

Media Literacy on Prevention of Pornography on Social Media and Sexual Violence on Factory Workers in Malaysia

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Abstract - Social problems that are currently widespread are related to the impact of pornography on social media and the occurrence of sexual violence in society. Pornography has enormous dangers, especially if you are already addicted. Not only drugs are addictive, pornography can also cause addiction. In general, addiction to pornographic sites will have a negative impact on a person's character. The characteristics of people who are addicted to cybersex are: lacking social skills, preferring to struggle with sexual fantasies, having fun communicating with the characters they create own imagination, and not being able to control myself from accessing pornographic sites and losing track of time. Apart from that, it can also result in sexual violence, such as: rape, sexual intimidation including threats or attempted rape, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution and sexual slavery. Sexual violence can happen to anyone, including men, women and children. This action, which can have a negative impact on the victims, can also occur anywhere, including among migrant factory workers abroad such as Malaysia. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out media literacy regarding pornography on social media and sexual violence among factory workers in Malaysia as a form of preventing sexual violence and the impact of pornography on social media

Keyword: media literacy; sexual violence; pornography; media Social; Factory Workers

Abstrak - Permasalahan sosial yang saat ini banyak terjadi adalah dampak pornografi di media sosial dan terjadinya kekerasan seksual di masyarakat. Pornografi mempunyai bahaya yang sangat besar, apalagi jika kecanduan. Tidak hanya narkoba yang membuat ketagihan, pornografi juga bisa menyebabkan kecanduan. Secara umum kecanduan terhadap situs pornografi membawa dampak negatif terhadap karakter seseorang. Ciri-ciri orang yang kecanduan cybersex adalah kurang memiliki keterampilan sosial, lebih suka berkutat dengan fantasi seksual, senang berkomunikasi dengan karakter yang mereka ciptakan sendiri, dan tidak bisa mengendalikan diri untuk mengakses situs pornografi dan lupa waktu. Selain itu juga dapat mengakibatkan kekerasan seksual, seperti pemerkosaan, intimidasi seksual termasuk ancaman atau percobaan pemerkosaan, eksploitasi seksual, prostitusi paksa dan perbudakan seksual. Kekerasan seksual dapat terjadi laki-laki, perempuan, dan anak-anak. Tindakan yang berdampak buruk bagi para korban ini juga bisa terjadi di mana saja, termasuk di kalangan pekerja pabrik migran di luar negeri seperti Malaysia. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan literasi media mengenai pornografi di media sosial dan kekerasan seksual di kalangan pekerja pabrik di Malaysia sebagai bentuk pencegahan kekerasan seksual dan dampak pornografi di media sosial.

Kata Kunci: Literasi Media; Kekerasan Seksual; Pornografi; Media Sosial; Pekerja Pabrik

I. INTRODUCTION

Executive Director of Migrant CARE, Anis Hidayah (2021), revealed that sexual violence terrifying groups of domestically and abroad migrant workers has entered a state of emergency. Migrant CARE data shows that at least five out of 10 workers experience sexual violence during work. This condition is worsened by the legal process, which is impartial with workers. It could happen because the migration phenomenon in Indonesia sets women in a vulnerable position. Even before leaving, most of them were victims of violence, including sexual violence.

Sexual violence can occur to anyone, including men, women, and children. Sexual violence, which is an act that harms the victim, can also occur anywhere, including among migrant factory workers. Sexual violence is any act that degrades, harasses, humiliates, and attacks a person's body or reproductive function, which results in mental and physical suffering. Sexual violence can be committed by men or women against anyone, including wives or husbands, parents, girlfriends, siblings, close relatives, friends, or even strangers.

According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, sexual violence itself has several types, including rape, sexual intimidation including threats or attempted rape, sexual exploitation, trafficking of women for sexual purposes, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, forced marriage, including divorce, forced pregnancy, abortion coercion, pressure to do contraception and sterilization, sexual torture, inhumane and sexually nuanced punishments, sexually nuanced traditional practices that harm or discriminate against women, and sexual control, including through discriminatory regulations based on morality and religion.

Cases of sexual violence commonly occur because of the perpetrator's desire, which is reinforced by the opportunity to do so. Several things can cause someone to commit sexual violence, including having been a victim, being a witness, lust, dependency, power relations, and the habit of watching pornographic videos.

