# THE IMPACT OF INTERNET ADDICTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF URBAN CULTURE IN RURAL ADOLESCENTS (RELIGIOUSNESS AND SELF-CONTROL FACTORS ANALYSIS)

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**Abstract**
The phenomenon of internet addiction among rural youth is one of the factors that affect psychosocial and mental health. Intervention is required to help the rural adolescents who are addicted to the Internet become more accountable for their responsibilities in life. Efforts to prevent Internet addiction need careful consideration of the conceptual selection of assessments to guide therapies and quantify the influence of Internet addiction's degree of self-control and religion. As a result, the supplied intervention is anticipated to combat internet misuse, which causes rural adolescents to abandon their obligations. This research focuses on the level of self-control and religiosity in influencing rural youth internet addiction. This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach with multiple regression analysis. This study involved 376 youth aged 14 to 20 years in Bengkulu Province, with 200 male and 176 female participants. The data collection technique uses a scale of religiosity and internet addiction. The results of this study have identified the level of self-control and religiosity influencing internet addiction in rural adolescents. Thus, it can be concluded that religiosity can be used as a basis for practitioners to implement appropriate interventions by looking at the level of self-control to overcome the problem of internet addiction among rural youth by understanding and encouraging adolescents to behave according to levels of obedience, belief, and ethics.

**Keywords**: Internet Addiction; Religiosity; Rural Adolescents; Self-control Level; Urban Culture.

## A. Introduction

The rapid development of technology today has the potential to change the pattern of people's lives in terms of fulfilling information needs almost anywhere in the world, one of which is the use of the internet. The internet stands for interconnected

networking or international network, and it refers to the vast network of large and small computer networks that are combined through existing communications networks around the world. The Internet is a global network that connects various networks. According to APJII statistics as of June 2023, Indonesia's internet penetration reached 78.19% in 2023, with a total of 215 million users, according to the study. This figure represents a 4.49% increase over 2019. The 13-18-year-old age group has the highest internet penetration. Almost everyone in this age group (99.16%) has access to the Internet. Furthermore, the 19-34 age group has 98.64% internet penetration. Last year, the 35-54 age group had an internet penetration rate of 87.3%. Internet access is available to 62.43% of children aged 5 to 12. The age group 55 and up has the lowest penetration (51.73%) (*Profil Pengguna Internet Indonesia Retail*, 2023). The internet, which was originally only considered part of the culture of urban society, has now massively infected people in urban areas. Almost every individual has the opportunity to access the internet, be it through a smartphone, computer, or tablet. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that adolescent internet use is relatively high.

The Internet can penetrate the dimensions of its users' lives both in terms of time and even geography so that it can be accessed by anyone and anywhere, and Indonesia has 42.4% of teenagers are addicted to the Internet (Syahputra et al., 2019). This is in line with a research that found that young users use the internet more than older users (Khodabakhsh et al., 2020). The Internet has become a new lifestyle for people around the world, especially in Indonesia. Combined with the rapid development of inexpensive smart gadgets that provide easy and convenient internet access, the desire to be connected to the internet from anywhere, anytime, and by anyone can be realized. The main reason people use the internet is the ease with which they can get various types of information. Furthermore, the Internet offers various forms of entertainment to its users, such as social networking sites and online games. The internet has now become one of the needs of society in this day and age, not only for adults but also for teenagers and children.

The Internet provides undeniable convenience, but it also has an impact on consumers. As long as it is used for relevant purposes, the Internet can be useful for supporting academic and non-academic potential (Mulawarman et al., 2021). According to the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemkominfo), internet use has increased rapidly from year to year, reaching 82 million users. Its uses have expanded beyond communications to include purchasing goods, arranging transportation, conducting business, and producing. Based on geographical area, Sumatra Island ranks second in Indonesia in terms of internet exposure at 19.09 percent. As for Bengkulu Province, based on data compiled by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2022, internet users will have reached 1.1 million, which means there has been a rapid increase compared to the previous five years.

