Overview Pornography Consumption among Malaysian Viewer

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Abstract- This **research is to identify relationship between accesses to the use of pornography platform with respondent demography and to identify the most suitable social work intervention next apply it to the research. This study applied Pornography Consumption Effects Scale (PCES) consisting 5 components know as Life In General (LIG), Perception towards Opposite Gender (PTOG), and Attitudes towards Sex (ATS), Sex Life (SL) and Sex Knowledge (SK). In this study, total of 1340 respondent from Malaysia between the age of 17 to 64 years old has consume pornography by accident or voluntarily been selected to continue with the research. This study also adapt T-test and ANOVA test to contemplate relationship between accesses to the use of pornography platform with respondent demography. Result from the test show that male have a significant relationship with perception toward gender male and female. However, there a significance relationship with respondent that married and sex knowledge. It is suggested that in this study the most suitable intervention social work and can be applied in this situation are Youth Clinic.**

Keywords: **Pornography, Consumption, PCES, Malaysia, Adolescent, T-test, ANOVA**

I. INTRODUCTION

Due of being Human is organism with a habit, repeating their action can lead to consequences making human a most unique organism their ability to define what good and bad habit. However there few habits that needs to be monitor and stop as it can cause non beneficial but only bad Consequences to the person. Among bad habit that human usually committee is consuming erotic entertainment. When people consume pornography material, this can become a habit for their mind that leads to consequences to bad action. Pornography usage easily become habitual, as it consume because of the desensitization, boredom, distorted views of reality objectification towards opposite gender. Consuming pornography not only by accidentally or willingness this can lead to numerous consequences, including high risk sexual behavior, sex based crime and perceived harm to consumer [96]

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[Pornography Entertainment Influence Gender Sexual Role] Conservative countries like Malaysia, pornography subject are still consider taboo and consume the material are sinful act as the entertainment are immoral individual value and negative social side. Despite the restriction happening, events still occurs discreetly [95]. The key aspect to sexuality are agree upon to be gender, however the question remain how does gender influence sexual health adolescents [85][85][16][10]. Typical example on traditional gender sexual role is belief that men are obsessed with sex, whilst girl is portrayed as sex objects [8][1]. Research by Zillmann and Bryant in 1985 stated that adolescents with traditional gender role frequently select media that promoting biased views, but this type of media exposure can lead to stronger endorsement to such roles [67][6]. In US society found that Asian women targeted as less aggressive even though there are target to such act, Asian women were categorized as more submissive and inactive [96]

[Consuming Pornography as a Married Couple and Single Person] Sexuality is still considered as a private matter most of the activity are carried out privately and in home. However, recent research discover sexual practice have been carried out in work or public place when everything connected to online pornographic material [9][5]. Usage of online pornographic via modern information and communication technologies (ICT), tablets, smart phone and tablet [3]. ICT development has accelerated since decades with the combine of Internet and technology solution open up an opportunity for service and hypermedia content. This development allows ICT artifacts including mobile phone or Internet-based service which unconsciously alters user behavior [71].

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Population and Sampling

The questionnaire was obtained from 1340 respondent from the aged of 15 years to 40 years old. Respondent come from various state in Malaysia such as Terengganu, Kelantan, Selangor, Sabah, Sarawak, Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Johor, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Wilayah Persekutuan, Melaka, and Pahang. Respondent are from random sampling. Demographics information includes race/ethnicity, relationship status and their belief/ religion. They were given multi choice answers and tick on suitable with their individualities. Furthermore, individuals that participate on this study only youth from the age of 18 years old to 30 years, and participant currently, a residency or resident in Malaysia.

3.2 Instrumentation

The Pornography Consumption Effects Scale (PCES) intended used in study to measure self-perceived overall negative/positive effects of pornography consumption by averaging score for positive and negative effect dimensions,

respectively [88][70][12] Pornography Consumption Effects Scale (PCES) given factors to participants is sexual knowledge, attitudes towards sex, perception towards opposite gender, quality life in general and sex life. Questionnaire originally by Hald and Malamuth (2008) reported with 47 item self-perceived negative and positive dimension, for this study researcher used only 33 question without eliminate the factor. Questionnaire of PCES using scale-Likert of 5 to each question using the following scale: 1 = not at all; 2 = disagree; 3 = agree; 4 = Very agree; 5= unsure.

