

# Teenagers' Promiscuity of Alpha Generation

Eklys Cheseda Makaria<sup>1\*</sup> Ririanti Rachmayanie<sup>1</sup> Rabiatul Adawiyah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Guidance Counseling Departement, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia*

<sup>\*</sup>*Corresponding author. Email: eklys.makaria@ulm.ac.id*

## ABSTRACT

Adolescence is one of the periods that is passed in each individual development, which is closely related to the search of self-identity. The most influential factor in seeking for self-identity is the social environment. The vulnerable period of adolescence begins from ages 12 to 21 years. We can say that today's teenagers are belong to millennials. As teenagers begin to seek identity, they will associate with their peers. The instability of teenagers' personality causes them to become more wild and are not willing to be under-controlled about their activities including interaction. Youth interaction in the current society era are not only dealing with their peer environment but also technological advances, especially the use of smartphones. Youth in the Society era became generations who live in a surrounded technological environment. The society era runs progressively along with the increase of technological advances that provide advantage to the ease of access to all information, in which influence people's life style from various levels, especially among youth millennials. Advances in smartphone-based technology which are not wisely-used by the teenagers may lead to fatal consequences. The teenagers of millennial generation can be trapped in promiscuity, doing deviant behaviors which break the boundaries of responsibility, demand, rule, and social norm.

**Keywords:** *Teenagers, alpha generation, promiscuity.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Human interaction with their social environment reflects the conditions of an era. Currently, the world is facing a fast-paced digital era, coupled with the spread of the Covid-19 virus which makes all activities carried out from home with digital media. The generation that adapts most quickly to current conditions is individuals born in 1995-2010, known as generation alpha, a generation whose lives are filled with online activities. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics for Indonesian population data, around 26% of Indonesia's population is 15-24 years old. According to WHO, people who are in the age range of 10-19 years are called adolescents (WHO, 2014). This means that more than a quarter of Indonesia's population is currently made up of teenagers.

Teens who were born in the period 1995-2010, are a generation that is often referred to as generation alpha. Wikipedia states that the main characteristics of generation alpha adolescents are proficient and passionate about information technology and various computer applications. The information they need, they can access quickly and easily. They have fun, study, and work using information technology with various social media applications. Even for social interaction, generation alpha teenagers use social media.

Developmental psychologist, [1] formulates several developmental tasks that must be achieved by adolescents, namely: (1) achieving new and more mature relationships with peers; (2) achieve the social roles of men and or women; (3) accepting physical conditions and using their tuby effectively; (4) expect and achieve responsible social

behavior; (5) achieve emotional independence from parents and other adults; (6) preparing for an economic career; (7) preparing for marriage and family and (8) obtaining a set of values and an ethical system as guidelines for behavior.

In line with Hurlock's developmental tasks, the developmental tasks formulated by the BK Implementation Operational Guidelines (POP) in schools, for junior and senior high school students, include 1) Achieve self-development as teenagers who believe and fear God Almighty; (2) Know the ethical system and values for the way of life as individuals, members of society, and human interests; (3) Recognizing the description and developing attitudes about independent life emotional, social, and economic; (4) Develop appropriate knowledge and skills with his need to follow and continue the lesson and / or prepare career and play a role in community life; (5) Establish values and methods behave that is acceptable in the wider social life; (6) Reach patterns of good relationships with peers in their roles as male or female; (7) Prepare, accept and be positive and dynamic towards change physical and psychological that happens to yourself for a healthy life; (8) Having independence of economic behavior; (9) Knowing abilities, talents, interests, and direction career trends and art appreciation; (10) Reaching maturity relationships with friends peer; and (11) Reaching maturity in the readiness for marriage and family life.

In general, these developmental tasks tend to lead to the social aspects of students. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Rachmayanie, Sugianto, and Setiawan [2] regarding the Analysis of the Need Assessment of Generation alpha Junior High School

Students for BK Services in Schools in Banjarmasin City, namely the social aspect, the needs of generation alpha are 87%, on indicators of awareness. social responsibility, maturity of peer relationships and gender awareness. In more detail, the needs of generation alpha adolescents are explained by Triyono [3] in the ABKIN Webinar, that generation alpha adolescents have a need for knowledge of ICT, knowledge of technical matters, the ability to work with data, and personal skills.