Because of the advancement of information technology, such as the internet, the notion of the village and its residents has experienced considerable changes in rural regions. The internalization of Western cultural norms in rural regions as a result of easy access to internet technology has influenced changing people's lifestyles, particularly among rural young people. In the past, the lifestyle of rural youth was always associated with a lifestyle shaped by local religious and cultural beliefs (Hastuti & Sudarwati, 2007). The ever-increasing use of the internet will result in obsessive internet use that is difficult to manage. Then it will automatically trigger an internet addiction. Excessive internet use can cause mental and psychosocial problems. Excessive internet use has negative impacts, such as causing various problems (Lestari et al., 2021). Excessive Internet use will lead to a reduction in health. Anxiety,

loneliness, and other variables can also influence Internet use, particularly Internet addiction. That is, they are causally endogenous to one another (Han & Zhao, 2021). According to research by the University of Hong Kong, an estimated 6% of the world's population, or around 182 million people, are addicted to the Internet. They can go hours without eating or drinking, and they also choose to ignore other aspects of their lives. Internet addiction is related to self-control. This shows that internet addiction is caused by a lack of self-control, namely the inability of students to regulate themselves, which leads to addiction to the internet (Setiawan et al., 2019). Those who lack self-control have a direct effect on problematic behavior, and developing self-control is necessary to reduce problem behaviors such as internet addiction (Lee et al., 2017). Using the internet for more than 7 hours can disrupt teenage physical development, which will damage their health, including sleeplessness and eye health issues. Other effects that can arise include an increase in violent behavior as a result of loud media material, depression among high-intensity users, *cyberbullying*, greater attention to body image, lying in cyberspace, and lower sleep quality, all of which influence adolescent health (Alfitri & Widiatrilupi, 2020). Studies of internet users in Indonesia reveal common issues with digital media literacy, culture shock, and age disparities (Md Sawari et al., 2022).

In addition to self-control factors, religious orientation also influences a person's ability to become addicted to the Internet (Al-Menayes, 2015). A high level of religiosity tends to have self-control, and one's religiosity is a potential predictor of internet addiction activity (Charlton et al., 2013). Even religiosity can be considered to prevent the detrimental effects of problematic internet use (Wijaya et al., 2021). The religiosity of a teenager changes as a consequence of maturation and becomes more global in thought (Miranti et al., 2004).

Many studies have been conducted to reduce the level of internet addiction in students (Astiti et al., n.d.; Cha & Seo, 2018; Zhang et al., 2020), but there has been no previous research that has focused on individual identification and internet addiction. However, there are not many studies that focus on discussing how self-control and religiosity influence rural adolescents' internet addiction.

Based on the explanation above, intervention is needed to facilitate rural youth who experience internet addiction to be more responsible for their roles in life. Intervention by competent related parties is anticipated to offer appropriate therapy to avoid or reduce the detrimental effects of frequent internet use. Thus, the intervention provided is expected to be able to fight internet abuse, which causes rural youth to neglect their responsibilities. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to solve the problem of internet addiction in rural youth in Bengkulu Province by looking at aspects of self-control and adolescent religiosity so that they understand and encourage adolescents to behave per levels of obedience, belief, and ethics.

*Rationale*

Religiosity can be considered to prevent problematic internet use (Wijaya et al., 2021). A person with high religiosity has different cognition based on religious values to prevent compulsive Internet use (Agbaria & Bdier, 2019). Efforts to prevent Internet addiction require careful attention to be placed on the conceptual selection of assessments to guide interventions and measure the effect of the degree of self-control and religiosity of Internet addiction that follows the IAT instrument that measures the inability to regulate one's Internet use, resulting in great harm to many elements of one's life (Prasojo & Maharani, 2018). Internet addiction has a direct impact on self-control and self-management (Akın et al., 2015). Internet-addicted students have poor self-control and self-management skills. Consequently, the current findings contribute

to our knowledge of the relationship between self-control, self-management, and Internet addiction.

## B.    Method

This study applies a quantitative approach through a descriptive design and multiple regression analysis. Through this research, it can be found that the level of self-control and religiosity influence internet addiction in rural adolescents in Bengkulu Province. This research involved 376 rural youth who live in villages across Bengkulu Province, including 200 boys and 176 girls. This research was assisted by the village head and village officials in collecting respondents. The respondents were chosen based on three primary criteria: first, they were adolescents aged 14 to 20 years old. Second, they are adolescents from the Bengkulu province who reside in rural locations. Third, these adolescents use the Internet in their everyday activities for a variety of goals. The researcher asked for the respondent's consent to fill out the questionnaire and explained that filling out the questionnaire took approximately 20 minutes. Respondents who agree will proceed to the filling stage. Respondents were asked to fill out a questionnaire to measure their level of self-control and how religiosity affects internet addiction through the Google form. Online questionnaires were distributed via social media (WhatsApp) to rural youth Margo Mulyo. Respondents' responses are collected in a Google Sheet. Respondents were classified based on category, age, and educational background.

