

Youth Character Building Anti-Pornography in South East Asia

NUR KHOLISOH

Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta

MOHAMAD SAIFUDIN MOHAMAD SALEH

Universiti Sains Malaysia

SITI MUSLIHATUL MAHMUDAH

Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta

NURZALI ISMAIL

Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Media effects are one of the ten problems youths face today. Pornography is media content that causes a lot of negative effects on youth. Social media today exposes a lot of pornographic content that can be easily accessed by youth. At the same time, pornography among youth is a serious issue in Southeast Asian countries. Indonesia and Malaysia are countries in Southeast Asia with similar social and cultural backgrounds. The parents play an important role in preventing the impact of pornography among youth. Additionally, youth's perceptions of pornography also play a role in shaping anti-pornography behaviours. This research aimed to analyse the influence of communication between parents and youth and youth's perceptions of pornography on the formation of anti-pornography behaviour and attitudes. The population in this study were youth in 4 cities in Indonesia and Malaysia. This research used the cluster purposive sampling technique to determine samples from each cluster based on specific considerations (purposive), with an age range of 20-24 years. Based on the Slovin formula, the total sample obtained is 800 respondents. This study used path analysis as a data analysis technique. The results showed that communication between parents and youth did not have a direct and significant influence on the formation of anti-pornography behaviours. Meanwhile, youth's perception of pornography has a direct and significant influence on developing anti-pornography behaviours. Most respondents thought that pornographic scenes on social media do not conform to religious values and that watching pornographic content on social media is addictive.

Keywords: *Pornography, anti-pornographic attitude, perception, youths, Indonesia and Malaysia.*

INTRODUCTION

Pornography has many negative effects on adolescents, such as the number of adolescents who engage in deviant behaviour and the increasing number of sexually active adolescents, which will also increase cases of unwanted pregnancy, abortion, and brain damage (Maisya & Masitoh, 2019). The Indonesian Child Protection Commission found that in 2018, out of 6,000 children, 91.58% had been exposed to pornography. Meanwhile, pornography addiction among Malaysians involves adults and minors such as teenagers/youth (Norman & Othman, 2020). Porn addiction is watching pornographic material excessively (often), making it difficult for those involved to leave (Norman & Othman, 2020).

Another study conducted by Dullabib and Handadari (2018) also stated that there is a relationship between the attitude toward the use of pornography with risky sexual behaviour in adolescents. According to Suryani and Wibisono (2021), youth engage in premarital sexual behavior because of sexual stimulation from pornography media and lacking information about sexuality, so adolescents look for other sources. The unwise use of technology can affect the students negatively, one of which is the danger of pornography exposure. According to Hutagalung (2018), data from Google Trends showed that in 2015, Indonesia was in the top rank for internet searches with keywords 'sex' and 'porn.' Research conducted by Isnaeni et al. (2017) found that pornography shows have a powerful influence on adolescents who use the services of female sex workers when compared to other factors.

To this day, many parties, especially parents, have not cared enough to provide healthy information regarding sex to youth. To satisfy their curiosity about sex, they often look for alternatives by secretly enjoying pornography alone or with their friends. Most porn sites are downloaded from internet cafes because they fear being caught by their parents if they do it at home. In addition, the ownership or availability of media for children at home is relatively limited (Efendi et al., 2017). Meanwhile, there are significant changes in media consumption patterns, especially for those who are often called millennials and generation Z (Maryani et al., 2020). The use of social media as part of the advancement of technology also affects family communication and behaviour (Setiyaningsih et al., 2021). Therefore, parents can no longer be indifferent and ignorant about current conditions.

Parents play an important role in preventing the negative impact of pornography on social media. Parental—particularly mothers—disposition as part of an effort to achieve literacy in the family (Angeliqa & Sarwono, 2019). Additionally, effective communication between parents and their child are necessary for providing the proper understanding and knowledge about pornography on social media. Proper and effective communication between parents and youth will reduce the misperceptions about the negative impact of pornography on social media. According to Hurlock (Isnaeni et al., 2017), proper knowledge about sex will encourage youth to think about the risks of free sex. Additionally, Sunarya & Soesanto (2018) stated that parents are responsible for communicating with children amicably. Widowati and Syafiq (2022) stated that parents' role, especially their ability to provide love and security to children, is a determining factor in protection against the negative effects of media, including social media such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook. Furthermore, the results of Putra and Ariana's (2022) research indicate that there is a significant correlation between the use of social media and the quality of communication between parents and children in early adulthood (18-25 years); the higher the individual's value in the variable of social media use, the lower the individual scores in the variable quality of communication between parents and early adult children will be. The intimacy between parents and their children is essential in educating them on using social media wisely. Additionally, communication and intimacy between parents and children will also help youth to have a high social level, because the higher the use of new media, the lower the level of social interaction among youth (Effendy, 2019)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Selective Exposure Theory

According to Selective Exposure Theory (Stroud, 2018), individuals tend to choose specific aspects of open information that they incorporate into their mindset. These choices are based on their perspectives, beliefs, behaviours, and decisions. Individuals can mentally dissect

information they encounter and choose favourable evidence while ignoring the unfavourable ones, especially those they acquire on social media.

