Analysis of the Threat of Cyber Crime on Elementary School-Age Children in the Digital Era

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Abstract

Advances in ICT (Technology, Information and Communication) in the era of globalization, have positive and negative impacts on life. One of them is the high penetration of the use of the internet as a form of today's technological development. Of course, the increasingly advanced technology opens up its own opportunities for the emergence of various kinds of cyber-based crimes, because many children do not understand cyber crime . In fact, Kominfo noted that 69% of teenagers communicate with strangers and 38% of them are on average under 13 years old. This study aims to determine the threat of cyber crime against elementary school-age children. This type of research uses library research with a qualitative approach. Methods of data collection in this study using the method of content analysis and interviews. The results obtained show that various cyber crime threats that children can get on the internet that often occur include cyber porn or commonly known as pornography articles on the internet and cyber bullying insults or defamation in electronic media.

*Keywords***:** cyber crime, internet, elementary school children.

Introduction

As we know, the development of technology, information and communication is growing rapidly. The advancement of today's technology makes it one of the evolutions that have occurred until we have entered the era of globalization or the digital era. Activities in the digital world are included in virtual activities, where an activity cannot be identified in real terms, be it in physical form, gender, and age (Ummatin, 2022, p. 2). According to (Alyusi, 2016, pp. 1-2) states that the evolution of technological development is that the internet is often used by the community. As a product of technology, the internet can bring up various types of new social interactions that are different from previous social interactions.

The internet as a medium for social interaction has occurred in all parts of the world, including Indonesia. The number of internet users in Indonesia cannot be said to be small, in a relatively short time the number of internet users has increased significantly. According to (Pahlevi, 2022, p. 1) the Internet Service

Providers Association (APJII) revealed that Indonesia's internet penetration reached 77.02% in 2021-2022, based on age the highest internet penetration is in the 13-18 year age group. Almost all 99.16 % of this age group is connected to the internet. Children aged 5-12 years have internet penetration of 62.43 % , this figure certainly cannot be said to be small. The freedom of children to access the internet and the lack of supervision from the family and the lack of understanding about the threats that can be obtained from cyber space make children vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual crimes through the internet media.

The development of world development goes hand in hand with the increasing development of technology, making all activities of human life more instantaneous. This increasingly sophisticated technology has not only positive but also negative impacts on the use of cyberspace. One of the uses of cyberspace is to interact with people regardless of space and time on social networking sites (Habibi, 2020, pp. 401-402). However, social networking sites also allows someone to commit cyber crimes or commonly known as cyber crime , in (Jayani, 2021, p. 1) the Child Protection Commission (KPAI) noted that there were 526 child complaints related to pornography and cyber crime . A total of 348 cases of pornography, this report increased from 94 cases reported in the previous year.

The next most frequent cases of children becoming victims of online sexual crimes are 89 cases. Online pornography cases also increased by 44 cases and victims of social media bullying by 33 cases. Of course, this is of particular concern to us, especially with the development of the world of technology. The increasing number of cases of cyber crime in children and children's ignorance of the world of digital-based crime. This research aims to analyze the threat of cyber crime against elementary school-age children in the digital era, as was done by research from (Iskandar, 2023, pp. 1-6) in 2023 entitled "Preventing the Negative Effects of Cyber Crime on Children in Foundations Al-Kahf KP. Kayuringin Jaya, Bekasi City.

This research focuses on preventing cyber crime for children. This research will also discuss the threat of cyber crime but will focus on the various threats from cyber crime to children, not only discussing one cyber crime but will also discuss 2 types of cyber crime that can be found in today's digital world crime cases. . This research is included in the literature study qualitative research and uses content analysis.

Methods

The method used in this research is a qualitative method that produces descriptive data. The main objective of this research is to describe systematically and the characteristics of the object under study. In accordance with the aim of

describing the threat of cyber crime against elementary school- age children in the digital era, the approach used is library research. That is, data collection in this research is by studying, reading, and understanding both from books, search engines , and documents related to the discussion of this journal (Zed, 2014, pp. 1-2) . In this study, the data collection technique used was a documentation technique.

Documentation is a technique of collecting data by finding information about events that are related to research. Documents can be in the form of reports of a book, documentary film, activities, someone's works, or an activity (Siyoto, 2015, p. 77) . Based on the research that will be carried out, the authors combine data through various kinds of literature, namely books, journals, and internet media to find data on various types of cyber crime threats committed in the digital era. By using content analysis from books or journals related to research, content analysis is a technique used to analyze and understand text (Eriynto, 2015, p. 45) .

