

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF PORNOGRAPHY AND MASTURBATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN KWARA STATE UNIVERSITY, MALETE

Olanrewaju Hammed Biodun¹
& Stephen Peace Mercy²

Abstract

This study examined the knowledge and perceptions of pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviors among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria. The following were the aims of the study; assess i) level of knowledge of watching of pornography; ii) prevalence of masturbation and iii) if watching of pornography and masturbation is a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete. A descriptive survey design was employed, with data collected from 332 Public Health students using a structured questionnaire. The population consisted of 32,633 students, while the targeted population were students in the department of Public Health with a population of 4571 students (Students Affairs, 2024). According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970) for a population of 4500- 4900, a sample size of 354 is enough. A multi-stage random sampling technique consisting of purposive, proportionate and accidental sampling techniques was employed for this study.

Findings revealed that most respondents had low engagement with pornography (mean score = 1.78), primarily accessing it via social media, and did not consider it satisfying for sexual urges. Similarly, masturbation was infrequent (mean score = 1.58), though many associated it with mental health impacts and guilt. Notably, no significant differences were found across age groups ($F = 0.713$, $p = 0.545$), gender ($t = 1.846$, $p = 0.244$), or academic levels ($F = 1.673$, $p = 0.173$), suggesting that cultural and religious norms rather than demographics shape attitudes. The study concludes that while pornography and masturbation are not widely deemed deviant, persistent stigma and misinformation highlight the need for university-based sexual health education. Recommendations include integrating evidence-based curricula and engaging religious leaders to foster balanced discourse. These insights contribute to the broader conversation on sexual behaviors in Nigerian higher education, emphasizing the role of institutional interventions in promoting informed, stigma-free perspectives.

Keywords: Pornography, masturbation, deviant behavior, sexual health, undergraduate students.

Introduction

The advent of information and communication technology represents a significant stride towards cultivating a more advanced and knowledgeable generation globally. While these technological advancements serve as valuable tools for students to enrich their understanding and enhance their quality of life, they also pose a negative threat to societal norms, particularly affecting children's behaviour (Raja & Nagasubramani, 2018; Siyoto *et al.*, 2018). The current youth, being the most internet-accessible demographic, are vulnerable to the pervasive exposure to pornography. This exposure can detrimentally impact adolescent development, leading to societal threats. Adolescence, characterized by experimental behaviour, often mimics the content portrayed in pornography out of curiosity, potentially resulting in risky sexual behaviours and heightened reproductive health issues such as unplanned pregnancies, illegal abortions, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV, predominantly affecting adolescents and young adults.

Contact of authors: ¹Olanrewaju- 08163838409/ 2lanre0@gmail.com
²Stephen- 08160569779/ stephenmercy12@gmail.com

The repercussions of pornography exposure cascade into hindering development and exacerbating societal burdens (Wiwi & Agus, 2021). Pornography, a form of sexual expression encompassing representations, images, films, and other media intended to evoke sexual arousal, blurs the line between illicit and acceptable material, subject to evolving community standards. The term "Pornography," derived from the Greek words "Porni" (**Prostitute**) and "Graphein" (**to write**), initially referred to any artistic or literary work depicting the lives of prostitutes (Jenkins, 2024). Based on Zacharias (2017) work, pornography encompasses any media featuring nudity and sexual activities aimed at stimulating sexual desire. The escalating prevalence of pornography poses a severe challenge demanding urgent attention, as it mirrors an iceberg capable of undermining the moral fabric of the future generation.

Masturbation, a natural and harmless method of exploring the body, experiencing pleasure, and alleviating sexual tension, is practiced across diverse backgrounds, genders, and races. Contrary to misconceptions, there are no adverse physical effects associated with masturbation. However, excessive or compulsive masturbation may raise concerns or lead to other mental health issues (Ajmera, 2022). Research underscores that masturbation, whether practiced individually or with a partner, is a healthy sexual behaviour (Ford *et al.*, 2021). Solely conducted masturbation, defined as self-stimulation without external involvement, spans from early developmental stages to later life, fostering self-exploration and sexual education in an environment potentially less fraught with sexual difficulties (Rowland *et al.*, 2021).