Social media has both positive and negative implications. For youth, the Internet can be used for learning. Social media is a means used by individuals to interact with one another by creating, sharing, and exchanging information and ideas in virtual networks and communities. According to Effendy (2019), social media as a new medium can also affect children's interaction patterns. Therefore, Efendi et al. (2017) stated that a gain in using new media without being accompanied by advanced media literacy could trigger various deviant social actions.

Kusuma (2020) discovered that social media impacted the social lifestyle of its users. Maryani et al. (2020) stated that there are significant changes in media consumption patterns, especially for those who are often called millennials and generation Z. According to Aprilia et al. (2020), the activity of using social media in Indonesia is dominated by teenagers. Social media also negatively impact adolescents, such as pornography (Aprilia et al., 2020). Suryani and Wibisono (2021) stated that adolescents experience premarital sex behaviour due to sexual stimulation from pornographic media. The next part will discuss the role of interpersonal communication between parents and youth and their perception of pornography, and its relation to the formation of anti-pornography behaviour and attitudes.

Interpersonal Communication between Parents and Children

Communication between parents and children is considered interpersonal communication. In this case, a social process is established where parents and their youth children influence each other. According to DeVito (2022), the characteristics of interpersonal communication are as follow: 1) Openness, which is the willingness to respond happily to information received in dealing with interpersonal relationships; 2) Empathy, which is feeling what other people feel; 3) Supportiveness, which is an open situation to support effective communication; 4) Positiveness, a person must have positive feelings towards himself, encourage others to be more active in participating and create a conducive communication situation for effective interaction; 5) Equality, which is the tacit recognition that both parties respect, and have something important and valuable to share. These five things are essential for communication between parents and their young children to establish effective communication.

According to UNICEF, the so-called youth are those aged between 15 to 24 years old. In contrast, according to Law No. 40 of 2009, youth are Indonesian citizens aged 16 to 30 who are entering a substantial period of growth and development. Additionally, Statistics (2017) show that Indonesia is home to 63.36 million youths, a quarter of Indonesia's total population. There are more male youth than female ones, with a ratio of 102.36, which means that there are 100 female youths for every 102 male youths. The percentage of youth in urban areas is more significant than in rural areas (25.22 percent compared to 23.19 percent). Meanwhile, the number of youth aged 20-24 years in Malaysia is around 1.7 million, of which more than 50 percent are women.

RQ1: How is Interpersonal Communication that exists between parents and youths?

Youth Perception of Pornography in Media

The information contained in the mass media will be perceived by the audience who receives it. The formation of perception begins with observation through the process of seeing, hearing, touching, feeling, and receiving something, which then a person selects, organises, and interprets the information he receives into a meaningful picture.

Rakhmat (2019) stated that perception is the process of how a person selects, organises, and interprets information inputs to create a meaningful overall picture. Perception can be defined as a selective process of categorisation and interpretation. The factors that influence a person's perception are the perceived characteristics of the person being perceived, such as personal factors and situational factors. Personal factors include biological factors, value systems, goals, beliefs, and responses to the results. Meanwhile, situational factors include environmental, sociopsychological, stimuli movement, stimuli intensity, novelty, and repetition.

Failure to perceive the information can affect an individual badly; for instance, concerning perceiving pornographic content that appears a lot on social media. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2008 concerning pornography states that pornography is an image, sketch, illustration, photo, writing, sound, sound, moving image, animation, cartoon, conversation, gesture, or other forms of messages through various forms of communication media and public performances, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violates the norms of decency in the society.

RQ2: What is the perception of youth about pornography on social media?

Formation of Anti-Pornography Behaviour and Attitudes Among Youth

Kwick, as cited in Kholid (2017), stated that behaviour is the act or deed of an organism that can be observed and even studied. In psychology and developmental science, several factors play an essential role in human behaviour related to the theories and concepts of behaviour in psychology, such as 1) Biological factors. In this factor, human behaviour will significantly affect the situation and the environment in which he is located. Social psychology interaction is also enough to influence a person's behaviour and attitude; 2) Sociopsychological factors. An emotional component exists in these sociopsychological factors. This component is related to the cognitive component and the presence of the human intellectual aspect. This component also affects the habits and individual's willingness to take various actions.

After the audience perceives the stimuli or messages, it will form behaviours, both positive and negative. Watching pornography can result in negative behaviour in adolescents (Shofiyah, 2020). Adolescents who used to experience pornographic material representing various sexual scenes can be agitated in their sex education process. It can be seen from how they consider women, sexual crimes, sexual relations, and sex in general (Shofiyah, 2020).