Frequently watching videos or shows containing sexual activity can construct sexual fantasies that lead to acts of sexual violence. Many pornographic sites are currently spread on social media. The assortment in exposure to pornographic mass media has had negative impacts on its users, including sexual fantasies. A person who has sexual fantasies and is unable to control them can become a perpetrator of sexual violence. Anyone, including migrant factory workers, can experience victims of sexual violence.

Many women's activists (VOA, 2021) revealed the critical situation regarding the uncontrolled sexual violence that befell workers abroad. It is worsened by the absence of a legal umbrella that protects domestic workers from sexual violence. Managing social problems, including pornography on social media and sexual violence among migrant factory workers, is not only the role of the government but also the society. Collaboration in building a developed and advanced nation is part of citizens' responsibilities (Suparno, 2018).

This health service activity is in line and in accordance with the Mercu Buana University Community Services Master Plan which has been launched by Mercu Buana University, especially those related to Information and Communication Technology in the field of new media/social media literacy.

Through this activity, it is hoped that factory workers in Malaysia will gain knowledge and understanding and be able to solve problems related to pornography on social media and sexual violence that many migrant workers in Malaysia experience

By this time, not many parties have paid serious attention to disseminating information about the dangers of pornography and the harmful impacts it can have, such as sexual violence. Sexual violence can occur to anyone, both men and women. This action, which can harm the victim, can also occur anywhere, including workplaces such as factories.

Based on data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women, in 2021, there were 389 cases of sexual violence in the workplace with 411 victims; in 2022, there were 324

cases and 384 victims; and until May 2023, there were 123 cases and 135 victims. In addition, based on the ILO survey regarding violence and harassment in the workplace in 2022, as many as 70.93% of the total 1,173 respondents admitted to having experienced some form of violence and harassment in the workplace. 69.35% of victims experienced more than one form of violence and harassment. Meanwhile, the violence and harassment most often experienced by victims were psychological at 77.40%, followed by sexual at 50.48%. To date, the number of victims of workplace violence is still dominated by women, amounting to 656 people. (Ministry of Manpower, 2023).

The Minister of Manpower, Ida Fauziyah (Ministry of Manpower, 2023), requested all parties to be determined about preventing and handling sexual violence in the workplace. There are 9 forms of sexual violence as regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes, i.e., non-physical sexual harassment, physical-sexual harassment, forced contraception, forced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery; and electronic-based sexual violence.

Pornography on social media is one of the triggers for sexual violence. The harmful impact of watching pornographic films on social media is very destructive to an individual's mentality and morality, triggering sexual violence, including sexual violence in the workplace. Therefore, preventing and handling sexual violence demands the role of all parties. All preventive measures need to be taken to avoid sexual violence as one of the negative impacts of pornography. The government and society should not be silent and ignore the current situation. The role of government and society is significant in preventing these negative impacts.

One of the preventive efforts that can be suggested is to educate migrant factory workers in Malaysia to make them comprehend pornography and its negative impacts. In the context of Personal Social Responsibility, through International Cooperation Community Service Program, the solution that can be offered is to provide media literacy about preventing pornography on social media and sexual violence against factory workers in Malaysia.

The internet has become an inseparable part of everyday modern life. The internet, pornography, and sexual violence are interrelated. The more often the user browses in cyberspace, the more opportunities they have to access pornographic content, which is becoming one of the initial threats of sexual violence.

The phenomenon of sexual violence among migrant factory workers can occur at any time and anywhere with continuous physical, psychological, and mental impacts, so programs that provide understanding or media literacy about preventing pornography on social media and sexual violence against factory workers in Malaysia are required.

There are several actions that migrant factory workers can obtain to prevent the impact of sexual violence and pornography on social media: (1) Providing education about sexual violence in every environment, including schools and workplaces; (2) Increase understanding of human rights and the importance of respecting a person's right to privacy and physical integrity; (3) Implement the law and provide severe punishment for sexual violence perpetrators, and (4) Provide psychological support and rehabilitation for victims of sexual violence.

