

An investigation of student's attitude and effects on pornography

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B. Psych (UZ)

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts (Counselling Psychology) in the Department of Psychology

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2012

DECLARATION

I, Muziwandile Mfanufikile Ndlala hereby declare that the work submitted in this dissertation is the result of my own investigation, except where otherwise stated.

SIGNED: _____

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere gratitude and appreciation is extended to the following people for their contribution to this study:

- God Almighty, for the gift of life and his mercy.
- “Bo Ndlala, Tukane, khezokhulu, oluphakela umfaba, Mlalane, ulala angakadli lutfo ngayitolo, shubela wase Ndlaleni”.
- Professor J. D. Thwala, my supervisor, for his generous assistance, patience, Enthusiasm and professional guidance
- My family Mangena, Ntombi, Blessing, Gugu and all my siblings respectively for your support and sacrifices.
- My friends, Bethel, Edgar, Mduduzi, Sam, Martin and Mrs Nene for assistance with computer skills and endless support.

ABSTRACT

The major aim of this study was to investigate the attitude of University of Zululand students towards pornography as well as the effects that pornography might have on their social and academic wellbeing.

The study was conducted at the University of Zululand. A total number of 203 participants took part in this study. The questionnaire served to investigate the attitudes of students towards pornography and the effects that porn might have on their social and academic wellbeing. A statistical analysis of the results was conducted and the results indicated that students view pornography for various reasons which include, but are not limited to the following: sexual education, as a stimulant for arousal, as a tool to conform to peer-pressure. Effects of pornography viewing varied from negative to positive.

It was also assumed and supported by literature that pornography viewing takes place at an early onset, which places a great responsibility on parents, teachers, care-givers and media to play a more active role in the management of pornography through; practical ways of empowering individuals and parents at early stages of development. Teaching youngsters on critical viewing of content they view on the internet. Promoting programmes with positive sexual content. The need for parental guidance on internet usage; computer to be placed in central places at home, in schools and in other public areas.

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Chapter 1

Introduction to the study

1.1 Introduction

This study seeks to investigate student attitudes towards pornography as a phenomenon. According to Seto, Maric and Barbaree (2001:37), pornography is the explicit description or exhibition of sexual activity intended to stimulate erotic emotional feelings. The effect of pornography on its viewers' feelings, attitudes, and sexual behaviour is a cause for concern. Concerns have been expressed that pornography gives a distorted, poor image of female and male sexuality, violates the idea of freedom and justice, and may lead to sexual violence against women. A few studies have found an association between men's use of violent pornography and physical abuse of women (Rogala & Tyde'n 2003:39). Rogala and Tyde'n (2003:39) further note that pornography has also been regarded as a source of sex information, since it has been found that students learn about the mechanics of sex from pornography. In a Swedish study conducted in 2001, among 650 high schools, 94% of the boys and 74% of the girls had seen a pornographic film. An association between watching pornography and having had oral and anal intercourse was found in a study, this includes a study among female university students (Rogala & Tyde'n, 2003:39).

The quantity of pornography seems to have increased in the media in the recent past. According to Rogala and Tyde'n (2003:39), advances in technology seem to have made the materials available on the Internet, phones and magazines, giving them a breadth of distribution exceeding any previous accessibility. The authors further assert that the number of publications portraying the "excessive" and "uncontrollable" consumption of pornography from the perspective of

“sexual addiction” or “internet addiction” has literally exploded in the United States since the 1990s. However Voros, (2009:243) argues that the issue of whether the pathology “addiction to pornography”, accompanied by a “loss of control over one’s sexual impulses” in the face of sexually explicit images, is clearly distinguishable from a “healthy sexual state”, is still a matter of debate amongst sexual health professionals. Christopher, Ferguson and Hartley, (2009:324) state that depictions of humans engaging in sexual acts are not anything new; for example numerous forms of erotic art originating in ancient Greece and Rome and other Asian, African, and European cultures have been uncovered by archaeologists. The Kama Sutra is a well-known Indian tome, outlining various sexual acts and practices that are said to date back to the 2nd or 3rd century.

1.2 Theoretical Background to the Study

This study is informed by, but not limited to, Albert Bandura’s Social Learning Theory which assumes that behaviour is learned chiefly through observation and the mental processing of information. Four factors account for observational learning: first, one must pay attention to the model’s actions; second, one must remember the model’s actions; third, one must have the ability to produce the actions; and fourth, you must be motivated to perform the actions (Sdorow & Rickabaugh, 2002).

Bandura assumes that individuals may also learn appropriate and inappropriate behavior through the mass media, because they provide information about the rewards and punishments for these behaviours. Social learning theory claims that the strength of observational learning depends on the functional determinants (rewards and punishments) received by the model and the viewers’ evaluation of the probability that he or she would attain the same reinforcement for performing a

similar action (identification). Bandura (1986) argues that observational learning can be more effective than direct learning because the functional determinants are unambiguous. Social learning theory suggests that violent pornography can increase subsequent aggressive behavior because it portrays this behavior as rewarding. From a social learning perspective it is assumed that sexually aggressive behavior would increase after exposure to pornography; the degree of increase in sexual aggression after exposure to violent pornography will be directly related to the level of identification experienced by the viewer; and aggressive behaviour will not increase after exposure to nonviolent pornography (Bandura, 1986).

1.3 Statement of the problem

According to Rogala and Tyde'n (2003:39), there has been an increase in the use of pornography in the media, the internet, and in magazines which students are exposed to. The authors argue that this trend has been evident since the 1990's due to advances in technology which has made the materials available on the Internet, phones and magazines, giving them a breadth of distribution exceeding any previous accessibility. Locally, it is also alleged that some senior students may invite unsuspecting students to their rooms to watch pornographic movies. Pornographic films are then played; this may lead to arousal, making the unsuspecting students vulnerable and easy targets of unplanned sexual activities. According to Flood (2009:384), pornography shows much higher degree of sexual explicitness, and its content is more sexist and hostile towards women than other sexual media content. The present study seeks to investigate the attitude of students towards pornography and the effects of pornography on its viewers.

1.4 Motivation for the Study

Pornography seems to have invited a great deal of interest and controversy, especially regarding behaviour related to sex offending and rape. Despite the fact that most pornography does not seem to directly cause violent sexual behaviour, religious conservatives, politicians, scholars, and the general public have engaged in debate about whether exposure to pornography increases the risk of (mainly) male viewers committing future sexual assaults. Those contending that a causal relationship exists, argue that pornography breeds negative attitudes towards women and makes those who consume it more inclined towards sexism and surely violence. Those calling for censorship believe that pornography is associated with increases in violence against women, sexual assault, and risky sexual behaviours (Christopher, Ferguson & Hartley, 2009:325). This study seeks to investigate the attitude of students towards pornography. This study further seeks to investigate the effects of pornography on its viewers.

1.5 Aim of the study

The major aims of this study are to:

- Investigate the attitude of University of Zululand students towards pornography
- As well as the effects that pornography may have on students.

1.6 Value of the study

It is hoped that the results of this study would help inform the development of awareness programmes that may be implemented at the University of Zululand to combat the spread of pornography.

1.7 Resumé

This chapter served the purpose of introducing the research study, its aims, value, purpose and statement of the problem. The following chapter will focus mostly on available literature and previous studies of this nature conducted.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter serves to describe and discuss the different types of pornography; the effects of pornography on its viewers, including positive, negative and psychological effects. It also serves to explain the attitude of pornography users and the context in which the study was conducted.

2.2 Pornography

According to Seto, Maric and Barbaree (2001) pornography can be defined as the exhibition of sexual activity in the printed word, films, or the visual arts, which is intended to stimulate erotic rather than aesthetic feelings. Mansson and Martenson (2010) add that graphic images and video clips depicting oral sex, anal sex, multiple men engaged in sexual activity with a single woman are a click away because of the advancement of technology. This makes pornographic material widely available and easily accessible to the majority of members in society. Some pornography can be classified as obscene material, a term usually defined as tending to deprave or corrupt, although it is notoriously difficult to determine the extent to which obscene material has this effect. Standards change over time, so that writings once held to be pornography may now be held to be literature. Different countries have varying standards and different ways of controlling the publication and sale of pornography. Pornographic material itself may range from soft pornography, which produces low levels of arousal, to hard-core pornography, which may involve sadistic violence against women, bestiality (sexual intercourse between a person and an animal), and paedophilia (sexual desire directed towards children).

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica (1994) describes pornography as the presentation of erotic behaviour in books, pictures, statues, motion pictures etc. that is intended to cause sexual excitement. Early forms of pornography were also found in salacious songs performed in ancient Greece at festivals honouring the God Dionysius. Evidence of graphic pornography in Roman Culture is found in Pompeii, where erotic paintings dating from the 1st century AD cover walls with bacchanalian orgies. A classic of written pornography is the Roman poet Ovid's *Ars Amatoria* (Art of love), a treatise on the art of seduction, intrigue, and sensual arousal. During the Middle Ages pornography was widespread but held in low repute, finding expression mostly in riddles, common jokes, doggerel, and satirical verses. The invention of printing led to the rebirth of ambitious pornographic written works. These frequently contained humour, romance and were written to entertain as well as arouse. Pornography flourished in the Victoria era despite, or perhaps because of, the prevailing taboos on sexual topics. Since world war two, written pornography has been largely superseded by explicit visual representations of erotic behaviour that are considered lacking in redeeming artistic or social values. Pornography has long been the target of moral and legal sanction in the belief that it may tend to deprave and corrupt minors and adults and cause the commission of sexual crimes.

What has been stated above suggests that pornography has been viewed in a negative light by most communities globally, even before the industrial revolution. According to Johansson & Hammaren (2007) pornography by itself is unlikely to influence an individual's entire sexual expression, and consumption may be part of a broader sexual repertoire, 'a larger sexual space and sexual experimentation'.

Flood (2009) further states that there are three factors which mediate the impact of exposure of pornography; namely: the characteristics of the viewer, their own engagement with the material, and the character and context of exposure. Firstly, research on children's consumption of sexual content in mainstream media documents that, its effects are moderated by such variables as age, gender, sexual experience, physical maturation and parental involvement. Age influences children's levels of understanding of, comfort with and interest in content such as sexual humour and innuendo. Correlations between adolescent viewing of sexual media and sexual behaviour are moderated by parental involvement, including such factors as discussions of television content, communication patterns and home environments (Huston, Wartella & Donnerstein, 1998; Malamuth & Impett, 2001). Further variables moderating the impact of pornography include the individual's cultural background (emphasis on gender equality or inequality), their home background (sexually permissive or restricted), their personality characteristics and their current emotional state (Malamuth, Addison & Koss, 2000).

Second, the effect of viewing pornography is influenced by the viewers' sexual, emotional and cognitive responses to the material (Fisher & Barak, 2001; Jensen, 1998). Not a great deal is known about adolescent or adult observers of pornography, their preferences for different types of sexual content or the forms of consumption they practise (Boyle, 2000), but the effects of exposure are likely to be mediated by viewers' interpretations and evaluations of the material (Malamuth & Impett, 2001). Children and young people are active and agentic consumers of media, using critical skills and perspectives in interpreting sexual content (Buckingham & Bragg, 2003). For example, there is evidence among Swedish youth of a convergence in critical responses to pornography over the life course, as boys become more critical and girls less so (Löfgren-Mårtenson & Månsson, 2006).

Third, the character and circumstances of exposure are important: the type of material involved, the duration and intensity of viewing, and the context (whether voluntary or involuntary, and whether solitary or collective) (Thornburgh & Lin, 2002). Little is known about how particular forms of pornography shape the significance of their use, other than in terms of homogenising categorisations of 'violent' and 'non-violent' content. In relation to the contexts for use, there is some suggestion that masturbating alone while watching pornography may lend greater intensity to the sexual images viewed Jensen (1998), while watching pornography in groups may enhance collective acceptance of its value systems. Thus, there are complex interactions between the viewer or reader, pornographic texts and the context of consumption (Attwood, 2002; Brown, 2000). More widely, the shifting cultural and collective dynamics of children's and young people's social, sexual and gender relations are likely to have a profound influence on the use, meaning and impact of pornography (Flood, 2009).

According to Seto et al. (2001) pornography can further be divided into two broad categories, based on the presence or absence of physical violence or threat of violence against an actor. Firstly; violent pornography refers to sexually explicit material portraying sexual aggression, typically enacted by men against women. Secondly; degrading pornography can refer to sexually explicit material that depicts people (usually women) as submissive or hypersexual beings who experience sexual pleasure despite being in degrading or humiliating circumstances.

2.3 University of Zululand (Context)

The University of Zululand is the only comprehensive tertiary education institution north of the Tugela River established in 1960. It's situated in Kwazulu-Natal, Empangeni Region, at Kwa-Dlangezwa, South Africa. It is also known as UNIZUL, a rural based university servicing most

of the rural surroundings and community members. It currently comprises of 6,825 enrolled students of which 6,456 are undergraduates and the remaining 369 are postgraduates.

2.4 South African culture and Sexuality

Posel (2008), states that South Africa is composed of a society which is resistance on talking about sex and sexual matters. Le Roux (2010) further adds that we have a society where there are millions of children who do not have parents or parental figures who can educate, discipline and police their television, cell phone and internet habits. Furthermore we are a society afraid of, and hesitant to talk about, sex and sexual matters. If one is aware that in many homes, adequate parental control is not present and that pornography is easily accessed by children due to a broadcaster's or business's actions and if one is aware that pornography is harmful to children, one can argue that such a broadcaster or business is not honouring its duty to be socially responsible, as the broadcaster or business is wilfully creating a situation in which children are exposed to pornography.

South Africa currently has four television stations that are available without a satellite dish or decoder. There are three state-owned South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) channels and a R225 p/a license fee is applicable to these. The privately owned e.tv is the channel which currently broadcasts the most pornographic film and advertisements (le Roux, 2010).

According to Saethre and Stadler (2009), cultural practices are believed to be followed more rigorously in rural areas that are composed of single ethnic groups. It is important to note that cultural cohesion is stronger in groups that are composed of the same ethnic group.

The above authors name culture as a primary factor affecting the prevalence of high-risk behaviour such as multiple partners, unprotected sex, and dry sex. These high-risk behaviours are negative practices which can result to sexually transmitted infections, which might in turn lead to HIV/AIDS and eventually death.

They further state that currently, sub-Saharan Africa has the highest number of AIDS cases in the world, of which South Africa has the largest population of HIV-positive people. An estimated 5.4 million of 48 million South Africans are infected with HIV. This is an alarming statistic in a country that has invested millions of rands into educational programmes which teach communities about HIV/AIDS transmissions, preventions and care for infected people.

A study conducted in rural South Africa by Ndinda, Uzodike, Chimbwete and Mgeyane (2011) revealed that most houses were under traditional authority of chiefs (Amakhosi), most people considered themselves Christians, with majority identifying with African Independent churches such as the Zionist and Shembe, most homes are female headed, average household size is 7 members which is higher than the provincial average of 4.2 members, less than 14% households have access to piped water and proper ablution facilities, marriage is rare with less than 50% woman married, long-term cohabitation is high, unemployment is high (26% adults are employed). The above findings indicate that most people living in rural South African communities are living under the poverty line, education/literacy levels are low, they live under uncomfortable circumstances, they have traditional views (spiritually and morally) and they have limited resources to their disposal. It can be assumed that people who are brought up in communities where resources (internet cafés, sometimes even electricity) are limited may be

exposed less to pornographic materials and may have a minimal interest in pornographic content due to their religious, spiritual and cultural grounding which might be against “profane” pictures/acts of pornography.

In light of the above, Mansson and Martenson (2010) reported that males with internet access were most likely to have oral sex at a younger age than males without internet access. In addition, teens with internet access were more likely to have their first sexual intercourse experience at a younger age than teens without internet access.

Ndinda et al. (2011) further stated that in 2001 and 2005 rates of teenage pregnancy in rural communities of Kwazulu-Natal declined to 98% and 80% respectively due to sex education amongst adolescents, whereas other youth in South Africa receive their knowledge about sex from peers and the media (television, pornography, internet etc. This can be an indication that rural communities still practice active parental involvement in sex education due to their availability at home, their deep rooted cultural values, norms where the child is raised and guided by elders within the community. Youths in other urban and peri-urban parts of South Africa could be turning to the media as a source of education because of the busy lifestyle of both parents who are working, the advancement of technology makes media content widely available and easily distributable.

According to Ndinda et al. (2001), practices used by men and women to enhance their sexual pleasure, have implications for their reproductive health and HIV prevention. They further state that availability of erotic movies, magazines & sex enhancing medicines influence sexual behaviour. This may be due to the fact that people who are easily swayed by the media and those

who find it difficult to resist observed behaviour (no backbone), may be influenced to behave in certain ways, whereas people who are culturally/morally grounded against erotic movies and magazines, may resist acting in ways which might expose them to risky sexual behaviour, which in turn might lead to HIV.

In a study of both women and men conducted in rural Kwazulu-Natal by Ndinda et al. (2011), it was reported that oral sex enhanced sexual pleasure. This finding is surprising given the fact that in most rural South African communities, oral sex is expected to be approached with caution or frowned upon, since the majority of community members are mostly traditional, religious and mostly un-educated. It would also be expected that there would be differences between genders in discussing a topic such as oral sex, with males being more liberal to discuss the topic than females.

Hamner (1989), found that a majority of South African women found 'home' a sanctuary, haven, and place of safety; and a potential prison and torture chamber as well. The home is a place where men have the freedom to oppress women in a way that suits them best (Campell, 1992). The home is where pornography plays a major part, because some men find sexual violence and aggression induced by pornography as erotic and desirable (Russell, 1993). A 1993-1994 study revealed links between pornography and violence against women who stated that their partners had access to pornographic content which the woman were forced to emulate and assaulted if they refused emulate (Maitse, 1997). Pornography is designed as an accessory to help men masturbate, and the pleasure of ejaculation becomes associated with the degrading depictions of, women, which is ultimately harmful to both men and women (Maitse, 1998).

2.5 Attitudes towards pornography

Section 16 of the Constitution of South Africa protects the individual's right to freedom of expression. At the same time, Section 28 of the same Constitution states that the best interests of a child are of primary importance in every matter affecting the child. Yet, within the context of pornography the social reality of South African society has created a situation in which, it will be argued, these two rights cannot mutually co-exist (le Roux, 2010).

Flood (2009) mentions that initiation and consumption of pornography by males is higher than in females. Pornography is mostly used for sexual arousal, masturbation and males generally have a more supportive attitude towards it. The view that males are more supportive towards the consumption of pornography is not limited to the possibility that females could also be accepting and supportive towards it as well. The major difference is that males are more vocal about it, and females are forced to conform to more passive roles of followers.

According to Traeen and Martinussen (2008) sexuality is something we are born with. Expressions of sexuality, such as behaviour, attitudes, norms, values and meanings, have shown to vary within and between different countries, societies and cultures, as well as different historical periods. This indicates that the expressions of sexuality largely are socially determined, that is they are learned and internalized through sexual socialization process.

The above authors further state that culture shapes sexual beings and what is perceived as normal, natural, true, good, bad, right or wrong; is connected to culture-specific norms, rules, values, and expectancies. However in all societies and cultures, people perceive their own sexuality as "normal" and "natural". This phenomenon in turn has consequences for subgroups

of the population who for various reasons must or prefer to display a behaviour that deviates from that of the majority, for instance subgroups of men who have sex with men, or women who have sex with women. The above findings/paragraph serves to verify that culture is not a fixed entity, but instead it fluctuates from one sub-group to another in society.

Traeen and Martinussen (2008: 40) further stipulate that “what people do is not necessarily who they are. This means that homosexual behaviour is not always as a result of homosexual orientation”. The same principles apply for pornography; a person may be raised in an environment which is pro-pornography, but they might grow up with an anti-pornography attitude and vice-versa.

Nordic countries (Norway & other countries) have a greater social acceptance for adolescent and female sexuality, but are strict when it comes to touching the body on display. They have a look but don't touch policy. They also have an accepting attitude towards pornography, whereas South Africans expressed the most restrictive attitude towards pornography and sexuality. These differences in attitude may be due to the period in which the different countries became democratic states. Norway is a 100 year old democratic state, whereas South Africa is a fairly young democratic state which gained its democratic status in 1994. This shift brought gender equality, integration of patriarchal and matriarchal systems. Men in all countries are more liberal than women, towards sexual attitudes. Therefore sexual actors tend to express more positive attitudes in relation to genitally orientated sexuality than female sexual actors (Traeen & Martunussen, 2008).