3.3 Data Analysis

[T-test] T test are divided by two group consists independent variable that can be used for comparison of independent in each other, paired t test and two group under comparison dependent each other. T test usually used where experimental subject divide into two independent groups, with one group treated with A and the other group treated with B [30]

Current study has applied paired t-test which described categorized type of single sample different between two paired results. Paired tets happen when there no different as treatment, group, resulting t means would be 0. First, the number of samples are paired; thus, n1 = n2 = n, and their variance can be represented as s12 + s22 - 2ρs1s2 considering the correlation coefficient. Therefore, the t statistic for a paired t test is as follows:

$$t=X\overline{\ }1-X\overline{\ }2s21+s22-2\rho s1s2n-\sqrt{},$$

In this equation, the t statistic is increased if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0 because the denominator becomes smaller, which increases the statistical power of the paired t test compared to that of an independent t test. On the other hand, if the correlation coefficient is less than 0, the statistical power is decreased and becomes lower than that of an independent t test. It is important to note that if one misunderstands this characteristic and uses an independent t test when the correlation coefficient is less than 0, the generated results would be incorrect, as the process ignores the paired experimental design (Statitistics Kingdom, 2020).

[Anova]Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is a decision tool for detecting the variation of process parameters; it is a statistical technique for find out the optimal level of factors for the verification of the optimal design parameters through confirmation experiments (Naik et al., 2018).

$$F = \frac{MST}{MSE}$$

$$MST = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k}(T_i^2/n_i) - G^2/n}{k-1}$$

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_{ij}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{k}(T_i^2/n_i)}{n-k}$$

One-way ANOVA examines differences between means of two or more independent groups [50]. Similar to Welch's t test, Brown-Forsythe's F* statistic [4]

IV. RESULTS

Prior of the main result, Table 1 highlighted the data collected from the respondent. The data set encompasses of 1340 respondents which giving their feedback of the PCES questionnaire. It is also highlighted the range of rating (minimum and maximum), mean, and standard deviation value based on each item (question 1 until 33).

[Pornography Consumption by Gender]To determine whether there was a statistically significant relationship between pornography consumption by gender, a t-test has computed to this study. The independent variables is respondent gender (male and female), while dependent variables are pornography consumption. Independent t-test is used to compare the mean score of respondent gender. A summary of the results presented in Table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.

[Attitudes toward sex by gender] The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is 0.3481 while critical t-value is 2.2281 at 0.05 level of significance and 10 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between male and female on consume pornography. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.7350 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.1 Attitudes Towards Sex by Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Male	421	2.6465	0.3594	2.2281	10	0.735
Female	919	2.5221	0.7978			

[Life In General By Gender] The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is 0.7429 while critical t-value is 2.1604 at 0.05 level of significance and 13 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between male and female on life in general. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.47080 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.2 Life in General by Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Male	421	2.627	0.293	2.1604	13	0.4708
Female	919	2.391	0.846			

[Perception Towards Opposite By Gender]The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is -2.8221 while critical t-value is 2.4476 at 0.05 level of significance and 6 degree of freedom. Since the calculated t-value observe higher than critical t-value, the null hypothesis reject while alternate hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is significance between male and female on perception

towards opposite gender. In addition, p-value of two-tailed significant is 0.0303 lower than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.3 Perception towards gender male and female by Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p(Two-tailed)
Male	421	2.191	0.188	2.4476	6	0.0303
Female	919	2.543	0.164			