Some of the factors that influence the formation of behaviours, according to Azwar (2022), are 1) Personal Experience. Personal experience must leave a strong impression to form an attitude. Behaviours will be more easily formed if personal experience involves emotional factors. In situations involving emotions, personal experience will be more profound and last longer; 2) The Influence of Other People Considered Important. Other people around us are one of the social components that influence human behaviours. Individuals who are considered important, who are expected to approve every move, behaviour, and opinion, whom they do not want to disappoint, and who have special meanings (significant others), will significantly influence the formation of one's attitude

towards an object; 3) Cultural Influence. The culture in which a person lives and is raised significantly influences how his attitude is formed. When a person lives in a culture with flexible norms for heterosexual relationships, she/he will likely have a supportive attitude towards the issue of heterosexual relationship freedom, and vice versa; 4) Educational Institution. Educational institution as a system affects attitude formation because it lays the basis for moral understanding and concepts in individuals. An understanding of good and bad, the borderline between what can and cannot be done, is obtained from education and religious centers and their teachings, including an understanding of pornography and its effects.

RQ3: What factors influence the formation of anti-pornography behaviour and behaviours among youth?

Hypothesis:

H₁: There is a direct influence of interpersonal communication on youth behaviour.

H₂: There is a direct influence of perceptions about pornography on youth behaviour.

H₃: There is a direct influence of interpersonal communication on anti-pornography behaviours among youth.

H₄: There is a direct influence of perceptions about pornography on anti-pornography behaviours among youth.

H₅: There is a direct influence of behaviour on anti-pornography behaviours among youth.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study uses a positivist paradigm with a quantitative approach. The method used is a survey method using a questionnaire as a data collection instrument. The survey was conducted by distributing questionnaires through an online platform, Google Form, and carried out using the social media WhatsApp. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information from several youths in Indonesia and Malaysia. The online survey occurs for 20-30 minutes per respondent, and all respondents are informed of the purpose of the study as well as the contact information of the principal investigator on the first page of the survey. The principal investigator's contact information will help respondents contact the researcher whenever they feel like asking a survey-related question.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were youth aged 20-24 years who lived in 4 cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi) and Malaysia (Johor, Kuala Lumpur Union Territory, Selangor, and Putrajaya Union Territory). The age of 20-24 years is determined because, according to UNICEF, the maximum age for youth is 24 years old, while at the age of 20, youth are considered to be able to think scientifically and express their opinions related to issues that exist in society, including the issue of pornography.

Meanwhile, previous studies have shown that most social media users in Malaysia are youths between 18-34. Therefore, it is appropriate for youth to be involved in this study. Furthermore, this study focuses more on youth as the main subject of study and their perception of pornography on social media.

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, and Tangerang, population data aged 20-24 years of the four clusters in this study is 1,231,053 people.

Table 1: Youth Data in Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang Areas

No	Regional Name	Number of Adolescent Age
1	Special Capital Region of Jakarta	784.252
2	Bogor City	102.330
3	Tangerang City	201.482
4	Bekasi City	285.973

Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Meanwhile, based on data from the Department of Statistics Malaysia in Johor, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, and Putrajaya Union Territory, population data aged 20-24 years of the four clusters in this study is 1,081,000 people.

Table 2: Youth Data in Johor, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, dan Putrajaya Union Territory

No	Regional Name	Number of Adolescent Age
1	Johor	365.500
2	Kuala Lumpur Union Territory	142.800
3	Selangor	563.800
4	Putrajaya Union Territory	8.900

Source: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (2021)

Research Instrument

This research uses cluster purposive sampling technique. It was done since the object studied was comprehensive, so the sampling was carried out based on predetermined population areas, Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, and Tangerang for Indonesia, as well as Johor, Kuala Lumpur Union Territory, Selangor, and Putrajaya Union Territory for Malaysia. After determining the regional sample, the people who represent each cluster's regional profile have been determined based on specific considerations (purposive), especially those according to the age category of the sample, 20-24 years.

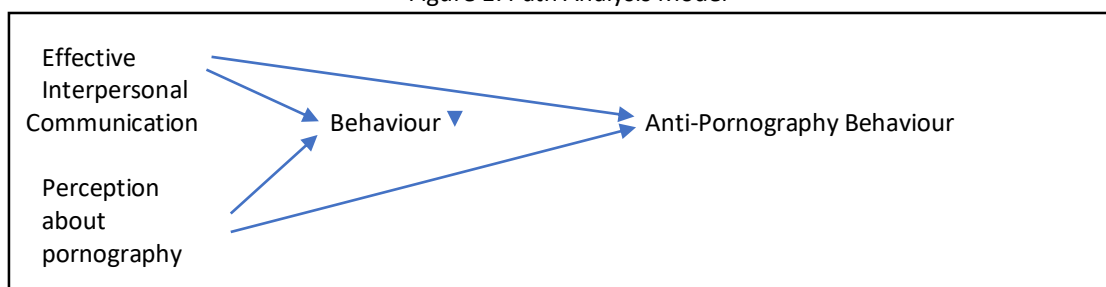
To calculate the number of samples from the population, the Slovin formula is used. This sampling was carried out at a 95% confidence level or a critical value of 5% so that based on calculations using the Slovin formula that had been done previously, the samples taken in this study were 400 people in Indonesia and 400 people in Malaysia, with a total of 800 respondents.

Data Analysis Technique

In this study, researchers used quantitative research data analysis techniques using path analysis. According to Kriyantono (in Sunarya & Soesanto, 2018), in quantitative research, several stages must be carried out by a researcher to perform data analysis, namely: Data Coding, Data Entering, Data, Data Output, and Data Analysing.

