowledge about what they are doing is wrong. Yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK. So, and do you think that does the sexual harassment happens commonly happened to university student?

Interviewee 12: For me, I believe it is happening and if you if I was to say like it happened often or not, I believe this need to like depends on how the news spread. If, like those, the victims is someone very influential, or someone who is very active on social media. Of course, the case will be like spread all around the world. Hmm. But if like something, that person, that particular patterns is like not really famous or like is a shy kind of a person. Then the news will be like very limited.

Interviewer 4: OK, understand. And do you think that online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

Interviewee 12: For me, I think both is also serious. They are on the same level because for physical you can sense the direct touch. But for online one it can. He may be can even be worse because direct cost towards the mental.

Interviewee 12: OK, thank you. So, let's move on to the second question. So for you, right, what are the examples that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewer 4: For me. The example will be like, but of course obviously like the physical touch, like touching all those private areas of someone. And then like spying on them? And then in the very perverted way. And of course, like molesting them all. These kind of thing. And also like saying things that very inappropriate and causing, like, the person who listen. Very uncomfortable. All these behaviors I will assume and consider as sexual harassment.

Interviewer 4: OK. And can you provide an example for online sexual harassment?

Interviewee 12: For online sexual harassment. Without me to think, yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK, sure. Take your time.

Interviewee 12: For me. Ohh yeah, I can think of 1. Recently on, I believe it's is it on in style of Facebook? If I'm not mistaken. Uh, 1 girls complain that they are a guy who send the picture of their "sausage" of their private place. Perfect place to them. Like maybe through their phones numbers or through the messengers or through the chat they select. Yeah. Pics pictures their photos to their DMM. For me, I think this one is like one of the online sexual harassment because the

receiver don't want to receive things like this, and it already calls like the uncomfortable feeling in among them.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. So from the scale of 1 to 10, can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysian? Can you please explain it while you read at this level?

Interviewee 12: From one to 10. And can I like make it? In two genders like 4 because in my opinion for females there are sexual harassment awareness, they are very high, actually. They can go even to like 10 out of 10. They are very like aware on this issue, but for males they are like Uh, five or six because they not really care about. Maybe this is because like most of the time they don't think they will be the terms of sexual harassment, so they like, do not have that much of awareness.

Interviewer 4: Hmm. OK. OK, thank you. So let's move on to the third question and for the third question that how do you perceive the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 12: So this is like means. How do I look on the behaviors of others on behavior when thing? But yeah. OK. The preventions. So. Uh. Me personally think it is very important like to have this kind of behavior like in preventing the sexual harassment to be occur. And for me, I think it's very really needed to like educate the people and especially from their younger because if they don't have like the knowledge towards sexual harassment then. If you like book. Very easily. And

for me, I think teenagers, they are very like aggressive at every active and theory. Want to know everything they willing to explore so they might take the wrong step?

Interviewer 4: Hmm. OK, so in your opinion, is the practice of sexual harassment function is being practiced well practice.

Interviewee 12: Is this like to watch me or to what's what I'm sure. Towards you and what you observe both. For me, I believe it is. Well, and what I observe. As I mentioned previously, for the males, they are not really doing that now, but for females they are doing really well.

Interviewer 4: Hmm. OK, OK. So, another in your. In your opinions, what inhibit someone to practice to practice the sexual harassment prevention. Do you have any examples?

Interviewee 12: Umm. For me, the first one I can think of is like they don't know. You know. They don't know what to do to prevent. They don't know what is that. We'll categorize this sexual harassment. So, it's not. They don't know. They don't have knowledge. Yeah.

Interviewer 4: Yeah, OK. OK. So what are the factors that encourage someone to practice the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 12: Those two encourage. For me, I believe like education is one of it. OK. And second, it will be like the advice from friends like peer pressure thingy. And then he will be light up parenting advice. And then it will follow by. This is like, you know, more desperate situation, like after you experience something on your own. So if you like, encourage one to do it.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. So next let's move on to the 4th question. So how do your peers, especially your friends or your family members, think about sexual harassment? Did they teach you about sexual harassment prevention behavior?

Interviewee 12: OK, so I will go for family first. My family definitely hates sexual harassment. Because like. Uh, I my family is built of five members and only me and my father is other males in the room. So the rest of them is my mom and my sister. They are very conscious. They are very aware of this issue and they are very hated when it happened. Not only happened to them, but also when it happened towards people they know of to be people they don't know. And for friends. OK. Uh, I believe a send button. I'm not sure is this like a maybe we are still young because most of my friends are around my age. They do not think like into a big picture. They are like looking on the as maybe it's a small matters like that.

Interviewer 4: Hmm, OK OK understand. And did your family members teach you about the sexual the sexual predation behavior? Did it teach you? Did that talk about?

Interviewee 12: Yeah, they did like a. Especially my sister that studied law. They will like a prepare the pepper spray on themselves. They also like have the alarm and. My mum's will advise them not to wear revealing clothes and will advise me not to look at the people.

Interviewer 4: OK, so in your years of living as a university student who plays the major role in educating you on the sexual harassment prevention.

Interviewee 12: As at least to turn. I believe it will be more like threats. Like especially those around me. Ohh. OK. Because. Uh, I had one friends like. She has experience like. She walk along with her friends down the street and then got a car with them, so maybe this is not the very direct to sexual harassment, but. According to she, she said that it is actually like a guy is driving the car and follow them so. Yeah, from that incident you all like took away very aware on the issue.

Interviewer 4: OK, after you listen to this case, did the case that happened to your friend, influence you on the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 12: Uh, yeah, For me, because sexual harassment most of the time, they will, like most, most likely occur during the night time. So and according to my friends, it is also happened at night time. So he educate me that when I going out at night I will be more aware on those thing like maybe like jump out from the bushes or. Like I will like more concern and will more aware on the cars or any other vehicle that passed by or even the passenger.

Interviewer 4: OK. And from you right, do you think that this is the case that happens to your friends or any advice is influential enough to impact your behaviors on sexual harassment prevention? Yeah, it did. It is very impactful because according to them, after that most of the night time when I go out, I will try to stay in the like bright places with the lights on to avoid like going into dark valley like that.

Interviewer 4: Now, OK. OK. Thank you. And next, we'll we'll move on to the fifth question. The five question and do you think that you have the enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment prevention prevention even as a male?

Interviewee 12: I believe I did, but I won't say I have all the knowledge because I'm still young, I believe so. I maybe like 60% of the knowledge on the prevention.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. And what do you think that? What do you think are the preventive measures needed to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewer 4: OK, sure. OK. So what would you do to help someone else if he or she is being sexually harassed?

Interviewee 12: For me it will depends. Am I on the situation like? When the incident happened right in front of my eye, I will definitely like shout out. Like, hey, what are you doing like and then like grab everyone's attention and allow the victims like to have chance to walk away and run away from that people. And it is like something more like social media. Instagram or from my friend's post. I will help to like, share and create awareness from my own social media account.

Interviewer 4: So where did you came across for the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 12: If you from here it will be more like to watch those like counseling and guidance kind like book it will teach. Like if you face this kind of situation, what should you do, etcetera. And there's a lot included the sexual harassment. So in that, I can't remember the name, but actually teach a lot. Like what can you do as a kid? What can you do as a team and what can you do as an adult like that?

Interviewee 12: OK. OK. Thank you. And next for the 6th question is what influence you to carry out the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention and how influential it is?

Interviewer 4: This is quite similar to previous question right? So, my answer will be most likely the same like a first is like the experience. From my friends that influenced me to like. Take extra cautions around, especially during the night times and for me. This is actually happened in my family before, like our bathroom. The window there. There's actually one like, I don't know. It's

like foreign worker, like without the permit one. They come and make this happen during when my family members like taking shower and then she noticed that there's one eye outside the window, looking at her so immediately she screamed, and then we all family. We rush out and then look for the for that guy. And then. Uh, unfortunately we don't have CCTV installed at that time and we don't have like really big neighbourhood where which in which everyone is like also waking up at this night time or so we can't like. Uh. Fine. Where the guys like the guy hit or where the guy hide, etcetera. OK. So this make like. This influenced me, like when I taking shower or when I go when I have like take extra cautions like to look around. Is there any camera or etcetera?

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. OK. Thanks. Nice. You have a good, good experience surrounding you. Yes, I can see and what do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society?

Interviewee 12: I think they are aware. but sometimes they just don't care.

Interviewer 4: Ah, OK. Do you think that the contents of sexual harassment prevention or advice from people surrounding you have a strong influence you?

Interviewee 12: Yeah, of course.

