

**ANALYSING THE PERPETRATORS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY  
COMMITTED THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AT JAKARTA  
METROPOLITAN POLICE REGION (A CASE STUDY ON POLICE  
REPORT NO: LP/157/ III/ 2017/ PMJ/DIT.RESKRIMSUS,  
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**<sup>1</sup>Roland Olaf Ferdinan, <sup>2</sup>Basir, <sup>3</sup>Surya Dharma  
<sup>1,2,3</sup> Police Studies, School of Strategic and Global Studies, Indonesia University  
E-mail: rolandbeatrix88@gmail.com**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The development of digital era continues. The number of internet service users is increasing. In addition to its positive impacts, the presence of digital technology, especially internet and social media, often has its negative impacts. One of them is the development of pornography through several social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter and still many others. It is not only about adult pornographic sites, but also child pornographic which is also increasingly being spread in cyberspace. The study aims at analysing the perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media at Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region, using a case study on a police report No. LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/Ditreskrimsus dated March 6, 2017. The research employs the qualitative research approach and case study methods. Data are collected through interview and document review techniques. Then data will be processed based on the analysis technique proposed by Miles and Huberman referring to three qualitative data analysis techniques: data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of the research reveal that: (1) it is known that the profiles of the four actors criminal acts of child pornography through social media, they are perpetrators who tend to ignore and even create the same group and even specifically distribute, transmit and make child pornography content accessible; (2) the motives of the perpetrators are mostly from an economic perspective to get credit, and besides that they do this for personal pleasure; and (3) while the main supporting factor for them to commit this crime is the existence of adequate facilities and supported by their social environment.*

**Keywords: child pornography, perpetrator, social media**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background**

In digital era development, internet penetration reached 21% of the total 6.68 billion people on earth in

2008. It is estimated that one in five people in the world is an internet user. Based on the results of a survey conducted by Association of Indonesian Internet Service

Providers (APJII) that is presented by the head of Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Department in a meeting of all the heads of police regions and police resorts in 2017, it is found out that throughout 2016 internet service users in Indonesia experienced a very rapid increase compared to 2014. Internet service users in Indonesia in 2016 amounted to 132.7 million internet users. There is an increase of 44.6 million users compared to 2014 which amounted to 88.1 million users. There are 129.2 million internet users (97.4%) of 132.7 million internet users in 2016 used internet facilities to access social media. The most frequently accessed social media is Facebook (71.6 million users), followed by Instagram (19.9 million users) and YouTube (14.5 million users). Using Facebook has given several advantages to its users. The users will have an easy access; conduct long-distance communications; find new friends in various parts of the world; have interesting places to study; have alternative business promotions; and build friendships.

In fact, it turns out that the use of social media does not always result in positive impacts. There are several negative impacts of using social media. This can be seen from the data taken from Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia. The number of complaints on Trust+ Positive negative content in January to October 2017 is 51,456. The complaints are still dominated by complaints related to pornographic content (16,902 complaints), followed by complaints related ethnic, religion, race (15,818 complaints) and complaints related

to child pornography (36 complaints).

The issue of pornography is a discussion that we have often heard and seen in various media lately. Pornography is an inseparable part of the development of human civilization, especially in the digital era like today. Even pornography is a high-value and very promising business. We can see this from the development of the pornography industry which spreads throughout the world from the United States, Russia, Latin America, France and even Asian countries such as Japan, China and even Indonesia. Several Indonesian women have become porn movie stars abroad, one of which is Sera Amane, who starred in adult films in Japan, taking the background of the old city of Jakarta some time ago.

Pornography is a very dangerous thing if it is left unchecked because of the effects of pornography. Pornography may cause damage to five parts of the brain, especially the pre-frontal cortex (the part of the brain that is right behind the forehead the logic brain). Furthermore, it can damage the limbic brain, a part of the brain used to respond to pornography in children and adolescents. As a result, the part of the brain responsible for logic will be disabled due to unfiltered hyper-stimulation (the brain only seeks pleasure without consequences). Damages to the brain will cause the victim to be easily bored, feel alone, angry, depressed and tired. In addition, the most worrying impact is a decrease in academic achievement and learning ability, as well as reduced decision-making

abilities (Muhammad Luthfi Hidayat, 2012, URL).