There are several steps involved in analysing the data in this study, namely: descriptive analysis, validity, and reliability testing, and path analysis. Path analysis is a technique for analysing causal relationships that occur in multiple regression if the independent variables affect the dependent variable directly and indirectly (Setyorini & Syahlani, 2019). In this case, the causal relationship is analysed if the interpersonal communication variable and the youth perception variable, directly and indirectly, affect the result in anti-pornography attitudes.

Figure 1: Path Analysis Model



Source : Ghozali (2018)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

This section describes the research results obtained from data collection through the distribution of questionnaires to research respondents, namely youth who live in Indonesia (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi) and Malaysia (Johor, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, and Putrajaya).

To answer the question about interpersonal communication between parents and youth (RQ1), the research asked about effective forms of communication from DeVito (2022) that occur between parents and their youths, including those related to pornography. It was found that although most of the respondents (mean: 4.36) stated that they had positive feelings towards their parents, they felt reluctant to convey information about pornography to their parents (mean: 3.15). Meanwhile, although most respondents acknowledged that everything communicated with their parents was necessary (average: 4.21), they felt awkward telling their parents about pornography-related matters (mean 2: 3.09). It was because they were not sure their parents would appreciate or accept the information about pornography they provided (average: 3.33).

Additionally, although most of the respondents stated that their parents could feel their happiness (average: 4.37) and sadness (mean: 3.93) and gave full support for what they were doing (average: 4.23), they did not like discussing pornography with their parents (average 2: 3.02).

Table 3: Interpersonal communication between parents and youth

Statements	STS	TS	KS	S	SS	Mean
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	
When you share information with your parents, they accept it happily	0.13	1.38	11.25	61.88	25.38	4.11
You enjoy discussing things with your parents, including discussions about pornography.	4	27.88	38.38	21.5	8.25	3.02
You do not feel reluctant or hesitant to share any information with your parents, including information related to pornography.	3.13	23	40.63	22.75	10.5	3.15
When you express your sad feelings to your parents, they can feel the sadness you are feeling	1	5.75	18.25	49.75	25.25	3.93
When you express your happy feelings to your parents, they can feel the happiness you are feeling	0.25	0.75	6.75	45.88	46.38	4.37
Your parents give full support for what you do	0.75	1.38	10.5	49	38.38	4.23
You have positive feelings towards your parents.	0.13	1.13	6.5	47.5	44.75	4.36
You do not feel awkward telling your parents things, including stories related to pornography	3.13	23.38	42.88	22.5	8.13	3.09
Your parents value all the information you share with them, including information about pornography	2.5	14.25	40.88	32.13	10.25	3.33
In your opinion, everything you communicate with your parents is important	0.5	2.75	12.13	44.63	40	4.21

Source: The results of data analysis (2022)

As for answering the second question (RQ2), namely the youths' perception of pornography, the researchers focused on two factors that influence perception (Rakhmat, 2019), namely personal and situational factors. The results showed that most respondents stated that pornographic broadcasts on Facebook and Instagram were content that does not conform to religious values (mean: 4.42) and social norms prevailing in society (mean: 4.12).

Respondents also believed that watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram would damage the brain nerves (mean 2: 4.38) and create a more dangerous addiction than drug addiction (mean: 4.47). However, they did not deny that the pornographic scenes shown on Facebook and Instagram are very attractive, which can stimulate a desire to continue watching these contents (mean: 3.67). The more you watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram, the stronger the desire to continue watching it (mean: 4.01).

Additionally, they also admit that the desire to watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram is influenced by environmental factors (mean: 4.02). However, they realise that watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram is unnatural (average: 3.38).

Table 4: Youth's perceptions of pornography

Statements	STS	TS	KS	S	SS	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram is an unnatural thing to do	12	19.13	16.88	23	29	3.38
Pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram does not conform to prevailing social norms.	2.63	4.5	11.5	40.75	40.63	4.12
Pornographic scenes shown on Facebook and Instagram do not conform to religious values.	1	3	6.63	31.38	58	4.42
You believe watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram will damage the brain's nerves.	1	2.75	9.38	31	55.88	4.38
Addiction to pornography on Facebook and Instagram is more dangerous than drug addiction.	0.88	5.88	13.38	37.75	42.13	4.14
A person's desire to watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram is influenced by environmental factors.	0.75	4.75	16.25	48.63	29.63	4.02
The pornographic scenes shown on Facebook and Instagram are so attractive that it creates a desire to continue watching this content.	5.5	7.13	23	43.88	20.5	3.67
The more often you watch pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram, the stronger the desire to continue watching this content	3	4.25	11.25	51.75	29.75	4.01

Source: The results of data analysis (2022)

The answer to the third research question (RQ3) was found based on several answers to questions about pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram. The study found that most respondents admitted that they had an internal urge to watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram (mean: 3.58). It was done to fulfill curiosity about pornography on social media (mean: 3.54). Additionally, although the respondents stated that they felt comfortable watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram (mean: 3.29), they believed that they would not be affected (mean: 4.1) because pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram does not conform to the meaning of life that they believed so far (mean: 3.16).