According to Mansson and Martenson (2010) pornography is not regarded as shameful and morally reprehensible, but instead it's becoming socially acceptable. However in a study conducted in South Africa by Jubihlela (2011) respondents of opposite genders differ in attitudes towards the use of female body in advertising corporate and product images which also influence their purchase intentions. Respondents from different religions and geographic origins have congruent attitudes towards the use of the female body in advertising. Results from youth in the Vaal Triangle, view ethically controversial advertising as promoting wrong moral values, uses suggestive or abusive language, immoral connotations, and moral degrading icons portraying nudity (Jubihlela, 2011). Content and manner of presentation determines offensiveness of an advertisement. In South Africa adverts depicting and promoting alcohol, sexual appeals, and immorality are offensive. Morality is a quality which is highly valued by traditional cultures in South Africa. Culturally sensitive appeals are unacceptable, seen as western culture and even as a taboo (Jubihlela, 2011).

2.6 The effects of Pornography

Theories on child-development show that all children (within a normal environment) go through predictable phases of sexual development. Certain events and/or experiences, such as viewing pornography, can disturb this process of sexual development. Viewing pornography can disturb even accelerate; a child's appropriate, normal sexual development (Benedek & Brown, 1999).

Child-development theory also highlights the fact that the effects of exposure to any phenomenon are to a large extent influenced by the individual child's stage of development (Benedek & Brown, 1999). Exposure to phenomena that are not age-appropriate can lead to; for

example, sleep disturbance, nightmares [and] regressive behaviour, amongst other things (Benedek & Brown, 1999).

According to Brand, Laier, Pawlikowski, Schachle, Scholer and Altstotte-Gleich (2011), internet addiction may cause daily problems in social relationships, work or academic processes, financial issues, and psychological wellbeing. Excessive cybersex may increase viewing pornography in the work-place; increase risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases through seeking sexual partners from cybersex sites, there is also a possible link between pornography consumption and aggression.

The culture of pornography affects people from all walks of life, but most people are less affected due the uniqueness of every individual. These unique traits include, but are not limited to the following; genetic predisposition of individuals, environment individual has been brought up in, norms and values that one abides by and availability of pornographic material that individuals are exposed to.

There are individual variations in the likelihood of consuming pornography at a relatively high frequency and demonstrating a preference for particular types of content likely reflect the congruency between the material and pre-existing attitudes and beliefs. They further state that in addition to background factors, several enduring personality traits have been implicated as important individual difference variables in determining media exposure and preference. Such traits include, although are not limited to, sexual attitudes, aggressiveness, and features consistent with psychopathy (Kingston, Malamuth, Fedoroff & Marshall, 2009).

In a comparative study on tobacco and pornography (Eberstadt, 2009), it was found that pornography excites sexual desire and tobacco does not. For that reason pornography has been condemned even more than tobacco has by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam alike. Eberstadt further states that whether pornography may cause indirect physical harm-via inciting some individuals to sexual assault, say or giving other people ideas about unsafe sexual practices that they imitate remains hotly disputed amongst therapists and other experts.

2.6.1. Positive effects of watching porn

Pornography is the single most searched for item on the internet and also the most profitable for distributors (Eberstadt, 2009). She further quotes Pamela Paul's views that "Porn may be the ultimate capitalist enterprise; low costs; large profit margins; cheap labour force; readily available abroad if the home supply fails to satisfy; a broad-based market with easily identifiable target niches; multiple channels of distribution" The statement stated above explains the value and positive effect that pornography might have for producers and distributors of pornography.

Flood, (2009) states that regular and frequent exposure to sexual content in mainstream media produces greater sexual knowledge and more liberal sexual attitudes among children and young people. Experimental studies conducted by Huston et al. (1998), document that children and young people exposed to sexual media content have greater sexual knowledge (about such topics as pregnancy, menstruation, homosexuality and prostitution) than control groups, and they are more accepting of pre-, extra- or non-marital sexual relations.

Sexual material, including pornography, has been seen as educational in teaching sexual knowledge (McKee, 2007). Pornography has also been seen to offer a valuable and 'sex-

positive' challenge to sexual repression and restrictive sexual norms (Duggan, Hunter & Vance 1988). Furthermore, gay and lesbian pornography is seen to challenge hetero-sexism. For example, among same-sex-attracted young people, online gay and lesbian pornography has functioned as a counter to the invisibility of same-sex sexualities in offline life (Hillier, Kurdas & Horseley, 2001).

Elliot and Beech (2009), state that internet offenders use the internet as a coping mechanism for emotional states such as depression, anxiety and stress. They use it as an escape from unpleasant realities where they shut themselves from personal circumstances, finding pleasure online through masturbation which can be a soothing coping strategy to deal with negative moods.

However the content of pornography was described as violent and rough, and was an exaggerated, distorted and false source of information (Manson, 2010).

2.6.2. Negative effects of porn

Perhaps the most troubling impact of pornography on children and young people is its influence on sexual violence. A wide range of studies on the effects of pornography have been conducted among young people aged 18 to 25, as well as older populations. Across these, there is consistent and reliable evidence that exposure to pornography is related to male sexual aggression against women (Flood & Hamilton, 2003a).

Adults show significant strengthening of attitudes supportive of sexual aggression following exposure to pornography (Flood, 2009). The association between pornography and rape-supportive attitudes is evident as a result of exposure to both non-violent pornography (showing consenting sexual activity) and violent pornography, while the latter results in significantly

greater increases in violence-supportive attitudes. Exposure to sexually violent material increases male viewers' acceptance of rape myths and erodes their empathy for victims of violence. Adults also show an increase in behavioural aggression following exposure to pornography, including non-violent *or* violent depictions of sexual activity (but not nudity), with stronger effects for violent pornography.

Flood (2009) mentioned that in studies of pornography use in everyday life, men who are high-frequency users of pornography and men who use 'hardcore', violent or rape pornography are more likely than others to report that they would rape or sexually harass a woman if they knew they could get away with it. And they are more likely to actually perpetrate sexual coercion and aggression (Malamuth et al., 2000). There is a circular relationship among some men between sexual violence and pornography: 'Men who are relatively high in risk for sexual aggression are more likely to be attracted to and aroused by sexually violent media . . . and may be more likely to be influenced by them.'

Exposure to pornography may increase children's and young people's own vulnerability to sexual abuse and exploitation. Some adult perpetrators use pornography as a deliberate strategy to undermine children's abilities to avoid, resist, or escape sexual abuse. More generally, given that pornography encourages sexist and sexually objectifying attitudes among girls and women, it may increase their vulnerability to violence. For example, an Italian study found associations among adolescent girls between viewing pornographic films and being a victim of sexual violence, although the causal mechanisms are unclear (Bonino, Ciairano, Rabaglietti & Cattelino, 2006).

Young people's use of pornography may have further negative impacts on their sexual and intimate relationships, given that research among adults highlights such impacts as decreased sexual intimacy, perceived (and actual) infidelity and sexual 'addiction'. For example, US studies find that a consistent minority of female partners of male regular pornography users find it damaging both for their relationships and themselves (Bridges, Bergner & Hesson-McInnis, 2003). They see their male partners' pornography use as a kind of infidelity, feel betrayal and loss, feel less desirable, and describe other negative effects on their relationships, sex lives and themselves.

Other studies find that partners of adult pornography users report decreased sexual intimacy, lowered esteem and demands that they participate in activities they find objectionable (Manning, 2006). Tyden et al. (2001) says, there is an association between having viewed pornography (typically with a partner) and anal sex, with most women finding anal sex a negative experience.

According to Moore, Awusabo-Asare, Madise, John-Hangba and Kumi-Yyereme (2007) sexual coercion is defined as "an individual woman's lack of choice to pursue other options [to avoid sexual interactions] without severe social and physical consequence. It ranges from deception to obtain sex to rape. What is experienced as coercion is gender- and culturally specific. The relationship of the individuals and the circumstances under which the sexual intercourse occurs can impact individuals' perceptions of what constitutes sexual coercion. For example, youths in Nigeria stated that if a boy has spent money on a girl, then pressure from the male to engage in sex was acceptable.

A growing body of research by Moore et al. (2007) has further reported significant associations between coerced sex and a range of negative reproductive and as well as psychological and emotional health outcomes. Reproductive health risks correlated with sexual coercion include sexually transmitted infections (which can cause cervical cancer and infertility) including HIV, unintended pregnancy which can possibly lead to unsafe abortion and as a consequence morbidity and even mortality, as well as the onset of risk-taking behaviours including other non-consensual sexual experiences, multiple partnerships and unprotected sex.

One study by Moore et al. (2007:63) found evidence of sexual abuse victimization associated with later forcing someone else to have sex. A negative sexual experience can also result in a host of negative psychological outcomes including sexual dysphoria, anxiety, eating disorders, substance abuse, depression and even suicide or attempted suicide. A study in a township in Cape Town, South Africa Moore et al. (2007:63) found that women who had experienced coercion were significantly more likely to exchange sex for material needs, have multiple sex partners, engage in high rates of unprotected vaginal intercourse, and have more sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

As an urban boy in South Africa related Moore et al. (2007:64), "When [women] say "no" they mean "yes." [A woman] can never come out clearly and say "Let's do it." You need to read her facial expression. If she keeps on saying "no" and closes her eyes, she wants it [sex]. A Burkinabe Moore et al. (2007:69) female described how she was lured by money/gifts to put herself in a situation where sexual coercion occurred.

2.6.3. Psychological effects of pornography

Children and adolescents may be shocked or disturbed by premature or inadvertent encounters with sexually explicit material. They may be at an age or developmental level where they are unaware of, inexperienced in, or uninterested in sexual activities. This is an indication that pornography may have negative effects on adolescents and youth who are uninterested in watching it, even if they stumble upon it by mistake. Elliot and Beech (2009) add that consumption of child pornography may lead to social problems such as social difficulties, problems initiating and maintaining intimate relationships with adults, due to deficits in motivational /emotional systems.

Elliot and Beech (2009) state that consumers of child-pornography are overly self-conscious, lack assertiveness, lack empathy in relationships, and low levels of self-efficacy, are emotionally lonely, inadequate, have low self-esteem, and display a passive victim stance. Finally, there is an emerging scholarship on sexual, internet and cybersex 'addiction' which suggests that some pornography consumers come to use pornography in ways which are: obsessive, compulsive, and have damaging consequences for themselves or others (Flood, 2009).

Excitation transfer theory

Excitation transfer theory is based on Schachter and Singer's (1962) theory that the experience of emotions depends on autonomic arousal and cognitive interpretation of the arousal state. The theory suggests that people rely on external rather than internal cues to distinguish and label specific emotions. A necessary condition of excitation transfer theory as applied to aggression requires that person experiences anger when provoked, directed at the source of the provocation. The degree of anger that is experienced is determined by the level of physiological arousal

elicited by the provocation. Excitation transfer theory predicts that when this person is angered again, the level of the subsequent anger will depend on the degree of physiological arousal previously experienced. Because viewing pornography usually elicits physiological arousal, excitation transfer theory predicts this arousal could be attributed to anger if the participant is subsequently provoked. In fact, in a number of laboratory studies on the effects of pornography the participant is provoked by a female confederate who then serves as the target.

As suggested by Allen et al. (1995), excitation transfer theory predicts that: (a) previously angered subjects will manifest higher levels of aggression after pornography exposure than control subjects, while un-angered subjects exposed to pornography will not differ in their level of aggression when compared to controls; (b) as the level of provocation (i.e., anger) prior to exposure to pornography increases, the greater the manifestation of aggression after the exposure (Seto et al., 2001). The above theory suggest that media has effects on behaviour. Exposure to pornographic content exacerbated aggressive behaviour, which indicates that viewing pornographic content may bring about aggressive behaviour.

2.7 Health Belief Model

The Health Belief Model is a psychological model that attempts to explain and predict health behaviours. This is done by focusing on the attitudes and beliefs of individuals. The model was first developed in the 1950s by social psychologists Hochbaum, Rosentock and Kegels working in the U.S. Public Health Services (Hochbaum, 1958). The model was developed in response the failure of a free tuberculosis health screening program. Since then, the HBM has been adopted

to explore a variety of long and short-term health behaviours, including sexual risk behaviours and the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Core assumptions of the HBM

The HBM is based on the understanding that a person will take a health related action (i.e., use condoms) if that person feels that a negative health condition (i.e., HIV) can be avoided; has a positive expectation that by taking a recommended action, he or she will avoid a negative health condition (i.e., using a condom will be effective at preventing HIV); and believes that he or she can successfully take a recommended health action (i.e., he or she can use condoms comfortably and with confidence).

The following four perceptions serve as the main construct of the model: perceived seriousness, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits and perceived barriers. Each of these perceptions, individually or in combination, can be used to explain behaviours. More recently, other constructs have been added to the HBM; thus, the model has been expanded to include cues to action, motivating factors, and self-efficacy.

Perceived Seriousness

The construct of perceived seriousness speaks to an individual's belief about the seriousness or severity of the disease. While this construct is often based on medical information or knowledge, it may also from beliefs a person has about the difficulties a disease would create or the effects it would have in his or her life in general.

Perceived Susceptibility

Personal risk or susceptibility is one of the more powerful perceptions in prompting people to adopt healthier behaviours. The greater the perceived risk, the greater the likelihood in engaging in behaviours to decrease the risk. This is what prompts men to use condoms in an effort to decrease susceptibility to HIV infection. It is only logical that when people believe that they are at risk for a disease, they will be more likely to do something to prevent it from happening. Unfortunately, the opposite also occurs. When people believe they are not at risk or have a low risk of susceptibility, unhealthy behaviours tend to result.

Perceived Benefits

The construct of perceived benefits is a person's opinion of the value and usefulness of a new behaviour in decreasing the risk of developing a disease. People tend to adopt healthier behaviours when they believe the new behaviour will decrease the chances of developing a disease.

Perceived Barriers

Since change is not something that comes easy for most people, the last construct addresses the issue of perceived barriers to change. This is an individual's own evaluation of the obstacles in the way of him or her adopting a new behaviour. Of all the constructs, perceived barriers are the most significant in determining behaviour change. In order for a new behaviour to be adopted, a person needs to believe the benefits of the new behaviour outweigh the consequences of continuing the old behaviour. This enables barriers to be overcome and the new behaviour to be adopted.

Cues to action

In addition to the four beliefs or perceptions, the HBM suggests that behaviour is also influenced by cues to action. Cues to action are events, people, or things that move people to change their behaviour. Examples include illness of a family member, media reports (Graham, 2002), mass media campaigns, advice from others, reminder postcards from health care provider (Ali, 2002), or health warning labels on a product.

Knowing a fellow friend with AIDS is a significant cue to action for other men to practice safe sexual intercourse. Youth receive reminder cues for action in the form of incentives (such as pencils with the printed message “no glove no love”) or reminder messages (such as posters that say, “25% of sexually active teens contract an STI. Are you one of them? Find out now.”) (<http://www.etr.org/recapp/theories/hbm/resources.htm>).

Self-efficacy

Is a belief of one’s own ability to do something (Bandura, 1977). People generally do not try to do something new unless they think they can do it. It is confidence in one’s ability to take action. If someone believes a new behaviour is useful (perceived benefit), but does not think he or she is capable of doing it (perceived barrier), chances are that it will not be tried.

2.8 Resumé

This chapter explained and consulted available literature on pornography. Pornography can be defined as the exhibition of sexual activity in the printed word, films, or the visual arts, which is intended to stimulate erotic rather than aesthetic feelings. Some pornography can be classified as obscene material, a term usually defined as tending to deprave or corrupt, although it is

notoriously difficult to determine the extent to which obscene material has this effect. The context in which the participants were taken from was a rural community which is often seen as more rigid and culture conscious. It is also evident that pornography has positive as well as negative effects. The following chapter will discuss the methodology utilized to collect and assimilate data.

Chapter 3

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The following chapter contains information regarding the type of research and sampling procedures utilized in this study in order to investigate the attitude of students towards viewing pornography and the effects thereof. Various aspects of the research process i.e. research design, research instrument, data interpretation and method of data analysis will be discussed.

3.2 Research Design

A survey research design was used in this study. Surveys can be used to obtain information about a wide variety of different variables including attitudes, opinions, preferences, and behaviours. Surveys typically provide a relatively easy and efficient means of gathering a large amount of information (Graveter & Forzano, 2006).

3.3 Data gathering

The rationale for selecting a convenience sampling technique was based on the accessibility and availability of participants and willingness to participate in the study.

3.3.1 Population

The target population for this study was students enrolled with the University of Zululand. A population means all of the relevant individuals for that particular topic of interest (Hayes, 2000).

3.3.2 Sampling Design

The researcher selected the respondents using convenience sampling method. A convenience sample of 203 students was selected for this study. A convenience sample is chosen purely on the basis of availability. Respondents were selected because they were accessible and articulate (Struwig & Stead, 2001). The research sample was taken from the University of Zululand, at Kwa-Dlangezwa, Empangeni region, KwaZulu-Natal. 203 participants were selected to participate in this study.

3.4 Research Instruments

Questionnaires were used to obtain information from participants. Questionnaires are cost effective and time-saving instruments (Struwig & Stead, 2001). Some questionnaires were printed out and handed over to participants. There was also a website created, wherein the questionnaires were uploaded and respondents followed a link, completed the form, and submitted it online.

For the purpose of data collection the researcher explained the questionnaire to all the respondents concerned. All respondents were encouraged to be as honest as possible and to work individually in the process of answering questions.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

The researcher wrote a formal letter to the University of Zululand research committee requesting permission to conduct this research study. Participants signed consent forms upon debriefing. Participants who were uncomfortable and wished to withdraw their participation were allowed to do so. Privacy and confidentiality was maintained throughout the course of the study.

3.6 Resumé

The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitudes of students towards pornography and the effects thereof. Data was gathered from a convenience sample of two hundred and three students from the University of Zululand. Findings of were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Ethical standards were considered to ensure fairness and confidentiality.

Chapter 4

Results and discussions

4.1 Introduction

This chapter serves to statistically discuss all variables and sampling characteristics. It also serves to discuss the attitudes of the University of Zululand students towards pornography and the effects that pornography has on them.

4.2 Results of the study as depicted in tables and diagrams

A total of 203 participants ranged between age 18 and 26 (mean age = 2.64). One hundred and ninety nine (98.03%) were Black; two (0.99%) were White; and two (0.99%) were Indian. Ninety six (47.29%) were male and one hundred and seven (52.71%) were female. Twenty three (11.33%) were married; one hundred and forty four (70.94%) were single; twenty one (10.34%) were engaged; and fifteen (7.39%) were divorced. Christians were one hundred and thirty two (65.02%); Muslims were eight (3.94%); Traditional were thirty three (16.26%); and the participants who fell on “Other” category were thirty (14.78%). Participants doing first year were seventy two (35.47%); doing second year were thirty six (17.73%); doing third year were thirty nine (19.21%); doing fourth year were twenty eight (13.79%); and those enrolled for more than four years were twenty eight (13.79%). Participants who were heterosexual were one hundred and fifty (73.89%); who were bisexual were thirty five (17.24%); and those who were homosexual were eighteen (8.87%). The participants’ social and demographic characteristics are presented in Table 4.2 (1).

4.2 (1) Socio-demographic characteristics of participants

	N	%
<i>Age (years)(n=203)</i>		
Below 18	27	13.3
18-21	59	26.06
22-25	77	37.93
26 and above	40	19.7
Total	203	100
<i>Gender (n=203)</i>		
Male	96	47.29
Female	107	52.71
Total	203	100
<i>Religious Affiliation (n=203)</i>		
Christian	132	65.02
Muslim	8	3.94
Traditional	33	16.26
Other	30	14.78
Total	203	100
<i>Marital Status (n=203)</i>		
Married	23	11.33
Single	144	70.94
Engaged	21	10.34
Divorced	15	7.39
Total	203	100
<i>Sexual Orientation (n=203)</i>		
Heterosexual	150	73.89
Bisexual	35	17.24
Homosexual	18	8.87
Total	203	100
<i>Race (n=203)</i>		
Black	199	98.03
White	2	0.99
Indian	2	0.99
Total	203	100
<i>Number of years at Varsity (n=203)</i>		
1 year	72	35.47
2 years	36	17.73
3 years	39	19.21
4 years	28	13.79
More than 4 years	28	13.79
Total	203	100

Age group

In this question, respondents were required to establish their age group. This question aimed to gather information that would help determine whether people from different age groups had similar or different attitudes towards pornography.