Results

Definition of Cyber Crime

Cyber crime is often identified as computer crime . According to the US Department of Justice, computer crime is any illegal act requiring knowledge of computer technology for its perpetration, investigation, or prosecution. Another opinion was put forward by the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) which uses the term computer related crime which means any illegal, unithcal or unauthorized behavior involving automatic data processing and or data transmissions. Cybercrime, on the other hand, not only uses sophisticated computer technology, but also involves telecommunications technology in its operations (Maskun, 2013, pp. 49-50) . In the background of the workshop, the Xth UN Congress in 2000 divided the definition of cyber crime in a narrow sense (narrow sense) and in a broader sense (broad sense).

Cyber crime according to the narrow sense is any illegal behavior directed by means of electronic operations that target the security of the computer system and the data processed by the team. Meanwhile cyber crime according to a broader sense is any illegal behavior committed by means of, or in relation to a computer system or network, including such crimes is illegal possession, offering, or distributing information by means of a computer system or network (Ersya, 2017, p. 52) . Cyber crime or cyber crime is a crime that is committed online, this crime does not choose its target, even all ages can become victims of this cyber crime. It usually happens to individuals or groups wherever they are, the purpose of which varies, from just joking to serious crimes that harm the victims. In practice, this cyber crime can be carried out individually or in groups, some forms of this crime are very closely related to the use of information

technology which is primarily based on computers, smartphones and other telecommunication networks (S, 2021, p. 181) .

The Threat of Cyber Crime in the Digital Age

Survey data has shown the high penetration of internet users in Indonesia, the growing development of information technology in the form of smart phones circulating in Indonesia with various types to make it easier to run the internet. The easier it is for us to dig up information, it is possible that crimes are online-based or also known as cyber crimes . According to a study from save the children (Tobing, 2022) a report from the Digital Quotient Institute, children face various risks when accessing the digital world. In general, 60% of children who access the digital world are exposed to various digital world risks. The risks that children have include cyber bullying (45%), damage to good name or reputation (39%), exposure to sexual content and violence (29%), cyber threats (28%), engaging in unsafe interactions (17%), gaming distraction (13%), and social media distraction (7%). Several factors contribute to the risk of cyber crime in the records of ECPAT International, an organization that focuses on eliminating child sexual exploitation.

In 2022, it is revealed that factors that increase this risk include increased use and internet-based crimes, lack of understanding of children about the dangers in the internet world, lack of capacity and expertise to investigate internet-based crimes and the absence of special attention protecting children. children in a digital world. The sad thing is that according to the global save children study (Tobing, 2022) in 2020, 40% of parents do nothing to protect their children when using the internet. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) noted that there were 526 child complaints related to pornography and cyber crime until August 2020. The most common cases in children related to pornography ownership were 348 cases.

This report increased from the previous year as many as 94 cases, then the most common was that children became victims of online sexual crimes with as many as 89 cases. Then children were also reported to be victims of pornography from social media in 44 cases and victims of bullying from social media in 33 cases. Finally, children became perpetrators of bullying on social media in 8 cases and online sex offenders in 4 cases (Dwi Hadya Jayani, 2021) . These things prove that cyber space does not always have a positive impact on children, there are lots of crimes based on online media that threaten children when they open and play the internet.

Protecting children from using the internet and protecting them from cybercrime is something that is quite difficult, especially for parents who don't spend time with their children. To realize the security of the digital world space,

of course, the roles of various parties are needed, not only parents but also institutions, the state, the community, and others. The large number of cyberspace crimes that befall children represents the low level of cybersecurity in Indonesia. One of the efforts to secure access to the internet is through the ITE Law, with various articles covering pornography on the internet (cyberporn), internet gambling (online gambling), insults or threats through electronic media, spreading fake news and incitement through electronic media. , as well as provocation through electronic media (Anhar, 2016, p. 39) . However, this law has not fully protected and guaranteed protection for internet users from the threat of cyber crime. When the law is formed, it is then agreed to then be enacted into law that applies legally, however , in practice, many things are likely to be unreachable due to the lack of public understanding of the importance of a safe digital world space for children.

