

PROCEEDINGS

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN DIGITAL AND SOCIAL MEDIA
IN INDONESIA: A CRITICAL THINKING

TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY | 18-19 SEPTEMBER 2018

THIS SYMPOSIUM WILL BE HELD AT AR. FACHRUDIN BUILDING 5TH FLOOR
JL. SEWU 100 METER PASAR MALL, LINGKARAN YOGYAKARTA

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FOREWORD

On behalf of the symposium organizer, I am pleased to extend our warmest welcome to all participants to the International Symposium of Contemporary issues in Digital and Social Media In Indonesia. This symposium is organized by the Communication Department of UMY

The international symposium of contemporary issues in *Digital and Social Media in Indonesia: a critical thinking 2018* intends to showcase several studies conducted by researchers from the Department of Communication UMY and to enrich the finding of the studies with the feedback obtained from the invited speakers and other participants of the symposium.

The digital and social media has changed the way people communicate and spend their time. Using social media, for example, gives people space to present themselves. Digital media brings many advantages for business practices and also brings new organizational and societal perspectives. While the digital and social media has benefited people, as like two sides of coin, there are controversies, risks and consequences surrounding the digital and social media phenomenon. The question of private vs public concern; the massive distribution of black campaigns, hoaxes, and fake news; the addiction and psychological effects of using social media; the problems of big data and security; the challenge of freedom of speech are examples of the digital and social media. Those consequences should become the concerns of media and communication scholars. The understanding of these issues can deepen and broaden the current knowledge of the digital and social media phenomenon in order to control, mitigate and prevent its desirable consequences.

All together the symposium will encompasses 6 (six) panelists from Communication Department UMY, and 5 (five) discussants from 5 (five) countries including Netherlands, Thailand, Malaysia, Philipines and Indonesia making this symposium an international one. I would like to express our high appreciation to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto, M.P. who gives approval to this program. I would also like to express my sincerest gratitude to the Dean of Faculty of Social and Sciences of UMY, Dr. Titin Purwaningsih, M. Si for her support throughout this program. And also to Mr. Haryadi Arief Nur Rasyid NR, M.Sc as Head of Communication Department UMY. Without his directons and advise, this program will never happen.

Also I would like to express my thanks to all discussants, Dr. Bart Barendregt (Leiden University, The Netherlands), Dr. Hasrina Mustafa (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang Malaysia), Dr. Smith Boonchutima (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand), Dr. Rachel E. Khan (The University of the Philipinnes), Dr. Hermin Indah Wahyuni (Universitas Gadjah Mada Indonesia) and Dr. Nurul Hasfi (Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia) and the authors for their outstanding contributions. Like wise I also express my appreciation to the member of international symposium committee for their supoort and their excellent job in organizing and managing this international event.

I hope this this symposium will generate a lot of discussions and share experiences on the study of communication especially social media studies. I wish all participants have a pleasant and memorable deliberations and hope that you will greatly benefit from this syposium

Chaiperson of Symposium

Dr. Yeni Rosilawati, SIP, SE, MM

Intensity Accessing Cybersex on Official LINE Accounts among Students in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the intensity of accessing cybersex in official Line accounts owned by students in Yogyakarta. The respondents are students in Yogyakarta.

This research applies descriptive quantitative method. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, observation and documentation. The sampling technique in this study is Convenience Sampling. Validity Test was conducted on 30 respondents with a tangible level of 5%. Reliability test in the Cronbach Alpha coefficient formula. Statistical calculations are used to test for normality; homogeneity test and different test.

Findings of this study, there is a significant difference in the intensity of accessing cybersex on official LINE accounts between male and female students where the intensity of accessing women is higher than that of men. The difference in intensity of accessing the cybersex is because the media used in this study is LINE, the content of which involves a lot of interaction both in text, images and sound. In sexual activity on the network, women prefer things that involve interaction, chat, and dialogue. Among students, women have a high interest in cyber sex through e-mail, microphones and connected dating services which are erotic dialogues while men are more on e-mails and internet sites that provide pictures or videos. Research respondents were included in the group of compulsive sexual behavior.