Interviewer 4: OK, good. And next we'll move on to the seventh question. So where did you come across the content of sexual harassment prevention and how impactful is it to you?

Interviewee 12: The content maybe on the social media or. OK, so like as mentioned previously, like my friend's experience, my personal experience like families and from here I would like to add online on the social media part because the the first two I already mentioned previously. So for the another one is like the social media. And as for now, I'm staying in UTAR, Kampar and I believe most of the UTARians from Kampar campus will like what is the history whereby they were one like? One guy flashing. That he's body, his naked body towards the girl passed by at the pathway between the New Town and Westlake Area. OK. And this one this thing is actually reported. I believe it is reported to the news and the Majlis Penbandaran Kampar. Also like to take note, the authorities also take note on this issue so.

Interviewer 4: OK, since what do you say just now is about the news or sexual harass? The news about sexual harassment, right. And how about the sexual harassment prevention? Do you see anything about this?

Interviewee 12: Actually they are more like reporting, what happened, what is happened to them, etcetera, but not really have the news or article that really like, teach what to prevent, like how to prevent.

Interviewer 4: OK, So what are the platforms or any accounts that you'll find all the information about sexual harassment?

Interviewee 12: If I must say it, most likely like social media like Facebook and Instagram, of course these tool because it's like I mean social media application that I use. And for others it will be like the random news that pop up nowhere off from the mount of from my friends.

Interviewer 4: OK. So I would like to say that you doesn't exposed to any sexual harassment prevention posting, right?

Interviewee 12: They don't have like that particular posting specific posting for the sexual harassment sexual harassment prevention, they only like mention when someone in one sentence or in one paragraph when the sexual harassment is occur rarely happen.

Interviewer 4: Ah, OK, OK, I got it. So, if you saw a post about the sexual harassment prevention on your social media page, do you think it's credible or trustworthy enough?

Interviewee 12: Uh for this post? Umm it will depends how well the effect the page. They did their research on what to post it like because I as mentioned previously, I have some basic knowledge on the prevention of sexual harassment, so I can analyze whether some of them the import is practical or not, and it it has. It is not practical. I would like maybe like leave it there, or maybe leave a comment like some of them is like not true. You need to be like maybe add on info like that.

Interviewer 4: Yeah. OK. So from the skill of 1 to 5. Uh, how credible is that for you? The one is for the level one is very low and the five is very high.

Interviewee 12: 125 cannot cannot like 0.5. Yeah. Umm, that's 1.5. It cannot have such thing as decimals. Umm. It cannot have decimal. I will make it at four. It is good but or it need improvement.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, thank you. OK. So for eight question, right, do you often come across the content about sexual harassment on the Internet, for example, the news article, the blogs, the web and or the websites? If yes, what are the platform? And please elaborate it.

Interviewee 12: It is for me actually, not really that often for me to come across the content regardless of it is like on the prevention or on the real incident. And because this is like something that is happened. Like unusual. And when it happened, if you like, go on throughout the whole week and. During that particular period, everyone will like. Be more aware about this issue so. It's like, uh, there. You have to like recessions kind of thing. You will reach one climax and then go back and then another time around so. I'm right now is like the. Recession period like ohh everyone's already aware and know. Nothing news. Uh, yeah.

Interviewer 4: Hmm. OK, OK, got it. So I would like to know that how frequently do you engage with the content on sexual harassment prevention? Of frequent. Uh, do you see daily or weekly, monthly or very rare?

Interviewee 12: Umm. From what? From the option you provided, I believe I will say is it monthly.

Interviewer 4: OK, I'm curious that have you ever intentionally searched for the content about sexual harassment?

Interviewee 12: Uh. I need for example just now like the posting how well they do it if like they are missing info they are needed to go then I will have the intention. To like search for extra information about. The content, but most of the time I will just like. More like sitting here and then wait for the import to come up for me.

Interviewer 4: OK, so from what I hear from you, so the the factors that let you to intentionally search for the content of sexual harassment is you want to know more about the information that happened, right?

Interviewee 12: Yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. So have you ever take any action based on the content you see about sexual harassment, for example, you will report the incidents to your friends or sharing the information with others reacting, the post comments or what else?

Interviewee 12: For me, most of the time I will share whenever I encounter. Like this is like related. It is happening around me and it is also related to the people living around me. So most of the time when I see it I will like repost or share it on my social media.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. OK, so let's let's move on to the next question. So how are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid sexual harassment, behaviour prevention? How are the content being delivered for you?

Interviewee 12: Actually like. I'm not really as opposed to my that much of sex education should be, yeah. Because. I don't know why my family, my family members staying, especially my dad and mom's. They used to, like have, like, kind of like, supervise the people. I follow the page I like. So when I was young, if I like one of those pages, they will think I'm pervert. Umm OK. So maybe this is one of the factors that limit me to like as OK. opposed to the kind of knowledge to take kind of content. OK, the rather to let you to know about what is sex rather than teach you, right? Yeah.

Interviewer 4:OK, so uh, actually, do you search online by yourself for sex education? That helps to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 12: Same answer as previous when I like happen to have that one particular content that jump out which like ignite my curiosity then I will go and search.

Interviewer 4: OK. So you you will follow what you see, but not intentionally search for a new thing, right? OK. OK.

Interviewee 12: Yeah.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. And so next for the tenth question. So can you please read the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behavior prevention?

Interviewee 12: So for now. It's like the information is like they are not that much of limitation anymore than this kind of information. They are allowed to like, share it in a more open minded way and the people are more, more open minded to accept this now involved. So for now the effectiveness of the socialmedia is spreading this kind of sexual harassment behavior prevention. To reach the largest audience audience group like to reach more people to create more awareness. Yes, it is like 9 or 10 out of 10. I don't think. OK. OK. It is quite high because it can like spread really fast and create the awareness very fast. For another perspective like educative, it is also very educative and I will read it like maybe seven or eight out of 10. Because when something happened, people want to learn something. Umm. Although they are like busy body, they are not minding their own business when they like, just like having gossip kind of thing. But they will also learn

something so. I will write 7 or 8 for the like the education part. And. OK. Lastly, for like maybe like the behavior change like. Do the people after they learn they really practice it because it is social media is online? Is not something there really happened in front of your eyes so. Umm. The people that will more likely to like just have a look and then maybe forget on some other days. So for the practical part, I will like give it like 5 hours 10. OK. Maybe cause some behavior change but.

Interviewer 4: OK, understand. And can you please share a sexual harassment prevention lesson that you learn on social media?

Interviewee 12: Sexual Harassment Prevention Lesson, I learned from social media.

Interviewer 4: Yeah, yeah.

Interviewee 12: Umm. Or less. It's like some standing like the advice that I received from my parents, but. To add on, it will be more like. Don't go out like you know, like the adults, especially for those non-non-muslim, they will tend Umm. to like go to the bar or pub. We have, like chew etcetera. Hmm. Or maybe a? To be more inclusive to all races like they like to hang out in a big group. Especially the young so.

Interviewer 4: Yeah. OK. OK. Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson that you learn on social media?

Interviewee 12: OK, so uh, the news is about like the big group of young they are going out together and then like one of them redirect each other so. Although this is not directly linked to sexual harassment, Umm. but. It can be prevent and the lesson that I learned here is like not because just even though you're going out with friends.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you and do you face any sexual harassment before?

Interviewee 12: For my personal experience only?

Interviewer 4: Yes.

Interviewee 12: Umm. So far I don't.

Interviewer 4: So, OK, thank you. And let's move on to the 11th Yeah, so far. question. So how crucial is sexual harassment behavior prevention is to university student like us.

Interviewee 12: Umm. I think it is very crucial like. Umm. Uh, because for university university students, we are at a stage like we were young, but we are not that young. We are old, but we are also not that metric. We need the like something to protect us and we also need the need to know what can protect ourselves. OK. So like that, this type of behavior prevention for towards the sexual harassment is very important.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. So in current days, in your opinion, right, do student acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 12: I see. No, there's this. Do that. Very clever. There are very like, no. A lot of things. So if I were to rate. Yeah, like consciousness on this issue, it will be more like 7 or 8/8 and aware of it. And they were like. OK. Be careful of it. But sometimes they are just like miss out, like the lesson that I say I learned. For like don't. Hmm. Like go full trust. With your friends? Maybe because sometimes. It will happen something.

Interviewer 4: Yeah, OK, I understand. So, is there any examples that prove that the peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment prevention? Is there any examples?

