# INFLUENCE EXPOSURE TO NEWS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN ON TELEVISION IMPACTS PARENTS' ANXIETY IN BOJONGBATA VILLAGE

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***Abstract:*** Sexual violence against minors is becoming increasingly prevalent annually. Almost all television news programs frequently feature reports of sexual violence perpetrated against minors. While such news may enlighten parents about contemporary crime trends, it may also instill in them apprehension regarding the protection of their children. This sense of fear can motivate parents to safeguard their children from uncomfortable situations or becoming victims concerning sexual assault. The objective of this research endeavor is to examine the impact of television news coverage of child sexual abuse on the apprehension levels of parents residing in Bojongbata village.This research is grounded in the theory of agenda setting. Scientists conduct quantitative research. This study's population comprised of mothers aged 30 to 50 years with children aged 7 to 15 years in Bojongbata village, with 76 respondents selected using a purposive selection technique. As part of this investigation, data is gathered via a questionnaire. Using descriptive statistics and straightforward linear regression tests, the data were analyzed. The results of the research indicated that parental anxiety levels were positively impacted by television coverage of child sexual assault (t count > t table; 5.150 > 1.992). The magnitude of the influence is 26.4%; the remaining 73.6% is influenced by extraneous variables not included in this study.

***Keywords:*** News Exposure, Level of Anxiety.

## INTRODUCTION

Television is an audio-visual technology that can present various programs every day. These various types of programs are usually grouped into two parts: Information Programs (news) and Entertainment Programs (Entertainment). One of the quality products offered by TV is news programs. News is essential information that attracts the attention of many people (Yunus, 2019: 45). According to Prof. Dr. R. Ma'rat, Television programs generally influence the attitudes, views, perceptions, and feelings of the audience. One of the psychological impacts of television is that it hypnotizes the audience, so the audience is immersed in the atmosphere of the television show. (Effendy 2019: 41). television is a medium that is considered essential and has the most influence on audiences in terms of conveying information (Yayuk, 2013: 44). Meanwhile, according to Yunus (2019: 32), the definition of television is an audio-visual communication medium (hear-see) with news presentation that is oriented towards the reproduction of reality. It cannot be denied that television's role is growing, and its role as a visual communication medium is extraordinary compared to other mass media. Television media has a central role in providing information or messages containing education, information, and entertainment. With the duties and roles that must be carried out accompanied by growing competition from a large number of television stations, some challenges must be faced by those involved in this broadcast media.

In numerous news outlets, the increase in incidents of sexual violence against minors has made headlines. An annual escalation in incidents of sexual violence is observed in Indonesia, affecting not only adults but minors as well. As stated by Abu Huraerah (2018:46), violence against children is defined by Ricard J. Gelles as a deliberate action that inflicts physical or emotional damage or endangers upon children. End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism (ECPAT) International provides the following definition of sexual violence against children: any relationship or interaction wherein the child is coerced into performing the sexual desires of an adult, including a stranger, sibling, or parent. This conduct encompasses manipulation, threats, bribery, deceit, and even coercion. Sexual violence against minors has become a prevalent issue that manifests itself most frequently in diverse nations. At times,

the incidence of sexual violence perpetrated against minors continues to rise. This increase is not solely evident in the quantity or frequency of cases, but also in their quality. Even more alarming is the fact that the majority of the offenders are members of the child's immediate family or immediate surroundings; they may even have close ties to the child's social environment, educational institutions, and even their own homes.

According to Tribunnews.com, a total of 2683 minors were victims of sexual violence in Indonesia in 2020. According to the statement issued by the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), Bintang Puspayoga, sexual violence continues to be a prevalent issue in Indonesia. Data obtained from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni) indicates the following, child violence accounted for 4,332% of all reported incidents and involved 4,849 victims. Including both boys and girls, sexual violence against minors claimed the lives of 2683 victims.

Maslihah (in Ivo Noviana 2015:16) Sexual violence targeting minors encompasses a wide range of abusive behaviours, including the act of exposing pornographic media or objects, caressing or embracing a child's private parts, engaging in sexual acts or rape against children, or displaying genitalia to children. As per the definition provided above, news concerning sexual violence against children can be characterised as comprehensive information regarding an event that occurred during a child's engagement or collaboration with an adult or elder individual (e.g., a sibling, parent, stranger), for which the child was exploited for sexual gratification. Such incidents are typically disseminated via media outlets including newspapers, radio, television, and the internet.