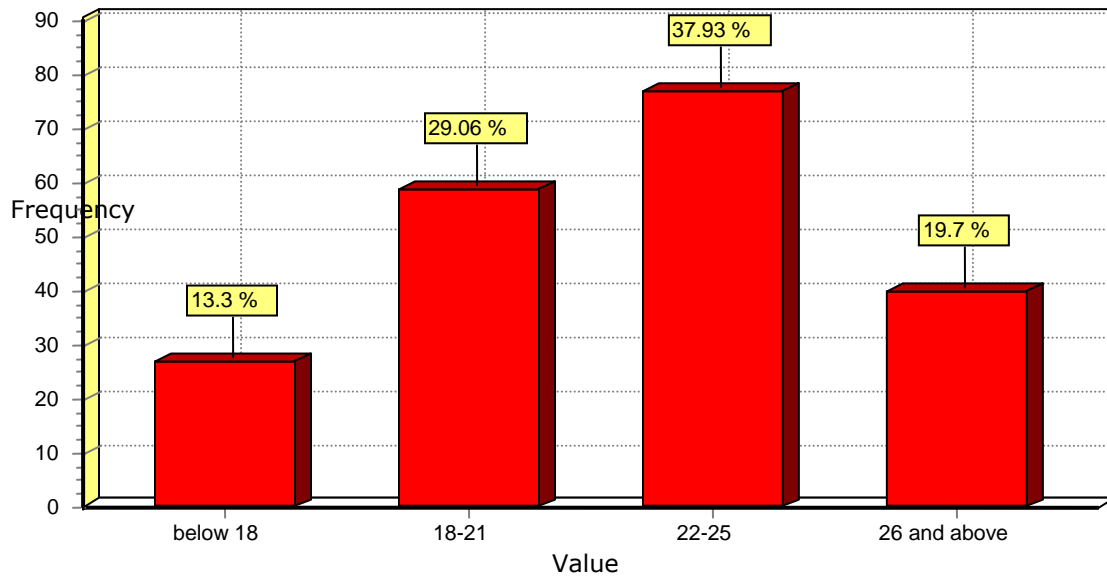


Figure 4.2.2 Age

Sex

The respondents were asked to state their gender. The purpose of this question was to ensure that both gender groups were covered by the study.

This figure shows that the research sample consisted mainly of females (52.71%) while the male respondents comprised (47.29%) of the target population. This research indicated the level of attitude each sex group has towards pornography.

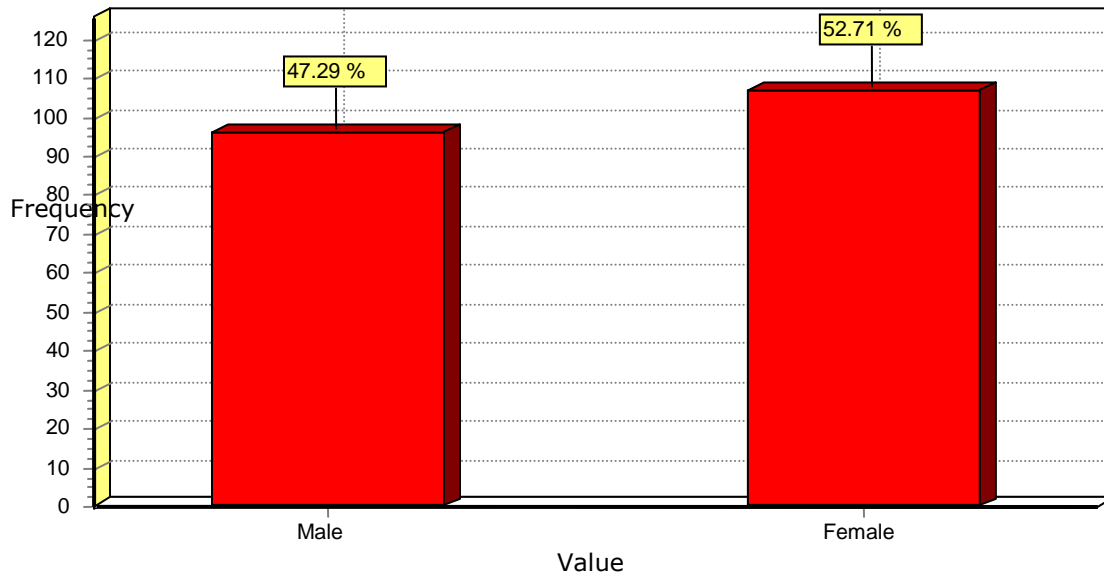


Figure 4.2.3 Sex

Religious Affiliation

Participants were asked to state their religious affiliation to gather information about the different religious groups and pornography usage.

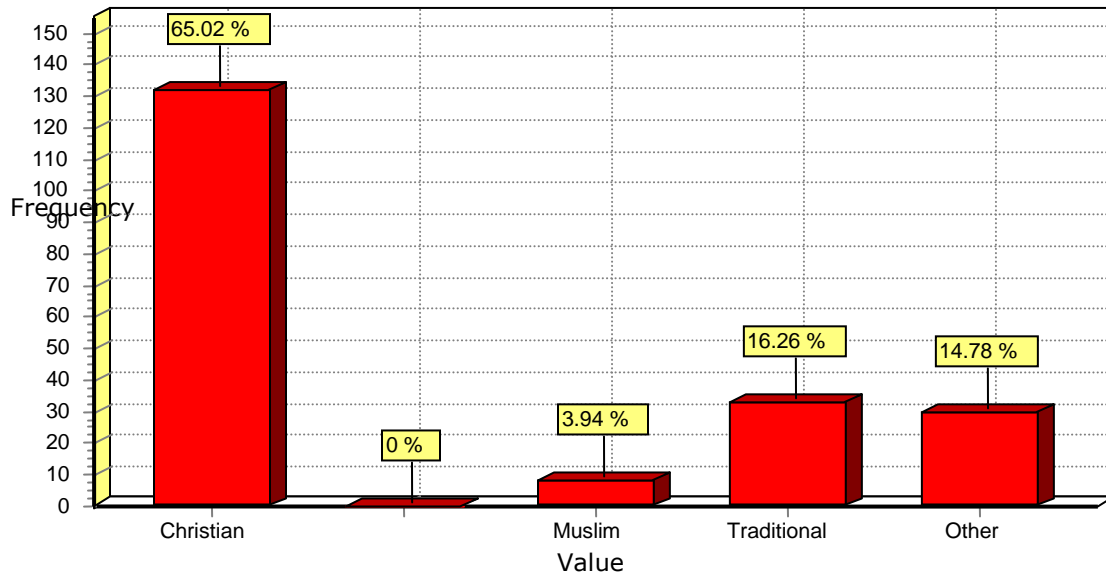


Figure 4.2 (4) Religious affiliation

Marital status

This question was asked to check how many students are married, single, engaged or divorced. It was also to assess pornography use amongst married, single, engaged, divorced respondents and if there was any similarity or difference in their pornography consumption.

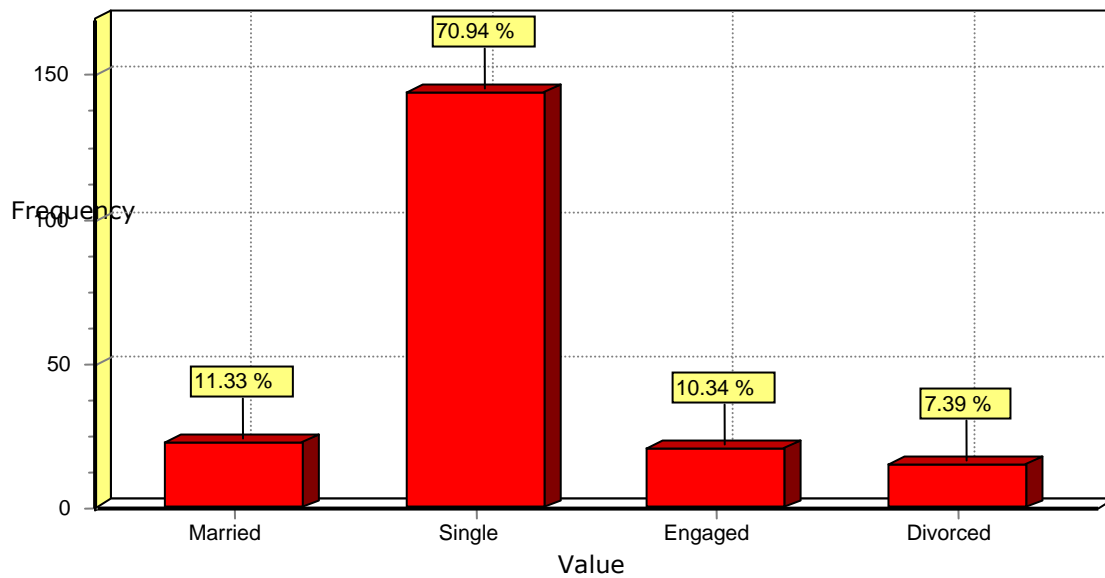


Figure 4.2 (5) Marital status

Sexual orientation

The majority of respondents (73.89%) are mainly heterosexual, (17.24%) are bisexual, followed by (8.87%) who are homosexually orientated.

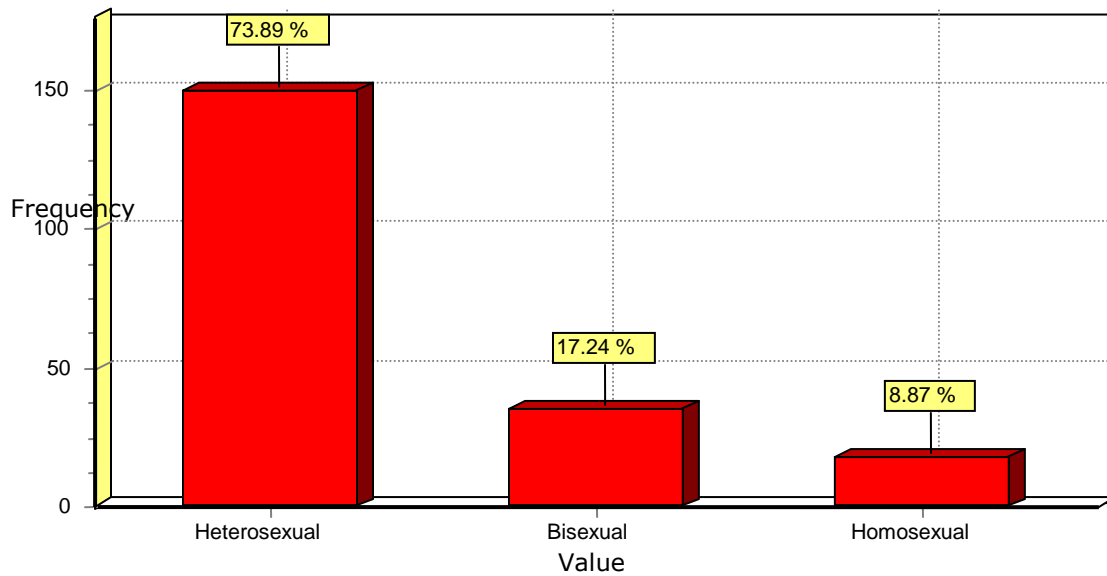


Figure 4.2.6 Sexual Orientation

Race

The majority of respondents (98.03%) are black, (0.99%) are white and (0.99%) are Indian. This reveals that black students are in the majority in this institution, due to the fact that it was originally established mainly for needs of the previously disadvantaged rural black community. The responses by the white and Indian students added value to our understanding of cultural diversity in relation to attitudes towards pornography.

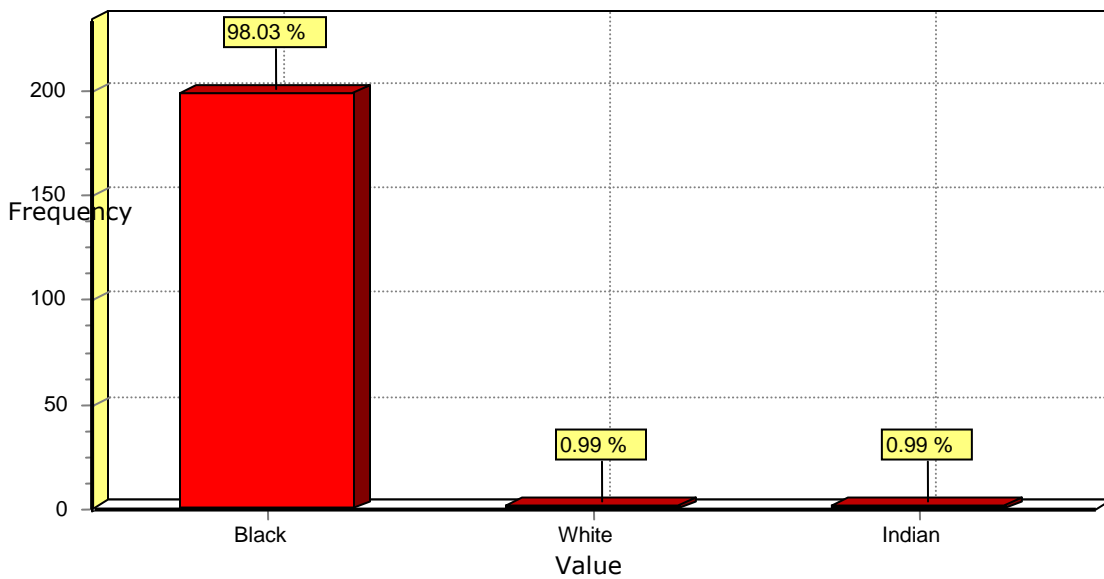


Figure 4.2.7 Race

Number of years at the university/Level of study

The majority of respondents were first year students (35.47%) followed by third year students (19.21%), then second year students were (17.73%) and lastly fourth year and above fourth year students were (13.79%) respectively.

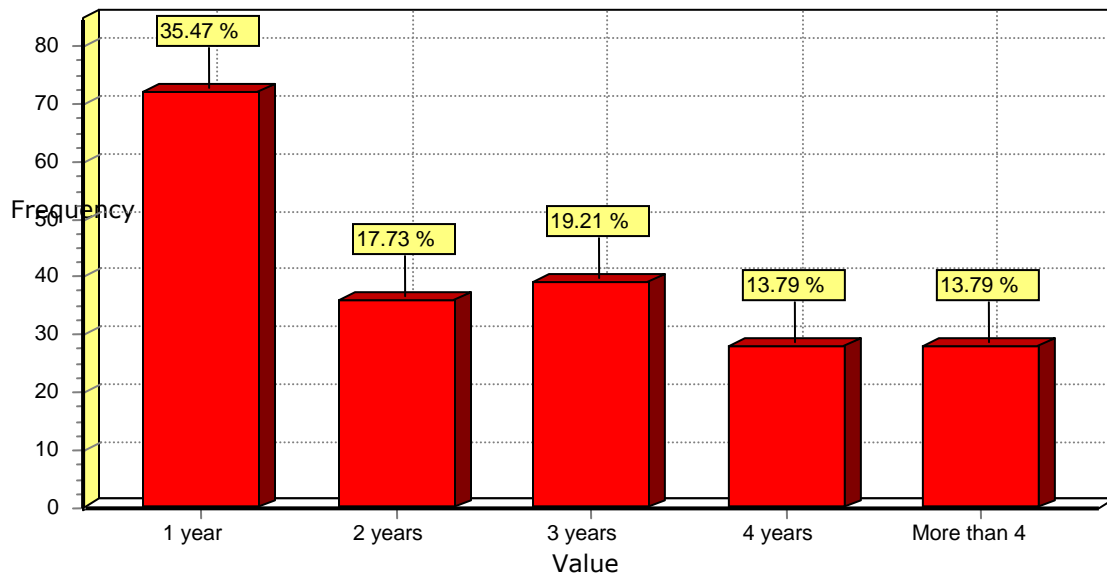


Figure 4.2.8 Number of years at university

4.3. Statistical analysis of results: Attitudes of University of Zululand students towards pornography

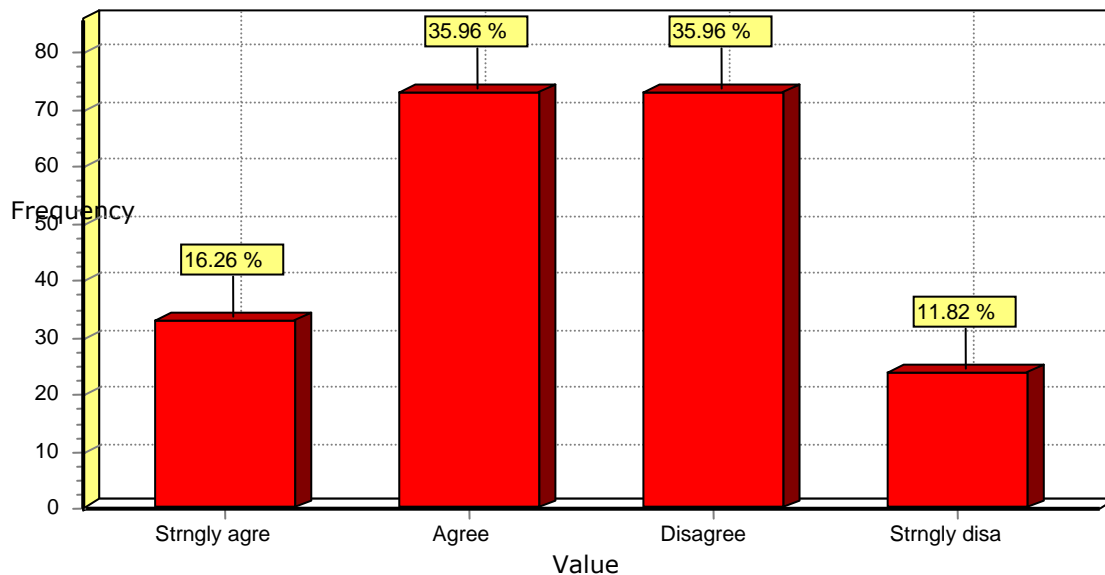


Figure 4.3.1 (9) Viewing pornography improves relationship

Analysis of the above figure shows that the majority (52.22%) of respondents believe that viewing pornography improves relationships. However 47.78% assert that viewing pornography does not improve relationships. There was statistical significance regarding age ($p=0.008$) and religion ($p=0.035$) in the improvement of relationships.

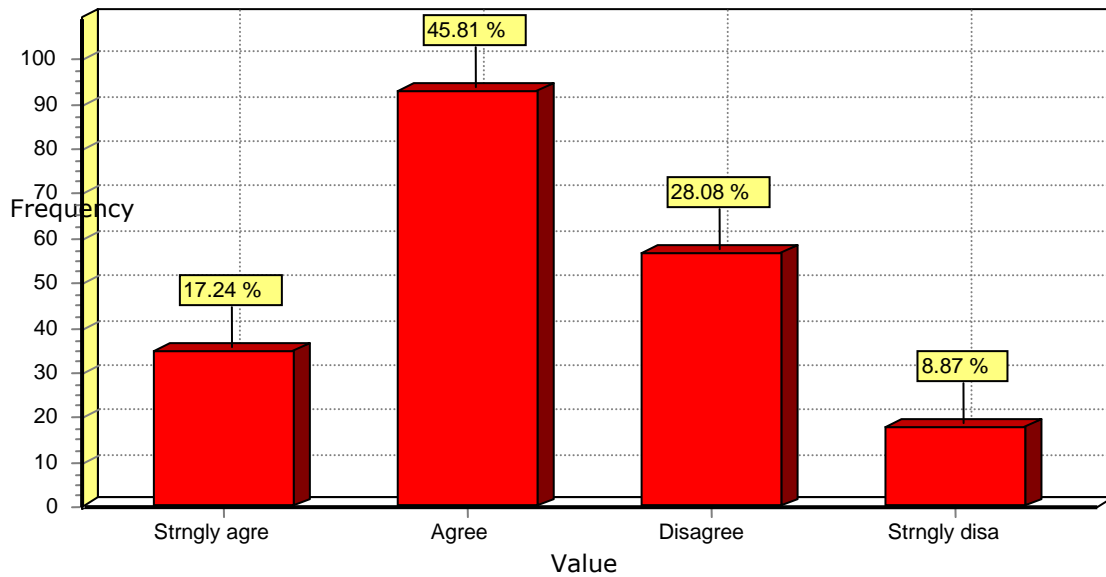


Figure 4.3.1 (10) Viewers of pornography are better informed about sex.