Currently, there has been a shift towards the modus operandi and the objects of the crime of pornography. The newest modus operandi of the spread of pornography tends to use social media and the object of pornography is children (child pornography). The current condition is quite worrying considering that children are the future successors of a nation who are very vulnerable to being victims by criminals. President Joko Widodo once states that sexual crimes against children are extraordinary crimes, and the handling, attitudes, and actions of all elements from both government and community must be carried out specifically (VOA Indonesia, 2016, URL). Moreover, the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Yohana Yembise has said that, based on data from Interpol and the National Police, 25,000 child pornography activities took place in the country every day. She added that according to observation conducted by the ministry and digital media analysis and survey institution Katapedia from September to November 2016, 1,200 tweets related to child pornography were sent out on Twitter. "The Ministry has been coordinating with Interpol and the National Police to tackle the problem. We will also coordinate with the Communications and Information Ministry," (<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/04/17/indonesia-a-haven-for-child-pornography.html>).

However, children still become the objects of criminals, both those who have economic

motivation and deviant sexual life. This can be seen from the example of child pornography in Facebook group, named 'Official Loli Candy 18+' which was then investigated by Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region. The group account was created in September 2016 and had 7,497 members (as of 07 March 2017). The Cyber Crime Sub-Directorate of Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region managed to arrest four people acting as the group administrators. They are Wawan (Snorlax) also known as Bahrul Ulum, Alicexandria (Ilu Naya) also known as Dede Sobur, Sihadwiti also known as name Siti Hajar, Dwi Widiarti, and a T-Day also known as Dicky Firmansyah. The four perpetrators are residing in separate locations and have never actually met each other. They jointly act as the group administrators and share child pornography contents in the form of photos, images, videos and links in the group.

## 1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the description in the background, the formulation of the problem in this study is "How is the analysis of perpetrators of child pornography through social media at Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region based on a case study on a Police Report No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT. RESKRIMSUS, March 6, 2017?" To answer this problem, the author proposes three research questions as follows:

- a. What is the profile of perpetrators of child pornography through social media in a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RES KRIMSUS, March 6, 2017?

- b. What is the motive of the perpetrator of child pornography through social media in a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RES KRIMSUS, March 6, 2017?
- c. What are the factors supporting the perpetrators of child pornography through social media in a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RES KRIMSUS, March 6, 2017?

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Research literature

Research literature is a research that has been done previously by experts or scholars on the same topic. Research literature is literature that presents information about the results of previous research where the literature can be in the forms of journals, research reports, theses, theses and dissertations.

- a. Merdian, Hannah Lena, 2013, Journal: *'The Three Dimensions of Online Child Pornography Offending.'* The similarity of this study with this journal is the focus of research, namely the perpetrators of online child pornography. The difference between this research and this journal lies in the research problem. The journal is conducted to describe the perpetrator through three dimensions: type, motivation and the situation around the perpetrator while this research is related to the analysis of the perpetrator based on profile, motive and supporting factors.
- b. Dono Indarto, 2000, Mini thesis *'Law Enforcement on Pornography at Directorate of General Crimes of INP Criminal Investigation*

*Department.'* The similarity of this research with the previous research is the object of research related to pornography. The difference between this study and the previous research is in the focus of research. The previous research focuses on law enforcement against pornography while this study focuses on perpetrators of child pornography.

- c. Dedi Irawan, 2017, Thesis *'The Map of Problems Related to Pornography and Police Strategy to Overcome It.'* The similarity of this research with the previous research lies in the same police strategy related to handling pornography. The difference between this study and previous research is in the focus of the study. The previous research focuses on mapping pornography in general while this study is related to online child pornography.

### 2.2 Conceptual framework

#### a. Analysis

Analysis is an activity in the form of a thorough review on a phenomenon to understand the actual situation by breaking it down into small parts in order to gain an understanding of the symptoms of the components, the functions of each component, and the relationship between components as an integrated whole. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/analysis>), the word 'analysis' means a detailed examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features:

a thorough study doing a careful analysis of a problem. Another meaning of analysis is a detailed examination of the elements or structure of something (<https://www.google.com/search?>). In this case, the analysis is carried out on the perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media as handled by Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region. It is a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RESKRIMSUS, March 6, 2017, from the aspect of profile, motive, and factors supporting the incident of child pornography committed through social media.

