

Internet Security Threats and Risks for Alpha Generation in Indonesia

Natasya Misnawati Sikki^{1*}, Olivia E.S Liando², Johan Reimon Batmetan²

*Department of Information and Communication Technology Education,
Universitas Negeri Manado*

*Corresponding author : 20208106@unima.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 20 March 2022; Received in revised form: 29 April 2022; Accepted: 20 June 2022;

Available online: 30 Juli 2022; Handling Editor: Fabiola Natasya Wauran

ABSTRACT

The Internet can be a wonderful place for learning, shopping, playing games, and connecting with our friends. Unfortunately, there are also predators, identity thieves, and so on online, that might try us. To be safe online, it is important for us and our children to be aware of the dangers. The purpose of this research is to find out how dangerous and how big the influence of the internet is on minors. Here the researcher uses quantitative methods to formulate Internet strategies for minors. The results of this research can be formulated that the use of the internet for minors is very dangerous because there are many negative impacts of the internet that can make children lazy, minors can use the internet with the assistance of parents and make the internet a means of learning for children to grow and develop. With this, it can be said that the role of parents is very important for children when using the internet so that no dangerous things can be accessed by children when using the internet.

Keywords: internet, network policy, technology, social media, children

Internet Security Threats and Risks for Alpha Generation in Indonesia

Natasya Misnawati Sikki, Olivia E.S Liando, Johan Reimon Batmetan

INTRODUCTION

With the development of the world along with the development of technology that continues and has become an inseparable part of human life, it seems that all activities of human life can be carried out by utilizing technology, including criminal acts (Revilia & Irwansyah, 2020). The increasingly sophisticated technology is not only used by the community to carry out positive activities but also utilizes the power of technology for negative actions that pose a threat to technology users. In general, the virtual world known as the internet has become a friend to people's daily lives, this then not only brings benefits but also threatens the security and human rights of its users, one of the most common threats is the threat of pornography (Hidayat, Saefuddin, & Sumartono, 2017).

Survey data shows that the number of Indonesian internet users in 2014 was 38,191,873 and cellular phone users amounted to 281,963,665 of the total population of 251,160,124 people. The data explains that the penetration of the Indonesian population in accessing the internet is quite large and some of them have more than one cellphone whereas currently there are smartphones that make it easier for users to access the internet (Rahmawati, 2019). This opens up opportunities for pornographic threats to attack more easily. The organized production and distribution of pornographic material by pedophile networks involving children as victims seems to have been going on for a long time. In 2001 when a porn site in Texas came to light, the two fugitives were Indonesians.

Currently, alpha generation children have used the internet a lot in their daily activities. The presence of the internet provides a lot of conveniences for them to access various information, especially to support their learning activities because the alpha generation children are currently still in the student age (Karlina, 2020). However, with the various positive benefits offered by the internet, there are many threats that can also have a negative impact on its users. Ease of accessing the internet is something that on the one hand provides a number of benefits, on the other hand, it also opens up opportunities for threats and risks for its users (Najib, Sulisty, & Widyawan, 2020).

This research aims to determine the threats and risks that affect alpha generation and the solutions that can be offered to minimize these threats and risks.

METHOD

The method used in this paper is a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. That is, the author describes and analyzes the topics that become problems in this paper through a literature review or reading sources including books, scientific journals, online papers and articles, and previous research and analysis of problems and cases that occur or have occurred on the topic.

The researcher uses a sample collection technique of the type of Quota Sampling in which the researcher determines in advance the quota or amount of the research to be carried out. In

Indonesia alone has around 272,682.5 people. Here the researchers only took 50 people to be used as research samples.

From the data collection techniques carried out, as many as 50 respondents were collected and more than 50% of respondents answered that the internet is not safe for minors, if minors want to use the internet, there must be assistance or supervision from parents due to the many threats and dangerous risks. on the internet that can be accessed easily, such as pornographic content, violent content, and so on.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained, the number of internet users classified as children continues to face increase every year. Research conducted by UNICEF and the Ministry of Communication and Information shows that 98% of children and young people know about the internet and close to 79.5% are active users. This figure will certainly continue to face increase. Meanwhile, in 2017, the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII) said that of the 143 million internet users in Indonesia, as many as 49, 52% or almost half of them are young users with the age range of 19-34 years.

Children categorized here are children aged from 6 years to 15 years in 2022 or known as the alpha generation. At this age, the child's curiosity is very large and the child is considered capable of using internet facilities on smartphones (Pinariya & Lemona, 2019). Interestingly, there are many problems and stories from mothers that their children are very happy when they get their parents' cellphones that can be used to open Youtube channels or online games.

The time used by children to access the internet is also categorized as large, which is an average of 2 hours per day. Meanwhile, information in 2019 shows that internet users in Indonesia aged 16-64 years have an average time of 7 hours 59 minutes/day in cyberspace; where the time exceeds the global average which only spends close to 6 hours 43 minutes per day (coil.com, 2020). Indonesians spend a lot of time accessing the internet, as well as children. Experts also say that the time that children should use to access the internet or gadgets is 1-2 hours/day.