Analysis of figure 4.3.1 (10) reveals that the majority of respondents (63.05%) believe that viewers of pornography are better informed about sex. On the other hand, less than 40% (36.95%) disagree that viewers of pornography are better informed about sex. There was statistical significance regarding age ($p=0.003$) and number of years at university ($p=0.040$) on the point that those who consume pornography are better informed about sex.

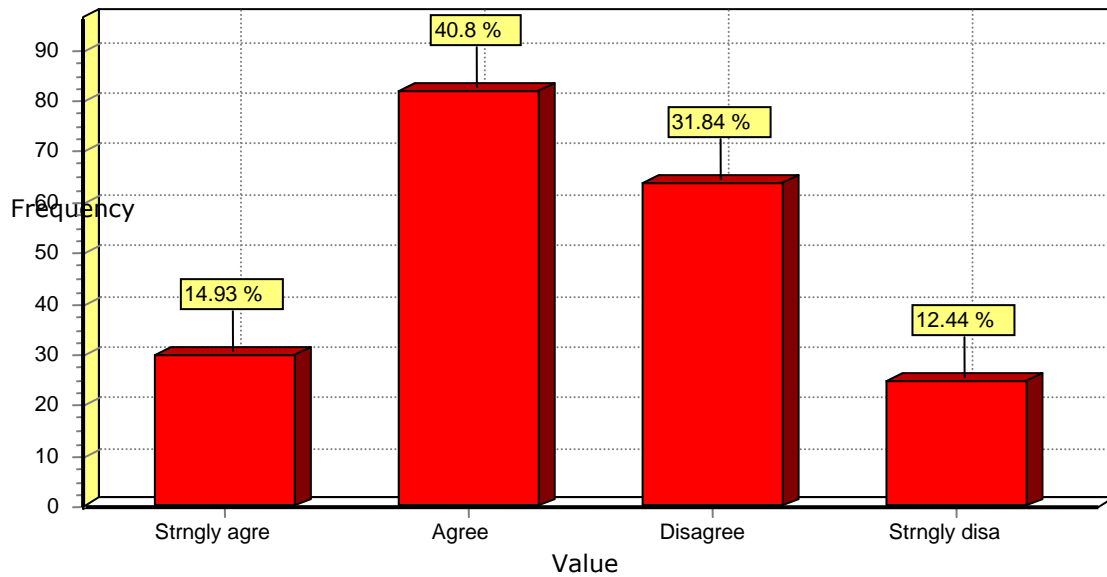


Figure 4.3.1 (11) Viewing pornography improves sexual performance

Analysis of the above figure reveals that the (55.73%) majority of respondents believe that viewing pornography improves sexual performance. Whereas (44.28%) of the respondents disagree with this view. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.049$) and number of years at university ($p=0.014$) with the pornography improves sexual performance question.

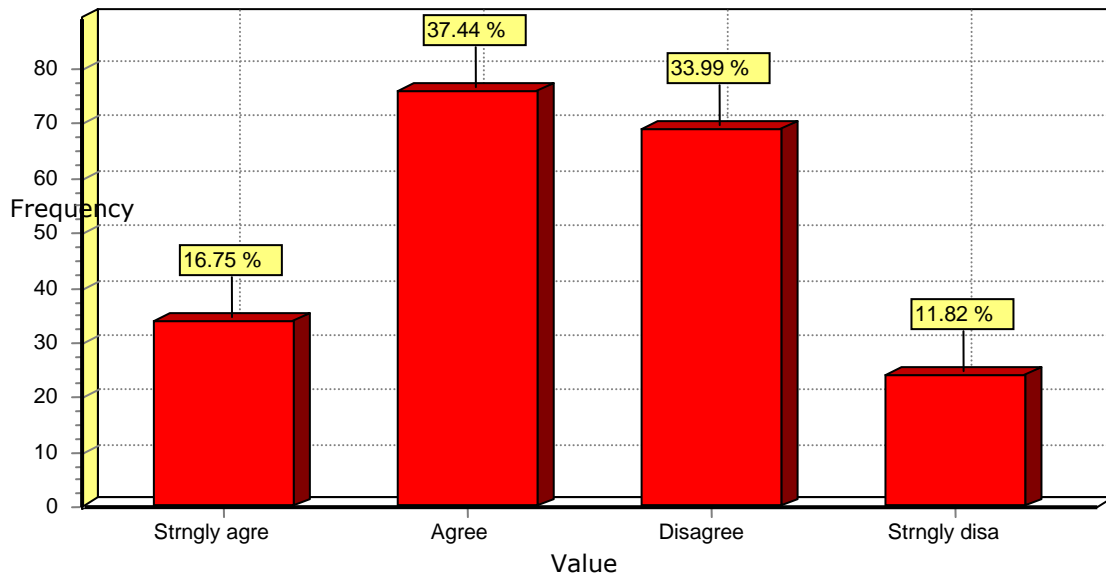


Figure 4.3.1 (12) Pornography helps partners understand each other better

Analysis of the above figure shows that the (54.19%) majority of respondents believe that pornography helps partners understand each other better, however (45.81%) of the respondents disagree with the above statement. There was statistical significance regarding race ($p=0.050$) on the view that pornography helps partners understand each other better.

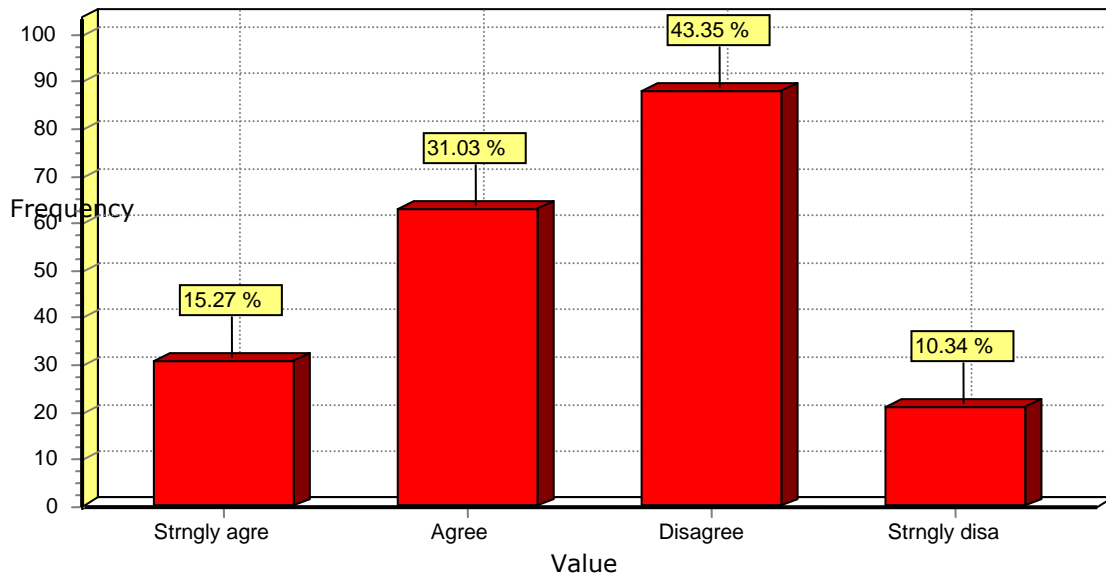


Figure 4.3.2 (13) Viewers of pornography are able to control their impulses

Analysis of figure 4.3.2 (13) reveals that the (53.69%) majority of respondents believe that viewers of pornography are not able to control their impulses. On the other hand (46.3%) of the respondents believe that viewers of pornography can control their impulses. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.041$) and marriage ($p=0.038$) on the view that viewers of pornography are able to control their impulses.

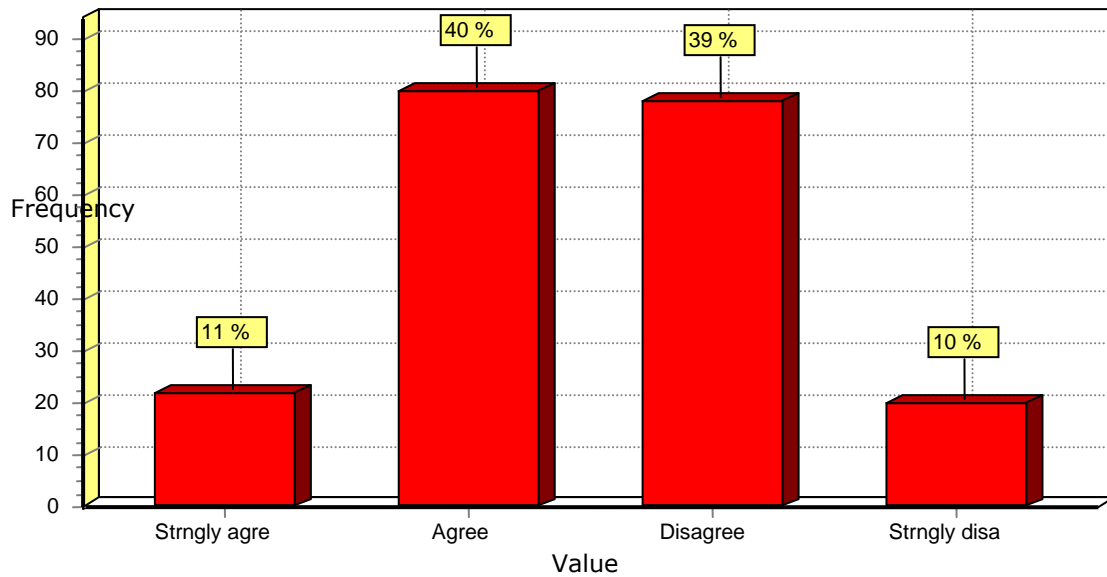


Figure 4.3.2 (14) Pornography does not promote violent sexual behaviour.

Analysis of figure 4.3.2 (14) reveals that the (51%) majority of respondents state that pornography does not promote violent sexual behaviour. On the other hand (49%) of the respondents disagree because they believe that pornography causes violent sexual behaviour. There was no statistical significance found in variables regarding pornography and violent sexual behaviour.

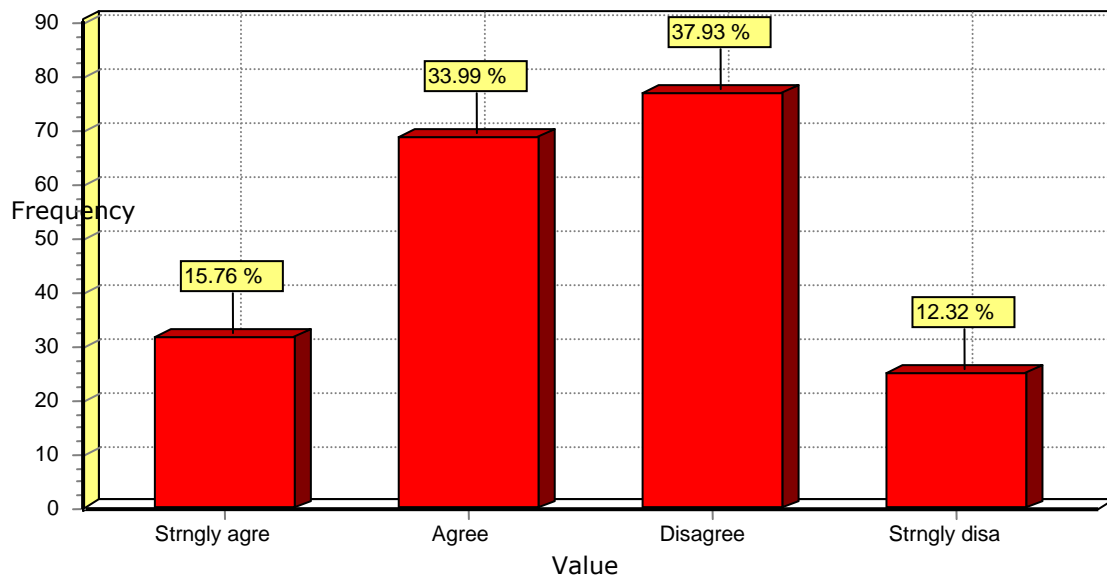


Figure 4.3.3 (15) Viewing of pornography leads to shame.

Analysis of results from figure 4.3.3(15) reveals that the (50.25%) majority of respondents believe that viewing of pornography does not lead to feelings of shame. There was statistical significance regarding race ($p=0.035$) on the view that pornography does not lead to feelings of shame.

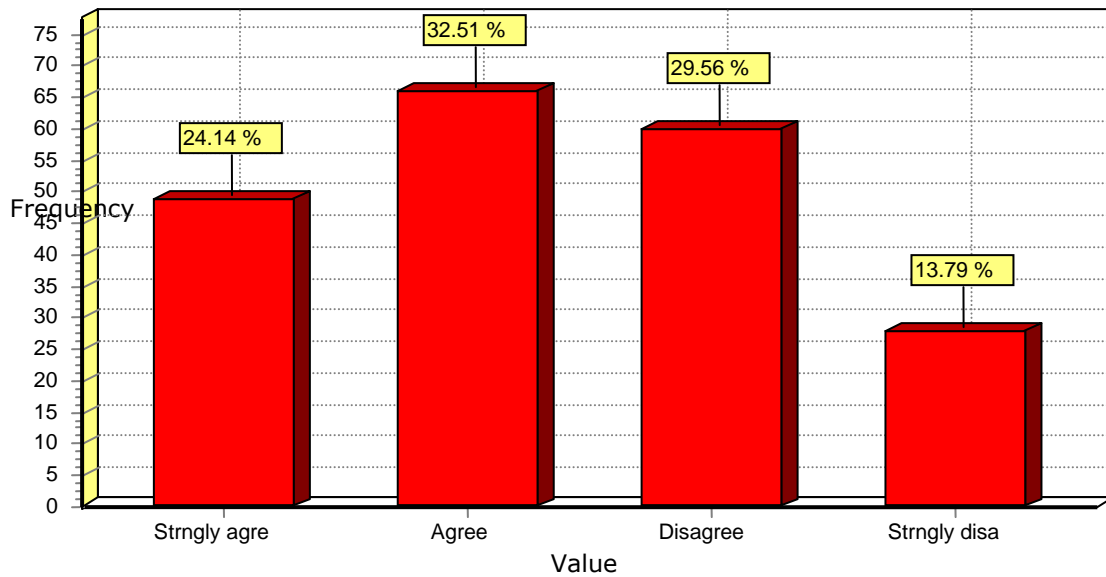


Figure 4.3.3 (16) Viewing pornography interferes with one's faith and spirituality.

Analysis of figure 4.3.3 (16) indicates that the (56.65%) majority of respondents feel that viewing pornography interferes with one's faith and spirituality, whereas (43.35%) of respondents believe/state that viewing of pornography does not interfere with one's faith or spirituality. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.033$) and marital status ($p=0.001$) on the view that pornography interferes with consumers faith or spirituality.

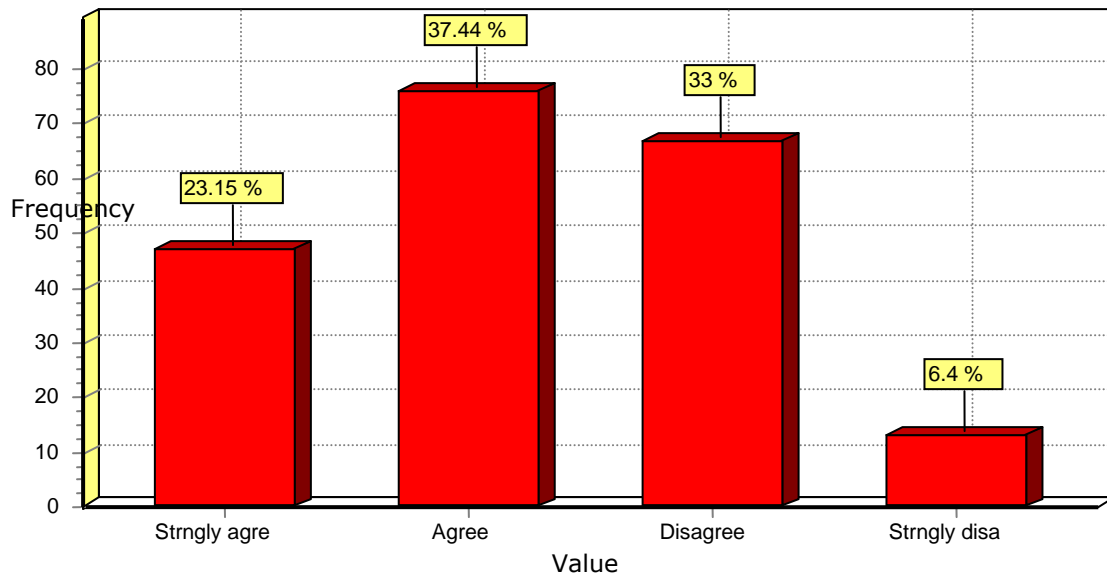


Figure 4.3.3 (17) Pornography promotes promiscuity.

The analysis of figure 4.3.3 (17) indicates that the (60.59%) majority of respondents believe that viewing pornography promotes promiscuity. However (39.4%) of respondents disagree on this belief. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.28$) on the notion that pornography promotes promiscuity.

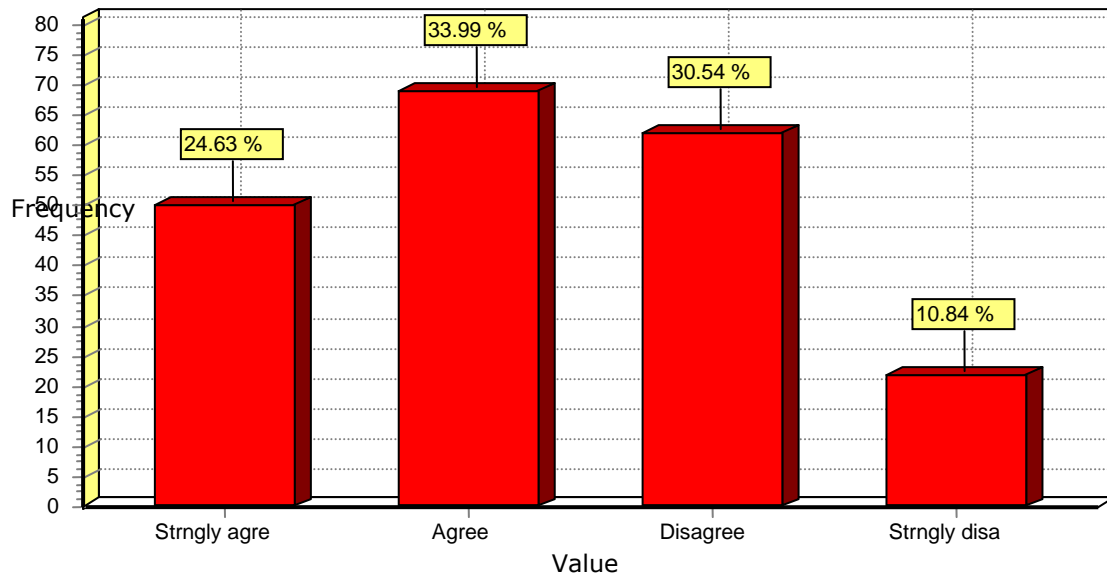


Figure 4.3.3 (18) Viewing of pornography leads to infidelity.

Analysis of the above figure reveals that the (58.62%) of respondents believe that viewing pornography leads to infidelity whereas (41.38%) of respondents differ on this attitude. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.017$) on the view that pornography leads to infidelity.

