

The Influence of Cybercrime Against Teenage Angst in Online Media

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Abstract—Indonesia is a country of evil cyberspace because of the development of the internet and its use is currently very rapidly in Indonesia. In addition to cybercrime, the growing online media information is also part of the impact of the development of communication technology. Cybercrime and information in online media certainly will cause anxiety in the community especially the youth, because according to the year 2018 JIHAD almost 49.52% of active internet users at this time was a teenager at the age of 16 to 35 years old. Anxiety caused by cybercrime in online media. This study uses quantitative methods with the sampling quota totaling 100 respondents in SMAN 65 West Jakarta. The results of this study showed that there is a weak relationship between teen angst against cybercrime in media online, so H_0 in decline and H_1 are accepted.

Keywords—crime; cyber; media; social

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of a new crime is the impact of technological developments in the world via new media such as data manipulation crime, espionage, sabotage, provocations, money laundering, hacking, theft of software, online fraud and various kinds. Even the Government has not had sufficient ability to compensate for the crimes through the internet is making it difficult to control it. The emergence of some cases (Cybercrime) in Indonesia has become a threat to national security and public order stability with high enough escalation. According to the Recommendations of the United Nations (UN) regarding criminalization of Cyberspace, cybercrime is the overall shape of the crimes directed against computers, computer networks and their users, and other forms of crime traditional use or with the aid of a computer. It can be concluded that the crimes of the cyber is every activity a person, group of persons, legal entities that use the computer as a means of committing a crime, and the computer as the target of the crime. These crimes are forms of crime which contravenes the regulations. While according to Lynda Walsh in his book titled "Sins against Science", saying that the term has been around since the early 1800 years in the era of the industrial revolution in the United Kingdom. Even long before that, Alexander Boese in his book "the Museum of ice" wrote that the term was first published through a false calendar or Almanac created by Isaac Bickerstaff in 1709 to foresee the

death of astrologer John Partridge. The term describes hoax information, libel, or the like. At the beginning of the term is more synonymous with the celebrity or public figure who latched onto by the hoax information a flooded intersections. In Indonesia alone when looking 4 to 5 years ago, the term itself is already widely used by the media-media information-information on infotainment celebrities or public figures. In the digital era, the term is increasingly known by the easier it is to access information on social media sites or information. The more the rise in social media prove that the needed improvements to the character of the community especially the teens at this time, because the target of cybercrime and is a teenager who is the market share of potential.

Subsequent research conducted by Silvia Fardila [1]. The study aims to know the relationship and influence between social anxiety and dependence on social media among the students in the city of Semarang. The research method used is descriptive quantitative to explain the causal relationship of two variables by means of collecting data that has been distributed to 100 respondents chosen at random using a Multistage Random Sampling. The results showed there was a positive and significant relationship between social anxiety and the level of dependency on social media with strong enough relationships i.e. level of 31.4% Although it has a very small influence, which results from statistical tests show that the value R Square 12.7% of varying levels of reliance on social media can be explained by the change in the variable of social anxiety with P-value = 0000 which is much smaller than the $\alpha = 0.05$. While 87.3% is explained by factors other than this research.

Zikri Fachrul Nurhadi has conducted research [2]. The study aims to find and explain the motives, experience and social interaction in social communication student at the teen's high school. The theory is the theory of Phenomenology which describes the structure of conscious experience, as well as learn to from the experiences from the perspective of the people who experience it directly. This research method using qualitative approaches through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and study of the literature. The subject of research is the teenage High School Student as the main informant who represents him based on purposive sampling techniques

amounted to 17 people from three SMA Negeri in the district of Ciamis. Results of the study, suggesting the motive is divided into two, namely the motive because of the motives for and. The motif as it uses twitter media namely development of environmental guidelines and technology, easy to use, entertainment, instant messaging, and the receipt of the submission, and is not limited to space and time. The motive for that is to get the information up to date, shows the existence of the self, making media social for doing business, and looking for a relationship and looking for new friends.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Cyber Crime

Some forms of crime which are closely connected with the use of information technology major based computer and telecommunications networks, in some literature and practice grouped in some form, among other things: (1) Unauthorized Access Computer System and Service: crimes committed by entering into/infiltrated in a system computer network illegally, without permission or without the knowledge of the owner of the computer network system which he enters. (2) Illegal Contents: a crime with the use of the data or information to the internet about a thing that is not true, unethical, and can be considered breaking the law or disturb public order. (3) Data: Forgery Is a crime with falsified data on important documents stored as a script less document via the internet. (4) Cyber Espionage: a crime network that leverages the internet to do spy activities against the other party, by entering into a computer network system of the target party. (5) Cyber Sabotage and Extortion: Crimes this is done by creating a disturbance, destruction or destruction of data, computer programs or computer network systems that are connected to the internet. (6) The Infringements of Privacy: these crimes directed against the intellectual property owned by other parties on the internet. For example, impersonation of the display on a web page a site belongs to others illegally, broadcasting information on the internet that apparently is the trade secret information of others and so on [3].