**b. Police Science**

Suparlan (in Dahniel, 2015:72) states that police science is a science that studies social problems and their handlings. Social problems are symptoms that are considered disturbing, detrimental, or damaging the life order of the perpetrators (citizens of a group or community and society), and also felt by institutions and government institutions that carry out the task of realizing social order, morals and the welfare of citizens and society. In this case, police science is related to the occurrence of child pornography committed through social media. Such crime is a form of a social problem which if it is left unchecked, it is considered capable of damaging social and moral order of society, public order, law enforcement, protection, and service to the community as referred to in Article 2 of Law No. 2 of 2002

concerning Indonesian National Police.

**c. Child Pornography**

A criminal act, also known as a crime, according to Moeljatno and Aksara (2002) in their work *Principles of Criminal Law* is an act that is prohibited by a legal regulation, a prohibition accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain crimes for anyone who violates the prohibition. It can also be an act which is prohibited by the rule of law and is punishable, provided that at the same time it is remembered that the prohibition is aimed at an act (i.e. a condition or event that is intended to be caused by a person's behaviour), while the criminal threat is aimed at the person who did it (Moeljatno, 1983:63).

The term pornography comes from the word "pornographic" which comes from the Greek, namely *pornographos* (porne = prostitute, and graphien = writing or painting, so writing or painting about prostitutes, or a description of the actions of prostitutes). In the Encyclopedia Britanica, it is stated that pornography is "The representation or erotic behaviour, as in book, picture, or films, intended to cause sexual excitement," films, which are intended to induce sexual arousal. The crime of pornography is a crime that is committed without knowing territorial boundaries (borderless) and it is not always necessary to have direct

interaction between the perpetrators and the victim. With these characteristics, all countries including Indonesia that carry out activities with the internet will be affected by the development of cybercrime. The fading of geographic boundaries in the 21st century, known as the information age, has changed the perspective of solving and practicing crimes from the old (conventional) model to a new model (electronic). The power of computer networks and the development of telecommunications with the presence of smartphones make communication tools a potential tool for criminals. This globalization of criminal activity allows criminals to cross electronic boundaries. This is a real problem with the potential to affect the state, the law, and its citizens. It is undeniable because the internet is used as an effective means to achieve the desired negative goals without geographical and territorial boundaries.

Child pornography is a form of child sexual exploitation. The United States Federal law defines child pornography as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor (persons less than 18 years old). Images of child pornography are also referred to as child sexual abuse images. The Federal law prohibits the production, distribution, importation, reception, or possession of any image of child pornography. A violation of federal child pornography

laws is a serious crime, and convicted offenders face fines severe statutory penalties (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos/child-pornography>).

As mentioned above, the expansion of Internet and advanced digital technology lies parallel to the explosion of child pornography market. Child pornography images are readily available through virtually every Internet technology, including social networking websites, file-sharing sites, photo-sharing sites, gaming devices, and even mobile apps. Child pornography offenders can also connect on Internet forums and networks to share their interests, desires, and experiences abusing children, in addition to selling, sharing, and trading images. These online communities have promoted communication and collaboration between child pornography offenders, thereby fostering a larger relationship premised on a shared sexual interest in children. This has the effect of eroding the shame that typically would accompany this behaviour, as well as desensitizing those involved to the physical and psychological damage caused to the child victims. For this reason, online communities attract and encourage new individuals to join them in the sexual exploitation of children (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos/child-pornography>).

Meanwhile, pornography, based on Article 1 Number 1 of Indonesian Pornography Law No. 44 of 2008, is defined as 'pictures, sketches, illustrations,

photos, writings, sounds, sounds, moving images, animations, cartoons, conversations, gestures, or other forms of messages through various forms of media communication and/or public performances, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violates the norms of decency in society.’ Moreover, the prohibition on the distribution of pornographic content, including through the internet, is regulated in Article 4 paragraph (1) of the same law: “Everyone is prohibited from producing, creating, reproducing, duplicating, distributing, broadcasting, importing, exporting, offering, trading, renting, or providing pornography which explicitly contains: (1) intercourse, including deviant intercourse, (2) sexual violence, (3) masturbation, (4) nudity or an impressive display of nudity, (5) genitals, or (6) child pornography.”