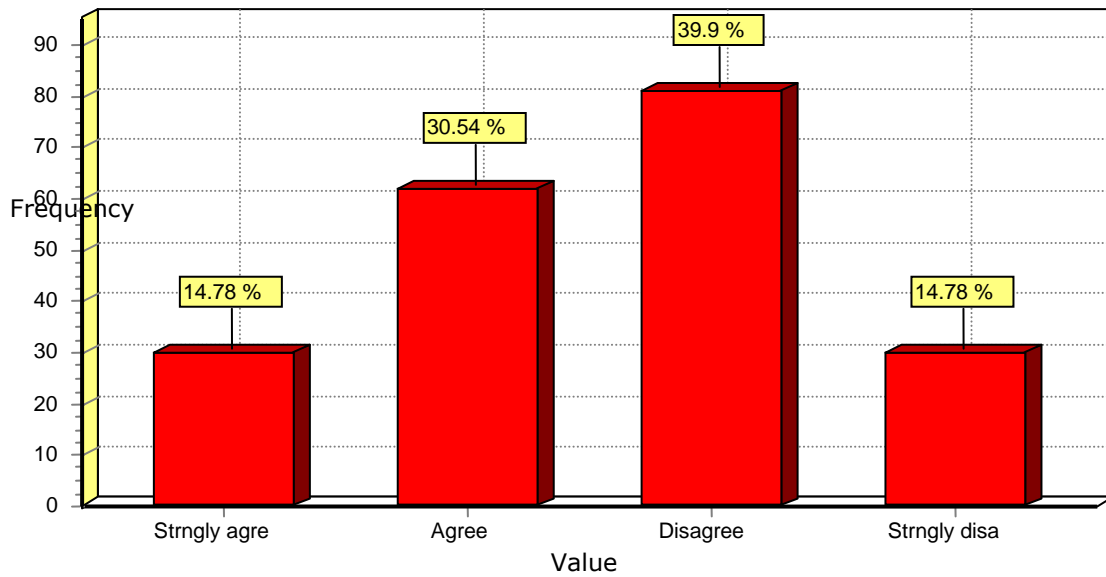


Figure 4.3.3 (19) People who view pornography are culturally unstable.

The analysis of the above figure shows that the (54.68%) majority of respondents believe that people who view pornography are not culturally unstable. However (45.32%) of the respondents differ by asserting that people who view pornography are culturally unstable. There was no statistical significance on the view that pornography consumers are culturally unstable.

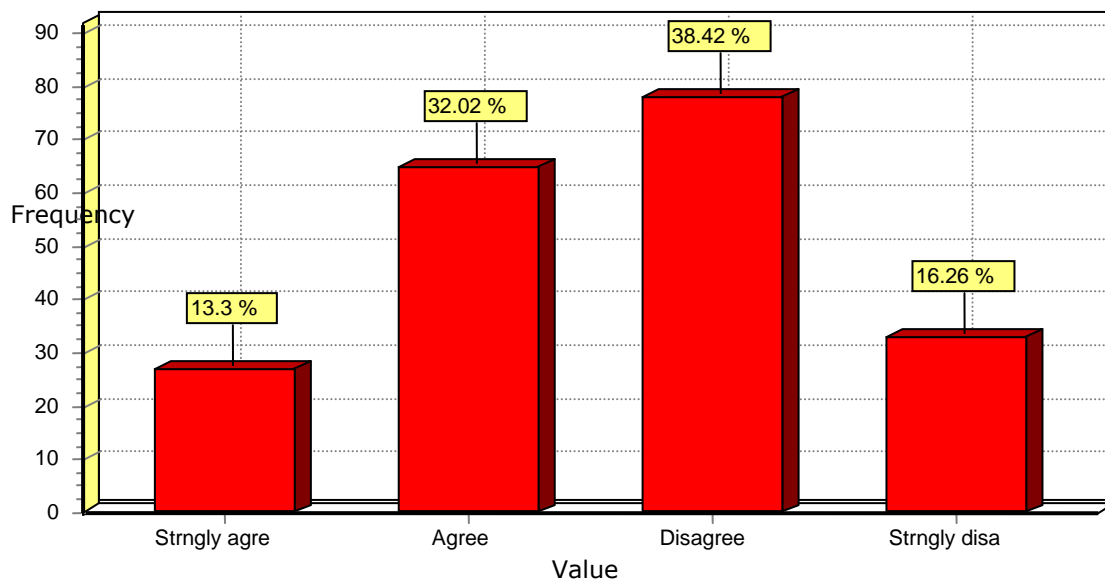


Figure 4.3.3 (20) Viewing of pornography may lead to diminished self-confidence.

Analysis of figure 4.3.3 (20) reveals that the (54.68%) majority of respondents disagree with the view that viewing pornography leads to diminished self-confidence. The remaining (45.32%) of the respondents believe that viewing pornography may lead to diminished self-confidence. This may be due to the fact that people view pornographic content for different reasons and it has different effects on each individual who views it. There was statistical significance regarding age ($p=0.050$), marriage ($p=0.004$) and race ($p=0.011$) on the view that pornography leads to diminished self-confidence.

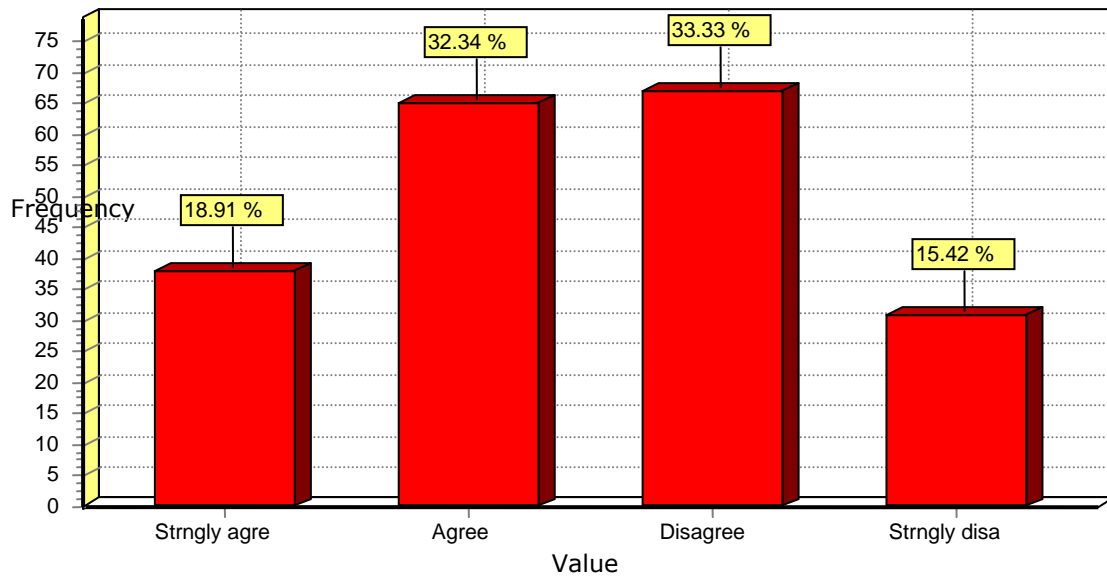


Figure 4.3.4 (21) Pornography promotes unsafe sexual practices.

Analysis of the above figure reveals that the (51.25%) majority of respondents believe that viewing pornography promotes unsafe sexual practices, whereas (48.75%) of respondents disagree. There was statistical significance regarding sex ($p=0.012$) and number of years at university (0.028) with the view that pornography promotes unsafe sexual practices.

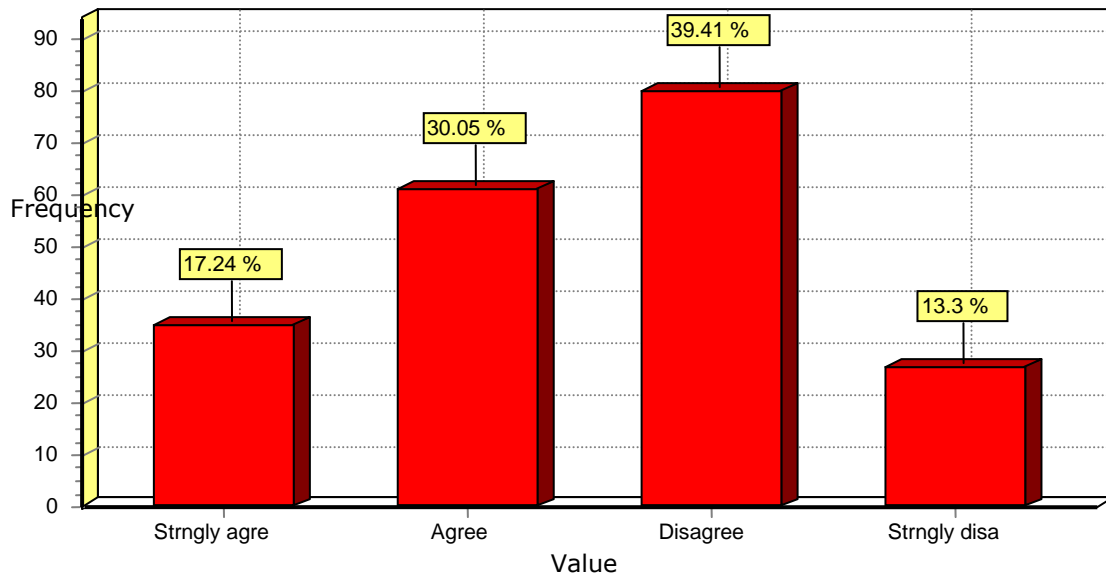


Figure 4.3.4 (22) Viewing pornography promotes the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS.

The analysis of results from figure 4.3.4 (22) reveals that (52.71%) majority of respondents believe that viewing pornography does not promote the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS, however (47.29%) of respondents agree that viewing pornography promotes the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS. There was statistical significance regarding sex ($p=0.050$), age ($p=0.003$), religion ($p=0.017$) and number of years at the university ($p=0.011$) on the view that pornography does not promote sexually transmitted infections.

4.3.5 Benefits of pornography

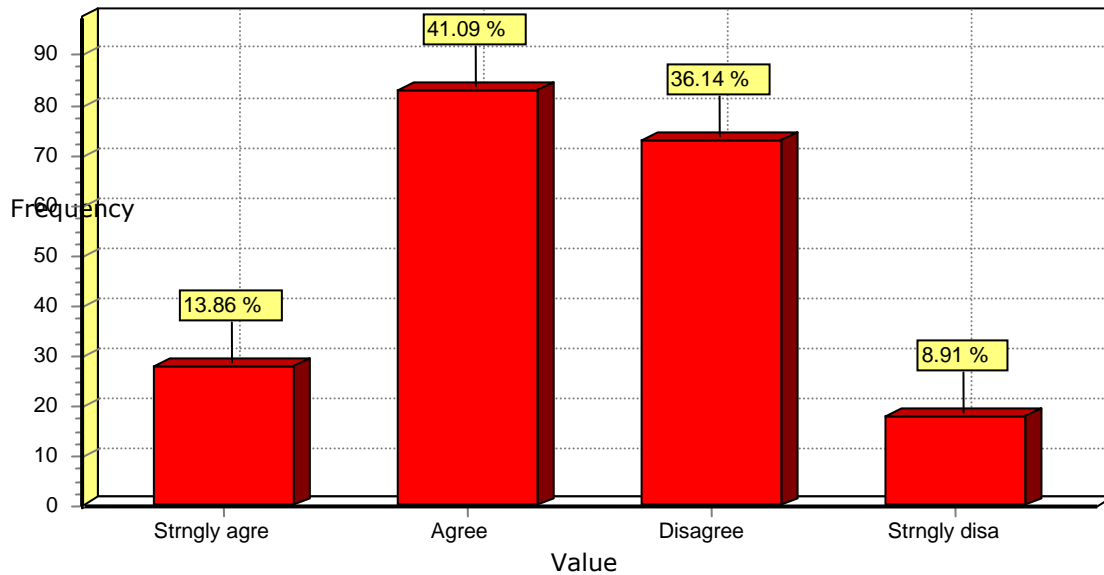


Figure 4.3.5 (23) There's a clearly defined benefit in viewing pornography

Analysis of the above figure reveals that (54.95%) majority of respondents believe that there is a clearly defined benefit in viewing pornography. However (45.04%) of respondents disagree that pornography has a clearly defined benefits. No statistical significance was found on the clearly defined benefit in viewing pornography.

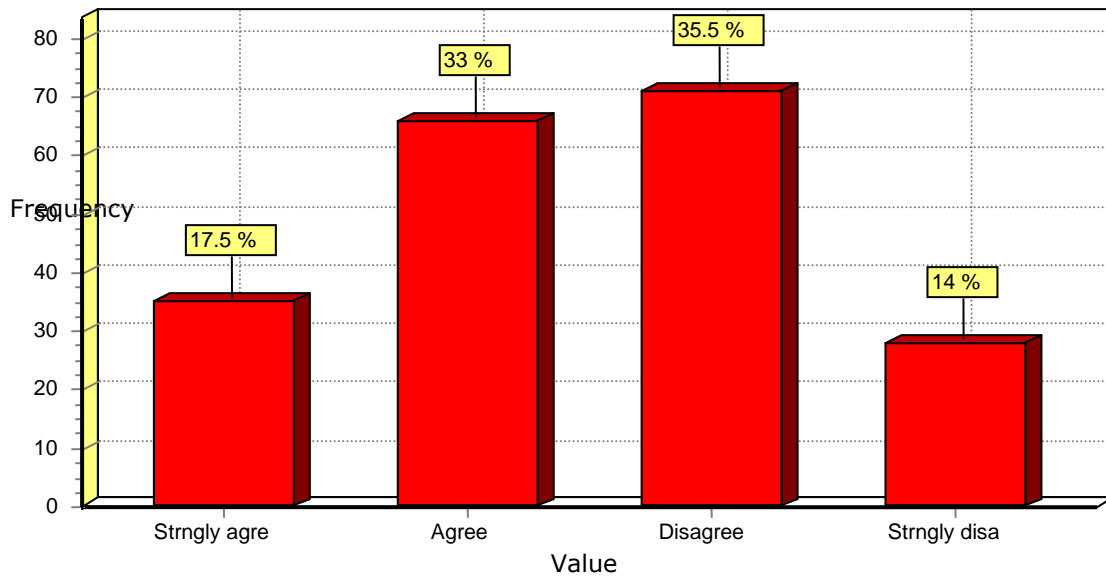


Figure 4.3.6 (24) Viewing pornography interferes with academic performance of university students

Figure 4.3.6 (24) indicates that (50.5%) of respondents feel that pornography interferes with the academic performance of students, whereas (49.5%) of the respondents feel that pornography does not affect the academic performance of students. There was no statistical significance found on the view that pornography does not affect academic performance of students.

4.4 Statistical Analysis of results: Effects of pornography on the University of Zululand students

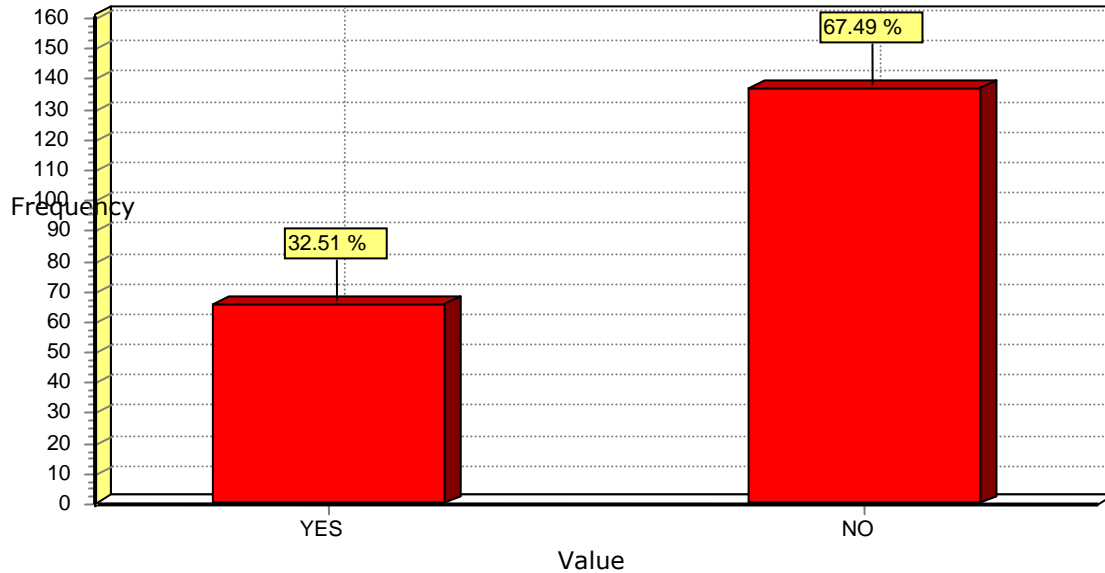


Figure 4.4.1 (25) Have you ever been sexually aggressive or violent?

Analysis of the above figure reveals that the (67.49%) majority of respondents assert that they have never been sexually aggressive or violent, whereas (32.51%) of respondents say that they have been sexually aggressive or violent. There was statistical significance regarding age ($p=0.000$), marriage ($p=0.023$), orientation ($p=0.032$) and number of years at university ($p=0.026$) in relation to sexual aggression or violence.

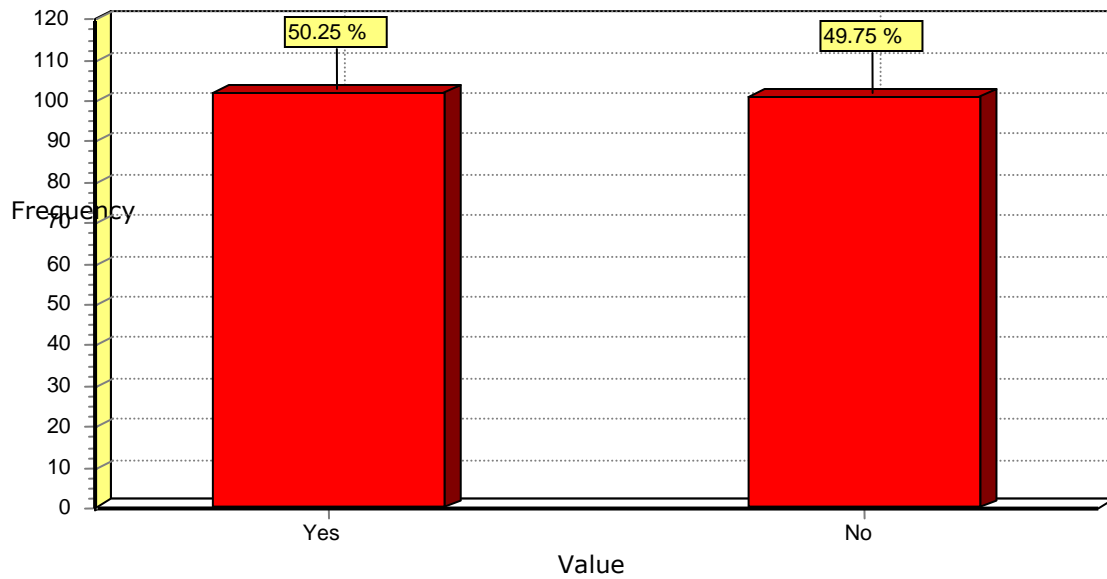


Figure 4.4.1 (26) Have you ever felt forced into sexual activity?

Analysis of figure 4.4.1 (26) reveals that (50.25%) of the respondents have felt forced into sexual activity whereas the remaining (49.75%) of respondents have never felt forced into sexual activity. There was statistical significance regarding marriage ($p=0.031$) and number of years at university ($p=0.009$) on the issue of feeling forced into sexual activity.