Family-related determinants that contribute to the prevalence of sexual violence against children include parental divorce, economic hardship, parental unemployment, a large number of children, discordant households, and limited educational attainment. Residential environmental factors encompass substandard social and environmental conditions, lodging in slums, inadequate recognition of the worth of children, ineffective legal oversight and instruments, and the lack of stable social control mechanisms. Digital elements: Perpetrators are frequently motivated by pornographic material found on social media platforms, the internet, and electronic devices, among other things. Death risk, trauma, juvenile delinquency, poor physical and mental health, educational difficulties (including dropout from school), parental limitations, and destitution are all consequences of sexual violence against children.

The topic of sexual violence against juveniles is a recurring subject of public fascination and substantial media attention. The objective of reporting on incidents of sexual violence against children is to bring to the attention of numerous individuals and groups the pressing issues affecting children at this time. It is well-known that the number of analogous cases has escalated substantially over time. It is hoped that the attention of related parties and all elements of society can reduce the number of cases. So, it can be used as an early warning, raising awareness among the public, especially parents, to be more alert and careful in supervising and paying attention to people in the child's environment to avoid danger.

The role of parents, especially mothers, is significant in providing information to children about sex because mothers have emotional closeness to their children. Sugiasih (2011: 73). The mother gives birth to the child, takes care of the child from childhood, and gives him love and attention. The mother's attitude in treating the child from infancy influences the child to treat himself as the mother treats him. If the mother keeps the child's body parts clean and healthy, the child will respect himself more.

As reported in the mass media, instances of sexual violence against minors are all too common. When they see the news, incidents of sexual violence against children elicit feelings of concern, anger, and even fear in them, as they fear that their families could be targeted as well. As is known, there are

still many cases of sexual violence against children out there that are not monitored; there are many disadvantaged children out there who survive through much violence received from their families and the surrounding environment.

The widespread news about sexual violence against children shows that parents need to be given sex education. It will be a threat to the younger generation, especially children if they do not know their knowledge about sex.

The wrong meaning of the term sex education begins with an inaccuracy in interpreting the word "education" as well as the word "sex." Education is often interpreted as a form of formal and systematic teaching. Likewise, the word "sex" is often interpreted as intimate relations with dirty connotations. Therefore, sex education is seen as slanted by some people. Sex education is essential so that children have adequate knowledge about the importance of protecting reproductive organs, as well as instilling values related to sexuality issues.

Drawing from the aforementioned description, the investigator intends to undertake a study titled "The Impact of Television News Exposure to Sexual Violence on Children on Parental Anxiety in Bojongbata Village." For this reason, this research involves mothers and parents as objects that will be studied in this research because, psychologically, there is an emotional relationship between mothers and children. The news about Sexual abuse of minors constitutes something that is worrying and disturbing for the community, especially mothers. What is meant in this research is mothers who work or who purely take care of the household.

Three previous studies serve as comparisons. Pefirst, penelitian that berjudul the relationship between watching crime news on television and students' attitudes at SMAN 09 Makassar was researched by Nurul Indah Rahmadani. The research year 2018 discusses crime news broadcasts on television for high school students. Meanwhile, the research that will be carried out focuses on Sexual Violence News only. The intended respondents are female parents or mothers.

Todua, penelitian that berjudul the influence of exposure to news broadcasts of cases of sexual violence against children on television on the level of parental anxiety at Al-Ulum Elementary School, researched by Ghea Alifia Putri. Research year 2015. The level of anxiety can then give rise to attitudes. This attitude can determine how anxious parents feel about protecting their children.

Thirdly, researchers believe Adinda Sekar Cinantya investigated the correlation between parental anxiety and the level of exposure to news regarding sexual violence in children on television, as well as the intensity of communication between parents and children. Research year 2014. The level of anxiety in this study was seen from physical reactions only. The research that will be carried out contains two variables using agenda-setting theory. This Anxiety Level variable can give rise to Attitudes, including Affective components, Cognitive components, and Cognitive components so that you can see how much anxiety parents feel in protecting their children

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

A quantitative research methodology was utilised for this investigation. Utilising a methodology based on the positivist worldview, quantitative research examines specific populations or samples. The process involves gathering data using research instruments, analysing quantitative or statistical information, and testing hypotheses that have been formed beforehand Sugiyono (2016: 8).

