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FAMILY FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF MATERIALISM, ACCEPTANCE OF LGBT AND PORNOGRAPHY FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Senior high school students in Jakarta are presumed to have differing views on materialism, LGBT and pornography. Those factors need to be considered because it will affect the character of the students. Some family's factors such as parents' jobs, parents who work, living with parents or not, communication with parents, parents' marital status, and parents' example will account as the cause of the differences. To find and analyse which factors that significantly affect the level of materialism, the acceptance of LGBT and pornography can make good policies to form the desired character of the students. This study aims to determine family factors that affect the level of materialism, the acceptance of LGBT and pornography. This study finds that parents jobs mostly affect students' level of materialism, parents' examples mostly affects student's acceptance of LGBT, and pornography.

INTRODUCTION

Kleinschmit [1] argued that generation Z, including Senior High School students, especially those who live in Jakarta, are profoundly vulnerable to the changes in lifestyle and values. They have dissimilar views from the previous generation on materialism, pornography and LGBT. Lifestyle shown in the media is full of efforts to earn a lot of money. It turns LGBT, used to be taboo, to become as common as pornography easily accessed through the internet on their fingertips. Materialism brings generation Z over working or doing anything to painlessly get much money. They can lose the purpose of life as they are deeply involved in secular pursuit.

Laier [2] stated that pornography is entertaining yet harming the morale of the nation. Pornography triggers infidelity, divorce, and acts of rape. Generation Z could freely consume and watch pornography through the internet as if it is normal. It is forbidden by religion and is a sin. Exposure to pornography has become routine among children and young people, with a range of notable and often troubling effects. Particularly among younger children, its exposure could be disturbing or upsetting. Among young people, frequent pornography consumption, including more violent materials, intensifies supportive attitudes of sexual coercion and increases their potential to perpetrate assault. While

children and young people are sexual beings and deserve age-appropriate materials on sex and sexuality, pornography is a poor, and indeed dangerous [3]. Therefore, generation Z need clear directions to avert prolonged pornography exposure.

LGBT is a recent talking point [4]. It is a sexual orientation in which men and women love or even have sexual relations with same-sex partners. It stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. Formerly, it was opposed by the communities and religions though many countries have allowed LGBT marriage. As a general description of LGBT human rights in Indonesia, our national law does not provide support for LGBT people, even though LGBT itself is not designated as a criminal offense. Both LGBT marriage and adoption are not permitted [5]. Generation Z has become accustomed to LGBT and considered it reasonable. It is suspected of causing and spreading HIV disease [6]. For generation Z, LGBT acceptance and its behaviour are progressively increasing [7].

Swanzen [8] argued that generation Z tendency to have a high level of materialism, high level of acceptance for pornography and the tendency to accept LGBT can be reduced and controlled by the family. The family factors involved in this study are parents' jobs, working parents, living with parents, communication with parents, parents' marital status, and parents' examples. Recognizing these family factors, character formation of generation Z is highly possible to be optimized.

The purpose of the study is to determine family factors affecting the level of materialism, the acceptance level of LGBT and the acceptance level of pornography.

METHODS

This section presents all materials and methodology allowing authors to pursue their investigations.

Variables Definition

This section provides conceptual definitions and operational definitions of the variables involved in this study.

1. *Parents' Jobs*

It is parents main job providing main income for family. It consists of PNS, private employees, entrepreneurs, labour and clergies. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

2. *Working Parents*

It describes who works for the family. It contains father, mother, father and mother, none of father and mother. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

3. *Living with Parents*

It describes whether the respondents live in the same house with parents or not. This variable contains yes, no or sometimes. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

4. *Communication with Parents*

It describes the frequencies they have to communicate with their parents. This comprises highly rarely, rarely, quite often and very often. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

5. *Parent's Marital Status*

It describes the relationship between their parents. This consists of together and harmonious, together but often quarrelling (fight), separated and divorce. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

6. *Parents' Examples*

It describes the example given by parents. It contains highly able, able, neutral, not able, highly not able. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

7. *Level of Materialism*

It describes respondents' tendency to pursue and value wealth. It can be seen from their desire to marry rich people, look for highest paying jobs, and their pride in wealth. This variable is measured by a Likert scale and then categorized as low to high level.

8. *Level of Pornography Acceptance*

It describes the tendency level of respondents to agree on pornography. Although most religions consider pornography to be sinful, pornography has the power to ruin someone's family and morality, especially for young people. This variable consists of agree, neutral and disagree. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

9. *Level of LGBT Acceptance*

It describes respondents' tendency to agree on LGBT. This contains of agree, neutral and disagree. This variable is measured by one question in the questionnaire.

Methodology

This study population are senior high school students in Jakarta. The sample consists of 222 students selected by purposive sampling. The data were analysed by classification tree to determine the results.