The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is 10.4532 while critical t-value is 2.2281 at 0.05 level of significance and 10 degree of freedom. Since the calculated t-value observe higher than critical t-value, the null hypothesis reject while alternate hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is significance between male and female on sex knowledge. In addition, p-value of two-tailed significant is <0.0001 lower than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.4 Sex knowledge by Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Male	421	2.635	0.073	2.2281	10	< 0.0001
Female	919	1.933	0.148			

The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is 0.7429 while critical t-value is 2.1604 at 0.05 level of significance and 13 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between male and female on sex life. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.47080 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.5 Sex life by Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Male	421	2.7181	0.4498	2.1199	16	0.9081
Female	919	2.7467	0.5748			

[Pornography Consumption by Status] To determine couple with relationship consume pornography have impact rather than single people. The particular reason for this circumstance, individual with marries status and single individual consume pornography have difference, impact or improvising on their life. The independent variables is respondent relationship status (single or married), while dependent variables are pornography consumption. Independent t-test is used to compare the mean score of respondent gender. A summary of the results presented in Table 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10.

[Attitudes Toward Sex By Status] The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is -0.2938 while critical t-value is 2.2281 at 0.05 level of significance and 10 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between single and married individual with attitudes towards sex. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.7749 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.6; Attitudes Towards sex by status

Status	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Single	1287	2.5574	0.6557	2.2281	10	0.7749
Married	53	2.6541	0.4692			

[Life In General By Status]The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is -0.2978 while critical t-value is 2.1448 at 0.05 level of significance and 14 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between single and married individual with life in general. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.7702 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.7; Life in General by Status

Status	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Single	1287	2.4801	0.6379	2.1448	14	0.77
Married	53	2.5566	0.3483			

[Perception towards Opposite Gender Male and Female By Status] The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is -1.2047 while critical t-value is 2.4476 at 0.05 level of significance and 6 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between single and married individual with perception towards opposite gender. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.2737 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.8; Perception towards gender male and female by status

Status	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Single	1287	2.2933	0.1003	2.4476	6	0.274
Married	53	2.5094	0.3445			

[Sex Knowledge By Status]The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is -7.4924 while critical t-value is 2.2281 at 0.05 level of significance and 10 degree of freedom. Since the calculated t-value observe higher than critical t-value, the null hypothesis reject while alternate hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is significance between married and single on sex knowledge. In addition, p-value of two-tailed significant is <0.0001 lower than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.9: Sex Knowledge by Status

Status	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Single	1287	2.1327	0.1201	2.2281	10	< 0.0001
Married	53	2.6541	0.1209			

[Sex Life By Status]The results presented in this table revealed that calculated t-value is -0.3292 while critical t-value is 2.1199 at 0.05 level of significance and 16 degree of freedom. Since the calculated critical t-value observe higher t-value, the alternate hypothesis reject while null hypothesis is retained. With the results, there is no significance between single and married individual with sex life. In addition, p< value of two-tailed significant is 0.7463 higher than significance level at 0.05.

Table 4.10: Sex life by Status

Status	N	Mean	Std. dev	|t| (Critical value)	DF	p (Two-tailed)
Single	1287	2.641	0.8309	2.1199	16	0.746
Married	53	2.7463	0.48			

[Pornography Consumption by Age] To determine whether pornography consumption have any statistically significant relationship with age range of respondent, an ANOVA test has been computed in this study. ANOVA test is way of research to identify if the survey has significant in other way help researcher to decide reject null hypothesis or accept alternate hypothesis. Results show in Table 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14 and 4.15.

[Attitudes Towards Sex With Age] Table 4.11 presents the ANOVA results that suggested attitudes towards sex were significantly different for age groups. Tukey's post hoc test was applied to compare the significant differences between age groups. There was a significant effect of attitudes towards sex with age 17- 19 years old p<0.05 level for the three condition [F (130,24) =1.9885, p=0.0077]. There was a statistically significant between 17-19 & 20-24 and 17-19 & 25-29 and 30-40 years old age group. When the size of the effect was examined, it observed to be medium.