B. Teen Anxiety in Online Media

Anxiety comes from anxious, which means narrowing or strangulation. Anxiety is similar to fear but with less specific focus, while fear is usually a response to some immediate threats, while anxiety is characterized by concerns about unexpected dangers that lie in the future. Anxiety is a negative emotional state that is characterized by a hunch and somatic tension, such as the heart beating fast, sweating, difficulty breathing. According to Atkinson (in Dona and Ifdil) anxiety is an unpleasant feeling, which is characterized by terms such as worries, concerns, and fears that are sometimes experienced at different levels [4]. From the various meanings of anxiety that have been described above, it can be concluded that anxiety is an emotional condition with a feeling of discomfort in a person, and is a vague experience accompanied by feelings of helplessness and uncertainty caused by something that unclear [4].

According to Freud (in Dona and Ifdil) divides anxiety into three types, namely. (1) Neurosis anxiety: Neurotic anxiety is

anxiety due to unknown danger. The feeling is in the ego, but arises from the impulse of the id. Neurosis anxiety is not a fear of the instincts themselves, but a fear of punishment that might occur if an instinct is satisfied. (2) Moral anxiety: This anxiety stems from the conflict between the ego and the superego. This anxiety can arise because failure to be consistent with what they believe is morally right. Moral anxiety is fear of conscience. Moral anxiety also has a basis in reality, in the past the person has been punished for violating moral norms and can be punished again. (3) Realistic anxiety: Realistic anxiety is an unpleasant and non-specific feeling that includes the possibility of the danger itself. Realistic anxiety is the fear of real dangers originating from the outside world [4].

III. METHODS

Following the flow of research conducted:

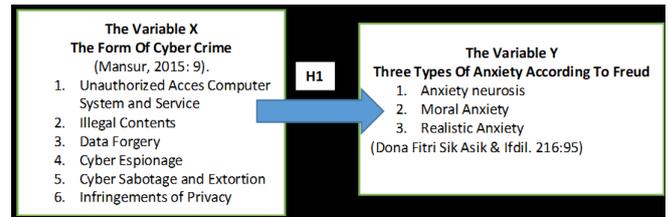


Fig. 1. Research framework.

Paradigm research is the view or model, or a mindset that can explain various variable which will be examined later to make the relationship between a variable with another variable, so it will be easy to formulate research problems, the selection of relevant theory, deduce hypotheses posed, method/strategies research, research instrument, techniques of analysis to be used and the expected conclusion [5]. Based on some of the explanations of the paradigm, researchers decided that the paradigm that is done in this research is the paradigm of positivism. Positivism is a philosophy which asserts knowledge with natural sciences and submits questions on the meaning to be analyzed by philosophy.

The approach used in this study researchers is the quantitative approach. A quantitative approach is considered very appropriate for researchers to use in this research. That's because researchers want to describe statistically the relationship between three variables, namely the influence of Cyber Crime against Anxiety and behavior of Teenage Communication in Online Media.

Researchers understand that research explanative applied in this study aims to examine the influence between the two variables, namely variables Cybercrime and Teenage Angst in variable Media Online. Adolescents who are referred to in this research are students and students of SMAN 65 West Jakarta by using a detailed questionnaire for the collection of data with a sample of this research uses techniques of quota of 100 respondents, using the Analysis used da; am research this is a Linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS software 22.

IV. RESULTS

The results of this research will describe the distribution of the variable X, namely cybercrime variables and the distribution of a variable Y that is anxiety in teens as well as variables in the analysis with linear reverse be described as follows:

A. Analysis of the Distribution of the Variable X Cyber Crime

TABLE I. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS THE VARIABLE X THE FORM OF CYBER CRIME

Indicator Variabel X	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
1. Unauthorized Acces Computer System and Service	100	10	20	15.26	2.063
2. Illegal Contents	100	5	12	9.07	1.312
3. Data Forgery	100	3	12	8.48	1.642
4. Cyber Espionage	100	3	8	5.83	1.190
5. Cyber Sabotage and extortion	100	5	12	8.59	1.577
6. Offense Againts Intellectual privacy	100	2	8	5.75	1.095
Valid N (listwase)	100				

Based on the statements in the analysis based on the 6 indicator variable X, namely cybercrime then the indicator can be seen with the highest median value i.e. indicator Unauthorized Access Computer System and Service to the value of the mean or average by 15, 26, an indicator of Illegal Contents with an average rating of 9.07, indicator Cyber Sabotage and Extortion with the value of the area 8.59 average, Forgery of Data indicator average rating 8.48, indicator of Cyber Espionage average 5.83, and average value indicator Offense Against Intellectual privacy of 5.75. The average higher value of on the variable X (cybercrime) indicator indicates that the Unauthorized Access Computer System and Service has been very well understood that it was the respondent's cybercrime already known to the public so that respondents have an attitude and each way in overcoming these evil influences, additionally indicator Unauthorized Access Computer System and Service of cybercrime is a crime is often done in online media.