RESULTS

Here we provide the data presentation, and summary of the main findings of the work. Based on the results, we make the following summary.

The majority of students' parents' job is entrepreneurs (38.7%), and 32.4% is private employees. A total of 45.9% of respondents stated that only their fathers do works, while 35.6% of them mentioned both of their fathers and mothers do work. Respondents living with their parents is 65.3%.

The majority of students stated that they frequently communicate with their parents (60.8%), and 69.8% confidently conveyed their parents' harmonious relationship. In addition, 35.6% of respondents stated that their parents were highly able to give good examples, while 32.4% were fairly able to be good examples.

Out of the respondents, 58.6% showed high level of materialism, and 41.4% showed low level of materialism. A total of 54.1% of respondents showed their disagreement to pornography, 42.3% were neutral, and 3.6% agreed. For the LGBT acceptance, 67.6% of respondents were disagree, 26.1% were neutral, and 6.3% agreed.

This data description leads to a conclusion that the majority of the respondents belong to harmonious family and have high level of materialism, high level of pornography acceptance and high level of LGBT acceptance.

Family Factors affecting Level of Materialism

Figure 1 shows the result of CRT of materialism.

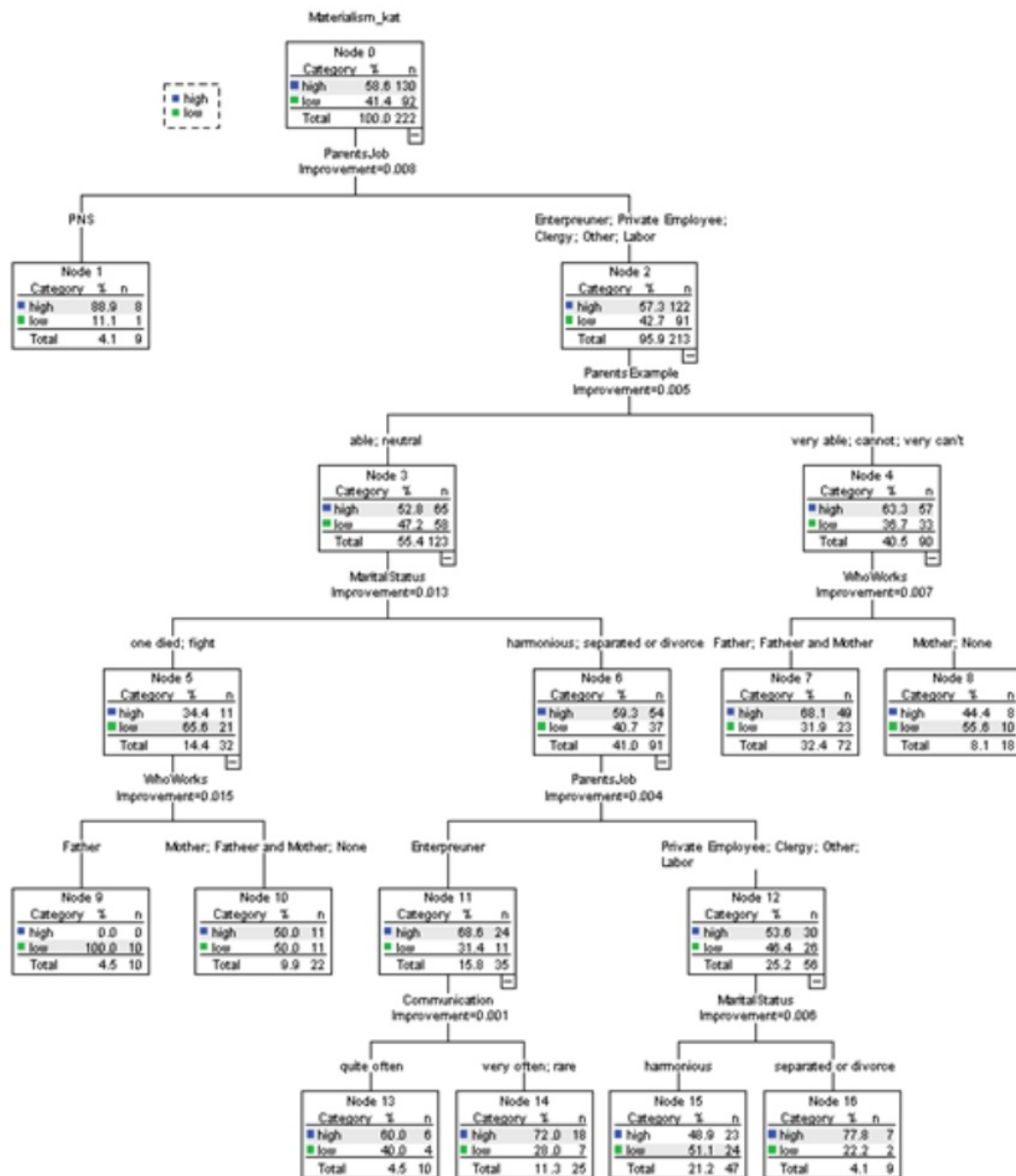


Figure 1. Classification Tree of Materialism Level

Figure 1 indicates that variable mostly affects level of materialism is parents' job as 88.9% students whose parents are PNS (Civil Servants) have high level of materialism and 57.3% of those, whose parents have other jobs, have high level of materialism. Students whose parents are non-PNS, are able (or neutral) to be good examples, 52.8% of them have high level of materialism and