The data collection method uses an online questionnaire through a Google Form that is distributed to rural youth in the Bengkulu Province area. To measure self-control variables, researchers used the Self Control Scale (SCS) questionnaire (Koriat et al., 1972). This includes various indications, including the ability to manage behavior, control stimuli, influence events, understand events, and interpret events. As for measuring the religiosity variable, the researcher used the Religiosity Scale, which consisted of 13 items. The religiosity scale consisted of the variable's belief, practice, and experience. The Religious Scale was developed by the author of religiosity theory (Amir, 2021) with a Cronbach's alpha reliability of 0.842 and by JHK with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.518.

Meanwhile, to measure Internet addiction variables, researchers used the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) scale, which consisted of 20 items with scale variables including mood modification, tolerance, withdrawals, conflict, and external consequences. To obtain the desired data, the research instrument used the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) (Young, 2009) with a Cronbach Alpha reliability of 0.895, with a Cronbach Alpha above 0.7 considered to have good reliability (Brown, 2002).

Data were analyzed in this study using IBM SPSS Statistics 24 for Windows. The analysis used is multiple regression. Multiple regression analysis was carried out to analyze and determine the effect of the independent variables, which are more than two in number. Thus, multiple regression tests were carried out by including the variables age, educational background, and religiosity as well as predictors of internet addiction to determine how far the influence on internet addiction is.

## C.    Findings and Discussion

## 1.    Findings

**The Impact of Internet Addiction on the Lives of Rural Adolescents**

The first set of questions aims to analyze the influence of culture and internet use on internet addiction. On the results of the description of self-control (X1), religiosity (X2), and internet addiction (Y).

Table 1. Distribution of Internet and Urban C in Adolescents (N = 400)

| Respondent Identity | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | |
| Male | 200 | 53,20% |
| Female | 176 | 46,80% |
| **Age** | | |
| 14 | 25 | 6,65% |
| 15 | 43 | 11,44% |
| 16 | 52 | 13,83% |
| 17 | 62 | 16,49% |
| 18 | 45 | 11,97% |
| 19 | 54 | 14,37% |
| 20 | 95 | 25,27% |
| **Educational background** | | |
| Junior High School | 120 | 31,92% |
| Senior High School | 107 | 28,46% |
| Undergraduate Students | 118 | 31,39% |
| Others | 31 | 8,25% |
| **Daily Internet use duration** | | |
| <5Hour(s) | 189 | 50,27% |
| 5-10 Hours | 167 | 44,2% |
| >10 Hours | 20 | 5,32% |
| **Choose to use the internet at night when it's hard to sleep or wake up.** | | |
| Yes | 336 | 89,36% |
| No | 40 | 10,63% |
| **Tools used to connect to the internet** | | |
| Handphone | 360 | 95,74% |
| Computer | - | - |
| Laptop | 16 | 4,25% |
| **Reasons for Accessing the Internet** | | |
| Lonely | 89 | 23,36% |
| Discover Something New. | 92 | 24,46% |
| Fill Your Spare Time. | 37 | 9,84% |
| Completing The Assignment | 129 | 34,30% |
| Gathering/Socialization | 29 | 7,71% |
| **Frequently opened apps** | | |
| Whatsapp | 103 | 27,39% |
| Games | 53 | 14,09% |
| Tik-Tok | 24 | 0,63% |
| Facebook | 56 | 14,89% |
| Instagram | 18 | 0,47% |
| Youtube | 58 | 15,42% |
| Lainnya | 64 | 17,02% |
| **Self-Control Levels Distribution** | | |