Previous studies emphasize the role of solitary masturbation in integrating sexual responses within broader sexual relationships (Marchand, 2021), serving as a therapeutic avenue for addressing certain sexual challenges (Rullo *et al.*, 2024). In the realm of psychology, masturbation is associated with numerous benefits, including reducing the risk of HIV transmission and other sexually transmitted diseases (Shelton, 2010; Vitz, & Williams, 2023), curbing the inclination towards multiple partners (Shelton, 2010), addressing orgasmic disorders in women and occasionally in men (Hyde & DeLamater, 2011; Vitz, & Williams, 2023), managing premature ejaculation in men through specific techniques, serving as a sexual outlet for individuals with intellectual disabilities (Gill, 2012), and promoting sexual health, particularly for women in fostering self-awareness and body exploration. Given these advantages linked to masturbation, mental health professionals often advocate for its practice among individuals and couples grappling with sexual issues (Vitz, & Williams, 2023).

The essence of masturbation being a solitary activity minimizes the risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections from others or transmitting such infections, potentially positioning masturbation as an effective strategy in mitigating HIV and other STIs (Shelton, 2010; Vitz, & Williams, 2023). Furthermore, as a solitary pursuit, masturbation may reduce the temptation for infidelity (Shelton, 2010), offering a means to fulfill sexual needs in the absence of a partner. In heterosexual relationships where one partner may desire more frequent sexual activity, masturbation could serve as a compensatory mechanism to align both partners' sexual satisfaction levels. Additionally, masturbation is occasionally employed as a therapeutic intervention for deviant sexual behaviours and arousal.

According to Wiwi & Agus (2021), the prevalence of risky sexual behaviours among adolescents and young adults continues to escalate annually. These behaviours could precipitate various reproductive health challenges such as unintended pregnancies, illegal abortions, and incidences of sexually transmitted diseases. Numerous factors contribute to the surge in risky sexual behaviours among adolescents. Stanhope & Lancaster (2016) delineate these risk factors as biological, environmental, and lifestyle-related, with lifestyle risks closely intertwined with technological advancements, particularly the pervasive internet usage prevalent among the 15-19 age groups. While the internet offers positive attributes such as facilitating information retrieval and social connectivity, it also serves as a conduit for disseminating detrimental content like pornography (Wiwi & Agus, 2021).

The escalating accessibility to pornography and the normalization of masturbation as a deviant sexual behaviour among the youth prompt concerns regarding their impact on sexual health, relationships, and potentially academic performance. The deficiency in comprehensive education and awareness regarding healthy sexual behaviours, coupled with easy access to these variables, contributes to the proliferation of deviant sexual conduct. The number of young people engaging in sexual activity is rising globally, with an early onset tendency. Many young adults began having sex for the first time during their teenage years. According to Arulogun, Ogbu, and Dipeolu (2016), up to 6% of all sexually active teenage girls in Nigeria may have been pregnant and undergone an induced abortion. This study is necessary since little is known about students in the targeted population's awareness of deviant sexual activity, hence the need for this study, knowledge of pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviours among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete.

The general aim of this research is to scrutinize the knowledge of pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviours among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete. The specific objective is to;

1. assess the level of knowledge of watching of pornography among undergraduate students;
2. investigate the prevalence of masturbation among undergraduate students;
3. examine if watching of pornography and masturbation is a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete.

The following are the research questions;

1. What is the level of knowledge regarding watching of pornography among undergraduate students?
2. What is the prevalence of masturbation among undergraduate students?
3. Is pornography and masturbation practices a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete?

Null Hypothesis (H₀): Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their age, Gender and Academic Level.

Methodology

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design to evaluate the knowledge of pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviours among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete. The population comprised all undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete with a total population of 32,633 students, while the targeted population are students in the department of Public Health with a population of 4571 students (Students Affairs, 2024). A sample size was determined using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) formula, which says, for a population of 4500- 4900, a sample size of 354 is enough. Data was collected through a well-structured questionnaire encompassing demographic details, knowledge, and practices related to pornographic consumption and masturbation.

A multi-stage random sampling technique was employed for this study. Stage 1: Purposive sampling technique was utilized to select the Public Health department in the faculty of Allied Health Sciences at Kwara State University, Malete. Stage 2: Proportionate sampling technique was conducted to choose 354 students within the selected department.

$$\text{Proportionate rate} = \frac{\text{sample selected}}{\text{sample size}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Proportionate rate} = \frac{354}{4571} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Proportionate rate} = 7.75\%$$

The last stage of sampling technique made use of an accidental sampling technique to select the actual respondent for the study.

A researcher developed questionnaire was used to collect data for this study. Split-half method was used to test for the reliability of the instrument in Health, Kwara State College of Health Technology, Offa. Twenty copies were distributed, correlated and a result of 0.81 indicated that the instrument is reliable enough for the study. Face content validity and criterion validity was done through the assistance of two experts from the Department of Public Health, Kwara State College of Health Technology, Offa, Nigeria.