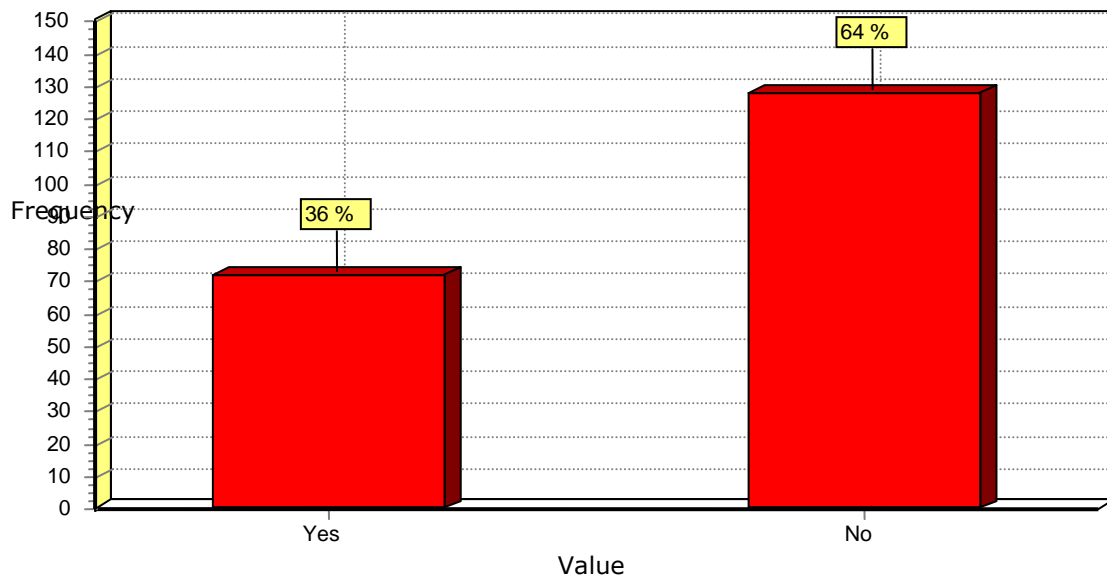


Figure 4.4.1 (27) Have you ever forced someone into sexual intercourse?

Analysis of figure 4.4.1 (27) indicates that (64%) of respondents state that they have not forced anyone into sexual intercourse, whereas the remaining (36%) of respondents have forced someone into sexual intercourse. There was statistical significance regarding sex ($p=0.001$), age ($p=0.023$), and number of years at university (0.000) on the question of forcing someone into sexual intercourse.

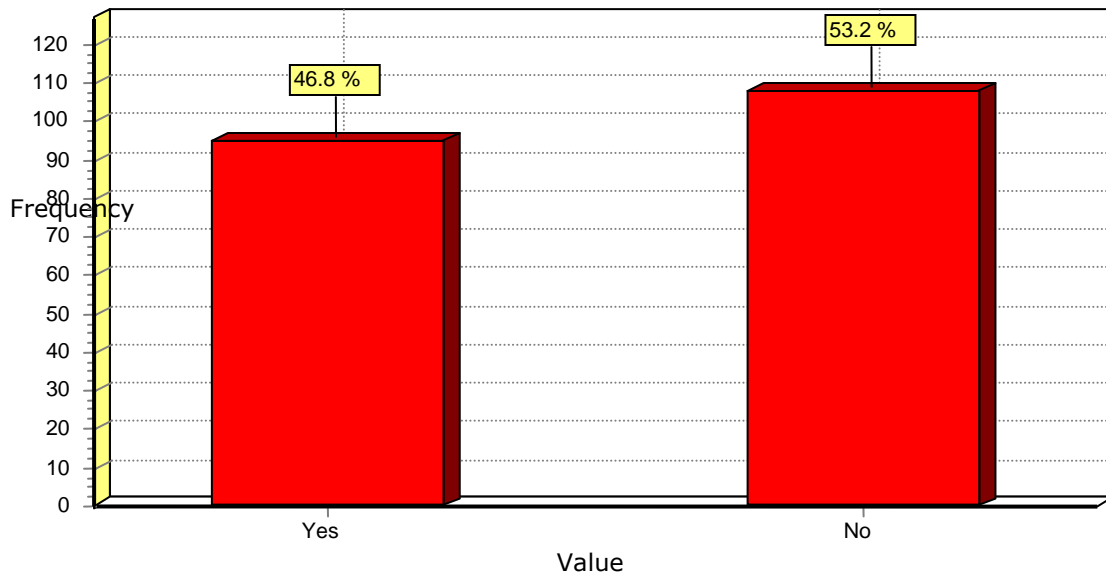


Figure 4.4.1 (28) Have you used pornography to drive/lead your partner into sexual intercourse?

Analysis of the above figure indicates that the majority of (53.2%) of respondents have never used pornography to drive/lead their partner into sexual intercourse, whereas (46.8%) of the respondents assert that they have used porn to drive their partner into sexual intercourse. There was statistical significance regarding sex ($p=0.011$) and number of years at university ($p=0.003$) on the using porn to drive partner into sexual intercourse question.

4.4.2 Effects of watching pornographic videos

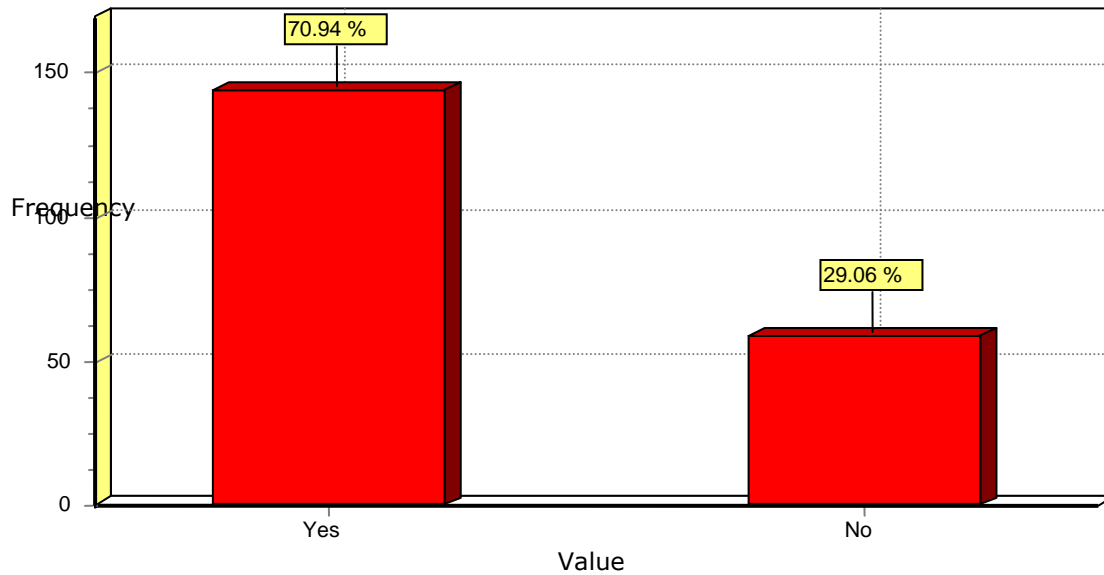


Figure 4.4.2 (29) Do you sometimes watch pornographic movies?

Analysis of the above figure indicates that the majority of respondents (70.94%) sometimes watch pornographic movies. (29.06%) of the respondents assert that they do not watch pornographic movies. This may be due to the fact that pornographic material is easily accessible on the internet, phones and other electronic media. No statistical significance was found viewers who sometimes watch pornographic movies.

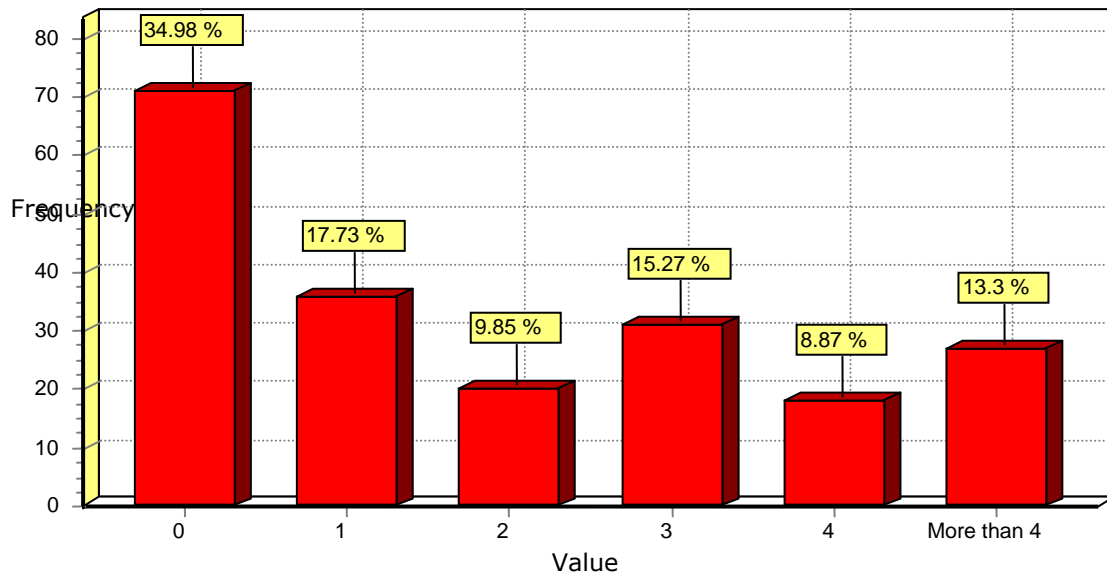


Figure 4.4.2 (30) How frequent do you watch pornography per week?

The analysis of the above figure indicated that the (34.98%) majority of respondents do not watch pornography, (17.73%) of respondents watch pornography once per week, (15.27%) watch it three times per week, (13.3%) watch pornography more than four times per week, (9.85%) watch pornography twice per week and lastly, (8.87%) watch pornography four times per week.

The (65.02%) majority of respondents consume pornographic content in varying degrees on a weekly basis. The above figure is an indication that pornographic content is widely consumed at the University of Zululand, however no statistical significance was found.

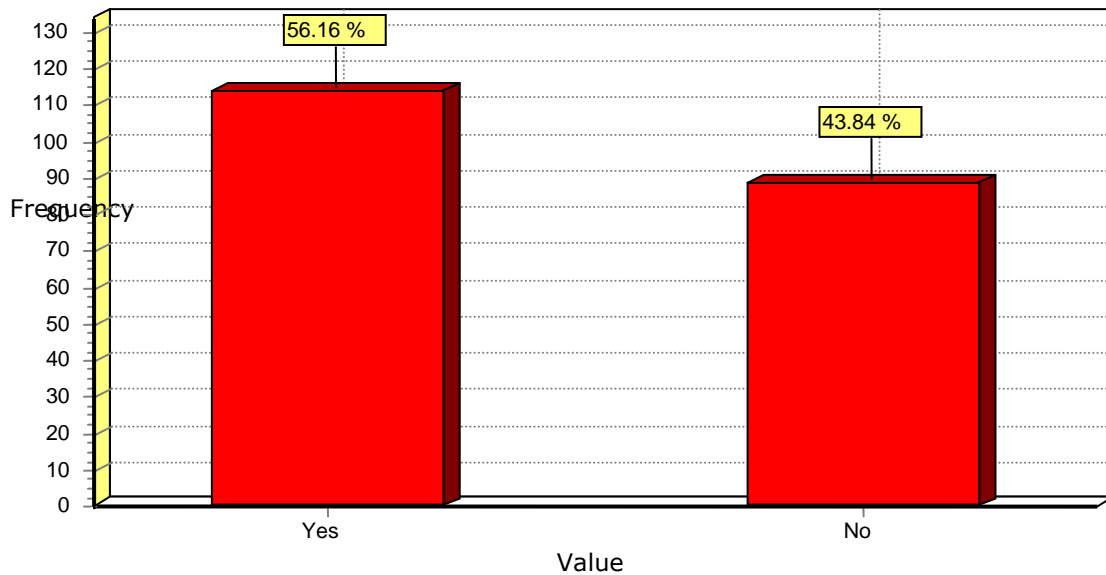


Figure 4.4.2 (31) Do you sometimes watch pornography with your sexual partner?

Analysis of the above figure indicates that (56.16%) majority of respondents sometimes watch pornography with their sexual partners. This could be an indication that pornography may have benefits in sexual relationships. However (43.84%) of respondents assert that they do not watch pornography with their sexual partners. It's possible that these respondents find pornographic content uncomfortable if watched with a sexual partner. It's also possible that this is the percentage of respondents who do not consume pornography. No statistical significance was found.

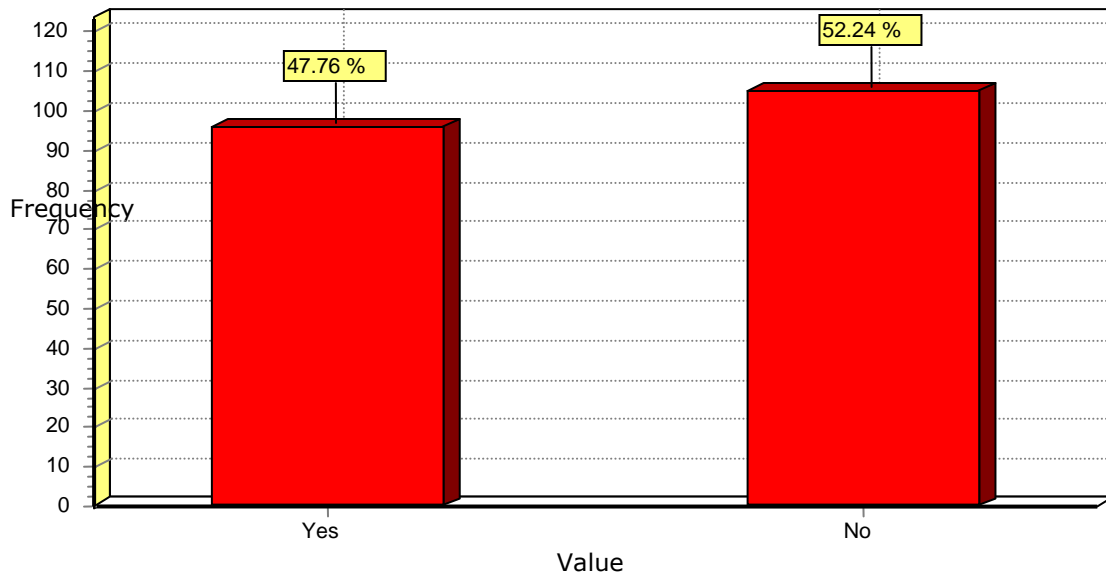


Figure 4.4.2 (32) Do you have a pornographic video on the phone, computer or any storage device?

The analysis of the above figure indicates that the (52.24%) majority of respondents do not have a pornographic video on the phone, computer or in any storage device, whereas (47.76%) of respondents responded that they do. There was statistical significance regarding sex ($p=0.021$), orientation ($p=0.031$) and number of years at university ($p=0.004$) on the possession of a pornographic video.

4.4.3 Effects of porn on sexual behaviour

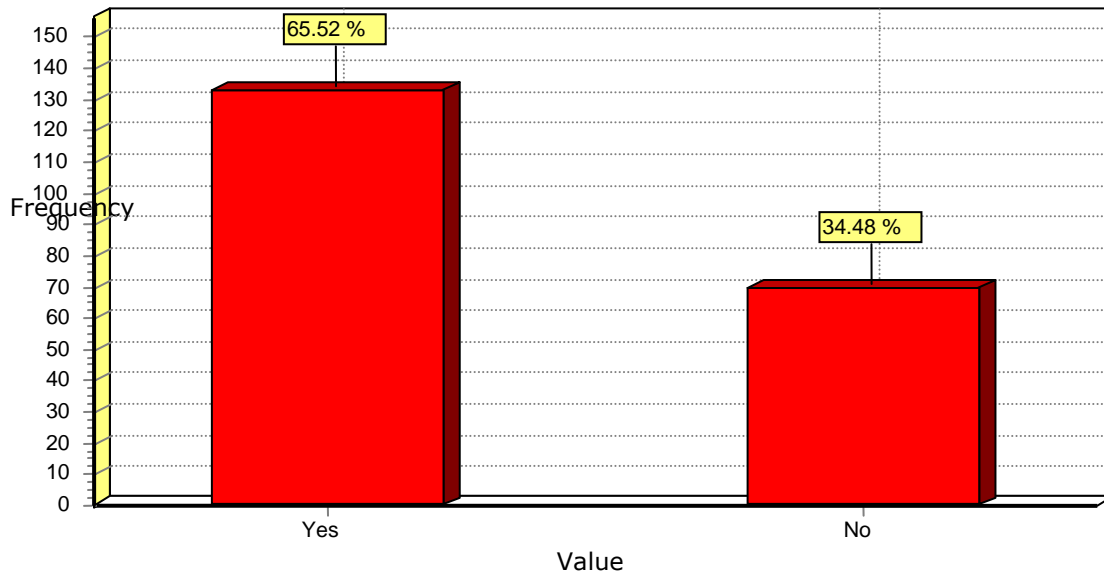


Figure 4.4.3 (33) Are you sexually active?

Analysis of figure 4.4.3 (33) reveals that the (65.52%) majority of respondents asserted that they are sexually active; whereas (34.48%) of respondents stated that they are not sexually active. All the respondents are university students who are married, single or divorced, therefore it would be expected that a majority of them would be sexually active, however no statistical significance was noted.

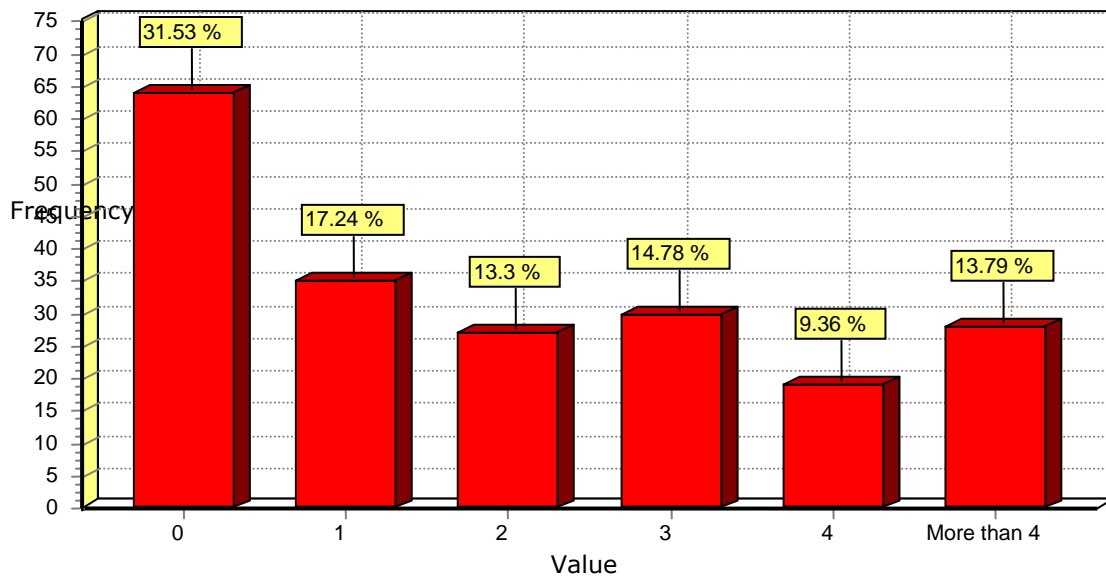


Figure 4.4.3 (34) How many days per week do you have sex?

Analysis of figure 4.4.3 (34) reveals that the (68.4%) majority of respondents assert that they have sex on a weekly basis. (17.23%) of respondents have sex once per week, (14.78%) have it three times per week, (13.79%) have sex more than four times per week, (13.3%) have sex twice per week and lastly (9.36%) have sex four times per week.

However (31.53%) of respondents stated that they don't have sex at all on a weekly basis. There was statistical significance regarding age ($p=0.002$), orientation ($p=0.037$) and number of years at university ($p=0.000$) on the frequency of sexual intercourse.

