



Post a Picture Privat Area: an Adolescent Cyber Crime and Cyber Deviance Analysis

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Abstract

The development of technology and social media today is like a double edged knife. On the other hand, it provides many conveniences and innovations, but on the other hand it also has a negative impact, especially for users who are adolescent. The content and access presented in social media can actually trigger the birth of a private Post a Picture (PAP) area. In addition, at the age of adolescence, the development of sexuality, both physically and sexually, is taking place, coupled with the existence of special relationships between adolescents, making the barrier between private and public spaces a common thing. Through access to various chat media applications, this is the beginning of the phenomenon of post a picture photos or videos in this private area. There are two motives for adolescent to post a picture in a private area, namely the motive for sharing voluntarily and the motive for coercion. This phenomenon is a form of cyber deviance because it leads to virtual harassment in the digital space. This study uses a quantitative research approach with survey methods and uses explanatory analysis techniques. Therefore, this study aims to show the extent to which adolescent understand cyber crime and cyber deviance through the phenomenon of Post a Picture (PAP) in the private area. The results of this study indicate that what causes this phenomenon to occur is because there are several contributing factors including a lack of understanding of values and norms, as well as religious observance. In addition, this study also shows that there is a adolescents's view that private PAP is a deviant act but is mostly done by them. This article is expected to be a stimulus and awareness to the public, especially adolescent, that this phenomenon requires holistic reinforcement so that this phenomenon can be handled optimally.

Keywords: *adolescent, cyber crime, cyber deviance, post a picture, relationship pattern.*

Paper type: *Research paper*

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INTRODUCTION

The adolescent phase is one of the processes of growth and development that implies many physical and social changes. In general, these physical changes are seen during puberty which shows the maturity of many organ functions, including the development of sexuality (Putri 2016). In terms of their nature, adolescents often have a high curiosity about something and also tend to be more unstable in making decisions or acting (Masruroh et al. 2019). The development of the realm of sexuality in adolescents is actually a normal thing, especially in the puberty phase. Maturity of organ function and hormonal changes also affect sexuality in adolescents (Santrock 2003).

However, the normal phase of the development of sexuality can in fact also have many negative impacts, especially in the era of increasingly rapid technological progress (Dönmez and Soylu 2020). One of the negative impacts is addiction to access to pornographic content, which is increasingly easy to do through various media on the internet, including social media. The rise of these cases is in line with data from (Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association 2017) that adolescents make up the majority of social media users with a percentage of 75.50%.

The high percentage of use of social media is because on the other hand social media also provides many benefits such as increasing the ability to communicate with others, increasing insight and friendship, ease of exchanging information either giving or receiving and so on (Ainiyah 2018). However, these conveniences are in fact inversely proportional to the high number of access to pornographic content. This is supported by the results of research (Mulati and Lestari 2019) that most teenage students 92.2% have read, seen, or heard pornographic content. This high percentage is relevant to the results of a previous survey by the Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) that a survey of 4,500 junior and senior high school students in 12 cities showed 97% accessed pornographic content (Setyowati 2018).

Based on these data, pornography and media are two very closely related components. Media in the digital world provides new images of various types of pornographic acts (Klein and Cooper 2019). One form of such action is the phenomenon of asking, giving or distributing photos and videos of organs that are private and taboo. In social media, this term is familiarly known as Post a Picture

(PAP). The need for the fulfillment of sexual desires often makes adolescents unable to make wise decisions such as asking for or giving photos or videos of private areas. Even though photos or videos that have collected data on social media and even the internet have a great potential to be spread and in the long term even detrimental to adolescents themselves (Anwar 2018).