Table 4.11: Analysis of variance between attitudes towards sex with age range

Group	N	Mean	SD	DF	P	n2
17-19	155	18.3032	0.9695	130	0.0077	0.2685
20-24	1089	22.0009	1.2016	1064		
25-29	80	25.7	1.0838	55		
30-40	16	32	2.8284	15		

[Life in General With Age Range] Table 4.12 presents the ANOVA results that suggested life in general were significantly different for age groups. Tukey's post hoc test was applied to compare the significant differences between age groups. There was a significant effect of life in general with age of 17- 19 years old at p<0.05 level for the four age range condition [F (122,22) =2.4904, p=0.0002]. There was a significant effect of There was a statistically significant between 17-19 & 20-24 and 17-19 & 25-29 and 30-40 years old age group. When the size of the effect was examined, it observed to be medium.

Table 4.12: Analysis of variance between life in general with age range

Group	N	Mean	SD	DF	P	n2
17-19	155	18.3032	0.9695	122	0.002	0.395
20-24	1089	22.0009	1.2016	1056		
25-29	80	25.7	1.0838	47		
30-40	16	32	2.8284	15		

[Perception towards Opposite Gender Male and Female With Age Range] Table 4.13 presents the ANOVA results that suggested perception toward opposite gender were significantly different for age groups. Tukey's post hoc test was applied to compare the significant differences between age groups. There was a significant effect of perception toward sex with age of 17- 19 years old at p<0.05 level for the four age range condition [F (138,16) =1.9309, p=0.0223]. There was a statistically significant between 17-19 & 20-24 and 17-19 & 25-29 and 30-40 years old age group. When the size of the effect was examined, it observed to be medium.

Table 4.13: Analysis of variance between perceptions towards opposite gender with age range

Group	N	Mean	SD	DF	P	n2
17-19	155	18.3032	0.9695	138	0.022	0.183
20-24	1089	22.0009	1.2016	1072		
25-29	80	25.7	1.0838	63		
30-40	16	32	2.8284	15		

[Sex Knowledge with age range] Table 4.14 presents the ANOVA results that suggested sex knowledge were no significantly different for age groups. Tukey's post hoc test was applied to compare the significant differences between age groups. There was a no statistically significant between 17-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-40 years old age group.

Table 4.14: Analysis of variance between perceptions towards opposite gender with age range

Group	N	Mean	SD	DF	P	n2
17-19	155	18.3032	0.9695	130	0.121	0.205
20-24	1089	22.0009	1.2016	1064	0.113	0.03
25-29	80	25.7	1.0838	55	0.728	0.257
30-40	16	32	2.8284	4	0.695	0.667

V. DISCUSSION

[To Identify Relationship between Accesses To The Use Of Pornography Platform With Respondent Demography] First objective in this study are to identify relationship between accesses to the use of pornography platform with respondent demography. This study uses section A for the formation of respondent profiles with questions of gender, age and marital status. Objective 1 were used by profile and their consume pornography. In this current study gender shows relationship with perception towards gender male and female and sex knowledge.

[Relationship between Pornography Consumption by Gender] Very view studies have explored pornography consumption in detail. The current studies found that participant have or has consume pornography before this study take place. Research conducted by Carroll, J. S., Padilla-Walker, L. M., Nelson, L. J., Olson, C. D., McNamara Barry, C., & Madsen, S. D. (2008) found out that daily viewing of pornography to be very rare on 5.2% however other study found that 13.25% of respondent viewed pornography daily or almost daily. Compared with previous studies, we also found the initial episodes of first exposure to pornography. [12]

The current studies found that male participant have a significant relationship with perception towards gender male and female male and female and sex knowledge. Male participants show a significant relationship indicate that if a person have or has consume pornography before their perception towards gender male and female male or female show a changes however the perception might be positive or negative. Participant may have opinion to opposite gender nor that how gender-stereotype, discriminate and gender deviant exists. There are different gender patterns regarding the use of and attitudes toward pornography. Boys watch pornography more regularly,4–7 have more positive attitudes toward pornography, and believe that they learn more about sex from pornography than girls do. Men report more positive effects than women on: sexual knowledge, attitudes toward sex and perception of the opposite sex, sex life, and general quality of life [31][55]