B. A Descriptive Analysis of the Variable Y Over Teenage Angst

TABLE II. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS Y ANXIETY

Indicator Anxiety	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
1. Anxiety Neurotis	100	4	8	6.15	.968
2. Moral Anxiety	100	6	12	10.15	1.388
3. Realistic Anxiety	100	6	11	9.58	1.437
Valid N (listwase)	100				

C. Analysis of the Influence of the Variable X (Cyber Crime) Against the Variable Y (Teenage Angst)

TABLE III. MODEL SUMMARY THE INFLUENCE OF THE VARIABLE X CYBER CRIME TO VARIABEL Y ANXIETY

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1.	.047 ^a	.002	-.008	.968

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cyber Crime

Table 3 above is the output of the Model Summary of calculation of linear account regression analysis where table 3 indicates that the value of R that is the symbol of the value of the correlation coefficient. The value of R in table 3 is 0047. These values can be interpreted that the relationship of the second variable exists in the research is weak. Through this table also retrieved the value of the coefficient of determination R Square or (KD) that shows how good the regression model is formed by the interaction of the free variables and bound variables. KD values obtained are 2% which can be interpreted that the free variable X has the influence of the contribution of 2% towards the variable Y1 and 98% more influenced by factors other than the variable X means the influence of the cybercrime has a weak contribution to the variable Y1 i.e. teenage angst in cybercrime.

This is much related to the experience of respondents on cybercrime. On the characteristics that only 4% of respondents who have experienced cybercrime while 96 respondents said no or never experienced cybercrime. It means teenagers sample active as users of online media do not feel the anxiety on cybercrime. So the influence of cybercrime against anxiety categorized is weak because it is on the value of 0047%. Thus it can be concluded the research hypothesis admits there is a weaker influence between the variable X (Cybercrime) against variable Y (teenage angst). That means starting in 0.1 H and h. 1 accepted.

TABLE IV. THE INFLUENCE OF VARIABLE X (CYBER CRIME) TO VARIABLE Y THE ANXIETY OF ADOLESCENTS

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1.583	1	1.583	.219	.641 ^b
Residual	708.977	98	7.234		
Total	710.560	99			

^a. Dependent Variable: the anxiety of Adolescents

^b. Predictors: (Constant), Cybercrime

Table 4 above is a table that shows the value of the degrees of significance or interior of regression. The message can be determined based on test F or test the value of Significance (Sig). To test a Sig that is if the value is Sig. < 0.05, then the regression model is linear, and if the value is Sig. > 0.05, then the regression model is not linear. Based on table 4.48 earned value Sig. = 0641 meaning > criteria significant (0.05), thus the model regression equation based on research data is not having

a significant linear regression model means that do not meet the criteria linier.

TABLE V. COEFFICIENTS THE INFLUENCE OF VARIABLE X CYBER CRIME AGAINTS THE VARIABLE Y ANXIETY

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1. (Constan)	27.074	2.567		10.547	.000
Cyber Crime	-.023	.048	-.047	-.468	.641

a. Dependent Variable: Teen Anxiety

Table 5 shows that the model equation regression coefficient obtained with constant and variable coefficients that are in a column of Unstandardized Coefficients b. based on table 5 regression equation model was obtained: $Y = bx + \alpha$ so that it can be inferred the regression equations for the variable X (Cybercrime) taking action against the variable Y1 (Teenage Angst), namely the following regression $Y = 27.074 + -0.23X$. If viewed from the t-value calculate Tael above then look that results from t-calculate the above registration-, 468.

V. DISCUSSIONS

This research found that the identifications and the influence of the cybercrime against teen angst that is 2% mean that the impact of cybercrime on the respondent research is at a weak category and 98% anxiety outside of cybercrime or outside of the observed variable. So that H0 is rejected and accepted means there is H1 very weak influence of cybercrime against teenage angst in online media.

The respondents of the research assessed already able to have an attitude in addressing cybercrime as respondents have the knowledge and a lot of information about cybercrime in the mass media both conventional as well as online media devote considerable anxiety on the use of online media can be overcome by the respondent.

In this study using an indicator-an indicator of any variable X, the variable Y is already tested and qualified to try in this study so the researchers used a decent indicator used in this research. Variables and indicator in the study felt adequate to do research so that research results with indicators examined can grow the scientific communication in online media. In addition to the indicator, a variable is the concept of the research that has been done in this research further research is required for the development of scholarly communications. Based on the characteristics of respondents who used the research will then be in the territory of the community made on the broader population so it will be found on the latest knowledge in research related to research variable used.

The study also supports studies that been done before so that the feasibility of research related to cybercrime with the anxiety of teenagers use media online and need a few things that need to be considered as input for some agencies that related with cybercrime policy of which the institution is recommended to incorporate the curriculum early prevention of cybercrime this prevents the potential negative impact of cybercrime. Cyber police may continue to maintain the achievements of the data tackle cybercrime so that a regulation has been made about cybercrime can be the implementation of the perpetrators of cybercrime. For the people especially teenagers remain calm on cybercrime that can have a negative and detrimental impact of giving users of online media.

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