Table 5: Youth's behaviour in watching pornography in media

Statement	STS	TS	KS	S	SS	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
	%	%	%	%	%	
There is an urge in you to watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram	1.13	15.25	25.63	40.13	17.88	3.58
Watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram is an unavoidable necessity.	1.88	16.88	57.63	21.5	2.13	3.05
Watching pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram can satisfy curiosity about pornography	0.13	10.13	29	57.63	3.13	3.54
You enjoy watching porn on Facebook and Instagram	1.88	21.63	40.5	34.75	1.25	3.12
Watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram can be comforting	1.13	24.13	28.75	36.63	9.38	3.29
You watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram because of encouragement from those around you.	1.13	18.38	48.75	26.63	5.13	3.16
Watching pornographic shows on Facebook and Instagram can get you positive responses from peers.	0.63	20.25	53.75	23.13	2.25	2.94
Watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram can earn peer recognition.	1.38	18.88	62.63	15.75	1.38	3.05
Pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram conforms with the meaning of life that you believe so far.	1.13	18.13	47.13	32.38	1.25	3.16
You are sure that you will not be affected by the pornographic content you watch on Facebook and Instagram	0.25	6.13	21.38	28.25	44	4.1

Source: The results of data analysis (2022)

The results also showed that most respondents do not like people who play pornography content on Facebook and Instagram (mean: 4.32) and do not like to hang out with people who are addicted to watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram (mean: 3.96). In their opinion, the scenes in pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram are not suitable for educated people (mean: 4.13) and also not appropriate for people with good socioeconomic status (mean: 3.88) to watch.

However, the respondents admitted that they had accidentally watched pornography on Facebook and Instagram. They regretted it so much (mean: 3.98) that they were not willing to let their relatives or family watch pornography on Facebook and Instagram (mean: 4.3). Therefore, they agree that perpetrators who display pornography on Facebook and Instagram should be given severe sanctions (mean: 4.17).

They also agree that the dangers of watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram should be taught as early as possible at school and at home (mean: 4.52). According to respondents, teachers in schools should provide easy-to-understand education about the

dangers of pornography (mean: 4.55), and parents at home should also teach religious values and social norms (mean: 4.6).

Table 6: Youth and anti-pornography behaviour on social media

Statements	STS	TS	KS	S	SS	Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
	%	%	%	%	%	
You do not like people showing pornographic scenes on Facebook and Instagram	1.75	2.63	9	34.88	51.75	4.32
You have accidentally watched pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram, and you really regret it.	2.13	5.88	14.75	46.75	30.5	3.98
You do not like hanging out with people addicted to watching porn on Facebook and Instagram.	1.25	8.5	20.88	31.75	37.63	3.96
You do not want your relatives or family to watch pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram.	1.5	2.75	11.25	33.25	51.25	4.3
Scenes in pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram are not suitable for educated people to watch	1.75	3.5	18	33.88	42.88	4.13
Scenes in pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram are not suitable for people with good socioeconomic status	1.88	6.63	26.38	32.13	33	3.88
Perpetrators who display pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram must be given severe sanctions	0.5	3.13	15.5	40.5	40.38	4.17
The dangers of watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram should be taught as early as possible in schools and at home.	0.75	1.25	5	31.13	66.88	4.52
Teachers must provide easy-to-understand education about the dangers of watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram.	0.63	1.25	4.25	30	63.88	4.55
Parents must teach religious values and prohibit watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram according to religious teachings.	1	0.88	4.13	25	69	4.6

Source: The results of data analysis (2022)

Hypothesis Testing

Network analysis (path analysis) was used to test the hypothesis. The results are shown in Table 7.

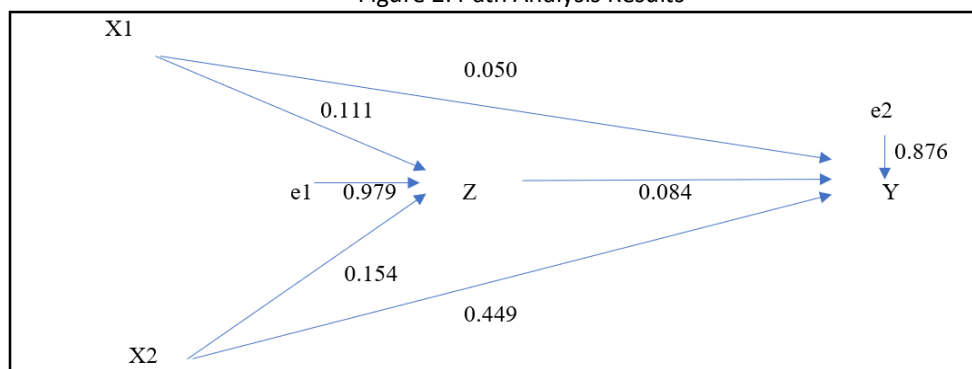
Table 7: Results of Hypothesis Testing

Variables Effect	Sig.	R Square	Standardised Coefficients	Hypothesis
Interpersonal Communication → Behaviour	0.002	0.041	0.111	Accepted
Perception → Behaviour	0.000		0.154	Accepted
Interpersonal Communication → Attitude	0.117		0.050	Rejected
Perception → Attitude	0.000	0.232	0.449	Accepted
Behaviour → Attitude	0.008		0.084	Accepted