Developmental tasks and needs cannot be separated from the characteristics of these teenagers. Generation alpha adolescents have different characteristics when compared to the characteristics of adolescents of the previous generation. The general characteristics of Generation alpha are fluent technology, social and multitasking. Santosa [4] describes in more detail the characters of generation alpha adolescents, such as (1) having big ambitions to succeed; (2) tend to be practical and behave instantly; (3) love freedom and have high self-confidence; (4) tend to like details; (5) eager to get recognition; and (6) digital and information technology.

Generation alpha youth tend to have positive and optimistic characters in reaching their dreams. Generation alpha puts money and work on the priority list, as said by Triyono [3] in the ABKIN Webinar, that the main goal of Generation alpha in life is to work, which of course, works using information technology. They have characteristics, among others 1) Utilizing technology to meet needs; 2) Using social media to interact with each other to explore brands, 3) More individual, more global, more open-minded; and 4) Get into the world of work faster, and prefer entrepreneurship [4].

## 2. BACKGROUND

When teenagers start looking for identity, they will hang out with their peers. One of the factors that influence the search for identity is the social environment. The unstable nature inherent in adolescents makes them wilder and difficult to control in their activities, including socializing. The promiscuity of generation alpha adolescents is still a polemic, especially supported by the rapid advancement of technology and the characteristics of the teenagers themselves who are very fluent in information technology. Great curiosity about sexuality causes adolescents to look for sources of information about sexuality [5]. The high curiosity factor that arises in adolescents makes the phenomenon of promiscuity growing rapidly, especially supported by current technological advances. Coupled with changes that are very prominent in adolescents, namely an increase in interest and motivation towards sexuality, this is greatly influenced by physical changes, especially in sexual organs and hormonal changes that result in the emergence of sexual urges in adolescents [6].

The rapid advancement of technology does not reducing the promiscuity of generation alpha adolescents. They are increasingly skilled at using internet connections and sophisticated gadgets to obtain information and engage in sexual behaviors that deviate or exceed the limits of obligations, demands, rules, and prevailing societal norms.

The phenomenon of adolescent promiscuity is not only in the form of premarital sex. Promiscuity in today's technology era is increasingly developing in a negative direction, such as pornography, homosexuals, and early marriage, as well as cybersex. Not only are the forms of promiscuity increasingly diverse, but the trigger factors are also increasingly complex.

The more various forms and factors that trigger promiscuity, the more creative solutions are needed to overcome promiscuity among adolescents. One of the solutions that can be offered as well as building a more positive character is the concept of ecology citizenship.

The formation or improvement of the character of ecology citizenship was chosen to be one of the solutions to overcome adolescent promiscuity, because ecology citizenship activities can shift the focus of attention and become a supporting activity.

Ecology citizenship is a concept of moral and ethical responsibility that results from its environment, requires internalization of ecological values and rules, and this approach rests more on self-control [7].

## 3. METHODS

The research method used in this study is the library research method. Library research is one type of qualitative research that utilizes library sources to obtain research data. Strictly, library research limits its activities to library collection materials only without requiring field research [8]. This study utilizes research sources from books, theses and journals related to the material discussed, which are then used to assist researchers in compiling the results of this study.

Sources of data in this study are literature that discusses forms of promiscuity of generation alpha adolescents and their trigger factors. The literature is in the form of books, theses and scientific articles, so that the results of this study can simply map the forms of promiscuity of generation alpha adolescents and the factors that trigger such promiscuity.

## 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Promiscuity forms is the easiest to be found in adolescents is pornography. According to Undang-Undang No.44 tahun 2008 pasal 1 ayat 1 states that "Pornography is pictures, sketches, illustrations, photos, writing, sounds, sounds, moving pictures, animation, cartoons, conversations, gestures to other forms of messages through various forms. communication media and/or public performances that contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violate the norms of decency in society. The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines pornography as a depiction of erotic behavior with paintings or writings designed to arouse lust. pictures or films shown in sexual activity. In its original meaning, pornography literally means "writing about prostitutes", originally a euphemism and literally means "(something that is) sold." This word comes from the Greek term for people who recorded "pornoai," or famous or skilled prostitutes from ancient Greece.