otherwise 63.3% have high level of materialism. Students' parents whose jobs are non PNS, parents are able (or neutral) to be good examples. Those whose parents were died or had inharmonious relationship, and whose fathers work 100% have high level of materialism and otherwise 50% have high level of materialism. Students' parents whose jobs are non-PNS are able (or neutral) to be good examples. Students whose parents have harmonious relationship or divorced, and whose parents' jobs are entrepreneur, have quite frequent communication with their parents. Besides, 60% of them have high level of materialism and otherwise 72% of them have high level of materialism. Students' parents' whose jobs are non-PNS are able (or neutral) to be good examples. 48.9% of parents with harmonious marital status have high level of materialism and otherwise 77.8% of them have high level of materialism. Students' parents whose jobs are non-PNS are very able/ cannot/ very cannot be good examples. 44.4% of students whose mothers work or none of their parents' work have high level of materialism and otherwise 68.1% have high level of materialism.

Family Factors Affecting Level of Pornography Acceptance

Figure 2 below shows the results of CRT of pornography acceptance.

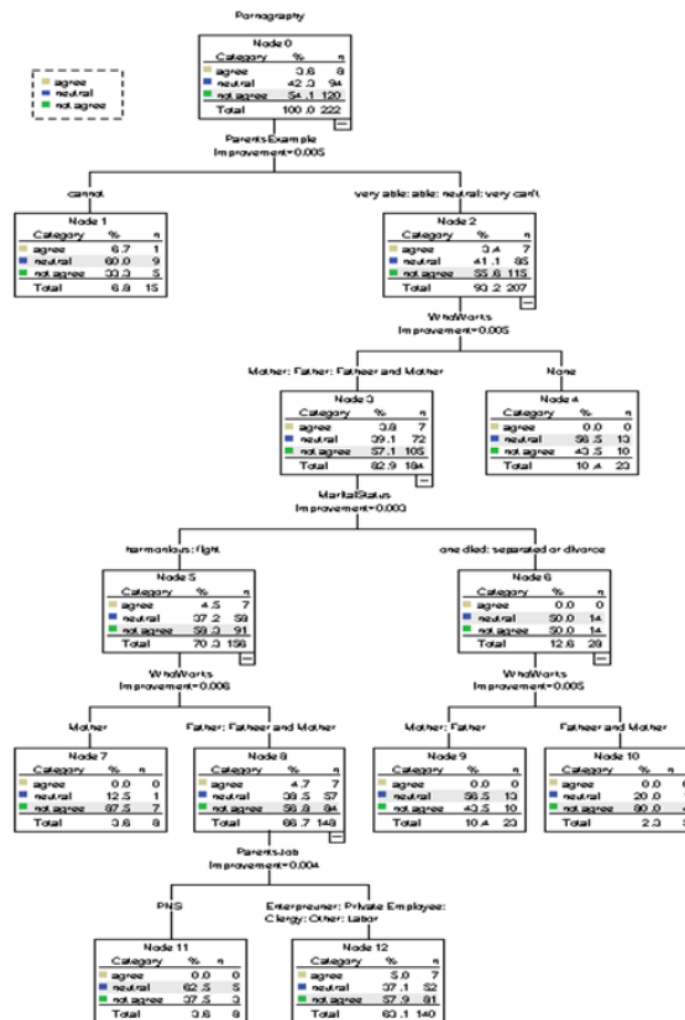


Figure 2. CRT Results of Pornography Acceptance

Figure 2 signifies that the variable mostly affects the level of pornography acceptance is parents' example. Parents unable to give good examples make the students will not agree to pornography acceptance and otherwise 55.6% will not agree to pornography acceptance. Students (57.4%) whose parents are very able/ able/ neutral/ very cannot be good examples, and whose one of their parents' work do not agree on pornography acceptance and otherwise 43.5% do not agree with pornography acceptance. Students (87.5%) whose parents are very able/ able/ neutral/ very cannot be example, whose one of their parents' work, whose parents have harmonious/ inharmonious marital relationship, and whose mothers work do not agree on pornography acceptance and otherwise 56.9% do not agree with pornography acceptance. Students (37.5%) whose parents are very able/ able/ neutral/ very cannot be good examples, whose one of their parents' work, whose parents have harmonious/ inharmonious marital relationship, whose both of their parents work or whose fathers work as PNS do

not agree on pornography and otherwise 57.9% do not agree on pornography acceptance. Students (80%) whose parents very able/ able/ neutral/ very cannot be good examples, whose one of their parents' work, whose one of their parents died or they divorced, and whose both of their parents' work do not agree on pornography and otherwise 40.5% do not agree on pornography acceptance.