Interviewee 12: Like for example. Umm. As mentioned previously, my friends who encounter like the beam follow at during the night time. Starting from now, whenever she is like going out, she

will like, leave a message to every friend that she know that is around her. Umm. Who can like directly reach her immediately whenever she go out.

Interviewer 4: Umm, understand. OK, thank you. And let's move on to the twelve question. OK. How would you react if perceive you are encounter sexual harassment?

Interviewee 12: So this means when I was being sexually harassed?

Interviewer 4: Yeah, yeah.

Interviewee 12: Uh, of course I will like us go to person. I would maybe say that was vulgar words or curse word towards them. And. I. How does that because I never really like been into before, Umm. but according to from my family, incidents that happened before, although I'm not the one with teams, that being. Uh spying during the shower. But I do feel angry. So I believe angry is one of my emotion and secondly, I will be Ah, OK. like very objective in finding out. How? Who is the filler and maybe I will also more like more determined into like. Spreading out the news.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, got it. OK, thank you. And do you think that how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 12: For me, I don't have think so. Very clear example. Worldwide view because.Mm-hmm. I believe although you have high sex education, especially like about all these kind of thing. But if, like someone, their personality is like more like cover type of. Have covered how personally this because. Yeah, people can like easy it speak to personality, fight or flight. So although the person might have high knowledge, but if Hmm. they're kind of person like is like more cowardly like scaredy cat like that so. It will have no use. OK. So probably I don't see the direction yet.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK. Thank you. And for the last question, does social media helps you to practice the behavior of sexual of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 12: I believe it's somehow helps.

Interviewer 4: OK, So what are the types of content that social media circulated to help you practice the prevention?

Interviewee 12: So, for example, like the SRC, the student Student Representative Council of UTAR Campus Campus, they did like last time when the guy was like flashing his body. And due to that, it's like happening are very near the campus and SRC they actually did post on their Facebook and Instagram immediately or where to UTARians whereby they need to take extra awareness towards and whenever like they going out etcetera and this kind of posting we will like

influence the people saw the news. And for me, of course I will share you also like to make the impact creator.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK. Thank you. And do you agree that the precautionary awareness that should say just now that circulating online is helpful to you?

Interviewee 12: I wanna helpful because. Hmm. Because if if it if it is not helpful then I will be encountering a sexual harassment for now. I still have 0 Umm. experience on sexual harassment, so I believe most of the info related to but to me it's very helpful. Umm.

Interviewer 4: OK. Have you seen how Internet user helps the victims of sexual harassment before? Do you observe them?

Interviewee 12: OK. OK. So from what I hear from the first step that you see just Yeah. now that the person that converts the victims is they are feeling sympathy because they are standing on the one image from them and they know what's the victims of the sexual harassment is is feeling. And the second one is that you think Yeah. that. Umm. The the Internet user is blaming the victims is because. Ah, he or she didn't do, didn't trip him or herself. Well, that so that it will cost the harassment happened, right?

Interviewer 4: OK. So thank you. OK. So we have come to an end of the interview Yeah. and I would like to ask that like if we have any questions or something. So double confirm with you, we will be available for a follow up interview.

Interviewee 12: I will be available for follow up interview, but you need to inform me like the methods like is it is the same thing like on physically or online virtually lights now. Or you can like do it like personally personally appropriate etcetera. So you need to like come to me maybe ask first.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK, sure. Uh. If if we need to follow up with you, we will inform you earlier, OK?

Interviewee 12: OK, so let me end the recording now.

Interviewee 13

Interviewer 2: Do you know what sexual harassment is? IYO, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: I think sexual harassment is like the behaviours actions or maybe speech, whether like through physically or non-physically, verbally or nonverbally, that makes someone feels uncomfortable as well as a feeling offensive.

Interviewer 2: Do you think it happens commonly upon university students?

Interviewee 13: I think so far I didn't meet any yet as well as my friends, so I think it's based on. It's based on C3. I mean based on how many bad peoples are in the university, so I'm not sure because I didn't witness before.

Interviewer 2: Do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

Interviewee 13: I don't think so because people actively using Internet is they like. Like spreading everything that you want, talking everything they want. So I don't think so. It might be more than physical ones.

Interviewer 2: What are the behaviours that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 13: maybe any actions that makes people feel uncomfortable and offensive.

Interviewer 2: Can you give us examples of physical sexual harassment and also online sexual harassment?

Interviewee 13: Pay for physical one, maybe like a true actions, maybe touching or anything and maybe through speech like I talk verbally that I talk something that makes someone feel uncomfortable, that which means in physical. Then when online, when it comes to online, maybe through texting or maybe through like commenting all those thing in a very rude way and offensive way.

Interviewer 2: From 1-10, can you rate the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysians?

Interviewee 13: I might say 4. Because I don't think Malaysia's education prioritized this issue. Yeah, which means. They are not. Umm, I did. I couldn't say they didn't teach, but then it's not that more. And maybe what measure education taught was just in a brief 1. So I think there is many kinds of sexual harassment, so people might not aware that, OK, maybe this action makes me feel uncomfortable then. Maybe they don't think it's sexual harassment. Yeah, even it's uncomfortable for them. And even I don't think Malaysian parents are open enough to talk about this topic with their children.

Interviewer 2: How do you perceive the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 13: Actually, for me, I don't think nowadays we are still having preventions for that. Because I feel like we are living in this area, which everyone. Actively promoting gender equality and freedom of like wearing. So if you were to say in order to avoid social like sexual harassment I, which means I must dress with covering all my body parts like that, like couldn't dress nicely as

what I wish. So it didn't make any sense for me that. So I think instead of prevention, I think it's more to people need to be educated to understand what actually sexual harassment is and what kind of action consider as sexual harassment. So in order for them to know, OK, it's not good to doing so and as well as. As far as they can protect themselves like, yeah.

Interviewer 2: In your opinion, is the practice of sexual harassment preventions are being practiced?

Interviewee 13: I don't think so because you're so I did mention about education, right? I don't think it's enough in our country.

Interviewer 2: What inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions? Any Examples?

Interviewee 13: I think probably the most important one is protect themselves.

Interviewer 2: What factors that encourage someone to practice the sexual harassment preventions? Any Examples?

Interviewee 13: We should protect ourselves from that, from being sexual harassed. I think that's the main thing,

Interviewer 2: How do your peers (friends, family members etc.) think about sexual harassment?

Did they teach you about sexual prevention behaviors?

Interviewee 13: I'm not sure about how my peers starts, but then I think they might have some thought. Of like similar with minor so. And As for my parents, they tend to teach me about how to protect myself. Since I was in a very young age until today. So they only teach how to protect me. Like, how? How, how I going to protect myself like that.

Interviewer 2: In your years living as a university student, who play the major role in educating you on sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 13: I think mostly my parents. And I think for now. Maybe social media?

Interviewer 2: Do they still influence you ? In what sense?

Interviewee 13: yes, definitely. So then no one talked to me about this kind of thing. I would never know, right? I will. I will. I like as a normal people we wouldn't like. Searching For the answers, searching for that, so probably I think my parents are like. How how they educated me was quite

Like good for me, for me to understand that, OK, uh, when people makes me feel uncomfortable means it might be sexual harassment like that. So it, like, they tend to teach me how to protect myself then. Yeah, it's quite important now.

Interviewer 2: Are they influential enough to impact your behaviour on sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 13: Yes.

Interviewer 2: Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 13: Yes,

Interviewer 2: What do you think are the preventive measures needed to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 13: Girl, then I couldn't walk alone at night. Something like that last. So that's how we prevent instead of what you said just now. Like prevent, like avoid to wear revealing clothes. All those things. Because I support freedom of varying.

Interviewer 2: What would you do to help someone else if he or she being sexual harassed?

Interviewee 13: definitely ask him or her to stand up to protect herself or himself. So just watch out. Don't be scared like that.

Interviewer 2: Where did you came across for the sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 13: I think is based on what my parents taught me as far as what I experienced maybe. And also some influence from social media like that.

Interviewer 2: What influence you to carry out the behaviours of sexual harassment preventions?
How influential it is?

Interviewee 13: Umm. What influence me to carry out the behaviors of people mention. Ohh what you first you. To carry out of that. OK. Basically maybe because I just want to protect myself as well as people around me. OK. And do you think that the content of sexual harassment prevention or advice from the people surrounding you have strongly influenced you? Uh yes, definitely.

Interviewer 2: What do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society?

Interviewee 13:

Interviewer 2: Do you think the contents of sexual harassment prevention or advice from people surrounding you have strongly influenced you?

Interviewee 13: yes, definitely.

Interviewer 2: Where did you come across content on sexual harassment prevention? How impactful is it to you?