Data collected was analyzed using SPSS version 25.0 and inferential statistics to summarize findings and explore relationships between variables. Frequency count and percentage was used to analyse data in response to the research questions while Anova and T-test was used to analyse the data for the developed hypothesis. Data collection for this study took a period of five (5) months, the analysis of data was done in two parts. Firstly, descriptive statistics of Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the demographic data of the respondents which included: gender, religion, age and academic level. In the second part, mean and standard deviation was used to answer the developed research questions, a mean score of 2.0 and above indicate that the response is positive, while a mean score of 1.9 and less indicate that the response is negative. ANOVA and Independent T-test was used to test the three postulated hypotheses stated earlier in the study at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 1: Demographic Data

	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	21 years and below	132	39.8
	22- 24 years	116	34.9
	25- 29 years	31	9.3
	30 years and above	3	.9
	Total	282	84.9
	Missing/ Not properly responded	50	15.1
	Total	332	100.0
2.	Gender		
	Male	26	7.8
	Female	304	91.6
	Total	330	99.4
	Missing	2	.6
	Total	332	100.0
3.	Religion		
	Islam	215	64.8
	Christianity	117	35.2
	Total	332	100.0
4.	Academic Level		
	100 Level	41	12.3
	200 Level	62	18.7
	300 Level	224	67.5
	400 Level	5	1.5
	Total	332	100.0

Table one revealed the demographic data of the respondents for this study. It was shown that the majority of the participants are with the age group of 21 years and below (132, 39.8%). It was also revealed that the majority of the respondents were Female (304, 91.6%), while the majority of the respondents were of Islamic faith (215, 64.8%). It was also revealed that the majority of the respondents were in 300 Level (224, 67.5%).

Research Question One: What is the level of knowledge regarding watching of pornography among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete?

Table 2a: Mean Analysis of Knowledge regarding Pornography Consumption.

	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1.	Do you watch pornography?	332	1.4819	.82060	Negative
2.	Do you believe watching pornographic content is acceptable?	332	1.6747	.83877	Negative
3.	Does watching of pornography satisfy your sexual urges?	332	1.8584	1.09978	Negative
	Total		1.6717	.91972	Negative

Table 2 revealed the mean analysis of research question one: what is the level of knowledge regarding watching of pornography among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete? The average mean score (1.6717/ S.D .91972) revealed that a significant number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not engage in the watching of pornography content.

Table 2b: Mean Analysis of Knowledge regarding Pornography Consumption.

4.	How often do you view pornographic content?	332	1.7319	1.23046	Negative
5.	How frequently do you access pornography	332	1.5753	.74784	Negative
	Total		1.6536	.98915	

The average mean score (1.6536/ S.D .98915) revealed that a significant number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not frequently engage in the access and watching of of pornography content.

Table 2c: Frequency Analysis of Knowledge regarding Pornography Consumption.

Where do you typically access pornographic content?

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Social Media	155	46.7
	Internet	68	20.5
	Videocassette	9	2.7
	through friends	37	11.1
	Never	63	19.0
	Total	332	100.0

It was also revealed that the majority typically access/come across pornographic content on social media.

Research Question Two: What is the prevalence of masturbation among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete?

Table 3: Mean Analysis of prevalence of masturbation.

	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1.	Do you masturbate?	324	1.1667	.37325	Negative
2.	Do you consider masturbation acceptable?	332	1.5663	.83998	Negative

3.	How often do you engage in masturbation?	332	1.2801	.65255	Negative
4.	Have you ever felt guilt or shame associated with masturbation?	332	1.7169	.84329	Negative
5.	Do you typically experience guilt or shame post-masturbation?	332	1.6325	.82111	Negative
6.	Do you believe masturbation impacts mental health?	332	2.1295	.87156	Positive
Total			1.5820	0.73362	Negative

Table 3 revealed the mean analysis of research question two: what is the prevalence of masturbation among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete? The average mean score (1.5820/ S.D 0.73362) revealed that a significant number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not practice or engage in the act of masturbation. It was also revealed that they believe masturbation impacts mental health.

Research Question Three: Will pornography and masturbation practices be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete?

Table 4: Mean Analysis of pornography and masturbation practices as a DSB.