| Behavior control ability | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moderate | 241 | 64,1% |
| High | 135 | 35,9% |
| **Stimulus Control ability** | | |
| Moderate | 322 | 85,4% |
| High | 54 | 14,6% |
| **Events Anticipate Ability** | | |
| Moderate | 201 | 53,46% |
| High | 175 | 46,54% |
| **Events Understanding Ability** | | |
| Moderate | 278 | 73,94% |
| High | 98 | 26,06% |
| **Events Interpretation Ability** | | |
| Moderate | 190 | 59,53% |
| High | 186 | 49,47% |
| **Religiusity** | | |
| Belief | 188 | 50% |
| Practice | 125 | 33,25% |
| Experience | 63 | 16,75% |
| **Internet Addiction** | | |
| Prioritising Internet Use | 123 | 32,71% |
| Excessive Internet Use | 44 | 11,7% |
| Ignore Work | 65 | 17,29% |
| Anticipation | 128 | 34,04% |
| Lack of self-control | 16 | 4,26% |

Table 2. Pearson Correlation Analysis on Research Variables

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Internet addiction | 1 | | | | | |
| Self-control | .765** | 1 | | | | |
| Religiosity | -.034 | .101* | 1 | | | |
| | -,022 | -.143** | .554** | 1 | | |

 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
 * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

After the data meets the criteria for the Pearson correlation test performed in Table 2, it shows an overview of the results of multiple regression analysis with level, age, educational background, and religiosity influencing internet addiction. Interestingly, the results of the data analysis in Table 2 reveal that three main characteristics can influence internet addiction when combined. ($R^2$ = 0.774, F (110.910) = 0.000, p .005). Simultaneously, the independent variables affect the dependent variable by 77.4%. The remaining 22.6% is determined by other variables not included in the study.

Thus, the results of the analysis show that the level of self-control is a predictor of internet addiction with a value of (ß = 0.833, p = 0.000), which is significant as the ability of adolescents to control themselves affects internet addiction. Likewise, religiosity is a significant predictor of internet addiction (ß = -0.123, p = 0.000).

Meanwhile, the religiosity of young rural women has a higher tendency towards internet addiction, at 93.18% for women and 86.50% for men.

Table 3. Multiple Regression Analysis of Self Control (X1), Religion (X2), and Internet Addiction (Y).

| Predictor | Regression Coefficient (ß) | Significance |
|---|---|---|
| Self-Control (X1) | .833 | .000 |
| Religiosity (X2) | -.123 | .000 |
| Internet Adiction (X3) | 15.382 | .001 |
| R Square | .774 | ,000 |
| F | 110,910 | ,000ᵇ |

A linearity test is conducted to determine whether the assumption of linearity is met. Based on the linearity test on the residual plots with installed values, it can be seen that the distribution of values in the plots forms a random pattern, which indicates that the assumption of linearity is met in the regression model that is run on research data.

**Urban Culture Formation in Rural Adolescents as A Result of Internet Addiction**
The second set of questions aims to analyze the impact of urban culture formation as a result of internet addiction in rural adolescents.

| The Impact of Urban Culture on Internet Addiction in Rural Adolescents | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Parental supervision** | | |
| Yes | 161 | 42,8% |
| No | 215 | 57, 2% |
| **Cyber Communication Intensity** | | |
| Moderate | 54 | 14,6% |
| High | 322 | 85,4% |
| **The Social Network's Vastness in the Virtual World** | | |
| <100 friends | 73 | 19,4% |
| 100-1000 friends | 36 | 9,6% |
| >1000 friends | 267 | 71% |
| **Ideology Change Rate** | | |
| Join a group in cyberspace | 376 | 100% |
| Do not follow a group in cyberspace | 0 | 0% |
| **Level of adherence to traditional values and norms** | | |
| Moderate | 311 | 82,7% |
| High | 65 | 17,3% |

Changes in the intensity of social ties in the family are changes in the depth of communication links that exist between respondents and their parents as a result of the

internet's effect. In this survey, 57.2 percent of parents of teens in rural Bengkulu province did not monitor their children when they played on the internet on their mobile phones or laptops at home. This was because some of their parents had their activities, such as working and caring for home requirements.

The level of communication reflects the depth of the respondent's bond with his internet pals. According to the findings of this study, rural adolescents engage in a high level of online communication. This is because online communication has altered the social norms of rural adolescents who previously prioritized face-to-face connection.