Current study show male in this research have significant relationship with perception towards opposite gender. This has been reported that significant on 0.03 lower than p-value lower than 0.05 showing that participant watching porn however their perception diver different on their opposite gender. Moreover, male have a significant relationship from pornography consumption on their perception toward opposite gender. Previous study supports the statement that young men had more experience of and a more certain impression of porn, however there were a couple of contrasts between young men. Young ladies were more explicitly experienced than young men, positive view of porn anticipated being explicitly capable [60]

A study from Willoughby, B. J., Carroll, J. S., Nelson, L. J., & Padilla-Walker, L. M. (2014), male pornography uses tended with higher engagement sex in relationship and associated with elevated risk-taking behaviours, however female does not associate with sexual behaviour within relationship but associated with negative mental health outcomes. The study shows different mean significant relationship with perception towards gender male and female resulting when individual (male) have or has consume pornography their perception changes towards opposite gender. Participant might see women as a sex object or having just a casual sex while female wanting a committed or healthy relationship. Beliefs that men are infatuate about sex and women are portrayed as sex object is a typical example of traditional gender sexual roles however as era of sexuality been identified heterosexual gender roles most of them having term of Friend with Benefit (FWB) or One Night Stand (ONS) knowing that sex is preoccupied and don't require emotional closeness.

This associated with this study showing that male have change of behavior towards female intentionally to seek sex and to attract female to have interest on male likewise know that female is a 'picky' in choosing their partner or spouse. This predicted that male wanted a sex from women will taking nice and treat better as know women like to be pampered and love. However, there also male that show a good value to women in attract other female to having a casual sex with any relationship or felling attach to each other. Female tend to have feeling involve but male can just have strictly casual sex and having fun. Most of boys don't have any problem in making casual sex whereas girls are expected to be more passive, but also are seen as sex objects [17][82].

Next, results of this study show a significance different between male and sex knowledge in consuming pornography. Significant relationship is lower than 0.001 from 0.05 significant p value. Relationship that been demonstrated that participants consume pornography on gaining knowledge specially for intercourse in future or learning new position in helping to fulfill most satisfaction with their partner. Such an increase in both the frequency of consumption and early exposure is additionally thanks to the idiosyncrasies of the participants, but it should even be the results of social acceptance of pornography culture along with increasingly swift access into ubiquitous Internet pornography (Paul, 2005; Johnson, 2010). This union is respecting but not either remarkable, given the phallocentric fixation, male-dominated content, and infrequent expressions of intimacy that typify mainstream pornography [2][26][93][80]

[Relationship Pornography Consumption by Participant's Martial Status] In this study, researchers are going to determined usage of pornography towards individual with marital status (single or married). Consume pornography highly show that significant relationship with sex knowledge. Significant relationship has been detected marriage participant that consume pornography with sex knowledge. Surprisingly, married people consume pornography helping with gaining knowledge for position for sex and put their self in better perception in daily life. This indicate the relationship between

consume pornography are highly for sex knowledge by married people. However, that also determined that's married couple consume pornography for sex knowledge the usage is better for their sex life with partner and experiment with new technique during intercourse.

The results in the research showing that participant with a marriage status watching pornography usage are entitled in experimenting with their partner or spouse. Those who consume pornography use the entertainment for learning as their want to "spice-up" marriage life while enjoying sex together and develop more bonding and acceptance. Nevertheless, previous study shows that man's with totally devoted relationship reliance at the pornographic script for obtaining/preserving sexual excitement, the probability of his engagement of the script with an associate, his revel in of sexual insecurity, or his entertainment of sexually intimate behaviours. Although maximum rising adults value committed relationships, many do now no longer experience geared up for this engagement and informal intercourse is enormously not unusual place at this time [56][54][11]. However, this cannot happen to a conservative couple as this might found weird and intolerable. The type of different experiment can find taboo to certain couple that marriage as this secretly and openly to discuss for seeking other opinion.