Source: The results of data analysis (2022)

Based on the description stated in Table 7, the results of hypothesis testing can be described in the path analysis model as follows:

Figure 2: Path Analysis Results



Source: The results of data analysis (2022)

Note :

X1 : Effective interpersonal communication

X2 : Perception about pornography

Z : Behavior

Y : Anti-pornography behavior

Based on the explanation described previously, it showed that there are direct and indirect effects of the independent variables on the dependent variables with the following details:

- *Path Analysis Hypothesis of Direct Influence*

The results of the network analysis showed that in the direct influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable category, 4 hypotheses were declared accepted and one hypothesis was declared rejected:

1. Interpersonal communication variable has a direct and significant effect on the behavioural variable. Therefore, hypothesis (H₁) was accepted.
2. The perception of the pornography variable directly and significantly affects the behavioural variable. Therefore, the hypothesis (H₂) was accepted.
3. The interpersonal communication variable directly and significantly affects the anti-pornography behaviour variable. Therefore, the hypothesis (H₄) was rejected
4. The perception about pornography variable directly and significantly affects the anti-pornography behaviour variable. Therefore, the hypothesis (H₅) was accepted
5. Behaviour variable directly and significantly affects the anti-pornography attitude variable. Therefore, hypothesis (H₃) was accepted.

- *Path Analysis Hypothesis of Indirect Influence:*

1. The analysis of the influence of interpersonal communication on anti-pornography attitudes through behaviour is as follows:

- The direct influence of interpersonal communication on anti-pornography attitudes was 0.050
- The influence of interpersonal communication variables on the anti-pornography attitude variable indirectly through behaviour = $0.111 \times 0.084 = 0.009324$
- The total influence given by the interpersonal communication variable on the anti-pornography attitude variable was the sum of the direct and indirect effects, namely: $0.050 + 0.009324 = 0.059324$

2. The analysis of the influence of perceptions on anti-pornography attitudes through behaviour is as follows :

- The direct influence of perceptions on anti-pornography attitudes was 0.449
- The influence of interpersonal communication variables on the anti-pornography attitude variable indirectly through behaviour = $0.154 \times 0.084 = 0.012936$
- The total effect given by the interpersonal communication variable on the anti-pornography attitude variable was the sum of the direct and indirect effects, namely: $0.449 + 0.012936 = 0.46193$

Discussions

The lack of proper information about sexuality and pornography will probably lead to misunderstandings among youth about pornographic broadcasts on social media. This study supports what was found by Suryani and Wibisono (2021) that lack of information about sexuality causes adolescents to look for other sources to satisfy their curiosity about sexuality and pornography. Information about pornography from the closest people, such as parents, is essential for youth, considering that the majority of respondents in this research do not like to discuss sexual and pornographic issues with their parents. It is in line with the results of Norman and Othman (2020) which declare that parents should monitor the activities of their youth, so they are not influenced or trapped by useless things such as pornography because these actions give a negative impression on their behaviour and health.

In addition, the study's results also discovered that youth's perception of pornography could influence their attitudes about the risks and impacts of pornography, such as premarital sex. The results of this research are in line with the research findings of Suryani and Wibisono (2021), which state that there is a relationship between exposure to pornographic media and adolescents' perceptions of premarital sex.

Misunderstanding information about pornography can negatively impact youth. For that, there needs to be effective interpersonal communication, honesty, empathy, support, positive attitude, and equality DeVito (2022) between parents and their young children so that youth feel comfortable and do not hesitate to discuss pornography issues with their parents. Although most respondents stated that their parents supported what they were doing, they did not want to be open with their parents in discussing pornography and sex issues.

When effective interpersonal communication is established between parents and their young children where both parents and children maintain and respect each other's privacy (Bauwens et al., 2020), youth will be happy to discuss and express all things including pornography issues with their parents. Youth must properly understand pornography and its negative impacts to avoid pornography addiction.

Diana (2018) stated that teenagers who are addicted to pornographic content experience cognitive barriers. It means that pornographic content consumed continuously will affect cognition or mental activity of knowledge that involves the acquisition, storage, processing, and search of a person. Meanwhile, the results of research by Anggraini & Maulidya (2020) found that exposure to pornography in children can cause brain damage, impaired concentration and focus abilities, and make them addicted to pornographic videos, experience sexual deviations, and become perpetrators of sexual harassment or violence in the future. It is supported by the respondents in this research. Most youths in this study comprehended and believed that pornography addiction could result in brain damage.

A person's perceptual abilities are inseparable from their cognitive abilities, which in the cognitive domain are consistently associated with demands on several abilities such as perception and attention (Large et al., 2019). It is in line with a study that found that youth perceptions of pornography directly affected their anti-pornography attitudes.