The research methodology employed is an explanatory survey. The objective of this explanatory survey methodology is to determine the determinants that impact the manifestation of specific circumstances or conditions. Thus, it attempts to elucidate both the causes and consequences of a phenomenon, as opposed to merely describing its occurrence. We aim to determine the relationship between parental apprehension in Bojongbata Village and the degree of exposure to news reports regarding child sexual violence. Survey methods generally use the same structured or systematic questions for many people. Then, record, process, and analyze all the answers obtained by the researcher (Bambang. 2012:43). These structured or systematic questions are known as questionnaires.

This variety of research data is generated through calculations using discrete data. A variety of data sources are utilised, including both primary and secondary sources. Primary data consists of information gathered directly from the original source by researchers (Suliyanto, 2018: 156). The data acquired firsthand by researchers is derived from questionnaires completed by respondents. The responses to the questionnaire generate tables for statistical analysis, figures, descriptions, and conclusions regarding the research outcomes. Secondary data, conversely, consists of information obtained indirectly from research subjects. Scholars obtain secondary data from a variety of sources, including literature, books, scientific journals, the internet, and other relevant materials that pertain to the research's problems and objectives.

Data was gathered by researchers through the utilisation of observation techniques, questionnaires, and documentation. Observation is a method by which research data is gathered via sensing and observation (Suliyanto, 2018: 186). The activities that support research are predicated on the perceptions, emotions, and auditory perceptions gained through observations. The purpose of observations is to obtain a more accurate and comprehensive depiction of events. Respondents complete a questionnaire, which is a method of data collection consisting of a series of written statements or inquiries. In contrast, documentation consists of a log of prior occurrences. In order to supplement the data acquired through written files, photographs, reports, minutes, meeting agendas, and magazines, as well as books, newspapers, and magazines, documentation is conducted. Photographic documentation serves as evidentiary support for the researcher's research endeavours. This study employed the subsequent data analysis method:

The purpose of descriptive analysis is to examine and characterise the gathered data in its literal form, without aiming to derive overarching inferences or generalisations (Sugiyono, 2016: 147). In descriptive statistical analysis, the mean (average), standard deviation, variance, minimum value, maximum value, and percentage are all elements. Simple linear regression analyses are applied in order to ascertain the impact that the independent variable has on the dependent variable. As the independent variable in this research, Exposure to News of Sexual Violence among Children on Television (X) is examined. Consequently, the dependent variable is Anxiety Level (Y). The sig value determines the outcome of a simple regression test; if it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is adopted. Subsequently, the hypothesis is denied and the count value is deemed stable if Sig. > 0.05. For regression analysis calculations, version 22 of the SPSS computer programme is utilised.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

The exposure to television news regarding sexual violence among juveniles is the independent variable in this research, whereas the dependent variable is anxiety level. The information is succinctly presented as the mean, standard deviation, minimum value, and maximum value. The explanation of the descriptive analysis results can be found in Table V.1, below:

**Table V. 1 Descriptive Statistics of Variables in Research**

**Descriptive Statistics**

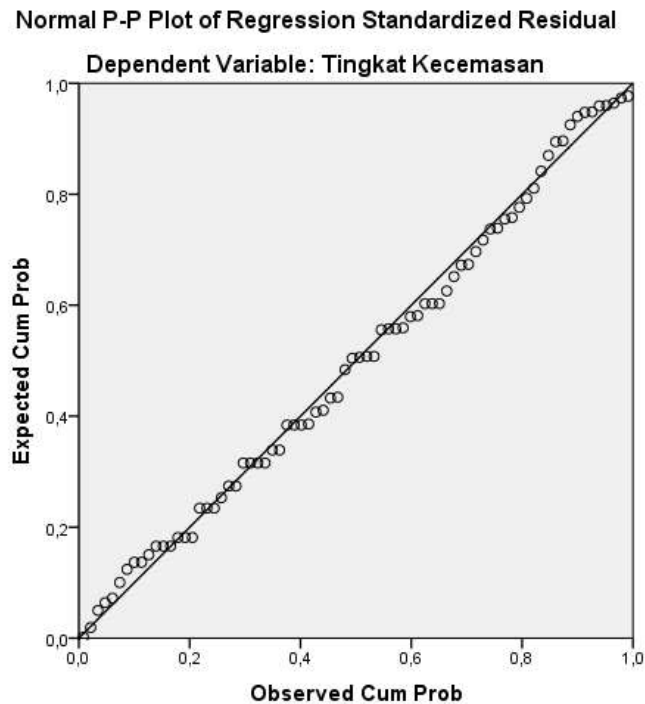|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The valid anxiety level for exposure to news of sexual violence against children on television is N (in that order). | 76 | 18 | 28 | 22.26 | 2,424 |
|  | 76 | 54 | 80 | 63.59 | 6,255 |
|  | 76 |  |  |  |  |