#### d. Perpetrator

A perpetrator is someone who has committed a crime or violent or harmful act (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/perpetrator>). Another definition mentions that perpetrator is a person who commits a crime or does something that is wrong or evil (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/perpetrator>). The word has many synonyms, such as assassin, bandit, criminal, crook, desperado, felon, gunman, lawbreaker, *mafioso*, and offender. Perpetrators of

child pornography on social media can be divided into several types of behaviour depending on their involvement in child pornography on social media, their level of relationship and involvement with other perpetrators, their ability to implement security strategies to avoid detection from law enforcement, and whether their behaviour on the internet is accompanied by sexual harassment behaviour against children in real life. There are several categories of perpetrators of child pornography on social media (Krone, 2004): browsers, private fantasizers, trawlers, non-secure collectors, secure collectors, groomers, physical abusers, producers and distributors.

#### e. Social Media

Social media is a medium on the internet that allows users to represent themselves and interact, cooperate, share, communicate with other users and form virtual social bonds (Nasrullah, 2017: 11). According to Mayfield, social media is about being an ordinary human being. What is meant by an ordinary human being is having the nature of sharing ideas, cooperating and collaborating to create creations, thinking, debating, finding people who can be good friends, finding partners and building a community. The speed that information can be accessed in seconds and expressing and being yourself in social media are the reasons why social media is growing

rapidly. It is also about the desire for self-actualization and the need to create a personal branding (Ptkomunikasi: 2012, URL). The perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media as handled by Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region in a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/Ditkrimsu s, March 6, 2017, use Facebook as a social network. They spread the contents quickly to group members both in Indonesia and even abroad.

Social messaging or social messaging is an instant message built around a social networking platform. WhatsApp is an example of an instant messaging application for smartphones, in which users can exchange images, videos and sounds or write messages using internet connection data (Barhaomi, 2015). WhatsApp messenger is an instant messaging and cross-platform instant messaging and Voice over IP (VoIP) service. This means that in this application it is possible to send text messages and voice calls as well as video calls, images and other media, documents, and the user's location (WhatsApp Encryption Overview, 2017, URL).

Regarding the child pornography committed through social media as reported in a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DITKRI MSUS, March 6, 2017, the perpetrators, apart from being connected to the Facebook, are also members of a WhatsApp group, where in this group they can share images and videos

that contain elements of child pornography.

## **2.3 Theoretical framework**

### **a. Rational choice theory**

The child pornography committed through social media is a crime committed by the perpetrator based on their rational assessment to use social media as a means of crime. The author employs this theory in order to analyse things related the child pornography. This theory proposes that in life, every human being is always faced with various choices, concerning ideals, love, education, work, family, organization, and politics. Humans use reasons to choose a choice and accept the risk of that choice (Dermawan, 1994:28)

### **b. Routine activity theory**

The child pornography committed through social media is not only related to the results of a rational choice from the perpetrators but it is also related to the routine activities carried out by the perpetrators and the victims. The researcher will use routine activity theory in explaining the occurrence of the crime. Cohen and Felson argue that routine activity theory can explain when, where and how criminal events occur and take advantage of the opportunities provided by routine activities of potential victims and the absence of possible controls as an analytical method (Cohen & Felson, 1979). This theory can also be used to analyse the causes of the child pornography committed through social media

and try to find out methods to deal with it.

**c. Social deviance theory**

Deviance is a behaviour that is considered by a large number of people to be despicable and beyond the limits of tolerance (Zanden in Surarto, 2004: 76). Deviant behaviour is a reflection of the absence of a link between the aspirations set by culture and the justified way of social structures to achieve these goals. According to Merton, a social structure produces pressure towards anomie (strain forward anomie) and deviant behaviour.

In this child pornography, the perpetrators are considered deviant because they have used technology in the forms of the internet and social media to access and share content containing child pornography in the 'Official Loli Candy's 18+' Facebook group. It is highly expected that this theory can become an analytical knife related to the motives of the occurrence of this child pornography.