Interviewee 13: I think it is based on what my parents taught me as far as what I experienced maybe. Yeah. And also some influence from social media like that. Umm OK. OK, OK. And they know that what platform or the accounts that you find the information about sexual harassment prevention? I think for now mostly. Mostly regarding this kind of content. Maybe is from seongsu. Because people tend to share like their experiences.

Interviewer 2: What platforms and accounts did you find the information about sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewer 2: Have you applied any of the strategies or tips from the content on sexual harassment prevention you've encountered?

Interviewer 2: In what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impacted your understanding or behaviour?

Interviewer 2: How credible and trustworthy do you consider the sources of the content about sexual harassment you come across on the internet? Explain why. Scale Very Low - 1, Low - 2, Medium - 3, High - 4, Very high - 5

Interviewer 2: Do you often come across content about sexual harassment on the internet? (news articles, blogs, websites etc.) If yes, what are the platforms? Please Elaborate.

Interviewee 13: For me it's a yes. Which I I did came across those information on social media. Yeah, but I'm not sure what page or what news platform is deadline. So sometimes I would see also like just now I mention like people will share their experiences or making short video to raise awareness among women regarding this issue. Yeah. And also sometimes for news. I Sometimes I also saw the news like regarding uh people getting harassed and I mean the news article, yeah, which quite frightening. Like for me

Interviewer 2: How frequently do you engage with content on sexual harassment prevention?
(Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Rarely)

Interviewee 13: I think it's quite rare, but then I might say maybe. Maybe, or maybe few months once like that.

Interviewer 2: Have you ever intentionally searched for content about sexual harassment? If so, what led or motivated you to do so?

Interviewee 13: No

Interviewer 2: Have you ever taken action based on the content you've seen about sexual harassment? For example, reporting an incident or sharing information with others or reacting to a post or comment about your own feelings and opinions.

Interviewee 13: Not really

Interviewer 2: How are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment behaviour preventions? How are the content being delivered?

Interviewee 13: Usually when I see those like which I said just now the frightening contents like how a person being harassed, then I think it would definitely have the impact as well as the publicity and also. As uh, like raising people awareness regarding the issue that through those frightening case or maybe yeah.

Interviewer 2: Do you search online by yourself for sex education that help to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewer 2: Rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading sexual harassment behaviour preventions?

Interviewee 13: I think around seven.

Interviewer 2: Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson you learned on social media?

Interviewer 2: Have you tried using this method to combat sexual harassment? Was it effective?

Interviewer 2: How crucial is sexual harassment behaviour prevention is to university student?

Interviewee 13: Yes, very crucial even for male, I guess so, no matter you are men and women, you still need to get to know about these kinds of things to protect ourselves.

Interviewer 2: In current days, in your opinion do students acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 13: I think probably yes. For our era that yeah.

Interviewer 2: Is there any examples that proves peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 13: I think it's true, like maybe daily conversation. OK, when someone did mention about OK. He or she encounters any sexual harassment, then people around. Me or maybe around him or her? We are like uh, give maybe a. Suggestion on how you going to deal with this and maybe in our daily conversation we will also. Sometimes mention about OK you need to do this. This is only OK to protect yourself. Something like.

Interviewer 2: How would you react if perceived you are encounter sexual harassment?

Interviewee 13: I would definitely stand up and protect myself, of course, but it might also differs based on situation now. Yeah, maybe if I have evidences on. Someone harassed me. Then of course I will report to police

Interviewer 2: Do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 13: Yes

Interviewer 2: Does social media help you to practice the behaviour of sexual harassment preventions?

Interviewee 13: Yes

Interviewer 2: What are the type of content that social media circulated to help you practice the preventions?

Interviewee 13: I think probably those in those contents. Which would bring larger impact would be videos like people explaining things as well as people sharing their experiences through like recording a video like that.

Interviewer 2: Do you agree that the precautionary awareness circulating online is helpful to you? How was it helpful to you?

Interviewee 13: Yes. So OK, as I said, there are many types of sexual harassment, right? So maybe OK, maybe 4. These days off. OK, we have these kinds of sexual harassment, like people might

might not know. OK, if I encounter this, this consider as one of her sexual harassment. So when people share their experience on like, online or maybe social media. So when I see this kind of posting, OK, I would think that like I understand that OK this kind of action even is small actions. It would like it might consider as. Sexual harassment action. So I would learn from that. OK. So in order for me to avoid this kind of situation or maybe yeah.

Interviewer 2: Have you seen how internet users help victims of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 13: OK, so I think yes by giving suggestion on how he or she going to do after they encounters the issue.

Interviewee 14

Interviewer 4: OK. Let me share my slide. Can you see my slide?

Interviewee 14: Yep.

Interviewer 4: OK. So just a roughly in overview for today's content. So I will research is about the sexual harassment prevention behaviors among university student in Malaysia. So we would like to understand your belief, understanding, usage of social media sex education that might affect

the behavior of sexual harassment prevention. OK, so for the first question is, do you know what sexual harassment is? So in your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: OK, from my understanding, this sexual harassment usually happens. OK, what I understand about sexual harassment is and you know in the inappropriate. We. As in verbal or physical towards someone, no matter if it's a woman towards a man or a man to a woman.

Interviewer 4: OK. And do you think sexual harassment happens commonly upon university student?

Interviewee 14: Yes, my opinion, it does happen. We see environments as well.

Interviewer 4: And do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

Interviewee 14: Umm, the thing of it. It happens a lot in online form as well and to wait like that it's not fair. So because we don't know how other people feel when they say something like that.

Interviewer 4: OK, so from what you say just now on so you think that online sexual harassment and physical sexual harassment is aligned with the same level, right, the seriousness.

Interviewee 14: Yes, yes.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. So let's move on to the second question. So what are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: I think the most common one is flirting. Flirting, let's say. Some most of the woman, they have an issue of going out, especially during the night because of the guys trying to flirt. So that makes them feel very unsafe. That's one of the examples, the second example will be being six, yeah, being sexist. Yeah, that doesn't mean explanation.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. Can you give me one example for online sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: I would like to see this. I think giving comments on someone's body. Yeah, mostly. It happens to guys also. Umm. But I'll show you. I'll tell you an example of men to another woman. I think you've been comments on photos like. I don't see someone's being too sexy or something like that. That that's counts as a sexual harassment.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, thank you. So from the scale of 1 to 10, can you read the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysians from the scale of 1? Is that doesn't have any awareness and the skill tan is they have a high awareness?

Interviewee 14: I would say a four.

Interviewer 4: Like can you please can you explain it?

Interviewee 14: Yeah. Let's say. I'm afraid to see for a lot of people. And most of my friends are guys and I don't think this happens to them instead of them doing those. Uh, someone else. So they don't think sexual harassment is something very sensitive.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. So let's move on to the third question. How do you perceive the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 14: How do I perceive the behaviors? Of course I I hate what? What we. I don't understand this question. Actually, behaviors of sexual harassment preventions. What? What do you mean by perceive?

Interviewer 4: Yeah. Umm, how do you sorry. Umm. For this question, right. How do you aware the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention, the behaviors that prevent the sexual harassment? Yeah.

Interviewee 14: Meaning meaning. OK, sexual harassment prevention is, meaning you are doing something good, correct. Yeah. Is it your preventing sexual harassment? Yes. Then then I Yes you are. You have the yeah. will. Yeah, I I will be. Let's say I agree with a lot of the preventions as long as it helps the victims. So I think it's a good it's a good opportunity for people to understand and be more aware on how things should sexual harassment is very sensitive and should be. Should be conveyed to both of the community, I think.

Interviewer 4: So, in your opinions, right? What inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 14: This will be hard, but I didn't. It needs to be happens to them once actually, because not Hmm. everyone knows how they how that would feel, how sexual harassment would feel. Unless you understand them yourself. Yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK, so you will say that if someone experienced sexual harassment, so they only will started to practice these prevention, right?

Interviewee 14: Let's say you would, you would ask me what would it habit meaning. If someone who doesn't know about sexual harassment preventions, what would make them? Learn these things. That's what your question is, right?

Interviewer 4: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

Interviewee 14: So actually. For my part. That's right, it's been preventions. I tried doing it with them when it started to happen to happen to my friend. And I will see that it's actually a very strong one problem in our country and actually in our world, yeah.

Interviewer 4: So can you, uh, state out some factors that encourage someone to practice the sexual harassment prevention, the factors that encourage someone to practice? Yeah. Let's say that Umm, maybe. Maybe based on your personal experience or your friends around you happening this kind of situation or? You get some lessons that makes you change a lot, yeah.