According to the study's findings, the average youth in rural Bengkulu province has a pretty substantial virtual world social network. This is demonstrated by the unusually high number of online friends that teenagers have on social media, specifically >1,000 persons (71 percent). Concerning the data above, 100% of respondents are already aware of and have joined cyberspace groups offered by blogger communities or social networking sites. They usually know the organization through friends or learn about applications on social networking sites. Teenagers' use of cyber communication in rural regions of Bengkulu province has changed societal norms that prioritize face-to-face connection. This evolution has progressed to the point that the usage of text and e-mail decreases interpersonal communication abilities.

## 2.    Discussion

**The Impact of Internet Addiction on The Lives of Rural Adolescents**

Although research in the context of internet addiction is still being carried out, three main findings have been observed in this study. First, self-control and religiosity are statistically significant predictors of Internet addiction among rural youth. Second, this comparative hypothesis found differences in the amount of religiosity that affects internet addiction in terms of self-control. This gap shows that rural girls are more religious than boys in terms of internet addiction.

The definition of religiosity in this study focuses more on the relationship between humans and God as well as daily habits such as ethics, morals, etc. Third, in terms of the level of self-control, the researchers found that access to the Internet was carried out and utilized at all ages and educational backgrounds, and for more than a year, teenagers have experienced changes in the online learning system using the Internet. However, the tendency to access the internet excessively leads to rural teenage boys, who, besides using the internet in the learning system, sometimes use it to fill their spare time, studying things excessively until late at night. Therefore, these findings can contribute and are very useful in providing recommendations for further research and the contribution of mental health practitioners to provide interventions for internet addiction in rural adolescents.

This analysis also supports previous research that shows young adolescents are more at risk of becoming the subject of internet addiction than adults. In terms of youth, the internet can be entertaining and self-satisfying, so they become addicted to the internet (Akın et al., 2015). Excessive internet use is a problem in human interactions with information and communication technology, and it has become a serious public health issue. The terms 'internet addiction (disorder),' 'compulsive internet usage,' 'pathological internet use,' and 'online addictive behavior' have been used to characterize the symptoms of excessive problematic internet use and the social difficulties that internet users face (Bajalan et al., 2019). The effects of excessive internet use are clear and damaging, ranging from sleep deprivation to worsening depression

to school avoidance to family conflict (Jorgenson et al., 2016). Several other findings show that theoretically, internet addiction causes a person to postpone other work to spend time online, lack sleep due to logging in late at night, and feel life will be boring without the internet (Nalwa & Anand, 2003), as well as an increase in academic and extracurricular distractions (Cash et al., 2012).

Furthermore, a negative relationship between self-control and internet addiction in their research. When internet addiction is associated with self-control, the element of self-control can be used to influence whether a person is addicted to the internet or not (Udiarto, F. E., & Astuti, 2016). Several dimensions of self-control, including behavioral control, cognitive control, and decision control, are indirectly related to whether a person is addicted to the Internet. Apart from the variables previously found, one of the things that might affect a person's internet addiction is a psychological problem. Internet addiction can be caused by people suffering from psychological difficulties such as melancholy, anxiety, or obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Individuals may use the Internet to escape reality or to seek leisure or pleasure. This will encourage people to use the internet more frequently as an outlet, making it difficult to monitor how much time they spend on the internet. There is a substantial negative relationship between self-control and online addiction in adolescents, which has the implication that the greater the self-control, the lower the internet addiction, and vice versa (Irawan et al., 2020). This is further supported by research which stated that internet addiction can be seen in self-control and religiosity (Whang et al., 2003). However, it is different from the research results which show that there is no influence between religiosity and intellectual intelligence on internet addiction (Han & Zhao, 2021).

## Urban Culture Formation in Rural Adolescents as A Result of Internet Addiction

The adolescent period is a stage of human development that leads to adulthood. Teenagers are often influenced by new things around them during this stage. Typically, they were unable to address difficulties adequately during their adolescent years. As a result, parents must accompany their children when they encounter a challenge. When faced with an issue, however, few youngsters desire to confide in their parents. To develop healthy communication, all family members must take an active role in sharing tales and listening to one another. As a result, it is critical to ensure that communication within the family occurs as frequently as possible and to make it a habit that each family member wants to take the time to just chat with each other every day to develop effective family communication. The stronger the quality of communication inside a family, the less likely disputes will emerge.