Based on this description, the best solution that can be carried out to prevent sexual violence and the impact of pornography on social media is to provide media literacy training to prevent pornography on social media and sexual violence against factory workers in Malaysia.

After attending this training, migrant factory workers in Malaysia are expected to have a comprehensive understanding of the dangers and impacts of sexual violence and pornography on social media. In addition, this training is expected to designate the behavior of migrant factory workers in Malaysia so that they can prevent sexual violence and pornography on social media.

Another target of this training is scientific publications in journals or proceedings that discuss community service. This publication is required because the public, mainly migrant

workers, must learn and understand more about the impact of sexual violence and pornography on social media. Apart from that, through this publication, it is expected that the public, mainly migrant workers, can understand and learn how to prevent sexual violence and pornography on social media.

Aside from publishing journals or proceedings, the results of this community service are also targeted to be published in online media and then printed in book form with ISBN so that they are qualified for Intellectual Property Rights (HKI). In the future, it is hoped that this program can be implemented sufficiently in the community, especially migrant factory workers in Malaysia.

II. METHODOLOGY

Target of audience of the media literacy of prevention of pornography on social media and sexual violence is migrant workers in Malaysia, especially those who work in factories and are members of the PERMAI (Pertubuhan Masyarakat Indonesia) organization which is in the Pinang region of Malaysia. The average age of migrant factory workers in Malaysia is 19 to 30 years.

This activity is fostering media literacy that covers seven competencies: Analysis (related ability to comprehend the material and content as well as to break down and study a message or information within a media); Evaluation (the ability to put value or judgment on a message of information delivered by media); Grouping (ability to group some information we receive from a certain media in a certain similarity and difference); Induction (ability to analyze and study any information from particular, within a small scope, to something more general or universal about the whole); Deduction (ability to analyze and study any information from general then elaborate it to something more particular); Synthesis (ability to re-compose a message or information from a media into a message with a new different structure than before), and Abstracting (complete ability and competency, from analyzing, describing, finding a focal point of problem or issue to simplifying messages and displaying it with practically more understandable language).

This training is conducted by several techniques or methods: discussion, presentation, and lecture. A focus group discussion is conducted by dividing participants into small groups then discussing theme or issue brought up by the source speaker, especially related to effects of sexual violence and pornography in social media. After discussing, representative from each group presents the result of their group discussion in sequence then receives response and feedback from other discussion groups.

After that, results of focus group discussion are discussed and elaborated by the speakers by giving instruction and elaboration through a lecture. In this elaboration, the speaker delivers the main material about sexual violence and negative impact of pornography in social media. To explain and provide further understanding of the material, the source speaker also gives related example and evidence about sexual violence and pornography in social

Media literacy of prevention of pornography on social media and sexual violence on factory workers in Malaysia was implemented on Saturday till Monday, 27th – 29th January 2024 in Pertubuhan Masyarakat Indonesia (PERMAI), Pulau Pinang - Malaysia

Each team member has an important role in contributing to this community service activity, starting from preparation to implementation. This community service activity begins with observing problems related to pornography on social media and sexual violence among factory workers in Malaysia through literature studies. After that, write an invitation letter and permission to carry out community service activities, after being agreed upon by the implementation of the activity and ending with an evaluation activity.

Potential for Student Credit Recognition

This Community Service activity program is carried out for 8 months. According to the *Program Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka* meets IKU 2, namely providing opportunities for students to study outside campus, then for students involved in the program. This can be given as a conversion to the National Core Study course for three credits.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The internet has become an inseparable part of our modern daily lives. Restricting people from accessing the internet is like prohibiting them from using electricity and choosing to return to the old era which was still very conventional. Therefore, a correct and appropriate answer is needed to overcome this. A question that requires an answer, is how we provide solutions to the negative impacts of exposure to pornography and sexual violence on social media, especially for factory workers in Malaysia.

Female migrant workers abroad, including Malaysia, are very vulnerable to sexual violence and pornography. The situation and conditions of their workplace often pose a threat to sexual violence and pornography. This cannot be separated from displays of pornography and sexual violence on social media. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct media literacy to prevent pornography on social media and sexual violence against female factory workers abroad, especially in Malaysia.