Interviewee 14: Actually the 1st factor would be. I learn most of this stuff from social media, actually. Yeah, that will be one. And the second one is what happened to people around you. That's how you know that. That is very serious issue.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. Let's move on to the question. Right. OK. So how do you appears, especially your friends or family members, think about sexual harassment. Did they teach you about sexual harassment, sexual prevention behaviors.

Interviewee 14: Ohh my friends and my family members on sexual harassment. Let's say the the guy friends would be more insensitive toward sexual harassment. The girls would be more on their sexual harassment prevention. And because I think they are the ones. Uh. Having more these issues

that other than the guy friends. Other than that, for my family members, they don't really. They don't really talk about sexual harassment on all my life, so let's say on. For the second question, if they teach me about sexual prevention behaviors, my family does not. And my friends does not as well.

Interviewer 4: Interesting. So, but in your years of living as a university student who played the major role in educating you on sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 14: In the universities? Uh. Yeah. I would say. My friend and me, my friends.

Interviewer 4: do that influence you a lot?

Interviewee 14: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

Interviewer 4: So Umm, since your friends. Told you something about the prevention. Do you think that is influential enough to impact your behavior on sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: Yes, yes they would.

Interviewer 4: OK, so let's move on to the fifth question, Do you think you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: Ohh, I see. Ohh I would say I have knowledge on it, but I wouldn't admit that I have enough knowledge because sometimes these things happens to you and you wouldn't know how to react. Yeah. So, I wouldn't say I have enough knowledge.

Interviewer 4: Ok, What do you think are the preventive measures needed to prevent sexual harassment? Like, yeah, like for example, right? Some girls thoughts that you shouldn't waste too short or or any revealing clothes to the others. So they will make some motif on you. But how about your opinions? Yeah.

Interviewee 14: I don't think from your example I don't think that will actually work. Actually you cannot change everyone's mind. All you can do is do sexual harassment prevention campaign or something like that. But not everyone would be shaped into that mind. So, for your question I have no answer to fulfill actually.

Interviewer 4: So what would you do to help someone else if he or she is being sexually harassed?

Interviewee 14: If he or she's been harassed. I think I would just comfort, for me or take action if it's someone that I know, yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. So let's move on to the 6th question. So what influence you to carry out the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention and how influential it is?

Interviewee 14: What influenced me to carry out the behaviors? Can I say social media? The social media is. I think the first thing that influenced me more on this issue is from Twitter. Yeah, Twitter, there are a lot of people who share their stories to thread or something, and most of them would tell their story on sexual harassment that happened in them. No matter in your workplace or somewhere around the street or in school, it will happen.

Interviewer 4: So, what do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society in Malaysia society? In Malaysia society, the way they away of what is sexual harassment or did they know the boundaries of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: I think most of the educated people would know. I think it's probably common sense to not do some some things that was, that's you guys call sexual harassment

Interviewer 4: Do you think that the contents of sexual harassment, friendship, or any advice from the people surrounding you have strongly influenced you?

Interviewee 14: Yes, a lot, a lot in the way because actually some things that you do every single day. Meaning people might see it sexual harassment, but without people giving you advice on what, what to say, what not to say. That would something like that to me and my friends did a lot of those to me.

Interviewer 4: OK, so let's move on to the seven question, uh, so let's, let's just ignore this question because you just say that Twitter is the is the platform that you come across with all those sexual harassment news, right? So so have you applied any of the strategy or any tips from the content to on your sexual harassment prevention if you encounter, would you use all the all those advice from the comments or from the? But people that posting the situation, yeah.

Interviewee 14: I think this thread functions as a lesson, do you only, but it doesn't really teaches you how to prevent. Especially, let's say if if a girl, let's say there's always a story on Twitter telling you that a girl was being cat called. You know what it's cat called, right? Meaning that is some form of sexual harassment, and not every time that when someone does that to you, you know what to. How to take action and what to do about it? So actually it it's more about how to shape your men mental rather than how you are going to prevent.

Interviewer 4: So in what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impacted your understanding or behavior? Like in the photo ways or any video clips, yeah.

Interviewee 14: I think, not photos and not video clips. Yeah, I think just.

Interviewer 4: A long long Twitter posts right?

Interviewee 14: Yeah, just stories.

Interviewer 4: OK, so from your experience, right, do you think how credible or how trustworthy do you consider the source of the content about Hello. sexual harassment that you come across the Twitter? From the scale of 1 to 5, like the credibility or the trustworthiness.

Interviewee 14: I would say 4 because most of them make or make a lot of sense because especially when you're living in city and you know how people would act. Yeah, especially you have friends like that, so. You know that what happened to people, but you don't know how trustworthy is that works. So I will rate it 4.

Interviewer 4: So, for the eight question, right, so let's twist a bit about this question. So how often do you come across the content about sexual harassment prevention on the Internet, for example, like in the article blogs, website and if yes, what are the platform?

Interviewee 14: I think my university had a university campaign or whatsoever on this issue and they have created a page before, so that's one of the content about sexual harassment, especially that there was happening in MMU.

Interviewer 4: OK, so how frequently do you engage with the content? Is it daily polls, weekly, monthly or very rare?

Interviewee 14: I think it's more to weekly.

Interviewer 4: And have you ever intentionally searched for the content about sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: No idea, no idea.

Interviewer 4: OK, so there's not any things or any factors that let you or motivate you to search about the content, right?

Interviewee 14: No, because they just pop up. They just pop-up. No.

Interviewer 4: So, have you ever take action based on the content you have seen about sexual harassment, for example, you shared the news to your friends or you commenting or reacting the post or you just type out your own feeling?

Interviewee 14: No, I never took action on that. I just like the person, something like that because just see it and scroll it. I'm very shy with my social present.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. And so let's move on to the question 9. So Yeah. how are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment, prevent behavior prevention and how the content is being delivered? For might be exposed to sex education.

Interviewee 14: Yeah. As I said before from Twitter as well and continues more to being delivered as a story that happened to them in real life. Yeah. So that's how. The post is aiding me to prevent all these sexual harassment behavior. Yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK. And do you search online by yourself for sex education that helps to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: No, I don't.

Interviewer 4: So let's move on to the nine question to the 10th. Sorry. So can you rate the effectiveness of social media in spreading the sexual harassment behavior prevention from the skill of 1 to 10?

Interviewee 14: I would say 8.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson that you learn on social media, especially on Twitter, right. Yeah.

Interviewee 14: One of the lesson. I think. Don't be afraid to make up voice on the issue that you face, especially if you're sexual harassed because most of the people chooses to be quiet about it rather than taking action, yeah.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. What you use this method to combat the sexual harassment? If something happened would you voice out for yourself, if you, uh encounter this problem.

Interviewee 14: I hope so, but I will be still afraid, but the right thing to do would be to voice out your thoughts and take action towards. It because you affect your mental health.

Interviewer 4: So let's move on to the 11th question. So how crucial is sexual harassment behavior prevention is to university student.

Interviewee 14: I think it's very crucial. Because people who went to university. Let's say you went you just. That's the first phase that you came out after high school. That's where you become an adult. So, there are more likely of sexual harassment to happen to use the student, especially since the university student

Really don't have knowledge on this issue.

Interviewer 4: OK, got it. So, in current days, in your opinion, right, do student acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 14: I would say majority will. Majority would be.

Interviewer 4: So is there any examples that proves that the peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment prevention appears.

Interviewee 14: Yes, because if I compare my friends from my hometown, who's see more uneducated compared to the one university friends, they would. They are differences in how they treat a person of the opposite gender.

Interviewer 4: So let's move on to the 12 question. So how would you react if perceive your encounter sexual harassment? How would you do if you encounter sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: If realistic here will be scared and I don't know what to do. Scared.

Interviewer 4: Do you think that how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 14: No, it's a completely different. It would relate somehow but when you're afraid you does'nt know this actually.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. OK, so now for the last question. Does social media helps you to practice the behavior of sexual harassment prevention. So I guess yes, right from your side.

Interviewee 14: Yes.

Interviewer 4: OK, so the type of the content that's makes you circulate the practice the prevention is about the Twitter post by someone that experienced this, right?

Interviewee 14: Yeah.

Interviewer 4: Do you agree that the precautionary awareness circulated? Circulating online is helpful to you?

Interviewee 14: Yes.

Interviewer 4: Have you seen how Internet user helps the victim of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 14: Yes, yes, actually. I've seen people commenting to other people's comment on this issue and telling them or comfort comforting them towards what to do and be strong or something. So a lot of these posts usually happens when someone does conversations on the Internet.