Every youth has different abilities in perceiving audio and visual stimuli, including pornographic stimuli in the media. The results showed that most respondents negatively perceive pornography on social media. In their opinion, showing pornography on social media does not conform to religious values, and watching pornography on social media too often can lead to addiction. It needs to be discussed and concerned by all parties, especially the government and religious leaders, considering that Indonesia and Malaysia are countries with a majority of Muslim population. However, it does not indicate that the youth can be unrestrained from the negative effects of pornography. The results of research by Norman & Othman (2020) indicate that although Malaysia is considered an Islamic country and the majority of its people are Muslim, the number of cases of child abandonment and births of children out of wedlock among Muslims in this country still occurs which indirectly degrades the image of Islam which Muslims themselves cause.

CONCLUSION

Social media is a very accessible means of distributing pornography, especially by youth. The results showed that the respondents acknowledged that they had a strong urge to watch

pornography on social media, even though they realised that pornography does not conform to the religious norms and values they believed in.

Two factors influence individual perceptions: personal and situational (Rakhmat, 2019). The results showed that the respondents' perceptions which were influenced by situational factors, were related to religious values and prevailing social norms. Meanwhile, personal factors influencing perception are respondents' beliefs that watching pornography will damage the brain nerves and cause addiction.

Based on the perception of pornography, the respondents stated that they do not like people who show pornographic content on Facebook and Instagram. In their opinion, the perpetrators who share pornography should be given severe sanctions. It showed their anti-pornography behaviour on social media, especially on Facebook and Instagram. Additionally, they also agree that the dangers of watching pornography on Facebook and Instagram should be taught as early as possible in schools through education provided by teachers and at home through the teachings of religious values instilled by parents.

Researchers suggest developing the themes for further research by considering the importance of coaching, especially for youth in self-development as a form of personal formation during the transition to adulthood. Besides, further research should also be related to the role of communication that can impact the internal and external side of youth. Future researchers should consider the realm of digital communication related to digital media by looking at the current state of youth's attitudes and behaviours which are also more or less influenced by digital media usage and cannot be separated from their daily lives. Additionally, future researchers may also consider studying the viewing and consumption of pornography by youth on social media by using qualitative approaches such as in-depth interviews or focus group discussions because it will enable a better understanding of the phenomenon.

BIODATA

Nur Kholisoh is an associate professor of the Faculty of Communication Sciences at Universitas Mercu Buana in Jakarta, Indonesia. Her areas of interest are media, cultural and political studies. Email: nur.kholisoh@mercubuana.ac.id

Mohamad Saifudin Mohamad Saleh holds a PhD in Environmental Communication from the Faculty of Sustainability, Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany. He is a Senior Lecturer at the School of Communication, Universiti Sains Malaysia. His areas of specialisation are Environmental Communication, Sustainability Communication, Media and Environmental Non-governmental Organisations (ENGOS), and also in Islamic Communication. Email: saifudinsaleh@usm.my

Siti Muslihatul Mahmudah is a lecturer at the Faculty of Communication Sciences at Universitas Mercu Buana in Jakarta, Indonesia. Email: sitimuslihatul.office@gmail.com

Nurzali Bin Ismail is a Senior Lecturer at the School of Communication, Universiti Sains Malaysia. His research interests are in new media, youth, countering violence extremism and crime. Email: nurzali@usm.my