The level of communication reflects the depth of the respondent's bond with his internet pals. The intensity of online communication is becoming more entangled through social networking sites that offer communication facilities such as Chat Rooms, Wall to Wall, Messages, Comments, Statuses, and others (Ekasari & Hadi Dharmawan, 2012). The rural adolescents in Bengkulu Province engaged in a moderate amount of virtual world communication. This is because online communication has altered the social norms of village kids who previously prioritized face-to-face connection. When using social networking sites, the average adolescent in rural Bengkulu Province feels more comfortable conversing with friends in cyberspace via chat rooms offered by social networking sites than with friends who are nearby or next to them.

The number of cyberspace social networks woven by respondents using internet social networking sites is referred to as the breadth of cyberspace social networks. The number of friends the village youth had on social networking sites was used in this

study to determine the size of the virtual world's friendship network. Because nearly all respondents, on average, have just one social networking site, mainly Facebook, this study focuses solely on the number of friends they have on that site. The influence of internet addiction on rural youth, which creates a shift in values towards a culture of urban living, also results in ideological shifts. The amount of ideological change is a shift in the respondent's mentality or lifestyle as a result of joining a certain virtual world community or organization. Many virtual world communities have sprung up recently as a result of shared hobbies, shared vision and mission, shared culture, and so on. Users of social networking sites can also access group rooms on these sites (Ekasari & Hadi Dharmawan, 2012). Respect for traditional values and standards has evolved as well. Due to the increasing impact of the internet and urban culture, young people in rural regions in Bengkulu Province are having difficulty recognizing and appreciating traditional values and practices that have been inherent in rural communities. Rural youth's widespread use of cyber communication has changed societal norms that prioritize face-to-face contact. This evolution has progressed to the point that the use of the internet and its features lower interpersonal communication skills, which in turn leads to a lack of regard for societal standards.

**The Effects of Internet Addiction on Adolescents' Mental and Psychological Health**

The Internet is not a threat; people will become addicted to it for a variety of reasons. It isolates people from their actual world and has a bad influence on their lives. The impact of the Internet and social media on the growth of adolescents and mental health is a developing field. High-quality research is scarce in this field, particularly in Indonesia and other developing nations (Zamhari & Mustofa, 2020). Excessive internet use, on the other hand, might induce mental health difficulties in more severe impact circumstances. Among these are anxiety and depression disorders, which harm consumers' mental health. According to this study, the degree of mental and psychological issues among teenagers exposed to internet addiction is not too severe; nonetheless, precautions must be taken to avoid greater and more long-term consequences. Mood/emotional disturbances, such as irritation, hostility, and boredom, are typical among teens as a result of internet use. The numerous drama lives in the internet world frequently create mood/emotional shifts. Then, teens frequently encounter changes in sleep patterns as a result of being absorbed in the world of the internet, which causes time to forget and wastes a lot of existing time. Damage to production and job loss, which might lead to financial troubles, are also expected as a result of the aforementioned effects.

**D.    Conclusion**

After conducting the research, the researchers provided new experiences related to analyzing the level of self-control and religiosity in influencing internet addiction in rural youth. Three main findings have been observed in this study. First, the factors of self-control and religiosity seen from the level of self-control are statistically significant predictors of internet addiction in rural adolescents. Second, this comparative hypothesis found that there are differences in the level of religiosity and internet addiction in terms of the level of self-control. This shows that individuals' access to the internet is carried out and utilized at all age levels. These findings will be of interest to mental health practitioners in implementing appropriate interventions to solve the problem of internet addiction in rural adolescents by understanding and encouraging adolescents to behave according to levels of obedience, belief, and ethics. Because self-

management, religiosity, and self-control can control internet usage. The findings of this study also show that there are differences in the depth of social change in the lives of adolescents as a result of the high mobility of internet access, which is slowly driving them away from local community values and towards urban culture. So further, it is necessary to overcome all the limitations in this study by considering individual personalities in providing interventions.

## E.    Aknowledgements

## F.    Author Contributions Statement

The writers are made up of two researchers who each played their contribution. Rini Puspitasari was the study's originator, and she and her boyfriend proposed the research. Dayun Riadi collaborated in the development of research tools and data collection. Rimajon assisted in performing the research as a collaborator. All authors collaborated in data collection, data analysis, and study reporting.

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