Interviewer 4: Thank you. OK, so we have come to an end of the interview, so I would like to ask that if we have any question or something which double confirm with you which will be available for a follow up interview.

Interviewee 14: Yes.

Interviewer 4: OK, so let me end the recording now.

Interviewee 15

Interviewer 4: OK, so the recording has started. So a rough overview for today's content. So our research is about sexual harassment prevention behavior among university student in Malaysia. So we would like to understand your belief, understanding, usage of social media sex education that may affect the behavior of sexual harassment prevention. OK, so for the first question. So do you know what sexual harassment is, in your opinion, what is sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: So I will say that I do understand what sexual harassment is in simple terms, is like when someone does any, let's say, a sexually implicit actions or let's say they approach someone with like sexually implicit mean and it makes the other person very uncomfortable or it makes them less they traumatized or uncomfortable situation. That's my understanding of sexual harassment.

Interviewer 4: OK, thank you. So do you think sexual harassment happens commonly upon university student?

Interviewee 15: I would say yes, because I've witnessed a few of my friends also experienced that. So I think it's quite common, unfortunately.

Interviewer 4: OK. And do you think online sexual harassment is less serious than a physical one?

Interviewee 15: I would say that. Both of them are actually equally quite serious because it's actually harder to measure the consequences online compare to the physical. So I think it really depends on the situation.

Interviewer 4: OK, thank you. OK. So let's move on to the second question. OK, what are the behaviors that you would consider as sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: OK, so there's online sexual harassment and sexual sexual harassment, right? So for let's start with physical are the most basic one. So that price, for example in university you can have like maybe you're just sitting there. Then someone just touches you without your consent or like cries on your shoulder. It depends on people that some people don't like being touched on the shoulder or like the ways or anywhere else. That can be a form of physical sexual harassment. And another thing that my friend encountered was that she was like, taken pictures. After that, the consent on campus and for that she considered it as, like sexual harassment already, whereas for online it could be like for example you share, you take pictures of someone and then you share it on social media without a consent as well. So this for me is also sexually harassment in addition to maybe you message someone and you include very sexually explicit content in your messages. So that is also sexual harassment.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. So I think you have a good knowledge on the sexual harassment. So for the next thing is from the skill of 1 to 10, can you read the awareness of sexual harassment among Malaysians? One to 10. On a scale of 1 to 10, yeah.

Interviewee 15: Hello say maybe 6 or 7.

Interviewer 4: Why 6 or 7?

Interviewee 15: I will say. Uh, explain some. There is a general awareness of sexual harassment among its university students in Malaysia, right the question. There is a general appointment, but sometimes uh. Some people do take longer to recognize the signs. Sometimes it's like after you tell some friends then they tell you that. Wait, I think you are being sexually harassed, so there's still lacking amount. But most university students, because we're quite frequent users of social media, right? We're quite aware, but there is still some awareness lacking.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK. Thank you. OK, so let's move on to the 3rd question, so how do you perceive the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewer 4: Can you elaborate? Like what do you mean by behaviors of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: OK, so for the sexual harassment prevention, right, the behaviors like maybe. Like someone that she knows that he will stay away from the strangers and not the friends, because maybe she didn't know of who. How was the background of that person? Maybe you should stay away and not getting nearer to that person.

Interviewer 4: Also, it's like how, uh, what are some steps we can take to like, prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: Yeah. So, and so this is from my perspective, right, like how I would yeah. For me it's like your example. If I don't really know what the person that I'm talking to or like, just like hey, I will try to like not share so much information to them. And if they extend really close to me, I also like not stand so close to them because like I feel like it's very uncomfortable when I'm talking to a stranger in such a close distance. And also if they were to like let's say, converse with me on social media, I also tried to not like review my location or like where I stay or I what am I doing so easily unless I know that they are trusted friend. It's just like trying to get keep your information so the other party doesn't like. Take take advantage of it so easily and also we need to be aware of like for example if they were to let's say like they wanna touch you or anything you would, I will just outright say like Oh no, I don't like physical contact. So like please don't do that. Something like that.

Interviewer 4: Umm. OK. So from the practice it should say just now, right? Do you think that the practice of sexual harassment prevention, the practice that should say just now is really prevent is really preventing sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: I will say uh, it depends. It actually depends on so like let's say that some because some people right they don't outright say that they don't want you to touch them or anything because I'm sometimes people can be quite shy or like quite hesitant to say something like this because it can sound quite mean like if you were to tell someone please please don't touch me. So if the person is enough to say OK. it and say no directly, then of course it's very it's successful. But sometimes if the the person isn't really brave enough to say it and they let it happen. Then that's another case law. So. OK. So yeah, you can continue to say, yeah. And that's all, man.

Interviewer 4: OK, Thank you. And for your opinion, right? What inhibits someone to practice the sexual harassment prevention? What makes them want to practice these prevention?

Interviewee 15: I think is uh from my general perspective that it's to the way the reason why I want to prevent this from myself is because like most of the, the main reason is I don't want myself to get hurt. I don't want like my friends or family to be concerned with me and I want to make sure that I'm always in a state situation. So I will try to always be aware of the signs of sexual harassment and try to know the ways of how to prevent it, such as like. Say no. Whenever like someone someone tries it or like, just identify times when I can see it now.

Interviewer 4: Hmm. OK, so for you, right, what are the factors that encourage someone to practice their sexual harassment prevention? What are the factors that encourage? Yeah.

Interviewee 15: It doesn't encourage uh. Most importantly is that I want myself to be safe. I don't want to end up in anywhere, any dangerous situation where it leaves me because sexual harassment can live very traumatic experiences of people now. So we've always seen, like those girls or like News Online and reading through it just makes you feel very sad and unfortunate for it to happen to make them so first and foremost, I don't want that to happen to me. I don't want my friends or family to be worried. So yeah, that's the main factor and reason that influences me like.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK. Thank you. OK, so now let's continue for the 4th question. So how do your peers, especially your friends or family members, think about sexual harassment? Did they teach you about sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: So I think I think there's a general consensus that. My peers like friends, family members don't like sexual harassment. It's something that is totally uncalled for and shouldn't exist in the 1st place, but unfortunately it does exist that so As for sexual prevention behaviors, I will say that my parents, they did quite a good job in teaching me of like the science and what I should be aware of to help prevent any potential that you have harassment behaviors towards me like and also between like let's say friends like between see male friend. Yeah, my girlfriend. We always

like, talk to each other and, like, try to tell each other like, OK, if this happens like what you should do and like, if you're if you ever need help right here, we're here for you. So it's like trying to form a bond with them and understanding and be there for them. So these are like how we kind of teach each other and keep each other in check.

Interviewer 4: OK, so in your years living as a university student who played a major role in educating you on sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: Should have the documentation for me right? Basically I would say that I was taught since young, so I already have the basic contact in my mind already, but in my university, yes, I will say that the Internet actually played a very big role out. So for for example I will be scrolling through like say Facebook or Instagram. Then I can see like my friends or like the news outlets or like websiteslikesays.com or like well that's like there will be publishing articles of like with the whole sexual harassment or whatever went down. And so, like the Internet terror, big roller and sometimes the student organization of my university, they also have, like, this sexual harassment talks or like how to, like, prevent a situation like this from happening. They have this like, seminars or, like guidelines posted on. Yeah, let's say accounts or like shared on the social medias as well. So these are like the major big factors and also the so-called organization type that really taught me about like sexual prevention.

Interviewer 4: I guess. OK, so from what you say just now, right, I think the influence you enough for the section harassment prevention, but do you think that? The Internet and your school

influence? Is it influential enough to impact your behaviors on sexual harassment prevention? Do you think it's enough?

Interviewee 15: I think that I would say that it's not enough, but I can see them trying their best luck to put forward these like initiatives and tell me nice to say, how do you say it? So inform the public about like sexual prevention behaviors. But it's because they're I think that because, like sexual harassment and sexual prevention behaviors, anything related sexual is still very taboo in Malaysia. Right. So sometimes these organizations. Like the Internet will try to like touch on the topic in a more subtle like way so that the public can slowly accept that. So like it's still lacking by thing that they're trying their best. But I do hope that they can improve it further in the future.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, good one. So let's move on to the question 5. OK, so for the question. Fine, right. Do you think that you you have enough knowledge to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: Not knowing Jia for me, I think that I do know the ways of like how to prevent it from happening, but I feel like if it were to really happen to me, I might not react the way that I think it will be because of the same almost. It's very traumatizing, right? Let's say if someone just exhibited touches you without your consent, like my what I know is that I should immediately push their hand away and say no. But then it really depends on like the situation. And so if it's very uncomfortable. I feel like I might just freeze up and just like, sit there, but if ever I will try my best to like say like push it away and say no, at least leave the place. But it's. It really depends on the situation again.