In overcoming this problem, the role and support of the working community in Malaysia is very important. Unfortunately, there are still many factory workers abroad who have not raised awareness of the dangers and negative impacts of social media, especially regarding pornography and sexual violence. Potential dangers like this are not unconquerable. One solution that can be done is to provide a good understanding of the negative impacts of the internet and social media.

There are several actions that female factory workers can take overseas, especially in Malaysia, to prevent the negative impact of pornography and sexual violence on social media, for example, they must understand the internet. Factory workers should not feel too afraid and worried about saying 'no' to anyone who encounters sexual violence and pornography. Anyone can deliberately access pornography on the internet without knowledge of its dangers, thereby thinking that there will be no negative consequences. Apart from that, never allow or permit other people to commit sexual violence for any reason and anywhere. For all of this, courage and support are needed from various parties, including those closest to them and the migrant worker community.

Community leaders can support female factory workers to overcome this problem by communicating openly. Female factory workers need to be listened to and supported in dealing with issues of sexual violence, especially those that often emerge in the workplace. An open discussion space without judgment will significantly support the self-confidence and courage of female factory workers in facing the problems of pornography and sexual violence which are currently uncontrolled, both in private and public spaces.

Based on this description, the best solution that can be taken to prevent the negative impact of pornography and sexual violence against female factory workers in Malaysia is to provide media literacy training to prevent pornography on social media and sexual violence against factory workers in Malaysia.

After following this training, female factory workers in Malaysia are expected to have a comprehensive understanding of the dangers and negative impacts of sexual violence and pornography on social media. Apart from that, it is hoped that this training can empower the behavior of female factory workers in Malaysia to have the strength and courage to prevent the negative impacts of sexual violence and pornography on social media.

Another target of this training is scientific publication in a reputable National Journal which discusses community service as a mandatory output and intellectual property rights as an additional

output. This publication is required because the public must know more about the negative impacts of sexual violence and pornography on social media. Apart from that, through this publication, it is hoped that female factory workers in Malaysia can understand and learn how to behave and anticipate the negative impacts of sexual violence and pornography on social media.

The community service program entitled Media Literacy on Prevention of Pornography on Social Media and Sexual Violence of Factory Workers in Malaysia is conducted offline or face to face on Saturday – Monday, 27 – 19 January 2024. This program is in collaboration with the Indonesian Community Organization (PERMAI) of Pulau Pinang – Malaysia, which is a community established to facilitate and unite all migrant workers in Malaysia, especially in Penang, Malaysia. This event was attended by migrant workers in Penang, Malaysia.

The training event began with participant registration assisted by the organizing committee, the event opened with statements given by the implementing team and community leaders. Next, we entered the material presentation session by the presenters from Mercu Buana University which ended with a question and answer session between the presenters and the participants. At the end of the session, a video and photo session were taken to document the moment.

This training went well and perfectly. The participants, consisting of female factory workers in Malaysia, were very enthusiastic and proactive in participating in the whole training session. It can be seen from the many questions asked by participants regarding the issue of sexual violence and pornography on social media. Apart from that, the participants also conveyed the various real problems they face as factory workers in Malaysia. This problem was immediately discussed and examined by providing the best solution that could be done to overcome it, both from the point of view of the female factory workers and the leadership of the Indonesian Community Organization (PERMAI) of Pulau Pinang - Malaysia as a community that accommodates migrant workers in Penang, Malaysia.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the community service program training entitled "Media Literacy on Prevention of Pornography on Social Media and Sexual Violence of Factory Workers in Malaysia" show that the participants who are female factory workers in Penang Malaysia already know and understand the presence of social media, including the benefits and the impacts it can have, both negative and positive.

Regarding sexual violence and pornography that is often found on social media, they can also understand it. Apart from that, some of them also found pornographic content several times in various types and forms, some of which even unconsciously fell into the pornographic content category. Therefore, factory workers need to be provided with understanding and knowledge regarding digital media literacy and its impacts, especially those related to sexual violence and pornography on social media.

Based on the results of Community Service activities conducted in collaboration with the Indonesian Community Organization (PERMAI) of Pulau Pinang - Malaysia, the suggestion that can be made is that this activity can be conducted continuously in the future so that it can provide persisting education for a wide range of female factory workers abroad who experiencing sexual violence and pornography at the workplace.

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