Adolescents often lose their sense of shame when it is easy to give or ask for things that are taboo and immoral (Vaillan court-Morel and Bergeron 2019). Based on these facts and data, this phenomenon is important to study. This study seeks to explain scientifically the reasons for adolescents to take Post a Picture (PAP) actions in private areas and how adolescents understand about cyber crime and cyber deviance and the causes of adolescents doing PAP in private areas.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative research design to examine the causes of the PAP phenomenon in the private area and the perception of adolescents as part of society in the Bandung City Data analysis was carried out through statistics to test the established hypotheses (Bauer and Scheim 2019). Furthermore, the data processing stage of this research uses the help of the International Business Machine (IBM) Statistics Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) 24 application program. The initial stage is to test the instrument with a series of 1) validity test, 2) reliability test, 3) normality test, 4) hypothesis test, 5) test coefficient of determination (Silalahi 2017). There are two hypotheses in this study is; H0: there is no influence between Adolescents' Understanding of Cyber Crime and Cyber Deviance on the PAP phenomenon in private areas among adolescents, and H1: there is an influence between Adolescents' Understanding of Cyber Crime and Cyber Deviance on the PAP phenomenon in private areas among adolescents. While the analysis stage uses an explanatory analysis technique based on the most dominant results to explain the factors causing the Post a Picture (PAP) phenomenon in the private area and adolescent views on this phenomenon (Purwanto and Sulistyastuti 2007). In this study using the assistance of monkey survey software. There are 29 questions using a Likert scale to determine adolescent knowledge of cyber deviance and cyber crime as well as their perceptions of the PAP phenomenon in the private area. The research method used by the author is as follows: (1) Survey. This research was conducted by distributed

survey on July 4–September 4, 2021. (2) Literature review. Researchers obtain data by studying research journals, both national and international journals, social media and other sources as a reference. (3) Population and Samples

The population taken by the author is adolescents in the city of Bandung with the standard age of adolescents according to the World Health Organization (WHO) with an age range of 10-19 years. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of adolescents is 385,000. The characteristics of the sample that were determined were adolescents in the city of Bandung, had or were in a relationship, and knew the phenomenon of PAP in the private area. The research sample was determined by the Slovin formula with a precision of 5%, a sample of 400 respondents was obtained. The formula is as follows.

$$n = N / (1 + (N \times e^2))$$

Description:

n: Samples

N: Population

e: Estimation error/precision (5%)

METHODS

Validity Test

The validity test is used to determine whether the research questions are valid or not using the help of the IBM Statistics SPSS 24 program. Invalid questions will not be used and valid questions will be used as the final evaluation of the sample. In summary, the results of the variable validity test can be seen in the following table.

Table 1.

Variable Validity Data (X)

No.	Criteria	Question Item Number	Total
1.	Valid	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10,11, 12,13, 14,16	14
2.	Invalid	8, 15	2

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2021)

Based on Table 1 on the validity test of Adolescents 'Understanding of Cyber Crime and Cyber Deviance using the SPSS application program, the results obtained from the test indicate that 14 statement items in variable X adolescent hegemonic relationship pattern (adolescents' understanding of cyber crime and cyber deviance) are declared valid and 2 other statement items are declared invalid. Furthermore, a statement that was declared valid as many as 14 items was used as an instrument to measure the X variable adolescent hegemonic relationship pattern (adolescents' understanding of cyber crime and cyber deviance). The 14 statement items, all of them showed results <0.05 . This result is relevant to the theory according to Ghazali (2018) which states that if the calculation result is <0.05 then the result can be declared valid. Thus the data from the validity test is feasible to be used as a research instrument.

Table 2.
Variable Validity Data (Y)

No.	Criteria	Question Item Number	Total
1.	Valid	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,12, 13,20, 21	15
2.	Invalid	14,15, 16,17, 18,19, 22	7

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2021)

Based on the table 2 regarding the validity test of the post a picture phenomenon among adolescents using the SPSS application program, the results obtained from the test show that 15 statement items in variable Y are declared valid and 7 other statement items are declared invalid. Furthermore, a statement that was declared valid as many as 15 items was use dasan instrument to measure the Y variable (post a picture phenomenon among adolescents). Of the 15 statement items, all of them showed results <0.05 . This result is relevant to the theory according to Ghozali (2018) which states that if the calculation result is <0.05 then the result can be declared valid. Thus, the data from the validity test is feasible to be used as a research instrument.

Reliability Test

Table 3.
Reliability Test

Variabel	Cronobach's Alpha	Criteria	Description
X	0,446	> 0,60	Reliable
Y	0,798	> 0,60	Reliable

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2021)

Based on the data shown in Table 3, the Reliability Test shows the results of the Cronobach's Alpha calculation that are > 60. Thus, all variables are declared reliable based on the secalculations. This is supported by the opinion Ghozali 2018 which states that if the results of the Cronobach's Alpha calculation show > 60 then the research variable is declared reliable and suitable for use as a research instrument.