Interviewer 4: Yeah, yeah, yeah, OK, I understand. And for you, right. What do you think are the main preventive measure needed to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: Umm. Aside from like knowing the sign is having the person itself, like for example me right, I need to try to not place myself in potential sexual harassment situation. If for example like maybe I'm not to not to like, stay like **** on guys or anything that but it's just that for example if I enough room full of guys and I'm the only girl there, of course I will be more aware and it will try to be more like. Careful from about myself so that I don't get like in a properly touched or anything. Of course our first try to not be in a situation like this like so I think the first thing is to have a very general awareness around you and try not to be so relaxed or comfortable even if you know that these people are your friends because you know that anything can happen anywhere. So something like this or I will be very generally aware of what's happening around me first.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK, good one. And what would you do to help someone else if he or she is being sexually harassed?

Interviewee 15: OK. Well, I think the first thing that we all should do whenever we know that a friend or like someone we know is things sexually harassed. It's just it's to be there to support them, not because of it might, as I said, like sexual harassment can be very traumatizing and some will

feel very, let's say, hurt or somewhere even blame themselves, wondering why they didn't stop it or why did they happen to them. So the first thing to do is to care for them. I won't necessarily ask what happened first. I'll just maybe I'll sit next to them. And like console them is the crying, and maybe I'll comfort them, put them on the shoulder and calm them down, and then afterwards, when they are much calmer already, I will slowly ask them to tell me what happened, and if it's like very serious or anything, then we will seek help from relevant authorities or and I will be there with them for like the entire Geneva or our involve any close friends if needed, like so we'll be all be there to support them through the situation.

Interviewer 4: OK, good. OK, so next we want to the 6th question. OK, so for the 6th question is what influenced you to carry out the behavior of sexual harassment prevention and how influential it is?

Interviewee 15: I will say when is once again is parents, because from Yang they're ready instill the idea in me that I should be preventive and aware of, like actual harassment prevention stuff. So I already have the basic concept drilled in me and the second thing is again the Internet log because I've seen so much articles of like sexual harassment. I seen so much OK. situations where like friends or friends or friends or sometimes even acquaintance to slap they share their experience with social media. And when you read through it. It's so heartbreaking and traumatizing that you can feel the fear, like the hopelessness in their words. So seeing all this just kind of dries me inside there. OK, I should always be aware of situations like this and I should try to support those who

are unfortunately in this situation and I should most importantly, take care of myself. So I don't end up in situations like this.

Interviewer 4: OK. And So what do you think about the awareness of sexual harassment in this society in Malaysian society?

Interviewee 15: I think that. It is that, but still it is somewhat lacking up because again, I did mention before that this conflict is very taboo and sometimes people don't really like talking about it, right? So that is still like a glass ceiling over it, but it really needs to be broken up because it's something that's already in our society for a very long time. And if we don't necessarily take care of the issue. Younger the younger generation, like our younger kids or anything. It's already happening on. This is called sexual grooming map. This is already happening. So if we don't take care of it at the core level, it will only affect the younger generation and also not even younger generation and still working adults. It can also happen to them too, right? So it's it needs to be improved lot of situation.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, good one. OK. So let's move on to the seven question. So we just ignore the seven question because I, I we already know that you Internet and your parents is is the platform that you come across the content on the sexual harassment prevention and so can you specifically tell me that what platform or any accounts that you you find information about the sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: Famously, let's say Facebook and Instagram and these two are the main platforms that like Facebook. It can be like for OK. example like pages like let's see two daily and then there's like, I remember seeing a lot from likesays.com and also a lot from world bus. And they will be the main media outlets reporting on this app and for Instagram. Umm. Just just like a outside info because I'm in the cosplay community my and sometimes there's a lot of. I will say that unfortunately, like there is a lot of, let's say, sexual harassment behaviors in the community. So actually one of the a few of them in the community, they came, they created an account to compile all the sexual harassment behaviors reported by fellow cosplayers in the community into a single account. And everyone will follow it. So like, whenever something happens that it will be posted on that account. So just for like general awareness, we will follow it and see that what's happening and who's the victim, who's the perpetrator.

Interviewer 4: OK, so uh, have you apply any of the strategy or any tips from the content on the section harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: I will say that I guess yes, like because I've already drilled it into myself that first and foremost I would try to not put myself in very dangerous situation. But like for example going to a place where I don't not really familiar with and I'm not, I don't have any close friends with me and just say it's full of black people. I don't know that like first I will try to. Prem, myself, to him, entering situations like this like so. But I know I'm aware that sexual harassment can happen anywhere. Not just don't. Just because a close friend, if you it can't Umm. happen. Right? But still

like I will try to not go to places like that first long. So that is the first rule that I will do that and so far for me it works for me like because so far nothing happened to me yet and I hope nothing happens ever.

Interviewer 4: OK, sure, sure, sure. OK. OK, nice one. And OK from your view, right, so how credible and trustworthy do you consider the source of the content about sexual harassment that you'll come across the Internet?

Interviewee 15: Yeah. I was in. It's coming from, like, official news outlets that like, for example, since you, even though sometimes they are captions and content can be somewhat exaggerated, but like, I feel like it's most of the time it's quite accurate and credible from websiteslikesaystays.com or World of Buzz because they are still let's say, media agency. So sometimes it really depends. I will read through the content 1st and I will try to filter it myself if I think that it's really credible and if it's really accurate. But let's say it's on Instagram because Instagram is more user based and there's very less tutoring unless the Instagram algorithm does it. So anyone can type anything about like their sexual harassment experiences, or like what happened, right. So sometimes some things might be exaggerated or out of place. So really again I will try to filter it myself and see piece from various perspective slide to see if that if it's very accurate.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, nice. But OK, so in what ways has the content on sexual harassment prevention impacted your understanding of behavior? Is the content is come in a a story way or in the point form the ways to prevent? Yeah.

Interviewee 15: As in like which one is more effective for me, you mean?

Interviewer 4: Yeah. Which one? Which? Uh, in what ways that impacted your understanding or behavior? How was the content impacted your understanding and behavior?

Interviewee 15: Lanella I read through like articles like this like actually the first thing that have you is that I feel so sorry and I'll feel very like depressed last sometimes and reach your contact and this because like I can never imagine myself going through this. And I also know that it takes the victim a lot of courage to stand up and speak out and more or less also include that she tells it to like a media agency and they actually write it down in the form of a news article or anything and post it online. So this requires a lot of courage that. So I'll say that it's. Quite impactful and it really makes me feel that is a very sexual harassment is a very dangerous situation in a society that that's what I feel.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK. OK. Nice one. Nice one. OK. So let's, let's move to question 8. So we also can ignore the question 8 because you have elaborate that the content for the section harassment is come from the news, right? And how frequently do you engage with the content on sexual harassment prevention prevention, is it you can see the post daily, weekly, monthly or very rare on your social media.

Interviewee 15: I will say that based on my memory, I will say like probably weekly, that every week or two I'll come across an article that. I think that's the frequency that I see it around weekly.

Interviewer 4: OK. And have you ever intentionally searched for the content about sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: I'll say again, alright, just relating to my cosplay committee experience that because like it's happening quite. Often recently, unfortunately and sometimes I do know, I do want to know what happened, so I will search up like the accounts like the one I mentioned earlier. There's like a general account like I also check for the information and sometimes my friends they will share let's say, like the testimony from the victim or like the account of the perpetrator. They're like FBI searching for information. So I that's the only time when such information is when I really want to know what happened during the situation. I will search up for the information. But other than that, uh, let's say that if things like very general like I tend to not search up on it unless it concerns like my friends or my community.

Interviewer 4: OK, so I think the main factor that lets you to search this Internet is because you are related to this field, right?

Interviewee 15: That with the community.

Interviewer 4: Yeah. OK. OK, good. OK. So have you ever taken action based on the content that you see about sexual harassment, for example, you reporting the reporting, the incident you share the information with your friends or reacting it or comment anything about the post?