	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1.	Do you view pornography and masturbation as a safe and acceptable means of addressing sexual desires?	332	1.6867	.87500	Negative
2.	Does your religion or ethnic group endorse the watching of pornography or masturbation as deviant sexual behaviours?	332	1.4639	.79759	Negative
3.	Do you believe viewing pornographic content or engaging in masturbation affects you mentally or physically?	332	2.1928	.91589	Positive
Total			1.7811	0.86283	Negative

Table 4 revealed the mean analysis of research question three: will pornography and masturbation practices be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students in Kwara State University, Malete? The average mean score (1.7811/ S.D 0.86283) revealed that a significant number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not engage in pornography and masturbation as a deviant sexual behavior. Also, they believe viewing pornographic content or engaging in masturbation affects you mentally or physically.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis one: Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their Age.

Table 5: ANOVA Analysis for Pornography and masturbation as DSB based on their Age.

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Remark
Between Groups	85.235	3	28.412	.713	.545	H ₀₁ Retained

Within Groups	11078.921	278	39.852
Total	11164.156	281	

@0.05

Table 5 shows that the F-value 0.713 was obtained with a p-value 0.545 when computed at 0.05 alpha level. Since the p-value of 0.545 obtained was greater than 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis three was retained. This signified that Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their Age ($F_{(332)} = 0.545, p > 0.05$).

Hypothesis two: Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University based on their Gender.

Table 6: Independent T-test Pornography and masturbation as DSB based on their Gender.

		N	Mean	F	Sig.	t	df	Mean Difference	Remark
TOTAL	Male/ Equal variances assumed	26	27.7692	1.364	.244	1.846	328	2.43699	H ₀₂ Retained
	Female/ Equal variances not assumed	304	25.3322			2.311	32.783	2.43699	

@0.05

Table 6 shows that the t-value 1.846 is obtained with a p-value of 0.244 when computed at 0.05 alpha level. Since the p-value of 0.244 is greater than 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis three is retained. Therefore, Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their Gender ($t_{(332)} = 0.244, p > 0.05$).

Hypothesis Three: Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their Academic Level.

Table 7: ANOVA for Pornography and masturbation as DSB based on their Academic Level

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Remark
Between Groups	210.177	3	70.059	1.673	.173	H ₀₃ Retained
Within Groups	13732.714	328	41.868			
Total	13942.892	331				

@0.05

Table 7 shows that the F-value 1.673 was obtained with a p-value 0.173 when computed at 0.05 alpha level. Since the p-value of 0.173 obtained was greater than 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis three was retained. This signified that Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their Academic Level ($F_{(332)} = 0.173, p > 0.05$).

Hypothesis One: Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their age. The ANOVA analysis (Table 5) revealed an F-value of 0.713 with a p-value of 0.545, which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This indicates that there is no statistically

significant difference in the perception of pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviours across different age groups among the undergraduate students. The null hypothesis was retained, suggesting that age does not significantly influence whether these behaviours are viewed as deviant. The study's results align with contemporary perspectives that normalize masturbation as a healthy sexual behaviour (Ajmera, 2022; Ford et al., 2021), while contrasting with views that associate youth with higher susceptibility to deviance labeling (Wiwi & Agus, 2021). The retention of the null hypothesis underscores the need for broader sexual education to address misconceptions and reduce stigma, irrespective of age.

Hypothesis Two: Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behaviour among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their gender. The independent t-test analysis (Table 6) yielded a t-value of 1.846 with a p-value of 0.244, which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in how male and female students perceive pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviours. The null hypothesis was retained, suggesting that gender does not play a significant role in labeling these behaviours as deviant among the respondents. The study's results support the null hypothesis, indicating that gender does not significantly influence whether pornography and masturbation are perceived as deviant behaviours among Kwara State University students. This aligns with contemporary research (Kirschbaum & Peterson, 2018; Shelton, 2010) but contrasts with older gendered narratives (Gill, 2012). The findings suggest that broader sociocultural factors, rather than gender alone play a more critical role in shaping attitudes toward sexual behaviours.

Hypothesis Three: Pornography and masturbation will not significantly be a deviant sexual behavior among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete based on their academic level. The ANOVA analysis (Table 7) produced an F-value of 1.673 with a p-value of 0.173, which exceeds the 0.05 significance threshold. This indicates no statistically significant difference in how students across different academic levels (100L to 400L) perceive pornography and masturbation as deviant behaviors. The null hypothesis was retained, suggesting that academic progression does not significantly influence attitudes toward these sexual behaviors. Rowland et al. (2021) found that sexual behaviors, including masturbation, remain consistent across different stages of young adulthood, with education level having minimal impact on personal attitudes. Their study supports the idea that foundational beliefs about sexuality are often formed before university and remain stable. Vitz & Williams (2023) argue that perceptions of sexual deviance are more strongly tied to cultural and religious upbringing than to academic exposure. Their research aligns with this study's findings, where even senior students (300L/400L) did not exhibit significantly different views from freshers (100L). Arulogun et al. (2016) suggest that higher academic levels correlate with increased exposure to sexual health education, which could reduce stigmatization of behaviors like masturbation. Their study implies that senior students might view these behaviors more pragmatically, but this hypothesis was not supported in the current research.