A special form of pornography is cybersex. This is a form of promiscuity that is mostly practiced among Z generation adolescents. Cybersex has become a sexual phenomenon that is increasing, especially in areas with easy internet access. Cybersex is categorized as one of the Online Sexual Activities, which is the use of the internet for various activities (text, audio, images) that contain sexuality for the purpose of recreation, entertainment, exploration, support for sexual problems, education, purchasing sexual material, seeking sexual partners, and so on [9]. It was explained by Ayodele and Olanrewaju [10] that Cybersex is included in the OSA (Online Sexual Activity) category where the internet is used as a tool for activities to satisfy sexual desire. Cybersex generally consists of a variety of sexual behavior on the internet, for example watching pornographic material, taking part in chat, being sexually motivated or having sex via webcam, but also searching for partners online to have sex or gathering information about sex offline. Simply put, cybersex is sexual activity that is carried out using the internet media.

Based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health in 2017, 94% of students have accessed pornographic content accessed through comics as much as 43%, internet as much as 57%, games as much as 4%, movies / TV as much as 17%, social media as much as 34%, magazines as much as 19% , Books as much as 26%, and others 4%. The number of pornographic sites without filters allows anyone to open them, including teenagers. Wahyu Farrah Dina, Director of the Indonesia Heritage Foundation (IHF), said that with current technological developments, it is easy for teenagers to access pornography. Several survey results on pornography revealed that many children and adolescents have seen / watched pornography. In 2014, KPAI noted that 90% of perpetrators of sexual violence against children in Flores, East Nusa Tenggara occurred due to encouragement of pornographic content. Based on these data, pornography is more common and easier to find in adolescents. In a Study conducted by Imanugerah (2017) [11], it is stated that there is a very significant positive relationship between the intensity of accessing pornographic media and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The effective contribution to the intensity of accessing pornographic media with premarital sexual behavior among adolescents is 56%, the remaining 44% are other factors that influence sexual behavior. Cooper [12] explained that the higher the frequency of a person accessing pornographic sites, the more difficult that person is to respond to and control their sexual behavior. This is because sex material on pornographic sites can create sexual stimulation, make people more aggressive and can indirectly change the chemical makeup of the brain. The more often teenagers access pornographic sites, the higher the tendency to engage in premarital sexual behavior. This is supported by Makatita's research (2016) [13] which shows that the more often teenagers access porn sites, the higher the tendency to engage in sexual behavior before marriage.

Teens who download porn sites, chat with porn, tend to be sexually aroused so they tend to have the desire to engage in sexual activities such as kissing, petting or having sex [11]. Teens who frequently access porn sites, will

cognitively reflect on these activities and think that these activities are fun and entertaining so they tend to repeat these activities permanently. The sedentary and continuous activity of accessing porn sites causes adolescents to tend to have free sex behavior, because teenagers try to channel their sexual desires with other people.

One of the effects of pornography and cybersex is free sex. Wikipedia defines free sex as sexual relations outside of marriage, or it can be called premarital sex. Free sex can be in the form of dating, making out, having sex that is driven by sexual desire carried out with multiple partners or girlfriends [14,15,16,17] research on exposure to pornography from social media shows that 82.4% have been dating, 87.1% hold hands, 23.3% touch, 34.7% kiss, 13.4% make love, and 5, 4% admitted to having had sex. The higher the intensity of accessing pornographic media, the higher the premarital sexual behavior, and conversely, the lower the intensity of accessing pornographic media, the lower the premarital sexual behavior [11].

The factors that trigger promiscuity among Z generation adolescents are divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that arise because of the encouragement and willingness of the individual himself. Internal factors are further divided into several aspects, namely biological aspects and motivational aspects. The biological aspect, namely the development of sexual organs, is one of the characteristics of changes in adolescents that are visible from the outside, so that the changes that occur can be seen directly by others. Of course, this will have an impact if adolescents experience changes in their physical or sexual organs that are not well controlled. This can provoke negative thoughts from someone to adolescents who abuse changes in their sexual organs. With changes in sexual organs that occur in young girls, it results in negative thoughts for some teenage boys. Changes that occur in teenage girls' sexual organs are a means of having sex, so that their assessment of young girls is only a means of satisfying their lust.

The second aspect, namely the aspect of motivation. Adolescence is a period where a teenager begins to be exposed to the realities of life. It is at this time that the soul of an adolescent experiences a transition from the soul of adolescence towards adulthood. During this transitional period, of course, teenagers experience many new events that have never been experienced in the previous period. This transition of circumstances can trigger the urge to try new things that they have never tried before, of course without careful thinking about the consequences that can be caused by the limitations of thinking in adulthood. Sarwono who explained that motivation is the urge to act to satisfy a need, impulse in motivation is manifested in the form of action.

