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THE DIGITAL LITERACY LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT FREE SEX OFFENDERS IN WEST SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

The issue of free sex is still a major problem in West Sumatra, especially among teenagers. One of the causes was the high level of exposure of sexual information from digital devices. Teenagers who did the free sex are suspected that they have low digital literacy. The measurement of teenagers' free sex digital literacy level would show a new consideration for the government or people in charge to increase the effectiveness of preventing the free sex behavior among teenagers. This study was conducted. It involved 38 free sex teenagers age 11-24. They consisted of 11 males and 27 females who live in Padang, Bukittingi, and Payakumbuh. By using the Steve Wheeler's digital literacy approach, it was found that the average level of free sex on teenagers in West Sumatra was 77.5 or on medium category. This finding at the same time refuted the initial hypothesis that stated the level of teenagers' free sex digital literacy was on low category. These differences could be a consideration because two expected elements of digital literacy to prevent the teenagers from negative effect could reach the lowest achievement if they are compared with other digital literacy elements. In addition, the huge pornography propaganda in internet has also become one of causes why the teenagers with medium digital literacy category still do free sex.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Free Sex, Adolescent, West Sumatra

INTRODUCTION

Free sex is a sex that is carried out without marital ties (Hamka, Hos, & Tawulo, 2016). Apart from being against religious norms, this behavior is also against legal and social norms. In the viewpoint of religion, especially Islam, free sex is clearly a prohibited act and is a major sin. Islam threatens free sex offenders with caning for those who are not married or by stoning those who are married (Huda, 2015). Meanwhile, according to the Criminal Code (KUHP), free sex offenders can be punished

with a prison sentence of nine months (Hamzah, 2011). On the social side, free sex behavior is considered immoral behavior which is highly opposed by society. (Yanuarti & Yunita, 2017). Apart from destroying morals, this behavior also causes other negative effects, such as pregnancy outside of marriage, abortion, disposal of babies, and to health and psychological problems.

In West Sumatra, free sex behavior is still worrying. The results of research by Mahmudah, Yaunin, and Lestari in 2016 revealed that 5.1% or one in twenty high

school students in Padang had had sexual intercourse (Mahmudah, Yaunin, & Lestari, 2016). Likewise, in Bukittinggi, the results of research by Darmayanti, Yuniar, and Ramadani in 2010-2011 found that 7.2% of high school students in class XI and XII have had sexual intercourse and 18.5% of students have high-risk sexual behavior. Among students who had sexual intercourse, the first time to do so was between the ages of 14 and 19 (Darmayanti, Yuniar, & Ramadani, 2011). Meanwhile, in Lima Puluh Kota during 2015 there were 226 cases of underage marriage. Most of them are due to pregnancy outside of marriage (Taufiqurrahman, Sayuti, & Irwansyah, 2016).

There are many factors that cause high sexual behavior in West Sumatra. Among them is the culture of hedonism that is high among adolescents. One of the ways to express the desire to enjoy pleasures and extras is through free sex (Remiswal, Zainimal, & Firman, 2016). In Lima Puluh Kota, free sex is a form of youth resistance to the customary and religious norms that exist in the area. The strong reason for adolescents to engage in free sex is because of the constraints they feel from customary and religious norms, which results in rejection or resistance. This rejection is then manifested in the form of free sex (Taufiqurrahman et al., 2016).

Another factor that influences the existence of free sex behavior is the high exposure to sexual information sources, especially from digital devices (Mahmudah et al., 2016). This is in line with the results of Nursal's study of high school students in Padang City in 2007 which found that students who were exposed to electronic media had 3.06 times the chance of having severe sexual behavior compared to students who were not exposed to electronic media (Nursal, 2008). The data above is increasingly unsettling, considering the rapid development of information technology and easier access to digital devices.

Although several previous studies have shown that exposure to digital electronic media affects adolescent sexual behavior, this study has only seen one side. The other side, such as adolescent digital literacy skills, is still untouched. In fact, digital literacy is not only the ability to use digital devices, but also the ability to understand digital devices, including the process of critical thinking and evaluating information found through digital devices (Gilster, 1997). In general, having good digital literacy skills will encourage adolescents to use their digital devices properly.

Based on the above proposition, this paper tries to explore whether young sex offenders in West Sumatra have low digital literacy skills or vice versa. In simple terms, this paper departs from the formulation of a hypothesis: adolescents who have free sex behavior have low levels of digital literacy.

