ABSTRACT

A Study of Porn Addiction among High School Students in Saurashtra Region

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Pornography is portrayed as one of the ills of today’s society and is often found all over the internet. Internet has become the central vehicle for the distribution of pornography, making pornography more publicly available to anyone who has internet access. A growing body of literature has examined the influence of porn addiction, whereas comparatively less importance has been given to demographic factors and personal factors. It does not need to be spelt out that it is an area that urgently needs the attention and focus for a scientific study in an Indian context. The objectives of this study were to know the extent of porn addiction among high school students and explore the way it affected them. An attempt has been made to unearth the consequences of a range of porn addiction on demographic variables and personal variables. The hypotheses were framed keeping in mind the objectives of the study. The total number of hypotheses framed was seventeen, which were subjected to further analysis and tested by various statistical methods. Present study employed ex post facto research design. The sample included male and female students from IX and X standards from Saurashtra Region. In total, there were 501 survey responses, and the age of participants in the sample ranged from 14 – 16 years. Female students comprised 37.13% (n = 186) of the sample, while male students constituted 62.87% (n = 315) of the sample from urban areas. Porn addiction scale was used in this study to measure the extent of porn addiction among the high school students. Correlation, t-test and ANOVA were used to compute the calculation. Some major findings of the study are that the present research is of assistance to conclude that porn addiction plays a major impact on high school students. Correlation was carried out and the result indicated that porn addiction and gender were highly and negatively associated, and porn addiction and medium (English & Gujarati) were highly and negatively associated. Porn addiction and city were moderately and positively associated. Porn addiction and religion, and porn addiction and management (Unaided & Aided Schools) showed no association. Independent t-test results showed the effect of porn addiction on gender was significant, porn addiction and medium of instruction showed significant association. Attention is drawn to porn addiction and eating habits
that were greatly and positively associated, porn addiction and guilt feeling were
greatly and positively associated, porn addiction and anger/irritation were moderately
and positively associated. One way ANOVA result indicated that religion of students
and porn addiction had significant differences. City of students and porn addiction
showed no significant differences. Since there is a dearth of empirical studies on porn
addiction in India, it is assumed that the findings and implications of this study will be
of great importance for parents, teachers, school authorities and society at large. The
study recommends a conceptual model of public service campaign by various
stakeholders for creating awareness on porn addiction among students.

Key Words: Porn addiction, High School Students