


Information Service Modules to Improve Self-Control in The Prevention of Pornography

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INTRODUCTION

Changes in adolescence have a characteristic feature of increased interest and motivation towards sexuality (Boxer, Levinson, & Petersen, 1989). Physical changes in sexual organs and hormonal changes that result in the appearance of sexual impulses in adolescents (Ausubel, 1954). This condition increases adolescent curiosity about sexuality by relying on information media (Tindoan, 2018). This is supported by technological developments so that it is very easy to access everything through the internet media. Pornography can be in the form of images, sketches, illustrations, photos, writings, sounds, sounds, moving images, animations, cartoons, conversations, gestures or other forms of messages that contain obscenity and exploitation (Republik Indonesia RI, Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning pornography article 1 paragraph 1).

Pornography addiction is often suggests that pornography does affect our behaviour (Lim, Carrotte, & Hellard, 2016). The influence of pornography exposure affects the attitudes and behaviors of adolescents to imitate these unhealthy shows (Nurhayati, Wangi, & Poerwanto, 2016). In addition to providing knowledge about pornography that is too early to teenagers, pornography can also have adverse effects such as depression, sexual fantasies, and hypersexuals (Brand, Snagowski, Laier, & Maderwald, 2016). Pornography can have an impact on affective aspects that continue to the tendency to imitate scenes displayed in pornographic content (Nafikadini, 2013). In line with this, pornography can have a negative effect on its users, and can have long-term effects such as addiction that the desire to continue viewing pornographic content.

Indonesia is one of the countries that is an emergency for pornography and other sexual crimes. This is also supported by data published by the Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI), it is stated that throughout 2016-2020 the number of child victims of pornography and online crime

in Indonesia has reached 703 cases, which in numbers continue to increase every year. Then, research by (Anggraini & Netrawati, 2021) that the level of prevention of pornography in children who experience sexual deviance is in a very high category. Research by Hariyani, Mudjiran, & Syukur (2012) found that the intensity of student pornography at SMAN 7 Padang in watching and reading pornographic material was in the high category with a percentage of 45.98%.

Based on a preliminary survey conducted at SMAN 1 Merbau, that when a cellphone raid by a teacher at the school found that 1 student was tracked accessing a porn site, 1 student was caught distributing photos of undressed female students, 5 students were caught watching porn in the corner of the school, and found 3 students who used language containing sexuality. Based on interviews, 7 out of 10 students stated that they had seen pornography in the form of images, writings, and videos accidentally on social media, interviews with 5 female students stated that they liked the scene of kissing while watching Korean dramas. The negative effects of pornography are serious to deal with.

Pornography can occur due to the low self-control in the individual so that the individual tends to follow desires in the absence of control in the self (Buzzell et al., 2006). Furthermore, the research of Dewangga & Rahayu (2016) found that adolescents who have low self-control tend to make cybersex a way out if they experience problems. Furthermore, research of Khairunnisa (2013) that good self-control can prevent adolescents from behavior that is negative and contrary to values and norms. Seeing this phenomenon, it can be concluded that students' ability to self-control over pornography still needs to be studied and improved.

It is concluded that an alternative solution to the prevention of pornography is to provide an information service module to improve self-control so that individuals can make this knowledge a consideration in acting. Research by Yana, Firman, & Karneli (2018) shows that there is an increase in student self-control after obtaining information services. The results of research by Rambe, Mudjiran, & Marjohan (2017) using the information services module can develop students' self-control. Departing from this, previous studies have not discussed information service modules for improving self-control in the prevention of pornography, so researchers want to develop information service modules to improve self-control in the prevention of pornography.

METHODS

This type of research is development research to produce products (modules). Researchers develop models by following the steps of the 4D (Define, Design, Development, and Disseminate) model. The module design is made based on the results of the analysis of self-control instrumentation in the prevention of pornography. Followed by designing information service materials to improve self-control in preventing pornography. Then, product development in the form of an information service module to improve self-control in the prevention of pornography through expert assessment and (expert appraisal) accompanied by revisions and developmental testing. The module usability test was analyzed using the Kendall's W concordance coefficient test to determine the alignment and consistency of the assessor.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the results of due diligence by experts, the following data were obtained:

Table 1. Kendall's Concordance Significance Test Calculation Results Against Experts on Module Material/content

N	Kendall's W^a	Chi-square Hitung	Chi-square Tabel	Asymp sig.	Df
3	0,781	40,067	37,65	0,00	25

This shows that the number of Asymp sig is $0.00 < 0.05$, thus it can be interpreted that there is a harmony of assessments from the three experts on the material contained in the information services module to improve students' self-control in the prevention of pornography.

Table 2. Kendall's Concordance Significance Test Calculation Results Against Experts on Module View

N	Kendall's W^a	Chi-square Hitung	Chi-square Tabel	Asymp sig.	Df
3	0,752	42,087	40,133	0,00	26

This shows that the number of Asymp sig $0.00 < 0.05$, thus it can be interpreted that there is a harmony of assessments from the three experts on the display contained in the information services module to improve students' self-control in the prevention of pornography.

Table 3. Kendall's Concordance Significance Test Calculation Results on Counselor

N	Kendall's W^a	Chi-Square Hitung	Chi-Square Tabel	Asymp Sig.	Df
3	0,369	10,333	5,99	,006	2

Discussion

Overall, the assessment given by the counselor on the use of the module is in the very good category. The alignment or consistency of the assessment of the counselor, namely with a probability score of 0.006, is below the significance level of 0.05. This means that there is a harmony or consistency of assessment between counselors on the assessed product. The product development in this study resulted in a prototype of an information service module with result *valid, practical, and effective* to improve self-control in the prevention of pornography.

Based on the results of the analysis of assessment data provided by experts on the material / content and the appearance of the model, it provides an understanding that the model developed is suitable for use by counsellor or rehabilitation center employees. This is in line with the research results of Pramesti (2019) which states that the information service module is suitable for use to improve students' identity related to pornography prevention.

The model usability test is part of the dissemination that is carried out after the researcher conducts a feasibility test to experts, namely counsellors in school. The findings of the study revealed that the level of usability of the model of improving self-control in the prevention of pornography through information services is in the category of excellent. Thus, the information service module to improve self-control in the prevention of pornography compiled has reached the level of use. Thus, research products in the form of information service modules to improve self-control in the prevention of pornography can be used by counsellors or rehabilitation center employees.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the information service module to improve self-control in the prevention of pornography is in the category of feasible. Information service modules to improve students' self-control in pornography prevention can be used as a valid,

practical, and effective medium by counselors. Information service modules provide of good self-control can prevent adolescents from behavior that is negative and contrary to values and norms. It is concluded that an alternative solution to the prevention of pornography is to provide an information service module to improve self-control so that individuals can make this knowledge a consideration in acting. Information service modules in this study can guide counselors or rehabilitation center employees to provide psychological assistance in recognizing and improving students' self-control in pornography.

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