Interviewee 15: Uh, for me? On Thursday, on Facebook that because, uh, I would say that on my account, like a lot of relatives and all I added, right? So usually I I feel like I shouldn't be not sharing, but I tend to not share on Facebook because I feel like if I share something like this like maybe like a certain religious would be like oh why why is she sharing stuff like this? So I tend to not share too much on Facebook but sometimes if it's a very, very like. Serious situation and I really I can't stand it. I I really want to share it, then I'll share it now. Ohh like. OK, good. Uh. Three of us, the second part of the question is something about like? In what's like friends, right? Is it the second part of the question? I'm just thinking I'm. I'm just. I'm just asking that. What action have you take? If you see this type of content? Yeah, maybe you will share it with. Share it with your friends or comment or like. Yeah. Ohh. So for the second part, actually I did have a friend who went through sexual harassment, but it was listening to the context is that she was taken for those off on campus by a university student as well. But the photo was taken without her consent, so she felt like it was sexual harassment. Not So what she did was that she made a post on her Instagram her in her account is also public. And she posted there saying that she was sexually harassed. And she gave, like, a timeline. Team, how old was that? So what I did was that because I saw a lot of my friends also sharing the post as a general awareness lot on their stories. So I for that time because like I was quite close to friend as well. I also shared the post on my story to show that like I'm there to support her. And also I apparently I also went and I messenger and ask her

like what happened? I are you OK stuff like that. That's what I did for my friend. Hmm. OK, good one good one.

Interviewer 4: OK, let's move on to the next question. And how are you being exposed to sex education on social media that helps to aid the sexual harassment, behavior prevention and how are the content being delivered?

Interviewee 15: I think that, uh, mostly the content I see is in the form of like articles published by media agencies, that again, I sent you thestar.com world, but mostly most of the time I see information like this being shared is from articles and it can be like very because of with like pictures like like say like Umm. photo stop pictures. Of course it's not the pictures of the actual return unless they really made a police report and they went, they just pictures of it, right. So that is usually the form of content that is delivered to me.

Interviewer 4: OK. And uh, do you search online by yourself for sex education that help to prevent sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: I will say that actually not really. I'm not really.

Interviewer 4: Not really. OK, OK, OK.

Interviewee 15: That sometimes right on certain articles like sexual harassment articles like at the end of the ethical, sometimes I do see that some authors are not All authors still include like tips on how to prevent sexual harassment and like how we should be aware of it. That. So usually when I do see that I'll read through it all just to like refresh my memory or just to like make myself more aware of what I should do.

Interviewer 4: OK, OK, good one, good one. And so let's move on to the question. Tan. OK, can you please rate the effectiveness from one to 10 of social media in spreading sexual harassment behavior prevention?

Interviewee 15: I will stay maybe an 8. Hey. Yeah, OK. Can you tell me why? Why do you eight

Interviewer 4: And so. Let's say for university students are because also like active on social media will always see a post like this being shared by my friend by friends, right? Of course we'll always come. We'll come across it eventually. So I think that the content being shared by friends and you can see there is actually quite effective already. But for those who are not in university, maybe then maybe it's not that effective, but because maybe they are on social media, they're not on that platform so so that's where the missing. That that, that's why I really hate long. There's still lacking somewhat, but it's that.

Interviewee 15: Ohk. OK. Can you share a sexual harassment prevention lesson that you learn, learn on social media? Just a short one. Enough.

Interviewer 4: Yeah. You haven't seen prevention. Let me. Let me think for a. Hmm.

Interviewee 15: OK, sure. And yeah, I don't. I don't really remember. But like, I feel I'm not sure if I learned this from my parents or it's just something I come across on social media then I just adapt it to myself. But it's kind of repetitive, but it's basically like a Directly telling the person no whenever you feel like you are being sexually harassed like you, even though if you are very scared or anything you need to like, just toughen yourself out and say no. This day, if you don't say no to. OK. It bring it so you really need to stand up and say no.

Interviewer 4: OK, good one. OK, so uh, if OK, it's already if if you. If you call, if you encounter a sexual harassment case, will you try to use this method to avoid it?

Interviewee 15: I will say that. I hope I can. I hope I'm not too traumatized or scared whenever it happens to me now, because I know that this is the first thing that you should do that you should faster say no and faster. Get out of the place, yeah.

Interviewer 4: OK. sure. Hopefully not, not encounter anything that happens Did not touch with to you. Yeah, OK. OK. Nice one. OK, so let's move on to the question 11. OK, so how crucial is sexual harassment? Pre behaviour prevention is to university student.

Interviewee 15: I'll say that. Actually, for all ages, right is very crucial and especially crucial. Starting from like secondary school to university, this university is when a lot of Malaysian students are finally free from like their household, their parents grass and they are free to explore the world by studying in another state, right? So this is the time where you should be aware of all the sexual harassment, behavior preventions and to take care of yourself. So you don't let your parents worry or you don't end up in very dangerous situations that would traumatize you for life. So I would say it's very, very crucial during this time.

Interviewer 4: OK ohh so incurrent days in your opinion right? Do student acknowledge the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: Umm currently, I feel like there is an awareness where they acknowledge that all sexual harassment should be stopped, but the prevention behaviors like is still not there yet. Not a lot of people know what to do, but they just know that our it shouldn't happen. So there is still something lacking. Like maybe like the university or Lester organizations. They should do more like workshops or seminars or do like just social media postings on like what they should do. What you should do if you encounter it and what are the steps you can do to prevent it like. This is what I feel.

Interviewer 4: OK, So is there any examples that proves the peers around you do understand the importance of sexual harassment prevention?

Interviewee 15: Umm example I will I will. Uh, I remember I mentioned that there was a friend who felt like she was sexually harassed and she posted it on social media, right? So I feel like for her for among my peers that because we're in the same friend group. So we do acknowledge the behaviors and you acknowledge the steps on trying to stop sexual harassment, sexual harassment from. Big from happening, so there is. Yeah, I guess there is, I guess.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK, good. OK. Do you think how someone reacts is interrelated to their sex education level?

Interviewee 15: For this I feel like a reacts to sexual harassment, right? Yeah. I think yes, I think it does. If you know what's happening right, Yes. if you're not aware of, like, should I get education, things and it sexual harassment happens to you. Some people won't know, right, and they'll just let it happen. And is it, at least you traumatize the rest of your life, or when you finally confide with your friend and your friend tells you that I think you were being sexually harassed back that so like, yes, it is very is very crucial, because if you don't know it's happening to you, then it's very dangerous already. OK.

Interviewer 4: OK, good. OK. So let's keep the oppression 12 and move to the last question. And since I know that you share a lot of social media posting that helps you to know about all the behaviors of sexual harassment prevention. So what are the type of content that the social media escalate to help you practice the prevention? Is it in the video form or reels or the infographic poster?

Interviewee 15: First thing I see is because then the second thing is mostly say for example Instagram right you can put like a post and then some for the second I can put a video or a timeline right? So those are the type of content I refill journey. I would actually prefer articles and like a post with like bullet points because it's much more easier to understand the situation that especially when it's in like a timeline.

Interviewer 4: OK, good. OK. And do you agree that the precautionary awareness circulated online is helpful to you?

Interviewee 15: Uh, for me, I think it has been quite helpful because like I'm able to add on to like because there's always a, let's say. Unfortunately a new types of sexual harassment behaviors have been every day. So whenever there's, like, articles being published like another case happened, I'll read through it and I will know that, like what happened and how it can actually happen to someone in the most, like, unconventional or some way that you have never thought it could happen to you. It can happen. So after reading through it, I I become more aware. Ohh, sexual harassment behaviors and it really has helped add on to what my parents have taught me that in the beginning.

Interviewer 4: OK. Thank you. And for the last one, have you seen how Internet user help the victim of sexual harassment?

Interviewee 15: On this sun, yes. It has been is.

Interviewer 4: Yes, in. In what ways? Yeah.

Interviewee 15: There are for example. Uh, I've seen all like sometime even because Internet users can be very scary sometimes, right? They can actually FBI and search up the account of the traitor. So for example, again in the Crosby Community lab. So there was a, a, an individual app was quite a non for like like liking to stop minors in the community and always like he'll do very like explicit actions with them so. A lot of other like individuals and committee, they knowing this person always does things like this right. They will try to tell their friends that or try to be careful of this person because he's prone to like talking minors and being like quite sexually implicit with them. So I think that the ability for individuals in the Community that that until Internet users that they will maybe they'll share on their close friends stories or their share on their DM thread. I think that is quite powerful in enlightening and informing others like that. This individual exists here and you should be aware of them.

Interviewer 4: OK. OK. Thanks for the information. So we have come to an end of the interview. So I would like to ask that if we have any question or something to double confirm with you, will you be available for a follow up interview?

Interviewee 15: Check no problem.

Interviewer 4: OK, so let me end the recording now.