Discussion

Crime in the Digital Space

Society is building a new culture in virtual space known as cyber space. According to Howard Rheingold quoted (Nasrullah, 2018, p. 21) that cyber space is an imaginary room or virtual space that is artificial in nature, where everyone does whatever is usually done in everyday social life in a new way. Cyber space has also created a new form of crime, the negative impact caused by the development and progress of technology, information and communication. Crimes related to internet applications, which in foreign terms are called cyber crimes , are all kinds of crimes that use internet facilities in their operations. This crime is often perceived as a crime committed in cyberspace or territory.

Cybercrime is a new form of crime that is very different from other types of crimes. Because cyber crime uses the internet as its main operation, this type of crime is not fully covered by current law, and cannot even be fully regulated or controlled by law. In some literature, cyber crime is identified with computer crime. In addition, in some literature, cyber crime is also referred to as a new dimension of hi-tech crime, transnational crime or a new dimension of white collar crime. Volodymyr Golubev mentions it as " the new form of anti-social behaviour , while Barda Nawawi Arief uses the term "mayantara crime" meant to be synonymous with criminal acts in cyberspace (Qutub, 2014 , pp. 39-40) .

Regarding this cyber crime cited by (Syaefudin, 2021, pp. 23-24) in his book "Cyber Law (Comparison of Indonesia and Malaysia)", quoting Mulyadi revealed that until now there has not been a uniform definition of cyber crime both nationally and globally. . Even so, certain characteristics can be defined and formulated a definition. Mulyadi stated that cyber crime is a general term whose meaning includes various criminal acts set forth in the Criminal Code and other

criminal legislation that use computer technology as a central component. Thus a conclusion can be drawn that cybercrime can be in the form of deliberate acts of damaging property, trespassing, theft of intellectual property rights, obscenity, forgery, child pornography, theft and several other crimes. This is the same as what was conveyed by Agus Raharjo that the term cyber crime until now there is no unified opinion and even there is no international recognition regarding the standard term.

Types of Cyber Crime

To further detail international actions on matters relating to cyber , it was drafted (Strasbourg, 2001, p. 113) entitled draft convention on cyber crime of the council of Europe which began in April 2000. This draft was also published via the internet with the aim of get a response or response from the community both nationally and internationally. Then after going through various considerations via the internet, the draft underwent changes to adjust the response from the community, so that this draft was approved and became a cybercrime convention or council of eorpe cyber crime convention which was signed in Budapest on November 23, 2001. It became a conclusion about crime cyber with various types, namely illegal access, illegal interception, data interference, misuse of devices, computer related forgery, computer related fraud, offenses related to child pornography, offenses related to infringements of copyright and related rights, and attempts and aiding or abetting. However, these ten details will certainly develop according to the progress of time, technology, and knowledge.

So that several types of crimes contained in the convention do not fully cover all crimes in the digital realm. This is the same as what was conveyed quoted by (Qutub, 2014, p. 43) in his book entitled "Cyber Terrorism in a Review of Islamic Law". Pointing out that during the "Measures to combat computer-related crime" workshop at the XI UN Congress in Bangkok on 18-25 April 2005 it was stated that new global technologies in the field of communication and information cast a dark shadow because they allow for new forms of exploitation. Just as previously discussed, cyber crime in Indonesia is increasing in cases every year, even the victims or perpetrators are elementary school - age children . Of the several cases of cyber crime in Indonesia itself, more are cases of cyber porn or commonly known as pornography articles on the internet and cyber bullying, insults or defamation in electronic media.

The first is Cyber pornography, according to (Advocate, 2020, p. 16) in his book entitled "Cyber crime Against Women In India Investigative and Legislative Challenges". Stating that cyber pornography is one of the crimes that occur in cyberspace where there is activity of loading, accessing, or distributing pornographic content on internet media. As stated by (Richad & Stephen, 2012,

p. 8) in his book entitled "Internet Child Pornography", revealed that according to him the internet is a relatively promising new media for disseminating inappropriate videos in digital media, where those with the highest risk are children because the mindset and understanding regarding this matter is still very lacking, children prefer to accept what they see directly without any filteration. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) revealed that as many as 4,683 complaints were submitted to complaints throughout 2022. Nearly five thousand complaints came from direct complaints, indirect complaints (letters and email), online and the mass media.