T-test found a different significant relationship mean between relationship statuses of participant related with their sex knowledge. Comprehensive effort by Hald & Malamuth, (2008), who detailed that erotic entertainment, had significantly more sure than negative consequences for their sexual coexistence, their perspectives toward sex, their mentalities toward the other gender and life in general, albeit the impacts were bigger for men than for ladies. Besides, in a review of ladies whose accomplices utilized sexual entertainment, a lion's share felt that their accomplice's utilization changed up their sexual lives [3][65].

Participant with yearly marriage status consume pornography as their connection with their spouse, realistically in helping on comfort and link with their spouse. This related with couple that finding a new and more adventurous experiment in their sex. Although, individual need to cognize and have comprehension with spouse because some of partner aren't comfortable enough to experiment and have adventure together. Individuals with marriage status using porn for utilization supporting sexual interest in long haul connections, making them more mindful to an accomplice's sexual cravings, assisting purchasers with finding a character or potentially local area, and assisting them with conversing with their accomplices about sex [70]. Additionally, these possible that pornography consumption led to beneficial to people with committed relationship use pornography to gain knowledge in satisfaction for relationship.

[Relationship Of Pornography Consumption With Age Difference Of Participants] The current study indicated that pornography consumption has a significant relationship with perception towards gender male and female, sex life, attitudes towards sex and life in general. The results are show only have associated with 17 until 19 years old of participant when participant also includes at the age from 17 until 64-year-old. However, current study shows significant relationship that has been tested by age from 17 to 64 years old of participant. Nevertheless, only 17-19 years old or teenager show a significant relationship with all pornography consumption but there no any significant relationship with sex knowledge. Significant relationship only show with respondent on age 17 until 19 years old resulting off on Perception Towards Gender Male and Female, Sex Life, Life in General and Attitudes Towards Sex knowing teenagers in this particular age has consume pornography by accidentally or in purpose. This been proven a study by Sabina., et al (2008) found that 14.4% of boys had been exposed to this substance before the age of 13.

Adolescence is the time wherein youngest human beings first advantage hobby in and revel in with romantic relationships and sex [1][55][64]. Moreover, a previous research also resulting that numerous teenagers and youthful grown-ups, regardless of status, find out about sex from the Internet and watch porn, and these have been discovered in this investigation to be related with more lenient sexual mentalities and more elevated levels of sexual conduct. Thusly, it important to help teenagers and youngsters figure out how to assess what they get from the media by the presentation of effective correspondence programs among educators and understudies, and among guardians and kids [44]

There are different gender patterns regarding the use of and attitudes toward pornography. Boys watch pornography more regularly,4–7 have more positive attitudes toward pornography, and believe that they learn more about sex from pornography than girls do. Men report more positive effects than women on: sexual knowledge, attitudes toward sex, and perception towards gender male and female, sex life, and general quality of life [13][67][45]

Another explanation for the unexpected findings may be related to the operational definition of sex knowledge in the current study. The modified sex knowledge instruments yielded average internal consistency overall: however, the scale examined multiple facts of sex knowledge, including health, sex and relationship. For example, a person can learn new positions in sex by consume pornography in video but other can read from book knowing about sex. Overall, the possibilities to grouping these into a constructs into single variable did not capture these nuances in sex knowledge. There is no significant relationship between sex knowledge and age differences of participants. Age of significant relationship are on the age of 17 until 19 years' old with other pornography consumption but there is no any significant relationship with sex knowledge while status and gender show significant mean relationship with sex knowledge.

Supplemental analyses regarding pornography consumption revealed that participants especially teenager (17 to 19 years old) tended to report high significant relationship with perception toward gender male and female. Their ideology change insight of viewing to treat gender male or female determined their attitudes in future, nevertheless this also can lead to other sexual problem such as gender stereotype or gender deviant. This showing that learning process on how to treat individual and have different diverse intuitive based by their gender. Teenagers years is the time participant learning and engaging with different gender on having or building relationship that can possible conduct to committed relationship.