(Source: Primary data processed December 2020)

The data indicates that the variable "Exposure to News of Sexual Violence against Children on Television" consists of 76 observations, as indicated by the output. Between 18 and 28 is the recorded minimum and maximum values, respectively. The standard deviation is 2.424, while the mean value is 22.26. The dataset (N) consisting of 76 observations pertains to the Anxiety Level variable. A range of 54 is the minimum value documented, while 80 is the utmost value. The standard deviation is 6.255, while the mean value is 63.59.

**Normality Test for Residuals**

Using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test or the Normal PP Plot of the regression-standardized residual graph to examine the dispersion of data at the diagonal source in order to assess the normality of the model.

1. **Graphic method**

**Figure V.1 P-Plot Graph of Normality Test**



Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: Tingkat Kecemasan

(Source: Primary Data processed December 2020)

The aforementioned P-Plot illustrates that the data points are dispersed along the line and adhere to the diagonal trajectory, indicating that the residual values follow a normal distribution.

2. **One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test method**

Table V.2 Kolmogorov Smirnov Results

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

|  |  | Unstandardized Residuals |
|---|---|---|
| N |  | 76 |
| Normal Parameters, b | Mean | ,0000000 |
|  | Std. Deviation | 5.36669406 |
| Most Extreme | Absolute | ,054 |
| Differences | Positive | ,054 |
|  | Negative | -,047 |
| Statistical Tests |  | ,054 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |  | ,200c,d |

a. Distribution of the test is normal.

b. Determined using data.

c. Lilliefors Correction of Significance.

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d. The value presented here represents a minimum estimate of the actual significance.

The aforementioned output table presents the significance value associated with Asymp.Two-tailed Sig. is 0.220c, d > 0.05. The data can be considered normally distributed according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test, which is utilized for decision-making.

**Linearity Test**

In the Linearity Test, decisions are reached by comparing the Significance Value (Sig.) to 0.05. When the value of Deviation from Linearity Sig. is greater than 0.05, it indicates that the independent and dependent variables have a linear relationship. Nevertheless, in the case where Division from Linearity Sig. is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the independent and dependent variables do not exhibit a linear relationship.

**Table V. 3 Linearity Test Results**

**ANOVA Table**

| | | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anxiety Level * Exposure to News of Sexual Violence in Children | Between Groups | (Combined) | 1351,880 | 10 | 135,188 | 5,553 | ,000 |
| | | Linearity | 774,250 | 1 | 774,250 | 31,802 | ,000 |
| | | Deviation from Linearity | 577,631 | 9 | 64,181 | 2,636 | ,011 |
| | Within Groups | | 1582,475 | 65 | 24,346 | | |
| | Total | | 2934,355 | 75 | | | |