**d. Bio-psychological personality theory**

One of the widely accepted theories related to biology in psychology is the bio-psychological personality theory proposed by Jeffrey Alan Gray in 1970. Gray argues that there are two systems that control behavioural activity: behavioural inhibition system (BIS) and behavioural activation system (BAS). Behavioural inhibition system is

considered to be related to the sensitivity to punishment and avoidance motivation, while BAS is considered to be related to the sensitivity to rewards and approach motivation (Gilbert, 1995). This theory is expected to be able to become an analytical tool related to issues regarding the profile of perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media handled Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region

**3 METHODS**

The research employs the qualitative research approach based on the nature of the research problem which aims to explore the phenomenon of perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media. Data are collected through in-depth interview, document review, and literature review techniques. Meanwhile, the research method used is a case study that emphasizes the exploration of a bounded system in one case or several cases in detail, accompanied by in-depth data mining involving various sources of information that is rich in context (Herdiansyah, 2011: 76). The author chooses the child pornography committed through social media handled Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region as reported in a case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/ DITKRIMSUS, March 6, 2017.

Primary data are obtained from interviews with research subjects related to this research, such as investigators from the Cyber Sub-Directorate of Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region who handle this child pornography and other relevant stakeholders. Informants are selected using the purposive informant technique in order to get information which becomes the basis of designs and emerging theories based on

consideration of information needs. Meanwhile, secondary data is in the forms of data on the investigative development of the child pornography committed through social media. They are obtained from Cyber Sub-Directorate, existing and applicable laws, and other sources related to the problem and research objectives.

Meanwhile, a document that is the focus of this research study is the case file obtained from the investigators of Cyber Sub Directorate of Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region. Data will be analysed using the technique proposed by Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2010), which states that there are three qualitative data analysis techniques: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. This process continues throughout the research even before the data is actually collected.

## **4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **4.1 An Overview of Child Pornography at Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region**

Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region has succeeded to uncover the child pornography committed through social media using a Facebook account close group, called "Official Loli Candy's Group 18+" which was created in September 2016, having 7,497 member accounts (as of 07 March 2017). Investigators of the Cyber Crime Sub-Directorate of Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region

managed to arrest four group administrators, including the Facebook account Wawan (Snorlax) with the real name Bahrul Ulum, the Facebook account Alicexandria (Ilu Naya) with the real name Dede Sobur, the Facebook account Sihadwiti with the real name Siti. Hajar Dwi Widiarti, and a T-Day Facebook account with the real name Dicky Firmansyah. The four perpetrators are residing in separate locations and have never actually met. Meanwhile, the number of victims based on the results of police investigation as many as 11 people carried out by two perpetrators, including victims with the suspect Bahrul Ulum including Nova (13 years old), Yies Alea (8 years old), and 2 (two) other victims who has not been identified yet. And six victims with the suspect Dicky Firmansyah, including Wilda (8 years old, since 2011), Riska (5 years old), Aufa (3 years old), Aqila (2 years old), Friska (6 years old), and Meyla (4 years old). The suspect, Dicky Firmansyah, is 17 years old, but one of the victims is his nephew, the rest are his neighbours. The members of this close group must actively send pictures or videos of sexual acts with little children in the group. In addition, the post must be a new photo or video that has never been uploaded so the victims cannot be the same persons.



Source: Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information

Figure 1 Total Complaints on negative content in 2017

The number of child pornography that the researcher collects comes from data possessed by the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) and data from Cyber Crime Sub-Directorate of Jakarta Metropolitan

Police Region. The results of the interview with an informant—Enforcement Analyst/Coordinator of the ‘Positive Trust+ Team Kominfo,’ Sister Taruli, on December 20, 2017—can be seen in Figure 1 above.

Table 1 Total Complaints on negative contents through social media in 2017

Media Sosial	s/d 2016	Januari 2017	Februari 2017	Maret 2017	April 2017	Mei 2017	Juni 2017	Juli 2017	Agustus 2017	September 2017	Oktober 2017	November 2017	Desember 2017
Twitter	3211	18	24	1	3	3	1	3	521,350	4	76	3	0
Facebook & Instagram	1375	105	97	13	3	52	39	47	104	53	79	166	0
Youtube & Google	1144	18	45	7	2	2	7	4	1	13	15	46	0
Line	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telegram	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	55	4	1	2	3	0
BBM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0

Source: Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information

In Table 1, it can be seen that the most negative content complaints are using Twitter, followed by Facebook and Instagram. Special social media Facebook and Instagram is merged into one because it is still under the same company, as well as for YouTube and Google social media.

