

Factors Affecting Cyberbullying Behaviours Among University Students: A Review

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Abstract— Cyberbullying, the act of intentionally causing harm to others through electronic communication, has emerged as a critical societal concern, particularly among university students. With the rapid proliferation of digital technologies, university campuses have become hotspots for cyberbullying incidents, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of the underlying factors driving this phenomenon. This paper presents a systematic review that aims to identify and analyze the key factors influencing cyberbullying behaviours among university students. The conceptual framework that was utilized to pinpoint the factors influencing university students' cyberbullying behaviours was examined in this study. According to a systematic screening of recent research articles (from 2013 to 2023) pertaining to online bullying behaviours among university students, the findings were given. After evaluating theoretical models and associated concepts, we suggest using the Theory of Planned Behaviour to evaluate factors influencing cyberbullying behaviours among university students. The findings of this study are discussed, and it is concluded that subjective norms, attitude, perceived behavioural control, social media use, and intentions all have the ability to influence university students' cyberbullying behaviours.

Keywords—cyberbullying, behaviours, Theory of Planned Behaviour

I. INTRODUCTION

Today's technology have a tremendous impact on how people live their daily lives. The majority of people have access to wireless local area networking (WIFI) at home or on their cell phones, which demonstrates how communication networks are developing and encouraging the use of new technology to connect in today's civilization. The development of new social networking tools like WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and several other free downloads from a variety of sources has further expedited the use of technology in relation to social media. Social media offers fresh chances to encourage student engagement and cooperation. While the majority of users benefit from the developing communication network technology, some users utilise the social media platforms as a new tool to injure other users emotionally and mentally, known as cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying has the potential to have major negative effects on the victim, including trauma, sadness, anxiety, sleeping and eating disorders, and even suicidal thoughts [1]. Since the beginning of 2020, the Malaysian government has implemented the mobility control order (MCO), which requires residents to spend a lot of time at home. The prevalence of reported occurrences of cyberbullying during the MCO is anticipated to rise. According to Rashid et al., [2] and Johanis et al., [3], this would result in a rise in incidences of cyberbullying on platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and many others.

Therefore, the purpose of this article is to pinpoint the variables that affect university students' cyberbullying behaviours. Data will be gathered from pertinent publications and analysed using the content analysis approach. The following sections describes the cyberbullying, theoretical framework, discussion of related theories and related work and finally conclusion and future work of this study are presented.

II. CYBERBULLYING

Cyberbullying, sometimes referred to as online bullying, is a type of harassment or bullying that takes place online. According to Yusuf et al. (2018), cyberbullying occurs when someone continually picks on another person online, via email or text message, or when they post something online about that person that they don't like. Sending text messages or instant messaging, obtaining passwords, and stealing digital images are all examples of cyberbullying. Other forms of cyberbullying can escalate and leave the victim vulnerable to danger [4]. Some forms of cyberbullying can take a basic form that may not require a criminal conduct. Cyberbullying is a worldwide problem, according to reports from numerous international media outlets [5]. As the digital environment has grown and technology has improved, it has become more and more prevalent, especially among youth. Cyberbullying is the act of someone, usually a teenager, harassing or bullying someone else online, especially on social media sites. Posting rumours, threats, sexual remarks, a victim's personal information, or derogatory labels (i.e., hate speech) can all be considered harmful bullying behaviour. Repeated behaviour