The rapid growth of internet technology at this age has raised concerns among parents and teachers about access to children (Hidayat et al., 2017; Puspita & Rohedi, 2018). Children can use the internet excessively and this can lead to addiction even more so it is easy to access some sites that may not be age-appropriate. Children can also become dependent on gadgets it can cause laziness such as studying, and helping parents, and can also cause children to be lazy to socialize (Harahap & Adeni, 2021).

Not only that, the negative consequences include the child's social growth being hampered, the child wanting to avoid his social life, tending to be introverted, and having difficulty relating to his age community, because the child tends to be preoccupied with his own life because the internet is considered biased to share everything, not only the various data but also the friendship that is so fun. Not only social growth has stalled, but the threat of data that they don't necessarily have also has a negative impact on the child's psyche (Purwanto, 2014).

The positive impact of the presence of the internet on children is that it is easier for them to find data to complete their school assignments (Coy et al., 2018). It is faster to get things that support their learning features at school quickly and this is possible for children to be smarter, not in the usual learning introduction.

In particular, the positive effects of the internet for children are:

- a. The existence of educational content so that it can help and hone children's creativity
- b. Get to know different cultures
- c. The internet can be a place for learning
- d. The internet, it can help children introduce information technology.
- e. Children can make a lot of broad friendships

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the internet has a positive and negative impact on social interactions, especially in the boarding house environment. There was no form of positive behavior in adolescents who were addicted to the internet. Judging from the positive impact, from the presence of the internet, teenagers feel that it is easy to communicate such as to exchange news when they are not in the boarding house, to find the latest information easily and quickly, to exchange news about information about college assignments, make it easier to find information. solutions to problems that are being faced, and add or expand a network of friends. Judging from the negative impact, the behavior of teenagers who are addicted to the internet such as will prefer to ignore friends to continue to focus on accessing the internet even though there are friends who are talking to them, don't see who is talking to them because they are still focused on the internet being accessed. teenagers tend to still prioritize activities to access the internet and prefer to postpone activities related to direct social interaction with their boarding friends, feel annoyed or will answer briefly when asked to talk and will ignore friends when they are busy playing the internet but when they are dealing with an emergency situation, adolescents are able to leave their online activities for a while and prefer to resolve or help the emergency situation. The results of this study also show that the presence of the internet in addition to having an impact on social interaction in the boarding house also has other positive and negative impacts such as clinical, academic, religious and economic impacts. From this study it was also found that one of the indirect communication that is currently popular which is a favorite application among teenagers is the Instagram application. The reason why teenagers use social media, especially the Instagram application, is that it is easier to follow a change or development that occurs, including the development of social media.

REFERENCES

- Coy, J., Vosfi, J., Sim, T. U., Vivian, D., Kanz, B., Put, M., ... Vivian, D. (2018). Berselancar Internet Pada Website Menggunakan. *Jurnal Elektronik Sistem Informasi Dan Komputer*, 2(1), 3–4. Retrieved from <https://www.academia.edu/download/54373404/1-80-1-PB.pdf>
- Harahap, M. A., & Adeni, S. (2021). Aksesibilitas Anak Terhadap Media : Internet Sehat Bagi Anak. *Jurnal Profesional FIS UNIVED*, 8(1), 1–7.
- Hidayat, Z., Saefuddin, A., & Sumartono, S. (2017). Motivasi, Kebiasaan, dan Keamanan Penggunaan Internet. *Jurnal ILMU KOMUNIKASI*, 13(2), 129–150. <https://doi.org/10.24002/jik.v13i2.675>
- Karlina, D. A. (2020). Mengenal Dampak Positif Dan Negatif Internet Untuk Anak Pada Orang Tua. *Jurnal Pasca Dharma Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(2), 53–56. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jpdpm.v1i2.24002>
- Najib, W., Sulisty, S., & Widyawan. (2020). Tinjauan Ancaman dan Solusi Keamanan pada Teknologi Internet of Things (Review on Security Threat and Solution of Internet of Things Technology). *Jurnal Nasional Teknik Elektro Dan Teknologi Informasi* /, 9(4), 375–384.
- Pinariya, J. M., & Lemona, M. (2019). Literasi dan Sosialisasi Internet Ramah Anak. *Jurnal Abdi Moestopo*, 2(2), 50–56.
- Purwanto, E. (2014). *Sistem Keamanan Akses Internet Sebagai Upaya Untuk Melindungi Remaja Terhadap Pornografi*. 7(September 2014), 2086–9436. Retrieved from www.internetsehat.org

Internet Security Threats and Risks for Alpha Generation in Indonesia

Natasya Misnawati Sikki, Olivia E.S Liando, Johan Reimon Batmetan

- Puspita, R. H., & Rohedi, D. (2018). The Impact of Internet Use for Students. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 306(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/306/1/012106>
- Rahmawati, C. (2019). Tantangan dan Ancaman Keamanan Siber Indonesia di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0. *Seminar Nasional Sains Teknologi Dan Inovasi Indonesia (SENASTINDO AAU)*, 1(1), 299–306. Retrieved from <https://aau.e-journal.id/senastindo/article/view/116>
- Revilia, D., & Irwansyah, N. (2020). Social Media Literacy: Millennial's Perspective of Security and Privacy Awareness. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik*, 24(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.33299/jpkop.24.1.2375>