Further examination of the motivation aspect is self-control. Adolescents can control themselves not to have relationships that violate the social values and norms of the people [18]. Teens who have high self-control can control their behavior by considering many things before deciding to act. Regarding promiscuity, adolescents who have high self-control will limit their intensity of accessing pornography or cybersex, this is related to lust, pleasure,

satisfaction, addiction, curiosity, and when individuals are bored/bad mood /fun [19]. Self-control is closely related to the adolescent's commitment to rules. Self-control because they know the consequences and benefits of their behavior, and have feelings of guilt when violating social norms, which results in feelings of regret, anxiety, sadness, annoyance, when breaking the rules.

Another motivational aspect that is still related to self-control is emotional intelligence. The ability to regulate, manage emotions and make good decisions can prevent adolescents from engaging in promiscuity [20]. When adolescents have good emotional intelligence, they are able to recognize their urge to engage in sexual intercourse, be able to think rationally about not engaging in promiscuity because it has a negative impact on them. If adolescents are able to manage their emotions, they will be able to make wise decisions not to engage in promiscuity, and divert sexual urges to more positive activities [20].

The second factor, namely external factors, is a factor that comes from outside the individual, which can encourage adolescents to have promiscuity. External factors are also divided into several aspects, namely family, peers, and mass media. The first aspect is the family. In the family, communication is clearly needed, especially parents with their teenagers, because this can provide warmth and good relationships between parents and teenagers. With communication, parents can understand the wishes and expectations of adolescents, and vice versa. So that there will be mutual understanding and will be very helpful in solving or finding a way out of the problems faced by teenagers. Communication is important in the family, because with communication within a family there is interaction, a close relationship between families. It is different when a teenager is in a family that lacks communication between parents and teenagers. Kartono [21] explains that the family has an enormous influence in shaping the character and personality of adolescents. Simply put, closeness to parents also affects adolescents to have promiscuity, because of the supervision of communication from parents regarding their behavior.

The second aspect is association with peers. For teenagers, a friend is a necessity, so that sometimes friends are considered a "second family" for teenagers. The urge to have friends and form a group can also be seen as an effort not to depend on older people or as a concrete action in social interactions. So in the social environment of teenagers, there are always peer groups. Intercourse with peers can lead a person towards positive and negative, influenced by the level of close intimacy and high intensity of meetings. Inviting friends to view pornographic content before has also been the thing that encourages teenagers to do cybersex or other forms of promiscuity [18,19]. Most adolescents are unable to refrain from friends inviting them to have promiscuity [21,22]. This is related to peer conformity, peer influence, and openness to sexual information between them.

The third aspect is the mass media aspect. The impact caused by the mass media can be manifold, for example the occurrence of behavior that deviates from existing social norms or cultural values. The influence of mass media, both

television, magazines, cellphones and the internet, is often misused by adolescents in their daily behavior, for example teenagers who often see western cultural shows, they see sexual behavior as fun and acceptable in their environment. Then from this the teenagers began to imitate the patterns of their daily lives. The encouragement and motivation of the western films they watched together led to actions to imitate what they considered to be the manifestation of romantic feelings in expressing love and affection for their partners.

The main reasons teenagers engage in activities cybersex are: (1) ease in accessing or obtaining sexual material; (2) privacy safeguards; (3) and freedom in expressing sexual fantasies [22][23]. In line with the opinion of Cooper [8,9] which states that there are three components that cause individuals to do cybersex which is called the triple A engine, namely: 1) Accessibility, namely individuals can access sexual material via the internet 24 hours a day and 7 days a week; 2) Anonymity, that is, individuals do not feel afraid of being recognized by others when accessing sexual material, discussing sexual problems, and comparing the same activities with each other; 3) Affordability, that is, individuals find that by accessing the internet, the cost is quite cheap and that a lot of sexual material is obtained through internet sites for free. Carners, Delmolnico, and Griffin (2001) [24] add 2 components that cause individuals to do cybersex, namely: (1) Isolation, namely individuals have the opportunity to separate themselves from other people and engage in whatever fantasies they choose without risks such as sexual infection or interference from real world. (2) Fantasy is an individual getting the opportunity to develop sexual fantasies without fear of being rejected.

