

UNDERSTANDING SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUES: CONCEPTUALIZING THE DIVERSITIES

EDITOR
DR. A.H.M. ZEHADUL KARIM

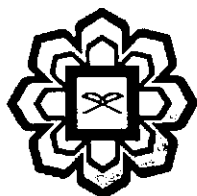
IIUM PRESS
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA



***UNDERSTANDING SOCIOLOGICAL
ISSUES:
CONCEPTUALIZING THE DIVERSITIES***

EDITOR

A.H.M. ZEHADUL KARIM



IIUM Press

Published by:
IIUM Press
International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011
©IIUM Press, IIUM

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A.H.M Zehadul Karim: Understanding Sociological Issues: Conceptualizing the Diversities

ISBN: 978-967-418-123-9

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM
(Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by :
IIUM PRINTING SDN. BHD.
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

CONTENTS

	Foreword	iv
	Preface	vi
	Acknowledgment	ix
1.	Introduction and Background: Issues and Diversities <i>A.H.M. Zehadul Karim</i>	1
2.	Islam: The Bedrock of Human Society <i>Jamil Farooqui</i>	13
3.	Poverty, Resource Inequality and Governance In The Muslim World: Building Bridges Across <i>Abdul-Mumin Abdulai</i>	29
4.	Women Interaction and (Mis) Communication among Professional Women at Work Places <i>Rohaiza Rokis</i>	57
5.	Experiences of treating menopausal symptoms among urban Malay women: An anthropological case study <i>Nurazzura Mohamad Diah</i>	89
6.	Paradox of Development: The Case of Plantation Agriculture in Rural Societies <i>Pute Rahimah Makol-Abdul</i>	117
7.	Role Of Education And Social Environemnt In Influencing Social Network And Interethnic Relation Among Malaysian Youths <i>Khairulnauar bin Abd Rahman</i>	139

8. Role of Kuala Lumpur City Hall in Developing Kampung Bharu
 Khairil Azhar Md Yassin 165

9. Social Media and Statutory Rape: A note from Contingent Police Headquarter (IPK)Kuala Lumpur Malaysia –Bazlin
 Darina Ahmad Taqjuddin and
 Noor Azlan Mohd.Noor 191

10. Socio-Cultural Adjustment of Bangladeshi Workers in Malaysia:
 Md. Sayed Uddin and Jamil Farooqui 215

11. Work-performances and Adaptability of the Bangladeshi Workers in Malaysia: A Socio-anthropological Study
 A.H.M. Zehadul Karim 261

Chapter 9

SOCIAL MEDIA AND STATUTORY RAPE: A NOTE FROM CONTINGENT POLICE HEADQUARTER (IPK) KUALA LUMPUR¹, MALAYSIA

**Bazlin Darina Ahmad Tajudin²
Noor 'Azlan Mohd. Noor³**

ABSTRACT

Social media is a web-based and mobile technology to turn communication into interactive dialogue. It includes various online technology tools that enable people to communicate easily via internet to share information and resources. In other words, it is a medium of social interaction, using highly accessible and scalable communication techniques. Social network sites (SNSs) is one of the social media platform of which it incorporates new information and communication tools, such as mobile connectivity, blogging, and photo/video-sharing. Obversely, SNSs are apparently seen to be associated with substantial increase of rape incidences especially among teenagers. Statistics have shown that 90%¹ of the reported sexual crimes involving victims below 18 years of age are solved with the perpetrators irrespective of age were arrested and convicted. Thus, this paper attempts to discuss rape particularly statutory rape in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The statutory rape refers to crime committed by victims and perpetrators below 16 years old. This study was conducted in Kuala Lumpur Contingent Police Headquarter (IPK, KL) involving 18 reported statutory rape cases for the year 2006 to 2009. Several important findings were discovered throughout the study. This among others includes coupling at young age, trust and naivety, poor parenting, *lepas*, and lack of social awareness, to list down a few. One of the important findings observed in this study was, perpetrators employed deceptive techniques to gain a young girl's trust and at the same time manipulating their victims, usually the underage teenagers, i.e., below 16, to agree for personal meeting and eventually leading to sexual relationship.