Keywords: accessing intensity; cybersex; college student; Line apps.; compulsive

Introduction

Referring to the research of the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) in collaboration with the Universitas Indonesia's Computer Science Studies Center, internet users in Indonesia in 2014 were dominated by young people, aged 18-25 years. The large number of internet users among teenagers raises concerns about the negative side of the internet, one of which is cybersex. According to Djatmiko (on Lestari, 2014: 67), the internet has merged facts and fantasies, breaking into the dividing wall between reality and imagination, so that adolescents in the developmental phase are easily addicted to cybersex.

Preliminary research finding by Daneback, Cooper, and Mansson (2004), conclude that cybersex is a subcategory of online sexual activities (OSA) and defined as when two or more people are engaging in sexual talk while online for the purposes of sexual pleasure and may or may not include masturbation. (Daneback, Cooper, and Masson, 2004)

Teenagers are experiencing various kinds of changes (both in the physical, sexual, emotional, religious, moral, social, and intellectual aspects) that cause a child's sexual drive to increase (Hurlock on Rahmawati, 2002: 3). Adolescent awareness about pornography, encourages them to find out more about what sex is. Therefore, adolescents become one of the segments that are vulnerable to the existence of pornography, especially pornographic sites.

According to data submitted by Line Corp., currently registered users of Line applications in Indonesia reach to 60 million accounts. Takeshi Idezawa, CEO of Line Corp., said, throughout 2014 to 2016 the growth of monthly active users in Indonesia was more than 200 percent. (<http://selular.id/80uQ0W> accessed on September 10th, 2017). Thus this study wants to see how much influence the intensity of accessing cybersex on students in Yogyakarta by genders.

Theoretical Review

Internet serves as super-highway connection to all things possible, including cybersex. Early research about cybersex shows this distinctive purpose known as '*Online Sexual Activities*' (OSA). '*An Internet Study of Cybersex Participants*' conducted by Daneback, Cooper and Mansson (2004), published on '*Archives of Sexual Behavior*', Vol. 34, No. 3, June 2005, shows about online sexual activities by Swedens, between 18 and 65, by collecting data online via website. According to Cooper and Griffin-Shelley (2002) on Daneback, Cooper, and Mansson (2004), OSA characterized as the next sexual revolution. Gender and age range played as determining aspects of 'Doing OSA'. Although both women and men are represented in all categories mentioned above, it has been found that, women tend to be more interested in interactive OSA while men are more interested in visually oriented OSA. (Cooper, Mansson, Daneback, Tikkanen, & Ross, 2003). In addition to sex, age is another variable that has proven to be important in analyses of OSA. For younger people, the use of the Internet is more complex and multifaceted, particularly related with OSA. (Cooper et al., 2003;

Methods

This research is descriptive analysis research with a quantitative approach, solely counting on single variable, thus, independent variable. The independent variable of this study is the intensity of accessing cybersex. Data collection techniques are using questionnaire, observation and documentation. The sampling technique in this study is Convenience Sampling, appointing 60 respondents. Validity Test in this study was conducted on 30 respondents with a significant level of 0.05 or 5%. The formula used to find the correlation value is using the Pearson's 'Correlation Product Moment'. Reliability testing in this study was conducted on 30 respondents with a significant level of 0.05 or 5%. There are several ways to calculate reliability, one of them with the Cronbach Alpha coefficient formula. In this study, researchers used quantitative data analysis techniques, thus, data that could be manifested by the numbers obtained from the field, tested with Independent Sample t-test test formula.

Conclusion

There is a difference in the intensity of accessing cybersex on official LINE accounts between significant male and female students, women having higher intensity compared to men. So the hypothesis (H_a) in this study was received. In sexual activity on the network, women prefer things that involve interaction, chat, and dialogue. Research respondents were included in the compulsive sexual behavior group. This is based on frequency data and the duration of accessing cybersex. Respondents of this study on average access 1 to 3 times a week with long access to 1 to 2 hours. The characteristics that are shown are having an unusual sexual pattern, such as: addicted to pornography, having multi partner, having sex with an anonymous couple, phone-sex, frequent visiting to brothel area, or having a sexual parafilia disorder. Some of the factors that influence access patterns include religiosity and peer influence.