Assess Linearity The outcomes can be obtained by consulting the Significance Value (Sig) provided in the aforementioned table, more precisely the Sig value associated with Deviation from Linearity. Does 0.011 exceed 0.05 in value? Consequently, from this, it is possible to deduce that the variables Level of Anxiety (Y) and Exposure to News of Sexual Violence in Children (X) exhibit a direct correlation.
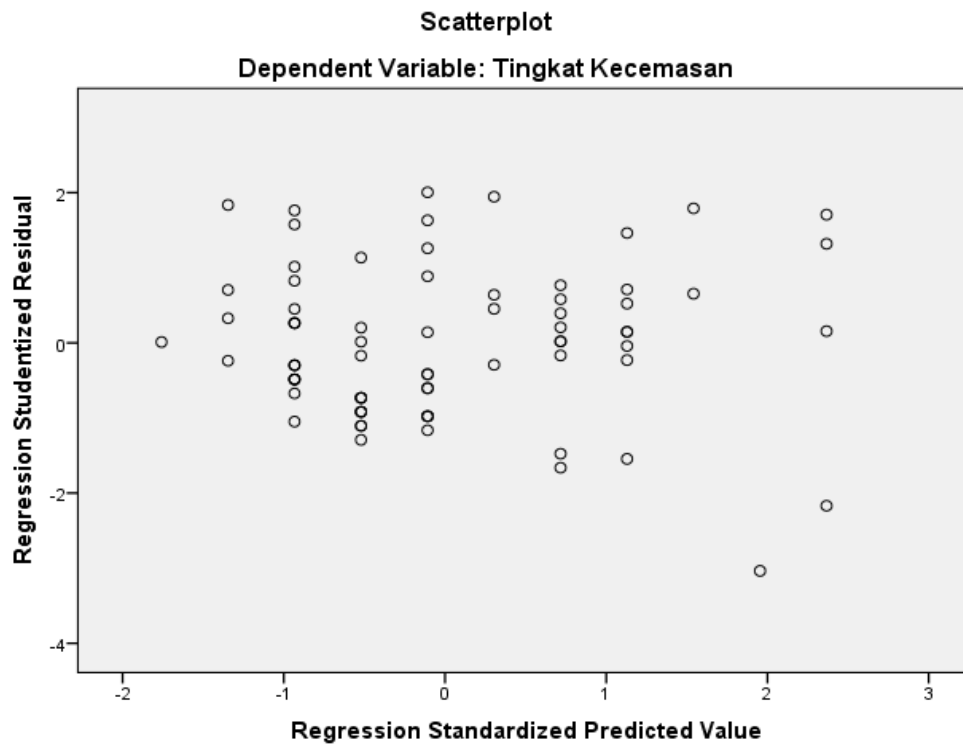
**Heteroscedasticity Test**

Heteroscedasticity refers to the condition in a regression model where the variance of the residuals is not constant across all observations. An ideal regression model should exhibit characteristics other than heteroscedasticity. This study examined heteroscedasticity by employing the regression graph approach and the Glejser test.

a. **Graphic method (seeing the pattern of dots on the regression graph)**

The primary criteria for making decisions are:

- Heteroscedasticity occurs when there is a distinct pattern in the points, such as a regular pattern that involves waves, broadening, and narrowing.

- Heteroscedasticity does not arise if there is no discernible pattern, such as scattered dots above and below the number 0 on the Y axis.

**Figure V.2 Scatterplot Output**



**Scatterplot**

**Dependent Variable: Tingkat Kecemasan**

(Source: Primary Data processed December 2020)

According to the Scatterplots shown in Figure V.2, it is evident that the dots exhibit a distinct pattern. The data is evenly distributed both above and below the value of 0 on the Y axis. Based on the analysis, it can be inferred that there are no indications or issues of heteroscedasticity present in this regression model.

b. The Glejser Test Method

The Glejser test is conducted by performing a regression analysis of the independent variables against the Absolute residual or Abs_RES value. If the p-value for the relationship between the independent variable and the absolute residual is greater than 0.05, it indicates the absence of heteroscedasticity.

**Table V. 4 Glesjer Test Results Output**

**Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | -2,995 | 3,406 | | -,879 | ,382 |
| | Exposure to News of Sexual Violence in Children | ,324 | ,152 | ,241 | 2,133 | ,036 |

a. Dependent Variable: Res_Abs

(Source: Primary Data processed December 2020)

As shown in Table V.4, the sig value for each independent variable is 0.036, which is greater than 0.05. Statistically speaking, there is no significant influence of any independent variables on the dependent variable abs_res. Consequently, the regression model is devoid of heteroscedasticity. Therefore, drawing conclusions from the outcomes of the Classical Assumption Test and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test indicates that the data follows a normal distribution, and that the variables exhibit a linear relationship, respectively. These conditions are met in order to conduct a regression test.

**Analysis of Simple Linear Regression**

As stated by Simple et al., simple linear regression analysis establishes the relationship or influence between a single independent and dependent variable along a linear axis.

1. **Simple Linear Regression Equation**

**Table V.5 Simple Linear Regression Equation**

**Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | Q | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 34,084 | 5,763 | | 5,914 | ,000 |
| | Exposure to News of Sexual Violence in Children | 1,325 | ,257 | ,514 | 5,150 | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Level of Anxiety

(Source: Primary Data processed December 2020)

According to the aforementioned output results, the value of Exposure to News of Sexual Violence in Children (b/regression coefficient) is 1.325, whereas the value of constant an is 34.084. The equation for basic linear regression is given by:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Information:

       Y: Predicted value

       a: Constant, or price number X = 0

       b: Regression coefficient

       X: Value of the independent variable

The values in the output are then entered into the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 34.084 + 1.325X$$

This equation can be translated as:

1. The constant value (a) is 34.084, which indicates that the Anxiety Level variable yields 34.084 as the result if minors are not exposed to news of sexual violence.

