

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA  
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STUDIES**



**Title of Final Report**

**A Study on the Understanding of Parents and the Public in Child  
Pornography (Child Sexual Abuse) issue and its effect towards children in  
Preschools in Kuching, Sarawak.**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 **Introduction**

In this chapter, Section 1.2 discusses on the background of study, Section 1.3 states the problem statements of my research, Section 1.4 states my research objectives, Section 1.5 states my research questions, Section 1.6 states the scope of my study, Section 1.7 explains briefly the significance of why this study should be conducted and lastly Section 1.8 discusses the operational definition of various key terms in our research and 1.9 is the summary of the chapter.

### 1.2 **Background of study**

Based on all the articles, findings and literature reviews that I have found, all authors agree that by understanding child pornography we can promote awareness to all and study their perceptions on it, in other words, the public and even narrower parents as to provide solutions such as in the makings of Child Protection Law (Jalil, 2015) with the hopes of decreasing the number of future cases on victims of child sexual abuse and child pornography. According to the NIBRS report, there have been approximately 2900 cases relating to crimes of pornography against children nationwide (Finkelhor and Ormrod, 2004).

According to Foothills Child Advocacy Center (n.d.), it was found out that the victims of child pornography already know who the pornographers are and that in most child pornography cases, the children were known to not be abducted or physically forced as it was more towards an act of grooming and other pressures. Thus, further research needs to be done to secure this point.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 **Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the study which is on the perceptions among parents and the public child pornography issues. It also emphasizes on how this matter could affect their children physically and mentally in a negative perspective. Section 2.2 will be discussing on matters related to the definition of the term, Section 2.3 is on the types of child pornography also known as the segmentation of child pornography, Section 2.4 explains on each of the negative effects that children experienced in becoming victims of child pornography, Section 2.5 is the conceptual framework and Section 2.6 shows the conceptual framework.

#### 2.2 **Definition of terms**

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2003), child; plural children means a boy or a girl from the time of birth until he or she is an adult; or a son or daughter of any age. However, according to Poborilova (2011), the legal definition of a child differs from one country to the next; she emphasizes that most countries in the world have a majority age of 18 years old. Whereas, countries like Czech Republic's majority age would be 16 years old. Those under this age are considered as minors.

Pornography on the other hand as defined by Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (2006), books, videos or other materials that describe or show naked people and sexual

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses on how the research will actually be conducted. The particular points are Section 3.2 research design, Section 3.3 sampling frame, Section 3.4 sample size, Section 3.5 sampling technique unit of analysis, Section 3.6 data collection method procedure, Section 3.7 survey instrument, Section 3.8 validity of instruments and Section 3.9 plan for data analysis and section 3.10 Chapter summary.

#### 3.2 Research Design

The research design for this study involves a descriptive study whereby the data being collected is done through reading case studies, conducting surveys and via observations. The data being collected in this study is of a quantitative and qualitative based to which explains why a descriptive study is being used and done. Besides, in order to achieve the objectives of the study the researcher will distribute questionnaires that are suitable for the research.

A pilot test will be conducted to see the validity and reliability of our questionnaires that will be distributed and collected back from the respondents to observe the feed backs given by parents before as to test whether the questions printed in the questionnaires are easily understood by the respondents. If howsoever, the results of the Alpha Cronbach are more than 0.7 (>0.7) then, the result is viable and the questionnaires can be re-edited wherever necessary