A previous study by De Meyer, S., Jaruseviciene, L., Zaborskis, A., Decat, P., Vega, B., Cordova, K., & Michielsen, K. (2014) objective by their study to investigation uncovered that more populist sex mentalities are identified with higher current utilization of contraceptives inside the couple, with more sure encounters and thoughts identified with sex and simpler correspondence about sex with the accomplice among explicitly dynamic and explicitly non-dynamic young people. Erotic entertainment use may build sex cliché sexual convictions because of the sex power irregularity portrayed in porn [67][89], which can be embraced by young people [4][92]. To acquire knowledge into teenagers' erotic entertainment use and its impact on sex cliché sexual convictions, in the current examination these convictions were estimated as far as good perspectives about sex parts in sexual conduct. Anyway there a couple of study showed that pornography proficiency instruction reduced the connection between teenagers' porn use and considering ladies to be sex objects, with no sexual orientation or age distinction [86].

ANOVA analysis are show significant relationship with Attitudes Towards Sex with age of 17 until 19 years old. None of the participants reported consuming pornography for attitudes towards age at the age of 20 until 64 years' old, which is surprisingly when the reported show that significant mean relationship of pornography consumption with difference by gender and status. Regardless previous studies by Kimmel (2008) found that younger men tend to use pornography for sexual learning and socialization while older men use for more sexually instrumental purposes. The explosion of online pornography took place within the last decade, after many of the older men in our study developed their early sexual identities (i.e., when they were already 18 or 19 years old). This resembles the event that a child has an attitude towards sex then the tendency to act, as things that consider sexual entertainment will also be high (Ardiyan, L., Lubis, L., & Siregar, N. I. (2015).

Previous study by Sun, C., Bridges, A., Johnson, J. A., & Ezzell, M. B. (2016) showing result that younger men in our study relied more on readily-available internet pornography to form their sexual scripts and engage in pornographic sex acts with a partner than younger participants (men closer to 18 years of age). Furthermore, they mentioned better amusement of sexually intimate behaviors consisting of kissing and caressing, and trended closer toss having decrease sexual insecurities, whilst as compared to more youthful male participants [82]. Katehakis (2011) states that porn considers an instructive sex in teenager's particularly in male youths. At the point when a young kid regularly watches porn, synthetic changes in his mind influence his mentality causes the behavior to change and develop get interrupted or in misbehavior [89]

The current study stated a significant mean of pornography at the age of 17 until 19 years old with sex life. Significant show that high relationship between sex life and participant of 17 to 19 years' old resulting that participant especially teenager is involving more on pornography consumption rather than other age. This been supported by a previous study expressed by Fitriasary and Muslimin (2009) directed examination on teenagers in Jakarta and showed that the higher the force of youths getting to porn, the higher the level of their sexual conduct [89]. Current study show that participant in 17 to 19 years old are sexually active in their life. A previous studies show that most young adults have engaged in sexual intercourse with at least one partner and casual sexual experience is now commonplace during the 20s [42][68][70]. In many countries, approximately up to 51% of adolescents engage in premarital sex [90][5][71][34]

It been supported that from a previous studies show that most young adults have engaged in sexual intercourse with at least one partner or casual sexual experience is now commonplace during the 20s [43][54][30]. It suitable saying that in this study, youth participant engage in sexual actively however it a worrying situation as that most of them don't have any or more knowledge of sexual intercourse consequences such as addiction, unmarried pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. In many countries, approximately up to 51% of adolescents engage in premarital sex [3][2][58][94][32].