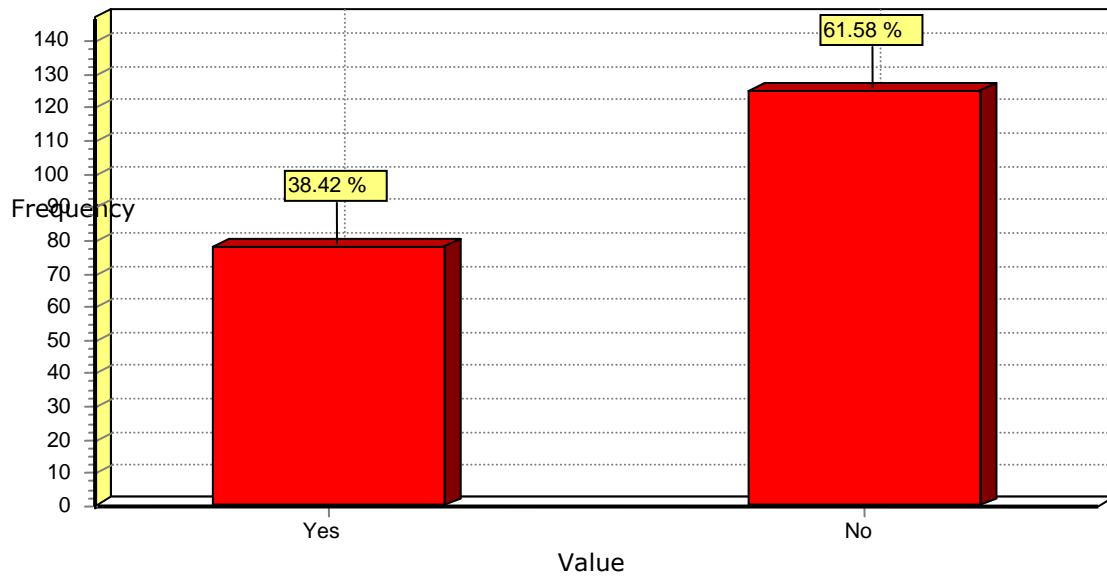


Figure 4.4.3 (35) Have you ever contracted a sexually transmitted infection?

Analysis of results from figure 4.4.3 (35) reveals that (61.58%) majority of respondents assert that they have never contracted a sexually transmitted infection before, whereas (38.42%) of respondents differ by stating yes to having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. There was statistical significance regarding sex ($p=0.008$) on having contracted a sexually transmitted infection before.

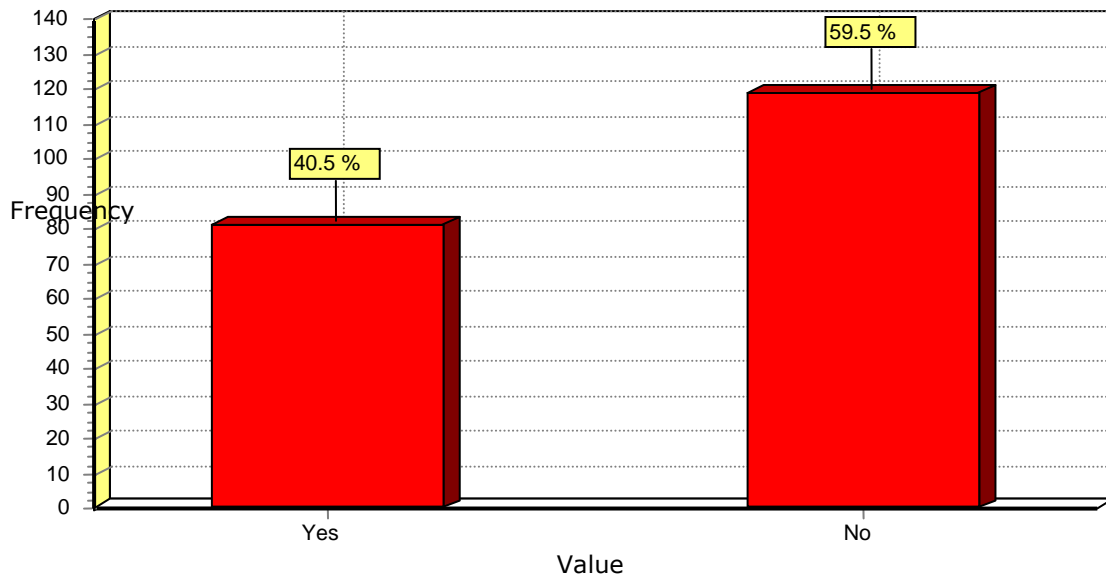


Figure 4.4.3 (36) Do you always feel sexually aroused?

Analysis of figure 4.4.3 (36) revealed that (56.5%) majority of respondents do not always feel sexually aroused. The other (40.5%) of respondents reported that they always feel sexually aroused. There was statistical significance for sex ($p=0.010$), age ($p=0.008$), religion ($p=0.045$), number of years at university ($p=0.035$) and marriage ($p=0.033$) on the issue of always feeling aroused.

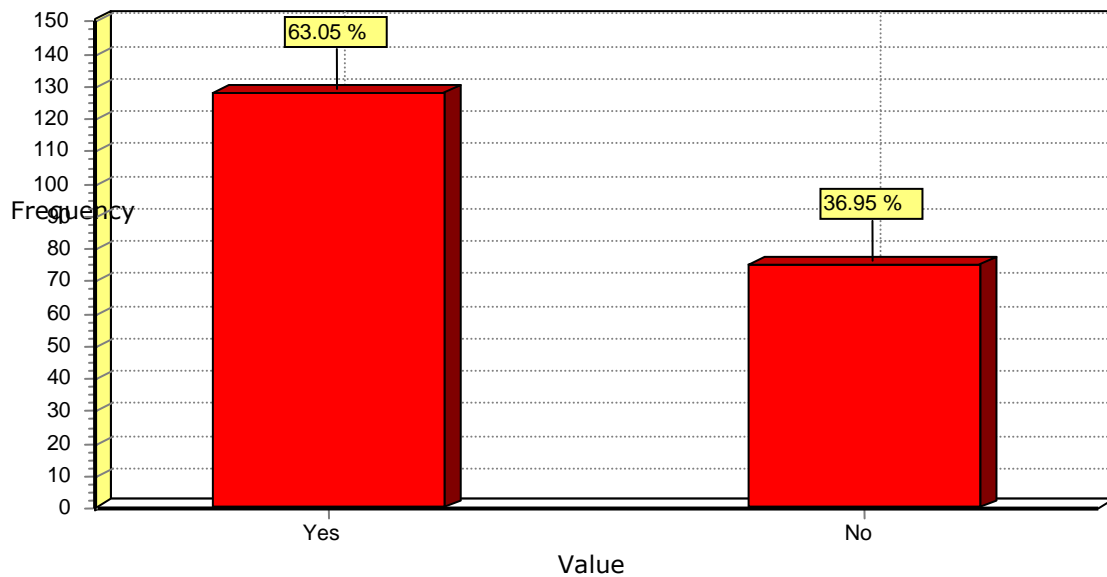


Figure 4.4.3 (37) Do you sometimes worry about contracting sexually transmitted infections?

Analysis of figure 4.4.3 (37) indicated that (63.05%) of respondents worry about contracting sexually transmitted infections. The (36.95%) of remaining respondents reported that they do not worry about contracting sexually transmitted infections. There was statistical significance regarding sexual orientation ($p=0.020$) on worrying about contracting sexually transmitted infections.

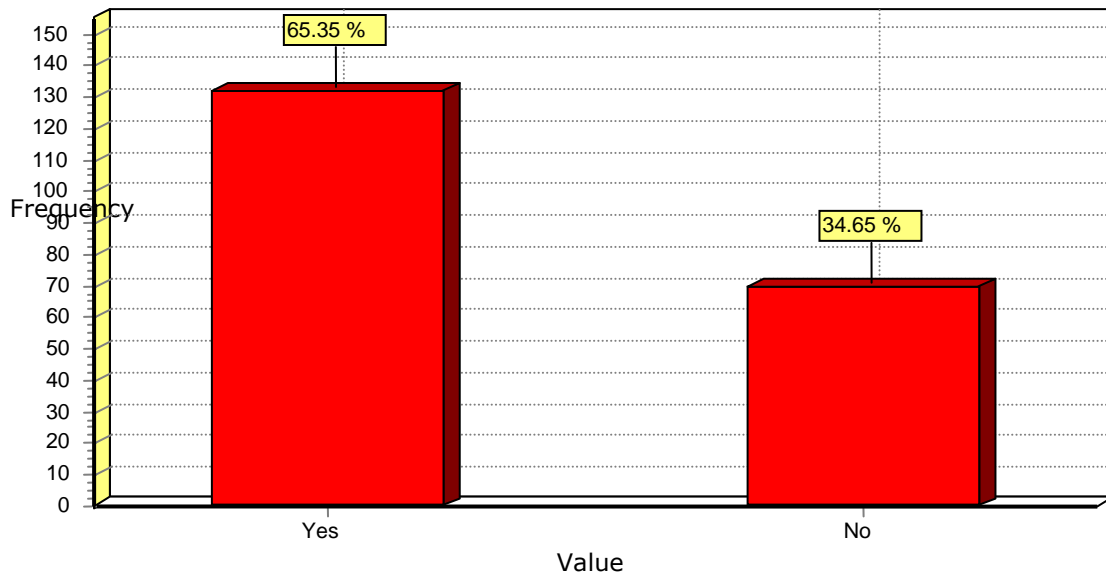


Figure 4.4.3 (38) Have you ever engaged in unprotected sex?

Analysis of the above figure reveals that (65.35%) majority of respondents state that they have engaged in unprotected sex, whereas the remaining (34.65%) of respondents differ and state that they have never engaged in unprotected sex. There was no statistical significance regarding engagement in unprotected sex.

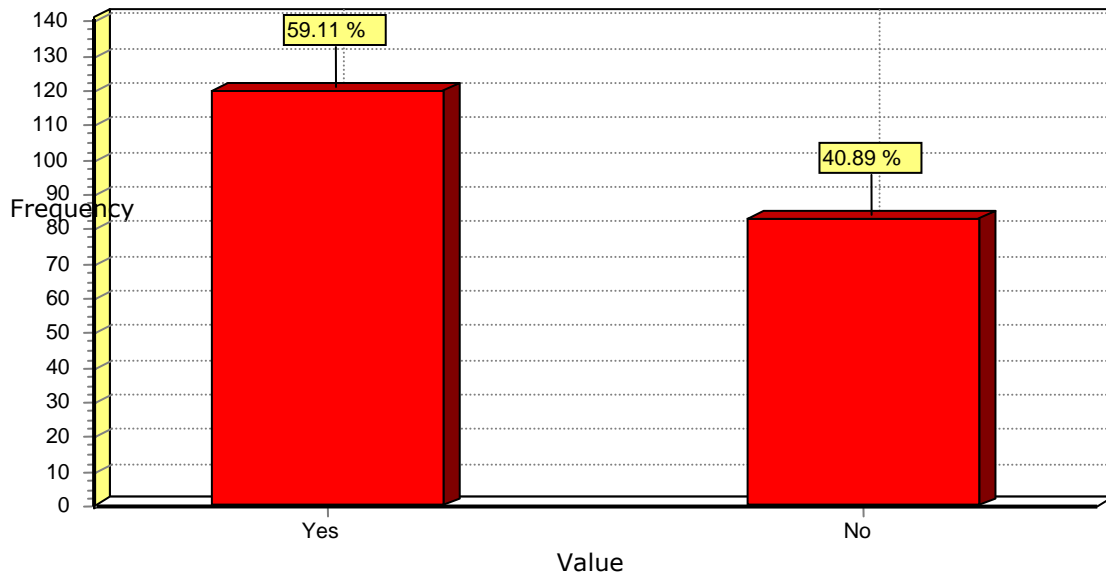


Figure 4.4.3 (39) Have you ever engaged in oral sex?

Analysis of the above figure reveals that (59.11%) majority of respondents have engaged in oral sex, as opposed to the (40.89%) who state to have never engaged in oral sex. There was no statistical significance regarding engaging in oral sex.

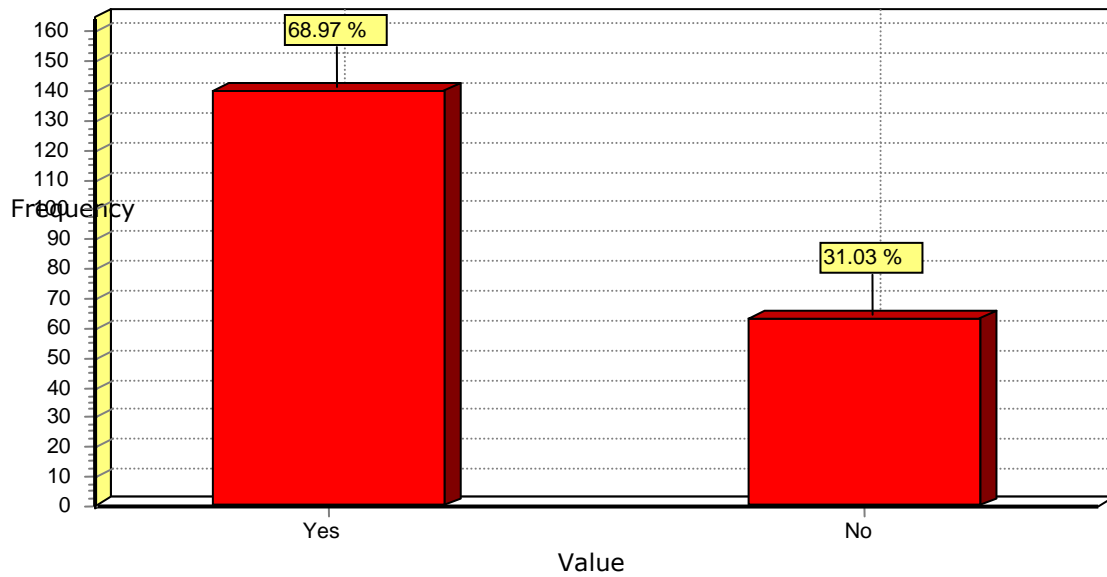


Figure 4.4.3 (40) Do you sometimes worry about contracting HIV?

Analysis of figure 4.4.3 (40) reveals that the (68.97%) of respondents worry about contracting HIV, whereas (31.03%) of the respondents don't worry about contracting HIV. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.000$) and orientation ($p=0.003$) on worrying about contracting HIV.

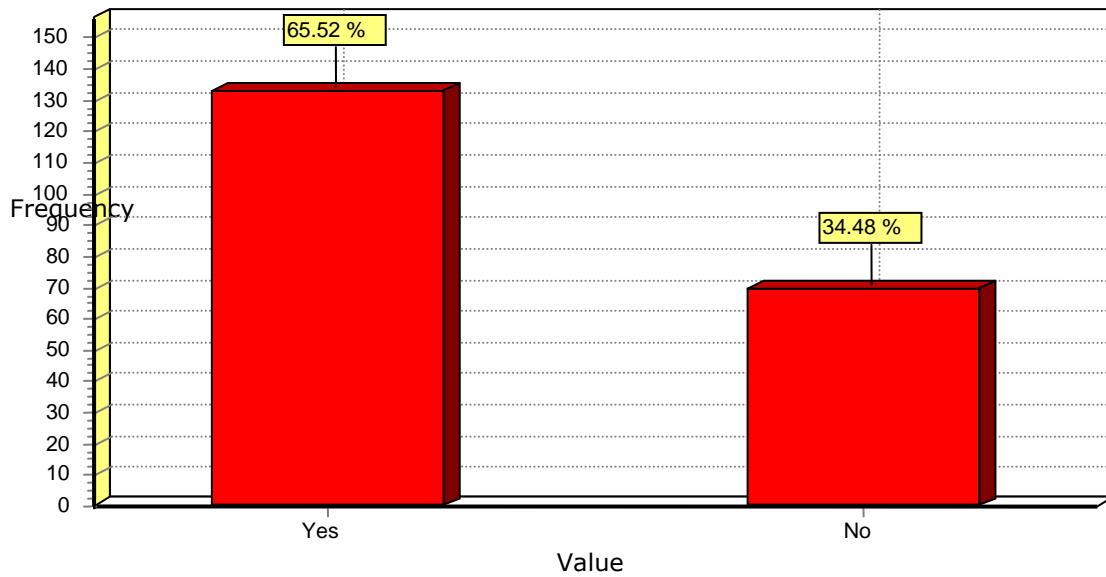


Figure 4.4.3 (41) Have you ever tested for HIV?

Analysis of the above figure indicates that the (61.52%) of respondents have tested for HIV. However (34.48%) of respondents stated that they have never tested for HIV. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.002$) and orientation ($p=0.027$) on having tested for HIV.

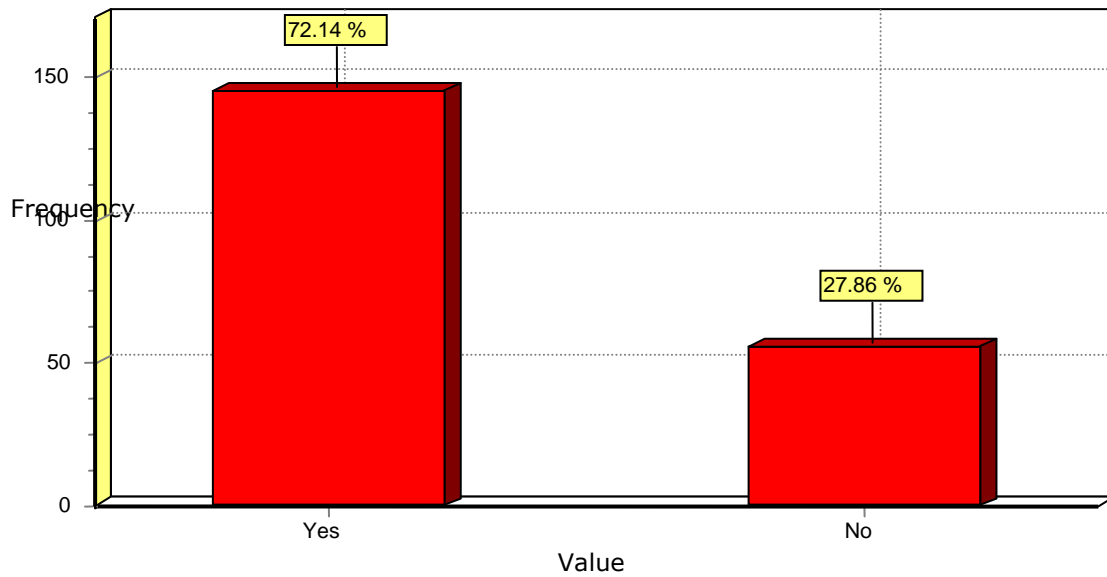


Figure 4.4.3 (42) Do you know your HIV status?

Analysis of the above figure reveals that the (72.86%) majority of respondents state that they know their HIV status, whereas (27.86%) say they don't know their HIV status. There was statistical significance regarding religion ($p=0.009$) on knowledge of HIV status.

4.4.4 Effects of pornography on promiscuity

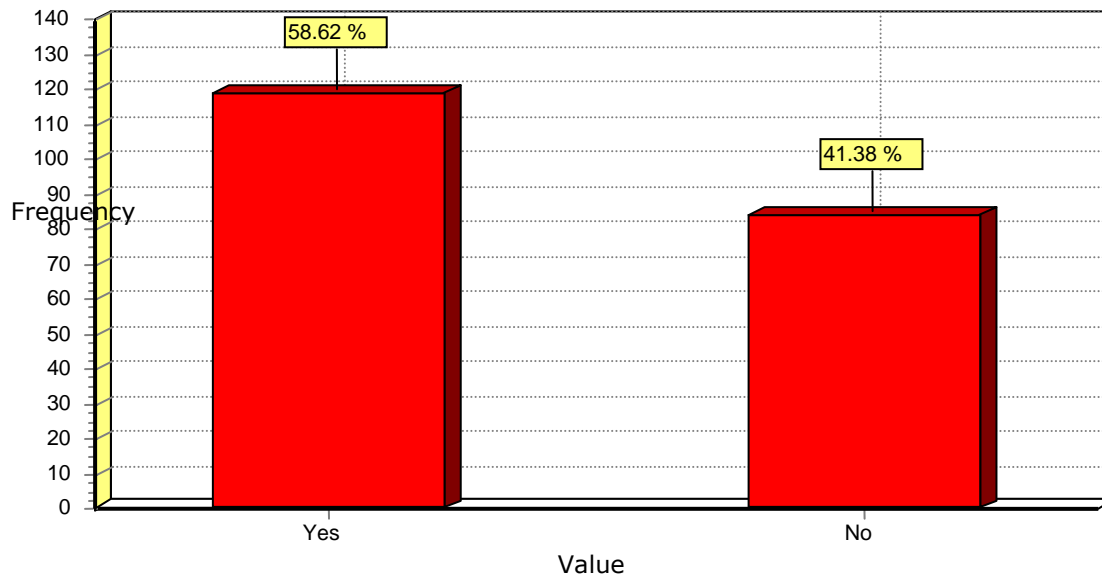


Figure 4.4.4 (43) Have you ever had more than one partner?