Family Factors Affecting LGBT Acceptance Level

Figure 3 below presents the results of CRT of LGBT acceptance.

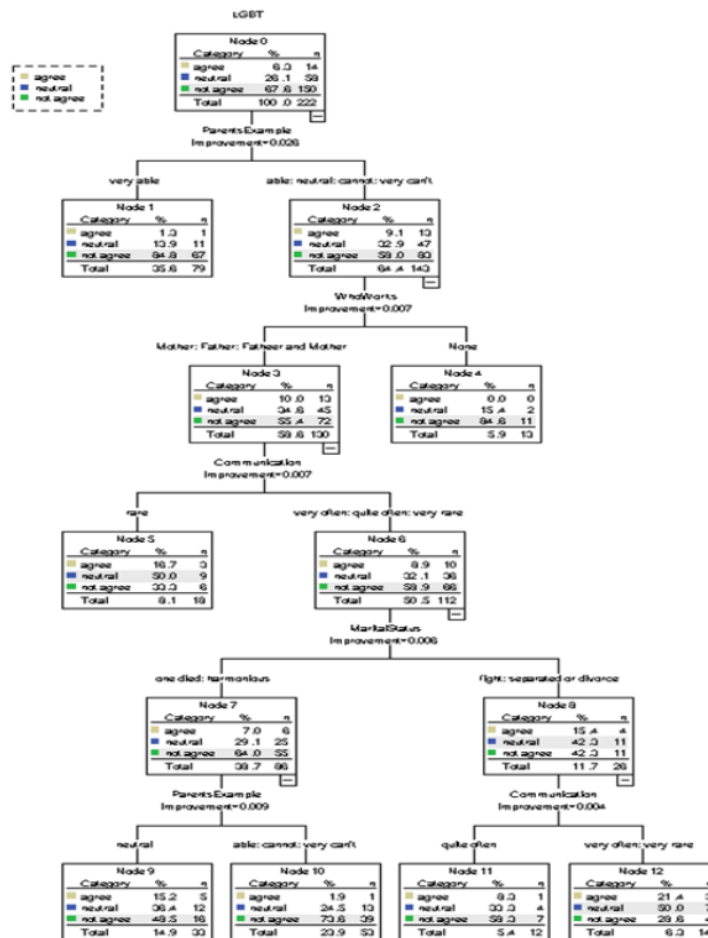


Figure 3. CRT Results of LGBT Acceptance

Figure 3 emphasizes the variable that mostly affect the level of LGBT acceptance is parents' example. Parents very able to be good examples make students (84.8%) do not agree on LGBT and otherwise 58% of students do not agree with LGBT. Other variables affecting the level of LGBT acceptance are parents who work, communication with parents, and parents' marital status. Students (84.6%) whose parents are very able to be a good example and whose none of parents' work do not agree on LGBT and otherwise is 55.4%. Students

(33.3%) whose parents are not very able to be good examples and whose none of parents' work do not agree on LGBT and otherwise 58.9% do not agree on LGBT. Students (33.3%) whose parents are not very able to be good examples, whose parents work, rarely communicating with their parents do not agree on LGBT and otherwise 58.8% do not agree on LGBT. Students (64%) whose parents are not very able to be an example, whose parents work, having good communication with their parents, whose one of their parents died or whose parents have harmonious marital relationship do not agree on LGBT and otherwise 42% do not agree on LGBT. The last nodes are not explained as they include same variables explained before.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings above emphasize that family factors are influential in level of materialism, level of pornography acceptance and level of LGBT acceptance. Parents should be good behavioural examples in the family, maintain their marital status, and consistently spend precious time to communicate with each family member. Parents whose jobs are PNS have to educate their children to wisely use wealth and money. In addition to giving sound advice, parents must be able to be good examples of being grateful and using wealth they have honestly. Parents' example is highly influential on acceptance to pornography and LGBT. Those who consume a great deal of pornography or have a certain opinion on LGBT could be role models for their children.

The family factors that affect the level of materialism, the level of pornography acceptance and the level of LGBT acceptance are parents' example, parents' marital status, parents who work, and parents' jobs. Therefore, parents are suggested to maintain their marriage, spend adequate time with their family, be good examples in the family and deliberate to determine who need to work for the family.

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