Actively sex life of participant show that their capabilities of having sex without protection. Unprotected sex shows that chance of getting sick or pregnant is high. This has to be monitor as the statistic case of abandoned babies is getting higher and higher over years. Recently case been reported that abounded babies that perfect in physical at bushes in Kemaman, Terengganu, it been discover by the babies noise of crying not far from the couple house. It been discover and bring into safety at Hospital of Kemaman. The babies have reported in good health and perfect physical. Couple have been reported at the age of 18 years old and been actively sexually about a year ago and scare after they found out that the girl is pregnant. Family of both couple has no knowledge of situation their having and the couple scares of consequences and throw babies near the house. (Berita Harian, April 4th 2021).

Sex through the media is the greatest patron as a driving component for the rise of sexual conduct in teenagers. Youths

make their exhibition a wellspring of data about sexual conduct, they embrace the estimation of their scene and empty into their sexual conduct [81][97]. Additionally, publicity to sexual media content, which includes tune television and on-line pornography and an endorsement of gendered sexual roles are regarded to are expecting rape fantasy acceptance [30][44]. Such myths are especially risky in rising maturity as sexual aggression is thought to be an often taking place hassle on this age group [77][90].

Teenagers are easier to influence with any consuming not just negative but also positive substance or factor that going to give impact in their life on helping to entering adulthood. This show that participant that consumes pornography did have an impact in their life a positive effect mostly give a contribution and application on their life generally. Nevertheless, other scholar results that more scientists have examined the conspicuous deviation of the social (sexual or misconduct) or psychological wellness issues of internet pornography addicts concerning the sound advancement of kids and youths notwithstanding the disturbing development of Internet porn [15][88]. The consume pornography have negative impact such as addiction and mental health issues.

A current study shows a significant result of pornography consumption of life in general with participant at the age of 17 to 19 years old. Results shows the most significant compare with other factor arise in this study. The current study shows high significant relationship between teenager (17 until 19 years old) with life in general of participants, this exhibit that pornography is effected participant's life in bad ways or giving valuable lesson to respondent life. These been supported by other scholar manifest that they have contended that the Internet is the significant wellspring of data about sexuality for teenagers. They additionally portrayed the "no impact" of Internet porn to "standard" young people [30][70][15]. More scientists have examined the conspicuous deviation of the social (sexual or misconduct) or psychological wellness issues of internet pornography addicts concerning the sound advancement of kids and youths notwithstanding the disturbing development of Internet porn [66][10][13]. The effect of Internet sexual material is more clear in the number of inhabitants of successive clients [36][63][74].

Incessant clients have more liberal and tolerant sexual mentalities, more elevated levels of self-detailed sexual longings, and more uplifting perspectives toward erotic entertainment [9]. They have a more noteworthy inclination to carry on sexual conduct seen on the Internet and their sexual activities in general be less secure and forceful [11][6]. Expanding proof in western nations focuses to the media youths use regularly (TV, music, motion pictures magazines, and the Internet) as significant elements in the commencement of sex, showing that there are conceivable circumstances and logical results between media use and prior sex, and that these impacts are similar to those with family, workplace and school [71][7][9][12].

Social work has initiated a Youth clinic. Youth clinics have field trip-days for the school in which they can introduce themselves and show the potential client their location and type of issues client might need help or support to tackle the issues. Counteraction while building up dependability inside the facilities is vital; this request for teenagers who feel they probably won't have power over their sexual conduct realize where to go and feel good reaching out to the center. These are also important for social work to have confidentiality and avoid them for being embarrassed of the own behavior as they struggle every day in their life. The preventive work which the youth facilities are leading, by letting the understudies now where they can go just as keeping track on STI's, can presumably help forestalling grown-up sexual dependence [57]

VI. CONCLUSION

Overall, pornography is rapidly growing and ever-changing phenomena. The current study adds to the body of literature of pornography and, specifically adds to the burgeoning literature surrounding pornography impact in behavior and perceived harm. This field of research can guide clinical in case conceptualization for youth with related issue. Future study should continue to examine these constructs through different method and design. As it stands, pornography have complex and controversial construct and more research is needed in light of the ever-changing times. Pornography or sex is related topic to studied openly in Malaysia when the subject still consider to be taboo and hard for future scholar to collect information in bettering the research.

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