The highest complaints were from the Child Special Protection (PKA) cluster with 2,133 cases. The highest cases were cases of children becoming victims of sexual crimes with a total of 834 cases. The data indicates that Indonesian children are vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual crimes with various backgrounds, situations and conditions where the children are. Furthermore, children dealing with the law were 184 cases. Child victims of pornography and cyber crime were 87 cases. There were 85 cases of children in emergency situations and 85 cases of children being exploited economically and/or sexually, and 95 cases of other violations of children's rights (Saubani, 2023, p. 1) . This shows that cyberporn or pornography crimes in the digital era are very risky, even the age of children is inseparable from this crime.

The second is cyberbullying (cyber bullying), according to (Shahen, 2008, p. 30) in his book entitled "cyber bullying issues and solutions for the school, the classroom and the home" says that cyber bullying is bullying using digital technology. This can happen on social media, chat platforms , gaming platforms , and mobile phones. Meanwhile, according to (Barbara & Constance, 2010, p. 49) in his book entitled " cyber kid, cyber bulling, vyber balance" states that , cyberbullying is aggressive and purposeful behavior carried out by a group or individual, using electronic media, repeatedly from time to time, against someone who is considered not easy to fight against such actions. So, there is a power difference between the perpetrator and the victim. The difference in strength in this case refers to a perception of physical and mental capacities. Cyberbullying is repetitive behavior intended to frighten, anger, or embarrass those who are targeted. Examples of online bullying (Williyanson, 2011, p 149) include:

1. Spreading lies about someone or posting embarrassing photos of someone on social media
2. Send hurtful messages or threats via chat platforms , write hurtful words in the social media comments column, or post something embarrassing/hurtful
3. Impersonating or impersonating someone (for example with a fake account or logging in through someone's account) and sending malicious messages to others on their behalf.

4. Trolling - sending threatening or irritating messages in social networks, chat rooms or online games

5. Exclude, exclude, children from online games, activities or friendship groups, etc.

Several factors can cause cyberbullying according to (Irmayanti & Agustin, 2023, pp. 19-20). This action generally arises because of the influence of the environment, whether at home, school, or playing. A number of factors can cause bullying in cyberspace, including joining friends, difficulty empathizing with others, wanting to look strong in the eyes of others, efforts to gain popularity, and bad relationships with family. According to research conducted by (Yulieta et al., 2021, p. 8) Based on a survey that was filled in by 45 respondents, 68.9% stated that giving negative comments was easier to do on social media when compared to everyday life, 22.2% stated that there was no influence of social media on the ease of giving negative comments, and 8.9% stated that it is easier to give negative comments in everyday life.

The data shows that most people often give negative comments through social media. Advances in technology, particularly social media, have made significant changes to everyone's communication patterns. In addition to positive comments, there are also many negative comments that can be received by everyone, both adults and children. With easy access to communication on social media, accounts appear that are hate speech against an individual or group. According to UNICEF, in a workshop entitled Jaga Bersama which was held on 19-21 May 2023, it was stated that to minimize the incidence of cyber crime , the collaboration of several parties was carried out.

Collaboration from parents to accompany children when using the internet, maintain communication, and equip themselves with an understanding of violence in the online sphere. Not only parents but the community can also work together in this matter to reprimand properly when they see children abusing the internet and report it to the authorities if they see or know of incidents of violence in the online realm. Teachers can also guide them to use the internet for positive things, give help if unwanted things happen and arm themselves with the latest information. For brothers or sisters to be a good example in using the internet , accompanying siblings in digital activities. The collaboration of all these aspects and elements is expected to minimize the misuse of the internet for negative things. If a child experiences violence or exploitation in the online sphere, the main thing is of course to report it to the nearest child protection service or the SAPA 129 hotline, dindingkonten.id, KPAI call center (021) 31901556.

Conclusion

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that cyber crime is an act of crime committed online, this crime does not choose its target, even all ages can become victims of this cyber crime. Cyber crime has several types , but currently the main issue is cyber porn and cyber bullying. Cyber porn itself is one of the crimes that occur in cyberspace where there is activity of loading, accessing, or distributing pornographic content on internet media. While cyber bullying is an act of expressing hate speech, insulting and the like to an individual or group. A number of factors can cause bullying in cyberspace, including joining friends, difficulty empathizing with others, wanting to look strong in the eyes of others, efforts to gain popularity, and bad relationships with family. To minimize the number of cyber crimes , it is necessary to have cooperation between family, friends and the community. Currently cyber crime complaints can be made by going to the nearest child protection service or the SAPA 129 hotline, dindingkonten.id, KPAI call center (021) 31901556.

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