Analysis of figure 4.4.4 (43) reveals that (58.62%) of the majority of respondents stated that they have had more than one partner, whereas (41.38%) of respondents assert to have never had more than one partner. There was no statistical significance found on multiple partners.

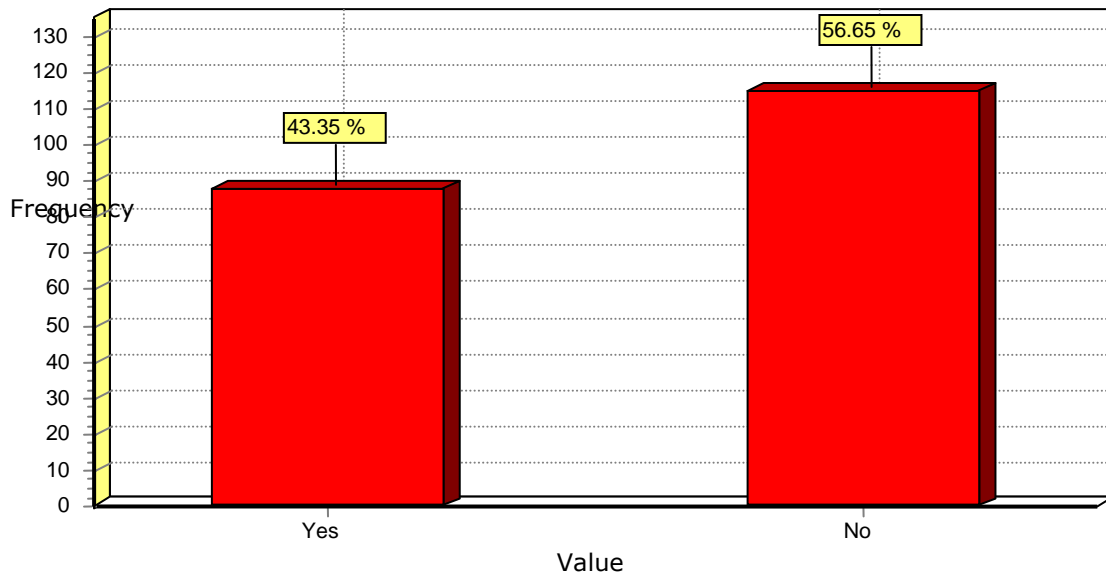


Figure 4.4.4 (44) Do you currently have more than one sexual partner?

Analysis of the above figure indicates that the (56.65%) majority of respondents state that they don't currently have more than one sexual partner, however (43.35%) of respondents asserted that that they currently have more than one sexual partner.

4.5 Discussion of results

An analysis of the responses captured for this question, shows that the respondents fall within the age-group of between 18 years to 26 years and above. This suggests that student population at the time of research survey reveal that it is composed of the youth and adults of different ages. The majority (86.69%) of students fall within the prime age for academic studies, i.e. between 22 to 26 and above. This is a period of research and knowledge quest amongst students. This assumption is useful for understanding of this research in pornography. The 13.3% represents the small group of youth under the age of 18 who might have become curious or conscious about sex education.

This finding concurs with Carol, Padilla-Walker, Nelson and Olson, (2008) that exposure to pornography is low among pre-adolescents. However in a study conducted in Sweden by Hoggstrom-Nordin, Hanson and Tyden (2005) among adolescents; 56% of respondents said pornography had no influence on sexual behaviour, whereas 27% said it had little influence and 2% said it had a lot of influence. Haggstrom-Nordin et al. (2005), further noted that high consumers of pornography had a sexual encounter earlier than non-consumers of Pornography (at 15 years of age).

A 70% of respondents sometimes watch pornographic videos which concurs with studies done by Johansson and Hammren, (2007) where 93% young man and 73% young woman have watched a pornographic video; and a further 86% number of young man and 45% number of young woman have read a pornographic magazine. 66% majority of respondents watched pornographic content once to more than four times a week, which is a high consumption rate.

Elliot and Beech, (2009) stated that internet offenders display Clinical symptoms relating to intimacy and social skills deficits, deviant sexual interests, emotional dysregulation, and offence supportive cognitions.

A 68.4% majority of respondents assert that they have sex on a weekly basis. 17.23% of respondents have sex once per week, 14.78% have it three times per week, 13.79% have sex more than four times per week, 13.3% have sex twice per week and lastly 9.36% have sex four times per week. However 31.53% of respondents stated that they don't have sex at all on a weekly basis. The 68.4% majority of a high sexual rate from the respondents would be expected since they are composed mostly youth, which is the prime of all human sexual activity. The other possible explanation for a high sexual appetite could be the fact that these students are staying on campus residence with minimal or no curfews.

This research revealed that Christianity is a dominant religion (65.02%) followed by traditional (16.26%) and others (14.78%). Muslims constitute the smallest number of respondents at (3.9%) and Hindus were not available (0%) of the respondents.

Analysis of responses regarding marital status in this study reveals that 70.94% of respondents are single, 11.33% are married, 10.34% are engaged and lastly 7.39% are divorced. The high percentage of respondents who are single suggest that many students either delay getting married due to a desire to pursue career prospects first before getting married. This makes sense for students who enter the university education at an early age. The 11.33% of married and 10.34%

engaged students; suggest that they come to the university having already started their relationships.

The 73.89% of heterosexual responses may be due to the fact that the majority of the community have been socialized in a heterosexual community and family system.

The majority of respondents (98.03%) are black, (0.99%) are white and (0.99%) are Indian. This reveals that black students are in the majority in this institution, due to the fact that it was originally established mainly for needs of the previously disadvantaged rural black community. The responses by the white and Indian students added value to our understanding of cultural diversity in relation to attitudes towards pornography.

The high number of first year students 35.47% could be attributed to their availability at the time of survey. The low number of fourth year and above fourth year students 13.79% respectively, could be attributed to the lower number of enrolment of post-graduate students, including drop-out rates of students.

A 53.69% majority of respondents believe that viewers of pornography are not able to control their impulses. On the other hand 46.3% of the respondents believe that viewers of pornography can control their impulses. This finding may suggest that respondents associate viewing of porn as a lack of self-control. In a study on teens by Cline (2001:11) 91% Males and 82% Females indicated that they wanted to try some of the acts they viewed in pornographic videos. A further 31% Male and 18% Female number of participants admitted to trying out or practicing some of the sexual acts viewed in videos, within days of viewing the content.

A 50.25% of respondents believe that viewing of pornography does not lead to feelings of shame. It is possible that more religious/spiritually/morally orientated students are more prone to feelings of shame when and if they consume pornography because it is associated with wrongdoing and even evil. This study concurs with a study by Johansson Hammaren (2007), which saw pornography as degrading, with a minority of 48% females and 18% males agreeing completely that pornography is degrading. A further 5.4% of young males reported to be less ashamed of watching pornographic movies, than the 14.6% who reported to always ashamed when viewing pornography (Johansson & Hammaren, 2007).

A 56.65% of respondents feel that viewing pornography interferes with one's faith and spirituality, whereas 43.35% of respondents believe that viewing of pornography does not interfere with one's faith or spirituality. The high number of respondents against pornography could be due to the fact that most respondents have been socialized against pornography and because they are grounded in different religious affiliations who might share similar values against pornography viewing. Other factors could be due to personal choices and personality make-up which makes individuals uncomfortable with viewing pornography because it is heavy on their consciences.

The majority 60.59% of respondents believe that viewing pornography promotes promiscuity. However 39.4% of respondents disagree on this belief. The possible reason for this difference on the religion variable could be the fact that some pornographic movies depict one person, usually a female engaging in sexual intercourse with more than one male. This is viewed as immoral and uncomfortable for religious consumers who view or stumble upon pornographic content.

Mitchel, Wolak and Finkelhor (2007), reported that there is increase in youth internet users reporting unwanted exposure to pornography.

A 54.68% of respondents disagree with the view that viewing pornography leads to diminished self-confidence. The remaining 45.32% of the respondents believe that viewing pornography may lead to diminished self-confidence. This may be due to the fact that people view pornographic content for different reasons and that it has different effects on each individual who views it.

A 52.71% of respondents believe that viewing pornography does not promote the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS, however 47.29% of respondents agree that viewing pornography promotes the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS. This also suggests that; other factors such as lack of education/knowledge, unsafe sexual practices and drug (needle use) may promote the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS. It's also possible that the 47.29% of respondents who believe that viewing pornography promotes the spread of sexually transmitted infection might have been exposed to or heard of pornographic material wherein unsafe sexual practices were practiced.

A 54.95% of respondents believe that there is a clearly defined benefit in viewing pornography. However 45.04% of respondents disagree that pornography has a clearly defined benefits. This may be due to the fact that respondents were composed of different religious groups who might feel that pornography is immoral and profane, therefore to them it has no positive benefit. The above finding may be supported by, but not limited to, the following statements; pornography is used for various positive deeds such as sex-education, it's used as a stimulant for sexual

intercourse, and some couples may benefit positive from its consumption.

A 50.5% of respondents feel that pornography interferes with the academic performance of students, whereas 49.5% of the respondents feel that pornography does not affect the academic performance of students. It is possible that both the respondents who feel that pornography does or does not interfere with the academic performance of students have viewed pornographic content before or they have been told that pornography interferes with academic performance of learners, especially when it becomes addictive because learners might lose focus by spending more time on consuming it, instead of studying and concentrating on their academic matters.

A 67.49% majority of respondents were found to have never been sexually aggressive or violent, whereas 32.51% of respondents say that they have been sexually aggressive or violent. This could be an indication that viewing pornography does not lead to aggressive sexual behaviour; there are other factors like different personality makeup, socialization which need to be considered for sexually aggressive behaviour. It seems like the effects of pornography on aggressive sexual behaviour are low or insignificant. An investigation by Shim, Lee and Paul (2007) indicated personality characteristics and antisocial dispositions as greater attributes in the likelihood of pursuing unsolicited internet pornography. Further studies by Oddone-Paolucci, Genuis, and Vialato, (2000) suggest that pornography consumption, particularly violent pornography, is associated with attitudes supporting violence against women. Allen, D'Alession and Brezgel (1995) reported an association between pornography use and aggression; exposure to nudity decreased aggression, whereas exposure to violent sexual behaviour and sadomasochistic behaviour increased likelihood of violent sexual behaviour.

A 70.94% majority of respondents sometimes watch pornographic movies, 29.06% of the respondents assert that they do not watch pornographic movies. This may be due to the fact that pornographic material is easily accessible on the internet, phones and other electronic media. In a study by Chetty and Basson, (2006) 67% respondents have seen a pornographic film on DVD and 81% have seen it on a cellphone.

A 59% majority of respondents have engaged in oral sex. Ndinda et al. (2011), found that oral sex was cited as enhancing sexual pleasure by men in rural Kwazulu-Natal and in Laos. Krause and Russell (2008) further report that males with internet access are more likely to have oral sex and sexual intercourse at a younger age than males without videos.

A 56.16% majority of respondents sometimes watch pornography with their sexual partners. This could be an indication that pornography may have benefits in sexual relationships. However 43.84% of respondents assert that they do not watch pornography with their sexual partners. It's possible that these respondents find pornographic content uncomfortable if watched with a sexual partner. It's also possible that this is the percentage of respondents who do not consume pornography. A study by Johansson and Hammaren (2007) stated that 62% young women and 48.8% young men have watched pornographic content and had sexual intercourse, whereas 46% young men and 60.3 young women have watched pornographic content and engaged in oral sex. A study by (Mansson, 2010) revealed that pornography was used as a source of sexual information; participants also viewed pornography with friends as a form of social interaction, or as a stimulus for sexual arousal (Manson & Lofgren-Martenson, 2009).

A 63.05% of respondents worry about contracting sexually transmitted infections. The 36.95% of remaining respondents reported that they do not worry about contracting sexually transmitted infections. Sexually transmitted infection are described as uncomfortable physically as well as emotionally, they also may lead to severe viruses like HIV/AIDS and eventually death. Hence it is normal for respondents to worry about contracting them. It could be implied that the minority number of respondents are not sexually active, they practice safe sexual practices, or they do not have the knowledge on possible effects of sexually transmitted infections.

The majority 68.97% of respondents worry about contracting HIV, whereas 31.03% of the respondents don't worry about contracting HIV. The 68.97% of respondents could be an indication that most respondents have knowledge of HIV and its possible effects which can ultimately lead to AIDS and even death. The 31.03% of respondents who are not worried about contracting HIV could be respondents who are not sexually active, those who practicing safe sexual practices and respondents who don't have a knowledge of possible effects of HIV.

A study by Bryant and Rockwell (Greenfield, 2004:744) states that teens exposed to pornographic videos in sexual relations between unmarried partners, become more accepting and morally lenient towards premarital and extramarital relations.

4.6 Resumé

Findings of this study have clearly put into perspective as to how university students feel about pornography and how pornography affects individuals who consume it. The chapter to follow is the final chapter which serves to conclude the overall study on pornography and will offer recommendations which might be adopted to deal with pornography.

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

This chapter serves to summarise, conclude and put forth recommendations for the overall study. Findings of this study have clearly put into perspective as to how university students feel about pornography and how pornography affects individuals who consume it.

5.2 Summary of the results per objective

This study was conducted in a rural community to investigate the Attitudes of students towards pornography and the effects thereof. It's safe to state males have a more positive attitude towards pornography than females. Pornography also has different effects on different people, with religious people finding its content immoral and profane.

Exposure to a range of pornographic movies may influence (mostly) male individuals to develop a hostile attitude towards women. Pornography is also used as a source of sexual education and to enhance sexual pleasure. Psychological disorders associated with frequent pornography use, include, but are not limited to the following; addiction and compulsive masturbation, which can hinder normal daily functioning.

Pornography was also seen as the new tobacco, due to its popularity, easy access, and its profit margins for distributors. Pornography is also used as a deliberate strategy to undermine viewer's abilities to avoid, resist, or escape sexual abuse.

Hilton and Watt (2011) stated that the DSM 5 which is due for publication in May 2014; there is a new proposed addition diagnosis of Hypersexual disorder, which includes problematic, compulsive pornography use. This research concurs with the proposed DSM 5 on the possible psychological issues which pornography may bring about to its consumers.

5.3 Limitations of the study

This study was limited to the students who are registered within the University of Zululand. Sample size was small. It composed mostly of one racial group and a limited age-group range. Respondents were collected on the basis of availability.

5.4 Recommendations

It is hoped that the recommendations of this study will help inform the management of pornography as a phenomenon. Practical ways of empowering individuals and parents at early stages of development. Teaching youngsters on critical viewing of content they view on the internet. Promoting programmes with positive sexual content. Parental guidance on internet usage; computer to be placed in central places at home, in schools and other public areas.

5.4.1 Future research

Future research needs to be conducted in other universities, communities/societies within South Africa and abroad to facilitate correlation studies. Samples from the wider African and international society/community as a system also need to be collected to enable researchers to have a broader understanding on the national and international attitudes of the general society towards pornography and its effects thereof. The other reason for further investigation is due to

the serious nature of sexual crimes, the increase of the pornography industry and to help inform public & legal policy formulation.

5.4.2 Social science and mental health

Society should be educated on possible effects of pornographic content available in the media. Pornography blocking software should be applied on pornographic websites which are discovered by mistake. The Film and Publication Board (mainly classifiers) should advocate for pornographic material to be eradicated from mainstream television programmes which minors have access to. Consumers of pornographic content should guard against possible addictions and possible issues which excessive pornography consumption may bring about. These include but are not limited to the following; Social problems and isolation due to pornography consumption (Quayle & Taylor, 2002).

5.5 Conclusion

It is safe to conclude that pornography is consumed at high rates on daily basis, by people of different ages, races, gender, religious affiliations for different purposes which include but are not limited to the following; arousal, improve relationships and as a source of sex information/education.

5.6 Resumé

In summary; it is evident that pornographic content is consumed at different rates and it has different effects on each individual. However further studies would facilitate a thorough

understanding about pornography as a phenomena. The findings of the current study also suggest that there are no great significance between viewing pornography and violent behaviour.

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APPENDIX 1
INFORMATION LETTER

Department of Psychology
University of Zululand
Private Bag X1001
Kwa-Dlangezwa
3886

22 July 2011

Dear Participant

Investigation of Student Attitudes towards Pornography

This letter seeks to request you to provide the researcher with information needed for the research on the Students' Attitude towards Pornography and the effects of pornography as a phenomenon. It is envisaged that the outcomes of this study will help with the establishment of relevant programmes which will enable students and the community to effectively manage and combat possible negative effects of pornography which include, but are not limited to, unplanned sexual engagement. All information supplied by participants will be treated with the strictest of confidentiality it deserves and participants may withdraw from participation at any stage, should they wish to do so. Should you seek to get more information or clarity, please do not hesitate to contact me. Your contribution will be highly appreciated.

M.M. Ndlala

Prof. J.D. Thwala

(M.A.) Psychology student: Researcher

Clinical Psychologist: Supervisor

APPENDIX 2

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH STUDY

I (full names)

I hereby agree to participate in the research that will be conducted by an M.A. Psychology Student from the University of Zululand. I understand the purpose of the study as I have read the brief summary that the student has presented.

Signed at (Place).....on the (Date)at (Time).....

Signature of the participant

APPENDIX 3

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF PORNOGRAPHY

Please indicate your response by placing a tick or cross in the empty boxes provided.

1. AGE

18-21		22-25		26 and above	
-------	--	-------	--	--------------	--

2. GENDER

Male		Female	
------	--	--------	--

3. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Christian		Hindu		Muslim		Traditional		Other	
-----------	--	-------	--	--------	--	-------------	--	-------	--

4. MARITAL STATUS

Married		Single		Engaged		Divorced	
---------	--	--------	--	---------	--	----------	--

5. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Heterosexual/ Straight		Bisexual		Homosexual	
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6. RACE

Black		White		Indian		Other	
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7. Number of years at University

1		2		3		4		More than 4	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	-------------	--

Please give an opinion of the following statements by placing a cross to indicate if you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D) or strongly disagree (SD).

OPINIONS		SA	A	D	SD
8.	Viewing of pornography improves relationships.				
9.	Viewers of pornography are better informed about sex.				
10.	Viewing of pornography leads to improved sexual performance.				
11.	Viewers of pornography are able to control their impulses.				
12.	Pornography does not promote violent sexual behaviour.				
13.	There is a clearly defined benefit in viewing pornography.				
14.	Pornography helps partners to understand each other better.				
15.	Pornography interferes with the academic performance of university student(s).				
16.	Viewing of pornography may lead to feelings of shame.				
17.	Viewing pornography can interfere with one's faith or spirituality.				
18.	Pornography promotes promiscuity.				
19.	Viewing of pornography leads to infidelity (cheating).				
20.	Viewing pornography promotes unsafe sexual practices.				
21.	People who view pornography are culturally unstable.				
22.	Viewing pornography may lead to diminished self-confidence.				
23.	Viewing pornography promotes the spread of STI's such as HIV/AIDS.				

24. Do you sometimes watch pornographic videos?

Yes	
No	

25. How frequent do you watch pornography per week?

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
More than 4	

26. Are you sexually active?

Yes	
No	

27. How many days a week do you have sex?

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
More than 4	

28. Have you ever contracted a sexually transmitted infection?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. Have you ever been sexually aggressive or violent?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

30. Do you always feel sexually aroused?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

31. Do you sometimes worry about contracting sexually transmitted infections?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. Have you ever engaged in unprotected sex?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. Have you ever engaged in oral sex?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. Have you ever had more than one partner?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

35. Do you sometimes worry about contracting HIV?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. Have you ever tested for HIV?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

37. Do you know your HIV STATUS?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

38. Have you ever felt forced or compelled into sexual activity?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. Do you currently have more than one sexual partner?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

40. Have you ever forced someone into sexual intercourse?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------

No	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

41. Do you have a porn video on the phone, computer or any storage device?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

42. Have you ever used pornography to lure your partner into sex?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

43. Do you sometimes watch porn with your sexual partner?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>