It is important to investigate the digital literacy level of adolescent free sex offenders to increase the understanding of free sex behavior among adolescents in West Sumatra. In addition to adding new knowledge, the results of this study can be used as consideration for the government and related parties in increasing the effectiveness of preventing free sex behavior among adolescents. At least the government and related parties have a basis for whether young sex offenders need to be given increased digital literacy or not.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach. This is because the data to be analyzed are in the form of numbers and the number of variables is one, namely the level of digital literacy. Respondents consist of adolescents who live in the cities of Padang, Bukittinggi, and Payakumbuh. According to the BKKBN report for West Sumatra Province, these three cities were detected as the cities with the highest

sexually active adolescents in West Sumatra (BKKBN, 2009). The other criteria set for respondents are aged 11-24 years (Sarwono, 2015), using digital devices such as smartphones, tablets, laptops or personal computers and having had free sex in the sexual intercourse. Free sex in the category of sexual intercourse is the highest level of sexual behavior from forms of sexual behavior (Santrock, 2002; Sarwono, 2015). If the perpetrator of free sex has reached this level, surely the forms of sexual behavior underneath such as touching, kissing, necking, petting and oral can be ascertained to have been done first.

The populations in this study are all adolescents who have criteria in accordance with the respondents specified above. The sampling is done through quota sampling, which is determining a sample from a population that has certain characteristics until the desired quota number is met (Sugiyono, 2017). This method was chosen because free sex is a disgraceful act and tends to be hidden, so it is not known with certainty the total population. At the beginning, the sample was set as 30 respondents. This refers to Arikunto's (2010) opinion which states that the minimum sample size in a study is 30. However, when the study was conducted, 38 respondents were found. All of them are used as research samples.

There are several digital literacy approaches that can be used today, such as digital literacy by Paul Gilster (1997), Eshet-Alkalai (2004), European Commission (2009), and others. However, in this study the digital literacy approach used is digital literacy proposed by Steve Wheeler. According to Wheeler (2012) digital literacy does not only describe skills but rather a form of harmony. That we live in a digital culture era requires the ability so that we can be involved and participate in our own culture. And digital literacy allows us to develop critical self-awareness, not only symbolic but also personal learning

processes (meta-cognition), so that we can build cultural capital, especially digital culture. Wheeler offers nine key elements of digital literacy. These elements are considered to be more relevant to the realities of online culture that exist today, the nine elements of digital literacy include:

1. *Social Networking* is the ability to use social networks effectively, both for formal and non-formal purposes.
2. *Trans literacy* is the ability to use various digital devices and platforms to produce, organize and share content.
3. *Maintaining Privacy* is the ability to understand the dangers that threaten the internet and develop ways or strategies to safely use digital devices.
4. *Managing Digital Identity* is the ability to maintain one's impression and identity when using different platforms.
5. *Creating Content* is the ability to create different content using various platforms available on digital devices and on the internet.
6. *Organizing and Sharing Content* is the ability to make information searchable and shareable and store it in a place that is easy to find.
7. *Reusing / Repurposing Content* is the ability to take and combine several different contents for various purposes.
8. *Filtering and Selecting Content* is the ability to sort and select content that is suitable and useful, including this ability to search and find the content or information needed in a focused manner.
9. *Self-Broadcasting* is the ability to use digital devices to promote oneself through ideas and multimedia content (sound, image or video) on the internet.

From the nine elements of digital literacy above, it is then reduced to 38 questions. Furthermore, the validity test was carried out using the Pearson Product Moment correlation model and the reliability test used the Cronbach's Alpha formula. From several tests, it was obtained 34 valid question items and a reliability level of 0.815.

Instruments that have been declared valid and reliable are then distributed to respondents directly. This was done in order to reduce respondents' mistakes when filling out the questionnaire. The questionnaires that were filled in by the respondents were then assessed and recapitulated using Microsoft Excel. Finally, the data were analyzed using the Descriptive Statistics - Data Analysis function in Microsoft Excel. The results are then displayed in tabular form. Some of the functions of Ms. Other Excel used to complete reports include the Count, Countif, and Average functions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Demographics

The number of respondents in this study is 38 people, consisting of 11 boys and 27 girls. In terms of education, the most

respondents are those with high school education, as many as 15 people, followed by 11 students from college or undergraduate, 9 from junior high school, and 3 from elementary school. Of the 38 respondents, 13 of them are unemployed. 11 are private employees, 9 are students and 5 are still in school. In terms of the age group, there are 2 respondents belonging to the early adolescent age group, 5 middle adolescents and 31 late adolescents. Meanwhile, based on the area of origin, 19 respondents come from Padang City, 7 people from Bukittinggi City and 12 people from Payakumbuh City. For more details, the demographic data of respondents can be seen in the following table:

Table 1
Respondent Demographic Data

No	Demographics	Criteria	Total	Percentage
1	Gender	Man	11	29%
		Woman	27	71%
2	Last Education	Elementary School	3	8%
		Junior High School	9	24%
		Senior High School	15	39%
		Bachelor	11	29%
3	Professio	Employee	11	29%
		College Student	9	24%
		Student	5	13%
		Unemployed	13	34%
4	Age Group	Early Adolescence	2	5%
		Middle Adolescence	5	13%
		Late Adolescence	31	82%
5	Region	Padang	19	50%
		Bukittinggi	7	18%
		Payakumbuh	12	32%

Digital Literacy Level of Adolescent Free Sex Offenders

From the results of statistical analysis, it was obtained that the average digital literacy rate of adolescent free sex offenders in West Sumatra was 77.5. This average is slightly below the mean value of the digital literacy level, which was 79. Similarly, the variance value and standard deviation, from the data processing results, it was obtained that a variant value was 67.45 and a standard deviation was 8.21. This variant value was slightly below the previous average digital literacy level which was 77.5. Likewise, the standard deviation value obtained is still relatively small. This shows that the level of digital literacy of adolescent free sex offenders is quite homogeneous. The results of the complete statistical analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 2
Results of Statistical Analysis of The Digital Literacy Level

No	Descriptive Statistics	Test Result	Note
1	Average of Digital Literacy Level	77,5	
2	Median (middle value)	79	
3	Modus (the value of wich frequently appear)	80	5 times
4	Variance	67,45	
5	Standard Deviation	8,21	
6	Maximum Value	94	
7	Minimum Value	54	

When referring to hypothetical data, the digital literacy level of adolescent free sex offenders in West Sumatra is in the Medium category. These findings refute the initial hypothesis which states that adolescents who have free sex behavior have low levels of digital literacy.

Table 3
Digital Literacy Level Category

No	Categorization	Hypothetical	Value	Finding
1	High	$X > (\mu + 1. \sigma)$	$X > 102$	
2	Medium	$(\mu - 1. \sigma) \leq X \leq (\mu + 1. \sigma)$	$68 \leq X \leq 102$	77,5
3	Low	$X < (\mu - 1. \sigma)$	$X < 68$	

The findings of digital literacy levels as above do not only occur in cases of free sex among adolescents. Previously, in a study conducted by Wanandhi (2016), the relationship between digital literacy levels and internet addiction also found unexpected results. Initially, it was thought that digital literacy skills would reduce the level of internet addiction among college students. In fact, the study shows the opposite results, good digital literacy skills actually increase internet addiction among college students.

There are several allegations that the digital literacy level of adolescent free sex offenders in West Sumatra is in the Medium category, including:

1. The Ease of Use of Digital Devices (user friendly).

Ease of use (user friendly) is an important factor in the development of a digital product, not only on digital devices but also in the application programs installed in it. The user experience of digital products continues to be evaluated by various methods. As done by Arifin,

Tolle, and Rokhmawati (2019), they evaluated the user interface of Ezyschool, an educational application. Likewise, what was done by Wedayanti, Widiani, and Purnawan (2019), they evaluated the usability of Simalu, a social-based application. If a simple application like the one above is evaluated for its ease of use, of course digital products from large companies such as Samsung, Apple, and Google do more than that so that their digital products can be easily accepted by all groups, including teenagers.

2. The Ease of Finding Digital Product Reviews.

Reviews are descriptions of a product. In the review, it is not only about the product specifications that are described but also how the product is used. Reviews really help avoid usage errors and make it easier for users to use these products. One product that is widely reviewed and widely available on the internet is a digital product. Reviews of digital products are not only available on technology forums, on public channels such as YouTube, blogs, and social media, there are also many digital product reviews.

3. The Ease of Access to Digital Products.

At present, digital devices such as smartphones are no longer considered secondary needs, let alone tertiary needs. Smartphones have become a primary need (Maulidiar & Anisah, 2017), even their existence has become part of a lifestyle (Mabrurroh & Dihan, 2010). This is

inseparable from the ease of access to the digital device itself. Its many variants and affordable prices make digital devices available to anyone. Likewise, the internet connection as the main support for digital devices, when compared to the last decade, the connection fees and internet coverage area are now much cheaper and wider. This easy access has been enjoyed by all people, especially teenagers. This is in accordance with data from We Are Social (2019) which states that the largest users of social media in Indonesia this year are teenagers or in other terms teenagers are the largest users of digital products (digital devices and their application programs) in Indonesia.