The interest of an adolescent in one type of internet addiction is caused by the needs that adolescents have according to their developmental stage, where these needs cannot be fulfilled so that the internet is used as compensation for their inability to meet their needs [25]. The internet is a safe place for teenagers to achieve sexual satisfaction, by doing cybersex they can still get sexual satisfaction that is free and easily accessible, unknown, cheap, and avoid dangerous sexual diseases.

Facing the era of globalization must be accompanied by strengthening character education for the younger generation to ward off moral decadence [26]. Therefore needed creative solutions to overcome the problems of promiscuity of adolescents at this time.

The solutions offered not only solve problems but can also foster a positive character in adolescents. One character that is still rarely noticed is the character who cares about the environment. This character is related to the concept of ecology citizenship. Ecology citizenship is a conception of citizenship in the field of environmental preservation [27]. Not only that, ecological citizenship also includes efforts to address environmental problems as well as to promote positive human interaction [26].

One solution that can be offered to overcome promiscuity, especially cybersex in adolescents, is to provide other activities or supporting activities [28]. Supporting activity is another activity as a comparison activity or adaptive

activity from unwanted activities. Adaptive activities involve interaction with humans, plants or animals, whose main goal is to minimize promiscuity. One of the supporting activities related to increasing ecology citizenship is environmental care activities, such as become an environmental volunteer, small space gardening, making compost from leaves, managing waste, or recycling used goods.

Environmental care activities are not only a supporting activity that fosters the character of ecological citizenship, but can also enhance characteristics such as loving and caring for the environment, responsibility, moral commitment, creativity, cooperation, and an attitude of volunteerism [29].

## 5. CONCLUSION

Generation alpha adolescents have different characteristics when compared to the characteristics of adolescents of the previous generation. The general characteristics of Generation alpha are fluent technology, social and multitasking. Generation alpha youth tend to have positive and optimistic characters in reaching their dreams. The promiscuity of generation alpha adolescents is still a polemic, especially supported by the rapid advancement of technology and the characteristics of the teenagers themselves who are very fluent in information technology. One of the solutions that can be offered as well as building a more positive character is the concept of ecology citizenship. Ecology citizenship is a conception of citizenship in the field of environmental preservation. It's also includes efforts to address environmental problems as well as to promote positive human interaction. This activity is not only a supporting activity that fosters the ecological character of the citizens, but also enhances characteristics such as love and care for the environment, responsibility, moral commitment, creativity, cooperation, and an attitude of volunteerism.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Promiscuity of current alpha generation teenagers cannot be separated from internet facilities. Not only in the form of pornography, but also in cybersex. Teenagers no longer only see pictures, videos, or written stories offline, but have also been chatting sexually, looking for sex partners through social media, or doing videocall sex. This promiscuity that is easier for teenagers to do is triggered by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consist of biological aspects and motivational aspects, which include self-control and emotional intelligence. External factors consist of family, peer, and mass media.

