

Cyber Crimes Against the Impact of Communication Behavior Social Media in Facebook Adolescent Jakarta

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Abstract--- *Indonesia is a country that can not be separated from cybercrime because the current growth of the Internet and its use is rapidly in Indonesia. Socially mediated crime will lead to changes in the behavior of adolescent communication, especially between the age of 16 to 25 years. Based on data from 2018 APJII almost 49.52% of active Internet users today are teens at age 16 to 35 years. The behavior of adolescent communication in social media has been very concerned about this can be seen from the behavior of adolescent communication in interaction via social media facebook. This is due to the deterioration of manners act irresponsible, damaging and worrying and actions that harm others. This study therefore very necessary to determine how big the impact of cybercrime on the behavior of communication in social media facebook in adolescents in Jakarta. This study using the quantitative methodology by spreading the questionnaire to 100 teenagers in Jakarta. The results showed a significant effect on the behavior of cybercrime communication in social media facebook in adolescents in Jakarta. Research related to cybercrime has been carried. So the conclusion is that there is a cybercrime affected the behavior of adolescents Jakarta communication in social media facebook because of the many social media facebook user who spread out the information lies, use photos of other people in your account,*

Keywords--- *Cybercrime, Behavior, Communication, Youth, Facebook.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of new crime is the impact of technological developments in the world through new media such as crime data manipulation, espionage, sabotage, provocation, money laundering, hacking, theft software, on-line fraud, and various kinds. Even the government has not had sufficient ability to compensate for crime via the internet is that it is difficult to control. The emergence of several cases of the crime of cyber (cybercrime) in Indonesia has become a threat of national security and order stability with a high enough escalated. According to the recommendation of the United Nations (UN) On Criminalization of cybercrime, Cyberspace is an overall form of crime directed against computers, computer networks and users, and other forms of traditional crime that use or with the aid of a computer. It can be concluded that cybercrime is any activity of a person, group of persons, legal entities that use computers as a means of committing a crime, and the computer as a target of crime. Such crimes are forms of crime as opposed to the legislation. Meanwhile by Lynda Walsh in his book entitled "Sins Against Science", says that the term Hoax has existed since early 1800 in the era of the industrial revolution in England. Even long before that, Alexander Boese in his "Museum of Hoaxes" Hoax wrote that the term was first publicized through an almanac or calendar fake made by Isaac Bickerstaff in 1709 to astrologers predicted the death of John Partridge. Hoax term describes false information, defamation, or the like. At first, the term is synonymous with a class celebrity or public figure who closely by nan false information confusing. In Indonesia itself when turned 4 to 5 years ago, the term Hoax itself is already widely used by

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the media infotainment on the information of celebrities or public figures. In the digital era, the term Hoax increasingly recognized by easy access to information on social media and information sites. Hoax increasingly widespread in social media proves that needed repair manners people especially teenagers today because the target of cybercrime and Hoax is a teenager who is the market share potential. It can be seen from the average usage of social media by age APJII 2018 survey results can be seen in diagram 1.1 below:

Figure 1.1. Media Usage by Age 2018

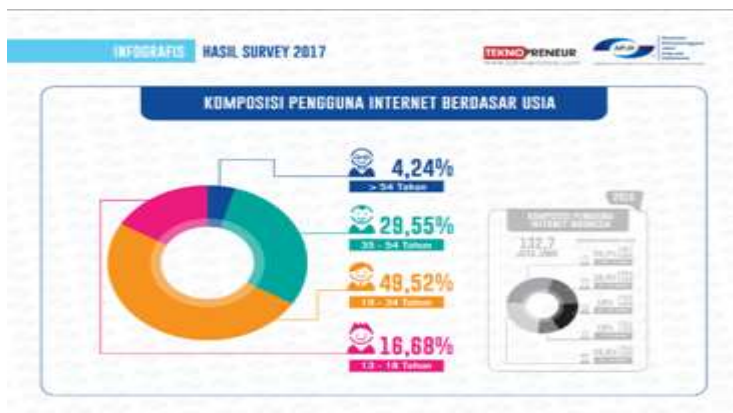


Figure 1: Use of Media by Age 2018

Figure 1.1 above shows that teens including active users using the internet. This would require special attention to providing knowledge to young people in using social media trauma impact of cybercrime and hoaxes and literacy to young people to be able to have communication mediated social behavior to minimize anxiety in adolescents who are active in the use of online media. Based on the data obtained from <https://www.validnews.id/Menyoal-Perilaku-Anak-Terimbas-Media-Sosial-Aza>) States that there is five biggest activity of internet users in Indonesia which can be seen in Fig.1 below:



Figure 2: Online Media Usage Activity in Indonesia in 2018

The background of the above, the formulation in this research is how big the impact of cybercrime on the behavior of communication in social media facebook teenagers in Jakarta.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Keajahtatan Cyber

Previous research on the Development of Information Technology Crime (Cyber Crime) and anticipation By Penal Policy. Research conducted by Susanto Journal Yustisia. Vol.5 1 January to April 2016. The study aims to Sasi various

legislative products related to the field of information technology crimes, to identify the adjustments in the era of globalization, to describe illicit behavior as Information and Electronic Transaction crime, as well as review the formulation of criminal sanctions. The study is based on the idea that the Law No. 2008 aims 11Tahun for regulating the use of information technology, particularly information and electronic transactions, to be carried out properly and maintain the security and humanitarian interests, but its use is potentially criminal, including the use of the criminal law, as there is provision in the law of criminal sanctions, in this case, defined the prohibited acts and penalties are determined criminal. The conclusion, 11 tahun Need Adjustment Law No. 2008 on Information and Electronic transactions with the regulations are a global and comparative assessment of the demands that must be met for harmony especially on cybercrime law. In the ITE Law, Against the prohibited act threatened with criminal sanctions. The type of criminal sanction is a sanction of imprisonment and fines to criminal sanctions. This sanction type is already known in Article 10 Code and is not determined by the type of additional penalty. Thus there is no development on the types of special crime aimed at perpetrators of criminal acts in the field of information and electronic transactions. because there are provisions in the law of criminal sanctions, in this case, defined the prohibited acts and penalties are determined criminal. The conclusion, 11 tahun Need Adjustment Law No. 2008 on Information and Electronic transactions with the regulations are a global and comparative assessment of the demands that must be met for harmony especially on cybercrime law. In the ITE Law, Against the prohibited act threatened with criminal sanctions. The type of criminal sanction is a sanction of imprisonment and fines to criminal sanctions. 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2.2. Behavior Communication Facebook

Research conducted by Silvia Fardila 2015 in the Journal of Interaction, vol. 4 no. 1, January 201. This study aims to determine the relationship and influence between social anxiety and reliance on social media among students in the city of Semarang. The method used is quantitative descriptive to explain the causal relationship of two variables by collecting data that has been distributed to 100 randomly selected respondents using Multistage Random Sampling. A validity test was performed using Spearman 's and reliability analysis using the Cronbach alpha coefficient formula with the result that the high reliability of the instrument status. As a test of the effect of using simple linear regression analysis. The results showed a positive and significant relationship between social anxiety and the degree of dependence on social media with a strong enough relationship that level of 31.4% despite having very little effect, where the results of statistical analysis showed that the value of R Square of 12.7% of variance level of dependence on social media can be explained by changes in social anxiety variables with P-value = 0.000 which is much smaller than $\alpha = 0:05$. Whereas for 87.3% explained by other factors beyond the study. 7% of the variance level of dependence on social media can be explained by changes in social anxiety variables with P-value = 0.000 which is much smaller than $\alpha = 0:05$. Whereas for 87.3% explained by other factors beyond the study. 7% of the variance level of dependence on social media can be explained by changes in social anxiety variables with P-value = 0.000 which is much smaller than $\alpha = 0:05$. Whereas for 87.3% explained by other factors beyond the study.

III. METHODOLOGY / MATERIALS

This study using the methodology research explanatory quantitative method. This study using the 100 respondents drawn by quotas agreed. The respondents of this study adolescents age is 16 until 25 years in Jakarta. And locations in the study area south of Jakarta Petukangan south. Questionnaire was distributed to 100 sheets back research 100 sheets so that the respondents were considered valid expressed in this research.