Elements of Digital Literacy and Pornographic Propaganda on the Internet

The digital literacy element is a dimension that builds digital literacy skills. Of the nine elements of Steve Wheeler's digital literacy, the Organizing and Sharing Content element obtained the highest average score (2.63) or an achievement level (66%). Following afterwards Managing Digital Identity (2.61 or 65%), Social Networking (2.47 or 62%), Trans-literacy (2.33 or 58%), Self-Broadcasting (2.26 or 57%), Maintaining Privacy (2.12 or 53%), Creating Content (2.07 or 52%), Filtering and Selecting Content (2.03 or 51%) and Reusing / repurposing Content (1.95 or 49%). For more details, see the following table:

Table 4
Average Score and Achievements of Digital Literacy Elements

No	Elements	Score Average	Achievements
1	<i>Organising and Sharing Content</i>	2,63	66%
2	<i>Managing Digital Identity</i>	2,61	65%
3	<i>Social Networking</i>	2,47	62%
4	<i>Transliteracy</i>	2,33	58%
5	<i>Self Broadcasting</i>	2,26	57%
6	<i>Maintaining Privacy</i>	2,12	53%
7	<i>Creating Content</i>	2,07	52%

8	<i>Filtering and Selecting Content</i>	2,03	51%
9	<i>Reusing/ repurposing Content</i>	1,95	49%

If we look further, the elements of digital literacy Maintaining Privacy, Creating Content, Filtering and Selecting Content, and Reusing / repurposing Content rank in the last four. In fact, among these four elements of digital literacy, there are two elements that greatly determine a person's ability to understand the bad effects of the internet and the ability to choose useful information, namely Training Privacy and Filtering and Selecting Content.

According to Wheeler (2012), Maintaining Privacy is the ability to understand the dangers on the internet and build ways or strategies to be safe using digital devices. Furthermore, the above dangers are not only in the form of account hacking threats, but also other dangers that have a more serious impact, one of which is exposure to pornographic content. Meanwhile, Filtering and Selecting Content is the ability to sort and select suitable and useful content. Similar to Training Privacy, the ability to Filter and Selecting Content is not only able to find the content or information needed in a focused manner, but also to be able to avoid content that is useless and destructive such as pornography.

In today's digital era, pornographic content is increasingly gaining a place. Pornographic content is no longer sold through adult men's magazines, semi-films in theaters or through porn CD / DVD rental services. Currently, pornographic content is widespread on the internet. The access is quite easy. Even without being asked, even pornographic content may suddenly appear on our social medi (Rachmaniar, Prihandini, & Janitra, 2018).

This is inseparable from the propaganda of pornographic content that continues to be incessant in the internet. According to Dines (2010) more than 13,000 pornographic films are released annually on

the internet. As the medium, there are 4.2 million websites offering 420 million pages of pornographic content. Meanwhile, from search engine records, requests for pornographic content are not less than 68 million per day.

The proliferation of pornographic content on the internet cannot be separated from the financial benefits it offers. At least in 2006, pornography has contributed income of 96 billion dollars, equivalent to 1.381 trillion rupiah (Dines, 2010). Today, pornography is no longer just entertainment for adult men. Pornography has become a creative industry that generates a lot of money (McKee, 2016). Efforts for marketing continue to be made, including through social media. Aided by sophisticated algorithms, marketing pornographic content on social media is increasingly effective. That is why, sometimes without even looking for pornographic content, it can appear on our smartphone screens.

In the case of adolescents who are free sex offenders in this study, digital literacy skills at the Medium level have not been able to become a shield for adolescents from free sex behavior. This is inseparable from the incessant propaganda of pornography on the internet and on social media. Meanwhile, two elements of digital literacy that are expected to be a shield for teenagers in warding off the dangers of the internet and sorting useful content get the lowest level of achievement compared to other digital literacy elements.

In the future, the approach to increasing digital literacy is still expected as an effort to prevent free sex behavior among adolescents in addition to other approaches. It's just that efforts to increase digital literacy skills must be more focused on Maintaining privacy and Filtering and Selecting content.

CONCLUSION

Digital literacy, which is expected to serve as a shield for adolescents from the bad influence of digital devices and the internet, is not yet effective. The initial hypothesis that was built that adolescents who have free sex have low levels of digital literacy in this study is not proven. In this study, the digital literacy level of adolescent free sex offenders was even higher in the Medium category. This anomaly is understandable because the two elements of digital literacy that are expected to serve as a shield for youth to avoid the adverse effects of the internet have the lowest level of achievement compared to other digital literacy element. On the other hand, the incessant propagation of pornography on the internet is also one of the drivers of free sex behavior among teenagers. Therefore, it is not surprising that teenagers who are in the Medium level of digital literacy still have free sex behavior.

In fact, this study is not finished. This study is limited to knowing the digital literacy level of adolescents who are free sex offenders. In the future, further studies are needed on the effect of digital literacy on free sex behavior among adolescents. This is to determine whether digital literacy has a strong role in protecting adolescents from free sex behavior.

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