## REFERENCES

- [1] E. . Hurlock, *Psikologi Perkembangan Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan Edisi Kelima*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 1993.
- [2] A. J. Ririanti Rachmayanie J, Akhmad Sugianto, Muhammad Andri Setiawan, "Analisis Need Assesment Siswa SMP Generasi Z Terhadap Pelayanan BK di Sekolah Se-Kota Banjarmasin," *Bimbing. dan Konseling Ar-Rahman*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 55–61, 2020.
- [3] Triyono, "Asesmen Kebutuhan Anak Dan Remaja Generasi Y, Z, dan Alpha," *Webinar ABKIN*, 2020.
- [4] E. T. Santosa, *Raising Children in Digital Era*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo, 2015.
- [5] H. Harmaini and S. A. Novitriani, "Perbedaan Cybersex Pada Remaja Ditinjau Dari Usia Dan Jenis Kelamin Di Pekanbaru," *Psikoislamika J. Psikol. dan Psikol. Islam*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 42, 2019, doi: 10.18860/psi.v16i1.5047.
- [6] Desmita, *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2015.
- [7] S. Leha Silfiana, "Keterlibatan Warga Negara Muda Dalam Gerakan Kewarganegaraan Ekologis Untuk Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Berwawasan Lingkungan," *J. Stud. Pemuda2*, vol. 8, no. 2, 2019, doi: 10.24945/mvf.05.18.1866-0533.2095.
- [8] Hermawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Mixed Methode*. Kuningan: Hidayatul Quran Kuningan, 2019.
- [9] A. Cooper, *Sex and the internet: a guide book for clinicians*. London: Brunner-Routledge, 2002.
- [10] M. F. Mustofa, "Hubungan Antara Religiustas Diri dengan Kecenderungan Perilaku Cybersekk Pada Remaja," Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel, 2019.
- [11] Y. . Imanugerah, "Hubungan Antara Religiustas Diri dengan Kecenderungan Perilaku Cybersekk Pada Remaja," Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2017.
- [12] A. Cooper, C. R. Scherer, S. C. Boies, and B. L. Gordon, "Sexuality on the Internet: From sexual exploration to pathological expression," *Prof. Psychol. Res. Pract.*, pp. 154–164, 1998.
- [13] R. . Makatita, "Hubungan Cybersex dengan Perilaku Seksual Pada Remaja.," Surabaya: Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala, 2016.
- [14] R. Luthfie, "Fenomena Perilaku Seksual Pada Remaja," 2008.
- [15] E. H. Amalia, "Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Terjadinya Kehamilan Tidak Diinginkan Pada Remaja," Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2015.

- [16] Fitriani, "Hubungan Perilaku Mengakses Situs Pornografi dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Remaja," Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, 2017.
- [17] R. Nugroho, "Paparan Pornografi dari Media Sosial dan Perilaku Berpacaran Pada Siswa SMK X, Kelurahan Cempaka Outih, Kecamatan Ciputat Timurr Kota Tangerang Selatan Tahun 2015," Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, 2016.
- [18] A. Leonardhi, "Hubungan Kontrol Diri Dengan Kecenderungan Perilaku Mengakses Situs Porno Pada Remaja," Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 2018.
- [19] N. Anggreiny and S. M. Sarry, "Kontrol Sosial Pada Remaja Yang Mengakses Cybersex," *J. RAP (Riset Aktual Psikol. Univ. Negeri Padang)*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 160, 2018, doi: 10.24036/rapun.v9i2.102212.
- [20] R. Arifani, "Hubungan Kecerdasan Emosional dengan Cybersex," Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 2016.
- [21] K. Kartono, *Psikologi Abnormal dan Abnormalitas Seksual*. Bandung: Mandar Maju, 1989.
- [22] V. . Karsinta, "Hubungan Adiksi, Kontrol Diri, dan Tipe Kepribadian Terhadap Perilaku Cybersex Pada Remaja Sekolah Lanjut Tingkat Atas di Kubu Raya," Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, 2017.
- [23] Noni Novika Sari and Ridhoi Meilona Purba, "Gambaran Perilaku Cybersex Pada Remaja Pelaku Cybersex Di Kota Medan," *Psikologia J. Pemikir. dan Penelit. Psikol.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 62–73, 2013, doi: 10.32734/psikologia.v7i2.2542.
- [24] E. J. Carners, P. J., Delmonico, D. L., & Griffin, *In the shadows of the ne*. Center City: Hazelden Foundation, 2001.
- [25] L. K. Dewangga and M. S. Rahayu, "Hubungan antara kontrol diri dengan Cybersexual Addiction pada siswa SMP di Orange-Net Bandung," *Pros. Psikol.*, pp. 137–143, 2016.
- [26] Sakman dan Bahktiar, "Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dan Degradasi Moral Di Era Globalisasi," *IEEE Int. Conf. Acoust. Speech, Signal Process. 2017*, vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 84–93, 2017.
- [27] S. C. W. Sari, S. Samsuri, and D. Wahidin, "Penguatan Kewarganegaraan Ekologis Untuk Mewujudkan Ketahanan Lingkungan (Studi di Kampung Gambiran, Kelurahan Pandeyan, Kecamatan Umbulharjo, Kota Yogyakarta, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta)," *J. Ketahanan Nas.*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 40, 2020, doi: 10.22146/jkn.53816.
- [28] L. N. Nadziroh, "Peran Keluarga Dalam Mengatasi Anak Kecanduan Pornografi," Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2018.
- [29] Tim Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan, *Model Penilaian Karakter*. Jakarta: Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan, 2019.