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1. Discussion and Analysis of Effect of variable X (Cyber Crime) against variable Y2 (Behavior Communications Teens)

Table 4.1. Variables Entered / Removed

The influence of variable X (Cyber Crime) against variable Y2 (behavior Communications Teens)

| Model | Variables Entered | Variables Removed | Method |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | Crime Cyberb | , | Enter |

a. Dependent Variable: Teen Communication Behavior

b. All requested variables entered.

In Table 4.1 above shows that Entered Variables are variables used in the study include the independent variable or variables X is a cybercrime and the dependent variable or variables Y2 is variable communication behavior of adolescents in online media

Table 4.2. Model Summary

The influence of variable X (Cyber Crime) against variable Y2 (behavior Communications Teens)

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. An error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | .010a | .000 | -.010 | 3192 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cyber Crime

Table 4.2 Model Summary above is output from the calculation of linear reverse analysis where Table 4:51 shows that the value of R which is a symbol of the value of the correlation coefficient. Rated R in Table 4:51 is 0.010. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two variables of the study was weak. Through this table also obtained the value of R Square or the coefficient of determination (KD), which indicates how well a regression model that is formed by the interaction of independent variables and the dependent variable. KD value obtained is 0.0%, which can be interpreted to mean that the independent variable X has the effect of a contribution of 0.0% of the variable Y1 and 100% are influenced by other factors beyond the variables X means Influence of cybercrime have contributed to the variable Y2 namely the behavior of adolescent communication on cybercrime. It can be concluded bring the research hypothesis is that there is no weak influence between variables X (cybercrime) against the variable Y1 (communication behavior of teenagers). Meaning received H0.2 and H1.2 is rejected.

Table 4.3. ANOVA

The influence of variable X (Cyber Crime) against variable Y2
 (Perlaku Communications Teens)

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-------|
| 1 | Regression | .095 | 1 | .095 | .009 | .923b |
| | residual | 998 465 | 98 | 10 188 | | |
| | Total | 998 560 | 99 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Teen Communication Behavior

b. Predictors: (Constant), Cyber Crime

Table 4.3 is a table that shows the value of the significance level or linearity of regression. The criteria can be determined by the F test or test of significance value (Sig.). to test is if the value Sig Sig. <0.05, then the model is a linear regression, and if the value Sig. > 0.05, then it is not a linear regression model. Based on the obtained value Sig 4:52 table. = 0.923 which means> significant criterion (0.05), thus the regression model based on research data is no significant meaning, the linear regression model does not meet the criteria of linearity

Table 4.4. Coefficients

The influence of variable X (Cyber Crime) Against
 Variable Y2 (behavior Communications Teens)

| Model | | Coefficients | | standardized | t | Sig. |
|-------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------|------|
| | | unstandardized | | Coefficients | | |
| | | B | Std. Error | beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 42 173 | 3,046 | | 13,844 | .000 |
| | Cybercrimeme | -.006 | .057 | -.010 | -.097 | .923 |

a. Dependent Variable: Teen Communication Behavior

Table 4.4 shows that the regression model obtained with constant coefficients and coefficients of the variables that exist in column B. Coefficients unstandardized obtained Based on Table 4:53 regression model: $Y = \alpha + \beta X$ so it can be concluded regression equation X (Cyber Crime) to variable Y2 (The behavior of adolescent communication) that reversing following equation $Y = 42.173 + -.006X$. When viewed from the value t count on tael above it is seen that the results of the above t-test for $t_{0.05}$

V. CONCLUSION

From the research conducted, it can be concluded may be submitted are: 1) there are significant cyber crimes against teens' communication behavior in facebook. 2) crimes often typically involve the facebook social media is to use photographs acebook account belonging to someone else. 3) social media facebook social media is today considered prone to cybercrime because it is so easily accessible and open to the public plan, 4) the rules and policies of social media facebook still many who do not care. 5) communication behavior of teenagers on social media facebook show that many teenagers have not to know the ethics and behavior of good communication in social media facebook, so some suggestions in this study were 1) the planting of communication ethics in social media in the family. 2) the awareness of parents and the community to care for young people in social media, especially Facebook use 3) government on the use of Facebook.

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