This study examined the knowledge and perceptions of pornography and masturbation as deviant sexual behaviors among undergraduate students at Kwara State University, Malete. The findings revealed that:

1. Large number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not engage in the watching of pornography content.;
2. significant number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not practice or engage in the act of masturbation; and lastly
3. A significant number of undergraduates in Kwara State University do not engage in pornography and masturbation as a deviant sexual behavior.

The following is recommended;

1. Universities should implement evidence-based programs to address misconceptions about masturbation and pornography, reducing stigma.

2. Given the influence of religion on attitudes, interventions should engage faith leaders to promote balanced discussions on sexuality.

While pornography and masturbation were not widely deemed deviant in this sample, persistent stigma and misinformation highlight the need for comprehensive sexual education. By fostering open dialogue, institutions can empower students to make informed, health-conscious decisions.

Future Research: Larger, longitudinal studies could explore how exposure to sexual health curricula shifts perceptions over time.

References

- Ajmera, R. (2022): Masturbation: How does it affect your health? Medically reviewed by Litner, J. <https://www.healthline.com/masturbation>.
- Arulogun, O. S., Ogbu, I. A., & Dipeolu, I. O. (2016). Influence of internet exposure on sexual behaviour of young persons in an urban district of southwest Nigeria. *Pan Africa Medical Journal*, 25. <https://doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2016.25.261.2630>
- Cervilla, O., Alvarez-Muelas, A., & Sierra, J. C. (2024): Relationship between Solitary Masturbation and Sexual Satisfaction: A Systematic Review. *Healthcare*, 12, 235.
- Ford, J. V., Corona-Vargas, E., Cruz, M., Fortenberry, J. D., Kismodi, E., Philpott, A., Rubio Aurioles, E., & Coleman, E. (2021): The World Association for Sexual Health's declaration on sexual pleasure: A technical guide. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 33, 612–642.
- Gill, M. (2012): Sex can wait, masturbate: The politics of masturbation training. *Sexualities*, 15 (3-4), 472-493.
- Hyde, J., & DeLamater, J. D. (2011): Understanding human sexuality (11th ed.). New York, NYUS: McGraw-Hill.
- Jenkins, J. P. (2024): Pornography. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/pornography>.
- Kirschbaum, A. L., & Peterson, Z. D. (2018): Would you say you "had masturbated" if . . . ? The influence of situational and individual factors on labeling a behaviour as masturbation. *Journal of Sex Research*, 55, 263–272.
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*.
- Marchand, E. (2021): Psychological and behavioural treatment of female orgasmic disorder. *Sexual Medical Revolution*, 9, 194–211.
- Raja, R., & Nagasubramani, P. C. (2018): Impact of modern technology in education. *Journal of Applied and Advanced Research*, 3(1) 33–35
- Rowland, D. L., Hamilton, B. D., Bacys, K. R. & Hevesi, K. (2021): Sexual response differs during partnered sex and masturbation in men with and without sexual dysfunction: Implications for treatment. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 18, 1835–1842.
- Rullo, J. E., Lorenz, T., Ziegelmann, M. J., Mehofer, L., Herbenick, D. & Faubion, S. S. (2018): Genital vibration for sexual function and enhancement: A review of evidence. *Sexual Relationship Therapy*, 33, 263–274.
- Shelton, J. D. (2010): Masturbation: Breaking the silence. *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 36(3), 157–158.
- Siyoto, S., Dwianggamawati, M. S., Sari, D. K., Mufida, R. T., & Sodik, M. A. (2018): The Effect of Pornography Accessibility to Influence Sexual Behaviour. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*.
- Students Affairs, (2024). Kwara state university students record.
- Vitz, P. C & Williams, V. W. (2023): The Medical, Sociological, Psychological, Religious, and Spiritual aspects of masturbation and a potential approach to therapy based on catholic teaching and virtues psychology. *The Linacre Quarterly* 1-19.
- Wiwi, S., & Agus, A. (2021). The Effect of Pornography Accessibility on Sexual Behaviour. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research*.