Normality Test

Table 4.
Unstandardized Residual (Normality Test)

N		400
Normal Parameters ^a b	Mean	,00000
	Std. Deviat ion	,45424 062
	Absol ute Positive Negati ve	,038 038 -,033
Test Statistic		,038
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,169 ^c

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2021)

From Table 4 the significance value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov is 0.169, which is greater than the 5% alpha (0.050). Thus, according to the basis for making the decision on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed. Furthermore, after knowing that the data is normally distributed, then a hypothesis test is carried out using the Pearson Correlation.

Hypothesis Test

Table 5.
Correlations (Hypothesis Test)

		X	Y
X	Pearson	1	,101
	Correlation		*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,044
	N	400	400
Y	Pearson	,10	1
	Correlation	1	*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,044	
	N	400	400

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2021)

Based on the data shown in table 5, it can be seen that the significance value is Sig (2-tailed) of 0.044 which is smaller than the 5% alpha (0.050). So, according to the basis of decision making, it is concluded that H0 is rejected. This is in accordance with the theory used, if the significance value is <0.05, it can be

said that there is an influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable (Sinambela and Chotim 2020). Thus, the conclusion of H1 or H0 is rejected which indicates that there is an influence between Adolescent Understanding of Cyber Crime and Cyber Deviance on the PAP phenomenon in the private area among adolescents.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Table 6.

Model Summary (Coefficient of Determination Test(R^2))

Model	R	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,101a	,008	7,42980

Source: Researcher Processed Data(2021)

To see the extent to which the model's ability to explain the variation of the dependent variable, the next step is to test the coefficient of determination. Based on the results in table 6, the coefficient of determination is 0.010 which means that the influence of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) is 1% while the rest is influenced by other variables outside the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Phenomenon of Private Area Post a Picture as a Form of Cyber Deviance and Cyber Crime

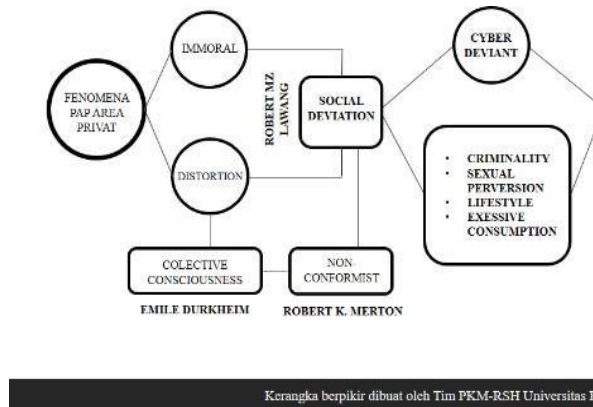
The closeness between adolescents is motivated by friendship bonds or special relationships such as courtship, these bonds are expected to bring affective happiness. Based on the results of research (Ukwueze and Abaneme 2021) one of

the things that makes adolescents happy by 50.1% is obtained from relationships with other people such as family, friends, and couples who love each other. However, it is undeniable that in adolescents there is a period of puberty where there is a development of sexuality both physically and sexual desire. When a friendship or special relationship has sexual desire in it, sexual behavior is unavoidable coupled with access to social media, giving rise to the phenomenon of PAP in the private area.

The phenomenon of Post a picture or better known as PAP itself is an effort made by two or more people in cyberspace (online) to send or share photos or videos, either personally or not. This phenomenon is carried out by all groups, especially adolescents who have a high intensity of internet use by 67.02 percent (BPS 2018). Doing PAP between social media users is a seemingly ordinary activity. However, this phenomenon can trigger various problems if the photos or videos that are shared violate the boundaries of norms and digital ethics (Clancy, Klettke, and Hallford 2018). One of these phenomena is the private area PAP, which is mostly done by adolescents.