REFERENCES

- Angeliqa, F., & Sarwono, B. K. (2019). Family disposition related to media literacy for advertisements of children's snacks in the media. *Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 35(4), 258–271. <https://doi.org/10.17576/JKMJC-2019-3504-16>
- Anggraini, T., & Maulidya, E. N. (2020). Dampak paparan pornografi pada anak usia dini. *Al-Athfaal: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 3(1), 45–55. <https://doi.org/jnzn>
- Aprilia, R., Sriati, A., & Hendrawati, S. (2020). Tingkat kecanduan media sosial pada remaja. *Journal of Nursing Care*, 3(1), 41–53. <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/jnc/article/view/26928>
- Azwar, S. (2022). *Sikap manusia teori dan pengukurannya* (3rd ed.). Pustaka Pelajar.
- Bauwens, J., Gabriels, K., & Mostmans, L. (2020). Navigating onlife privacy: A family environment perspective on children's moral principles. *Media and Communication*, 8(4), 185–196. <https://doi.org/10.17645/mac.v8i4.3277>
- DeVito, J. A. (2022). *The interpersonal communication book* (16th ed.). Pearson.
- Diana, D. I. (2018). Studi kasus kecanduan pornografi pada remaja. *Motiva Jurnal Psikologi*, 1(2), 56-62. <http://ejurnal.untag-smd.ac.id/index.php/MV/article/view/4132>
- Dullabib, A. B. F., & Handadari, W. (2018). Hubungan antara sikap penggunaan pornografi dengan perilaku seksual berisiko pada remaja akhir di Sidoarjo. *Jurnal Psikologi Klinis Dan Kesehatan Mental Tahun*, 7, 84–96.
- Efendi, A., Astuti, P. I., & Rahayu, N. T. (2017). Analisis pengaruh penggunaan media baru terhadap pola interaksi sosial anak di Kabupaten Sukoharjo. *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora*, 18(2), 12–24. <https://doi.org/10.23917/humaniora.v18i2.5188>
- Effendy, O. U. (2019). *Ilmu komunikasi - Teori dan praktek*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi analisis multivariate dengan program IBM SPSS 25* (9th ed.). Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hutagalung, I. (2018). Sosialisasi penanggulangan dan pencegahan kecanduan pornografi di kalangan remaja Kelurahan Maphar, Kecamatan Taman Sari, Jakarta Barat. *Jurnal Abdi Moestopo*, 01(01), 14–18. <http://journal.moestopo.ac.id/index.php/abdimoestopo/article/view/482>
- Isnaeni, N., Laksono, B., & Deliana, S. M. (2017). Hubungan antara pengetahuan, pola asuh permisif, tayangan pornografi, dan konformitas teman sebaya dengan perilaku seks remaja yang menggunakan jasa WPS (Wanita Penjaja Seks) di Bandungan Kab. Semarang. *Public Health Perspective Journal*, 2(1), 34–71. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/phpj/article/view/10996>
- Kholid, A. (2017). *Promosi kesehatan: Dengan pendekatan teori perilaku, media, dan aplikasinya*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Kusuma, R. C. S. D. (2020). *Dampak media sosial dalam gaya hidup sosial (Studi Kasus pada Mahasiswa Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran FE UNY)*. *Jurnal Efisiensi – Kajian Ilmu Administrasi*, 17(1), 15–33.
- Large, A. M., Bediou, B., Cekic, S., Hart, Y., Bavelier, D., & Green, C. S. (2019). Cognitive and behavioral correlates of achievement in a complex multi-player video game. *Media and Communication*, 7(4), 198–212. <https://doi.org/10.17645/mac.v7i4.2314>
- Maisya, I. B., & Masitoh, S. (2019). Derajat keterpaparan konten pornografi pada siswa SMP dan SMA di DKI Jakarta dan Banten Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, 10(2), 117–126. <https://doi.org/10.22435/kespro.v10i2.2463>

- Maryani, E., Rahmawan, D., & Karlinah, S. (2020). The implications of social media on local media business: Case studies in Palembang, Manado and Bandung. *Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 36(1), 317–333. <https://doi.org/f2m3>
- Norman, A. A., & Othman, N. (2020). Ketagihan pornografi dalam kalangan remaja: Faktor dan implikasi terhadap sahsiah diri remaja. *Jurnal Melayu*, 19(2), 205–215.
- Putra, E. E., & Ariana, A. D. (2022). Hubungan Penggunaan media sosial dengan kualitas komunikasi orang tua dan anak berusia dewasa awal. *Buletin Riset Psikologi dan Kesehatan Mental (BRPKM)*, 2(1), 273–279. <https://doi.org/jnzq>
- Rakhmat, J. (2019). *Psikologi komunikasi* (Revisi). Simbiosis Rekatama Media.
- Setyaningsih, L. A., Fahmi, M. H., & Molyo, P. D. (2021). Selective exposure media sosial pada ibu dan perilaku anti sosial anak. *Jurnal Komunikasi Nusantara*, 3(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.33366/jkn.v3i1.65>
- Setyorini, D., & Syahlani, A. (2019). Analisis Jalur (Path Analysis) pengaruh kondisi sosial ekonomi dan motivasi belajar terhadap prestasi belajar mahasiswa. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 16(02), 177–193. <https://doi.org/10.36406/jam.v16i02.241>
- Shofiyah. (2020). Dampak media sosial dan pornografi terhadap perilaku seks bebas anak di bawah umur. *Alamtara: Jurnal Komunikasi dan Penyiaran Islam*, 4(1), 57–68. <https://ejournal.iai-tabah.ac.id/index.php/alamtaraok/article/download/503/373/>
- Statistics, C. B. of. (2017). Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). *Socio-Economic/Monitoring Survey*, 3, 1–6. <https://sirusa.bps.go.id/sirusa/index.php/dasar/pdf?kd=1558&th=2017>
- Stroud, N. J. (2018). Selective exposure theories. In K. Kenski & K. H. Jamieson (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of political communication* (Chap. 37, pp. 531–548). Oxford Academic. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199793471.013.009_update_001
- Sunarya, D. M., & Soesanto, D. P. (2018). Komunikasi keluarga antara orang tua dengan anak dalam pembentukan karakter anak yang jujur. *Jurnal Serasi*, 16(2), 81–101. <https://journal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/serasi/article/view/736>
- Suryani, & Wibisono, H. A. Y. G. (2021). The relationship of pornographic media exposure with adolescent perceptions about premarriage sexual at Wipama Vocational High School, Tangerang Regency. *Nusantara Hasana Journal*, 1(1), 102–109.
- Widowati, I. R., & Syafiq, M. (2022). Analisis dampak psikologis pada pengguna media sosial. *Character: Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi*, 9(2), 272–283. <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/character/article/view/47949>