2. The coefficient of regression Based on the positive regression coefficient (+); it can be concluded that the impact of television news coverage of sexual violence in minors on anxiety levels is in a positive direction.

**2. Hypothesis test**

The hypothesis in this research is:

H0:     The level of parental anxiety is not impacted by the exposure of children to television news reports of sexual violence.

Ha:     Parental Anxiety Levels Are Influenced by Television News Presentations of Sexual Violence Against Children.

**Table V. 6 Hypothesis Testing**

**Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | Q | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 34,084 | 5,763 | | 5,914 | ,000 |
| | Exposure to News of Sexual Violence in Children | 1,325 | ,257 | ,514 | 5,150 | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Level of Anxiety

(Source: Primary Data processed December 2020)

Criteria for decision making in the Simple Linear Regression Test:
1. The aforementioned output results indicate that the significance value (Sig.) is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Consequently, it can be deduced that H0 is rejected. The acceptance of Ha indicates that "the level of anxiety (Y) is influenced by exposure to news regarding sexual violence in children (X)."
2. Based on the aforementioned results, the t-value that was computed is 5.150. Having determined the calculated t, the following course of action is to locate the t value in the t table.

The formula for the t table is (α/2; nk).

$$= (0.05/2; 76\text{-}2)$$

$$= (0.025; 74) \rightarrow \text{look at the distribution of t table values}$$

Then, get a table value of 1.992.

Information:    n =number of Respondents

                  k =variable amount

                  degrees of freedom (df) = nk = 76-2 = 74

                  α = Sig level. (2 sided), sig = 5% (0.05)

Based on the calculated t value of 5.150 > 1.992, it is possible to reject H0 and accept Ha. This indicates that "There is a significant relationship between exposure to news of sexual violence in children (X) and anxiety levels (Y)."

3. Determination Coefficient

In order to assess the extent to which exposure to news regarding sexual violence in children (X) impacts an individual's level of anxiety (Y) during a Simple Linear Regression analysis, one may consult the R Square value provided in the Model Summary section.

**Table V. 7 Determination Tests**

**Model Summary b**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. The error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ,514a | ,264 | ,254 | 5,403 |

a. Predictors: (Constant) Exposure to News of Sexual Violence

in Children

b. Dependent Variable: Level of Anxiety

(Source: Data processed December 2020)

The model summary table presented previously provides an explanation of the correlation or relationship value (R), denoted as 0.514. The coefficient of determination (R Square) for this output was 0.264, indicating that the impact of news coverage regarding sexual violence in minors (variable X) on anxiety levels (variable Y) is 26.4% (0.264 x 100%).

Thus, exposure to news regarding juvenile sexual violence (X) has a 26.4% impact on anxiety levels (y). As an alternative, external factors comprising 73.6% of the variance, including personal encounters with family, friends, and neighbors who discuss sexual violence against children and the experiences of individuals who have been victimized or witnessed, also exert an influence on the remaining 73.6%.

**CONCLUSION**

By analyzing the findings of this study, it is feasible to address the research question of whether parental apprehension in Bojongbata Village is impacted by television news coverage of child sexual violence. Through the utilization of the SPSS 22 for Windows program, basic linear regression data was processed to produce the outcomes. The findings of the investigation are outlined below:

1. The statistical calculations conducted in this study, specifically the comparison of the t count and t table at a 5% significance level, revealed that the t count was significantly greater than the t table (5.150 > 1.992). This indicates that the level of anxiety (Y) is influenced by exposure to news of sexual violence in children (X).

2. The level of parental apprehension in Bojongbata village is impacted by 26.4% when they are exposed to television news reports of sexual violence against children. Conversely, the residual 73.6% can be attributed to extraneous factors, including personal encounters with family, friends, and neighbors who discuss sexual violence against children, as well as the narratives of individuals who have been victimized or have observed such violence.

3. According to agenda-setting theory, mass media has quite an influence on what people think. This means that mass media influences audiences' perceptions of what is essential. Mass media always directs audiences on what to do. If the information the mass media provides is strong enough, it will provide an adequate basis for assessing something so that a certain attitude direction is formed.

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