The limitation of the private area here includes the visualization of certain body parts that can trigger and increase sexual desire such as the vagina and breasts in women and the penis in men (Waskul and Douglass 1997). Adolescents are very vulnerable to misunderstandings. One of the things that commonly occurs is the understanding that a partner has absolute rights over each individual, so that the partition between private and public spaces becomes biased. PAP private areas slowly become public consumption without any filtering and specific purposes. This condition is also experienced by adolescents who are in a romantic relationship. Adolescents begin to open up by giving access to private spaces that are owned by each other to satisfy their sexual desires (Van Ouytsel et al. 2020). Through access to various chat media applications this was the beginning of the PAP phenomenon in this private area. From the data obtained by the author, there are two motives for adolescents to do PAP in private areas, namely the motive for sharing voluntarily and the motive for coercion. Even the granting of a private area PAP which was initially distributed voluntarily could lead to coercion with the threat that the victim's private photos and videos will be distributed to the public if they do not comply with the perpetrator's wishes.

Figure 1.
Framework of Thinking



Source: Illustration by Researcher

The phenomenon of PAP in the private area are carried out by adolescents when viewed from the theory of social deviation according to Robert M.Z Lawang, then this phenomenon is included in the social deviations contained in the digital world and leads to cyber deviance. Cyber deviance itself can be in the form of various behaviors from more serious internet browsing including cyber bullying and virtual harassment (Fordetal 2019). This phenomenon is a form of cyber deviance because it leads to virtual harassment in the digital space (Al-khateeb and Agarwal 2019). In this study, adolescents themselves admit that this phenomenon occurs a lot in adolescent hegemonic relationships. This is certainly something to be concerned about considering that adolescents who are experiencing a crisis of values and morals will be the successors to the next generation. This phenomenon can even be made worse if left unchecked, it can potentially become a criminal act that leads to cyber crime (Sesar, Dojaj, and Ana. 2019). The limitation of the PAP phenomenon in the private area can be said to be a cyber crime if the photos or videos of the PAP actions are not distributed and are for oneself, then this is not a cyber crime (Holt et al. 2021). However, when the photos and videos are spread on digital media to the detriment of one of the parties as a victim in a juvenile hegemonic relationship pattern as stated in Article 45 paragraph (1) junto Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning criminal penalties for perpetrators creator and dissemination of pornographic content (Riyadh 2020). However, there are many cases when the PAP in the private area is spread out and

this is included in the category of cyber crime, the resolution of the problem is mostly through mediation between two families or in a familial way.

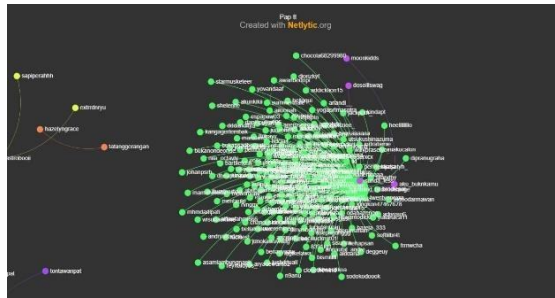
Adolescent' Perception of the Phenomenon of Post a picture Private Area

Adolescents' dependence on the importance of someone's presence can be the reason adolescents choose to have relationships with the opposite sex. This is one of the basic phenomena of the PAP private area in private chat rooms on digital media. Adolescents view that this phenomenon is common place (Symonsetal.2018). However, on the other hand, this view is distorted by another statement that private PAP activities for a partner or boyfriend are inappropriate things to do. Forums about Post a Picture are widely discussed on the internet, especially on Twitter and Quora. In a discussion on Quora, it is explained that it is normal for perpetrators to ask their partner for a private area PAP because it can increase their love relationship. However, some others view that the behavior of PAP in the private area is an act of pornography and is not a normal thing in a dating relationship. The rise of the PAP phenomenon in the private area is a form of weak awareness of one's compliance with the values and norms that apply in society and the low level of religious obedience among adolescents. However, adolescents also experience doubts about a religious environment that can eliminate these deviations. The reason behind adolescents having a weak awareness of values and norms as well as their religion is due to weak self-control in adolescents (Holtetal 2021). This self-control can be influenced by several factors, including the lack of family supervision, especially parents in supervising children surfing the internet. On the other hand, the internet also provides access and opportunities to explore various content including pornography in it (Wang et al. 2021). The condition of awareness of values and norms as well as weak religious observance is also influenced by the environment and with whom the adolescent hangs out (Untari 2017). This condition is in accordance with research conducted (Latifa and Aulia 2020) that peers can influence adolescents in their friendship environment, this is because a bad friendship environment will lead to character changes, causing social deviant behavior and cyberspace deviation. This state of distortion in Emile Durkheim's view is the result of a collective awareness that shows adolescents' awareness that the phenomenon of PAP in the private area

among adolescents is an unnatural but frequent occurrence (Sakdiyakorn, Golubovskaya, and Solnet 2021). This shared awareness then creates a non-conformist atmosphere with behavioral conditions that are not in accordance with the values and norms that apply in society (Syam et al.2020).

Picture 2.

Social Network Cluster with Keyword “pap tt”



Source: netlytic.org

Another fact proves that adolescents already know the actions of PAP in private areas, including part of pornography. Pornography itself has a law that discusses it so that it can be categorized as a criminal act. Therefore, adolescents already understand that the PAP can potentially violate the law. However, the fact is that adolescents have a high understanding of the bad PAP phenomenon, photos or videos in private areas, does not change the high number of cases of deviation in cyberspace. Based on big data sources via the netlytic.org page, the search results as of February 10, 2021, there are 1,538 data showing that on Twitter social media, discussions about private and taboo private area PAP actions, one which is with the keyword “pap tt”, is common place conversation and nothing strange happened. Discussions on social media can be one of the driving reasons for conducting private PAPs. When adolescents know the prevalence of this phenomenon, they are then motivated to take the same action. The phenomenon of private area PAP among adolescents has various driving factors. As for the impact that will be received by the perpetrator and the giver in terms of the psychological and social environment, the perpetrator will experience a high increase in sexual addiction, so they tend to have an addiction to private area PAP content from their partner (Howard et al. 2019). In their social life, the perpetrator gets social sanctions in the form of ostracism by the surrounding environment, whether the perpetrator is entangled in criminal sanctions or not. In addition

having a bad impact on the perpetrator, the giver will experience depression and anxiety disorders and lose self-confidence if the photos or videos sent are spread on social media on their peers. In Addition, this also has a negative impact on their social life, the giver tends to get bullying behavior due to the photos or videos that are spread and these actions can de fame and tarnish the good name of himself and his family

According to Robert MZ Lawang, social deviance is a social deviance that leads to cyber deviance. This is because the phenomenon of PAP in the private area is right in the world of media and technology. However, if these deviations are devoted more deeply, this phenomenon can potentially lead to criminal acts that lead to cyber crime. This crime occurs when photos or videos of PAP's actions are spread on digital media and can harm one party in the pattern of adolescent hegemony (Riyadh, 2020). Adolescent view that the phenomenon of PAP in adolescent relationships is something that often happens. This is supported by the percentage of dominant research results which show that 39.31% of respondents agree on the frequent occurrence of sending or requesting PAP private areas in adolescent relationship style. However, on the other hand, this view is distorted by another statement which shows that 53.18% of adolescents strongly disagree that private PAP activities with their partners or girlfriends are normal.

CONCLUSION

PAP phenomenon in private area occurs a lot in adolescent relationships which is caused by several factors. These factors include a lack of awareness of values and norm and the weakness of religious observance. Then about the adolescent view of PAP phenomena is describe the distortion between the finding and realities. The results showed the adolescents are viewed the PAP area private is the unnatural phenomenon, but it often occur in adolescent relationships. Based on classification, PAP area private in adolescent relationship is part of cyber deviance behavior which can trigger the occurrence of cyber crime so that it has a destructive impact on adolescent morale.

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About the Author

Denadi Kusnandar Sudrajat is a graduate of a bachelor of education from the sociology education study program Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. He is one of the most outstanding student, also he was the fastest graduate in his grade by taking only 3.5 years. In 2020 he was a gold medal winner PKM-PSH in PIMNAS-34 and grant recipient in PKM-RSH 2021. He is currently working as a sociology teacher in SMAN 9 Bandung.

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