One of police reports used in this research is the case No. LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RESKRI MSUS, March 6, 2017, related to alleged criminal acts in the field of Information and Electronic Transactions and/or pornography as

referred to article 27 paragraph (1) in conjunction with article 45 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE and/or article 4 (1) in conjunction with article 29 and or article 4 paragraph (2) in conjunction with article 30 of the Republic of Indonesia Law no. 44 of 2008 regarding Pornography. The crime is detected when a member of the Cyber Crime Sub-Directorate of Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region, Brigadier Hendri

Maulana Umbara is carrying out a cyber patrol on Monday 6 March 2017. He finds out a Facebook group, called 'Official Loli Candy's Group 18+' with the URL (Uniform Resources Locator) the site address: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1201324163279248/>. It is, then, known that the group has conducted share activities of pornographic photo and video contents, employing children, which later go viral in the media. The Official Loli Candy's 18+ group is a closed group and someone must submit a request to join the group with the approval of four group administrators and one of the group administrators must be added as a friend in the Facebook account.

Then, after joining the group the cyber patrol officer again collects data and information related to the activities and administrators of the group. The investigation carried out in the form of profiling the administrators, including Siha Dwiti account, Illu account, T-Key (Day) account and Snorlax account along with the WhatsApp numbers listed in the group. Based on the results of further investigations, it is known that the group have shared photos, video links/photos of girls under the age of 17 that contain pornographic elements. In sharing video/photo activities, group members use <https://mega.nz>, <https://www.dropbox.com> and <https://drive.google.com>. Furthermore, the cyber patrol officer profiles the four administrators by checking the presence of the number listed in the group using the Direction Finder tool.

After conducting an investigation related to the captured group, it is discovered that the

owner of telephone number +62 838 4890 4544 is Wawan Snorlax, living in Kedungkandang, Malang, East Java Province; the owner of telephone number +62 812 2112 2178 is Inaya Illu, living in Tasikmalaya, West Java Province; the owner of telephone number +62 899 8636228 is T-Key (Day), living in Cimpaeun area, Cimanggis, Depok; and the owner of telephone number +62 895 0265 5441 is Siha Dwiti, living in Teluk Naga, Tangerang, Banten Province. Therefore, based on the police report, the results of the investigation and initial evidence in the form of instructions, the police arrest the perpetrators of child pornography in the group, called Official Loli Candy's 18+. After the arrests, the investigators also secured evidence in the form of confiscation of the perpetrators' cell phones as well as confiscation of their Facebook accounts and emails.

#### **4.2 Analysing the perpetrators' profiles of child pornography committed through social media in police report case No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RESK RIMSUS, March 6, 2017**

##### **a. Muhammad Bahrul Ulum aka. Wawan aka. Snorlax (perpetrator 1)**

Based on the findings, it is known that Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan began to notice the prevalence of child pornography due to frequent access to this deep web. Then, he joined the V-Share Facebook group which shared information from the deep web which in the end this V-Share group was closed (banned) by the system of Facebook. Then, he joined an

international WhatsApp group which is very active in sharing international child pornography content. This is where his interest in child pornography starts.

Based on the personality theory of Jeffrey Alan Gray, there are two systems that control behavioural activity: behavioural inhibition system (BIS) and behavioural activation system (BAS). BIS is considered to be related to the sensitivity to punishment and avoidance motivation, while BAS is considered to be related to the sensitivity to rewards and approach motivation. Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan has previously joined the V-Share group which was later detected as having prohibited activities so that the system of Facebook closed it. This indicates that the personality in question actually tends to violate and considers the ban on Facebook as a normal thing so that BIS owned by Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan is very small.

Then, it is known that Wawan does not belong to the category of perpetrators of child pornography on the internet or social media based on the opinion of Wortley and Smallbone (2006), in which Muhammad Bahrul Ulum has never been convicted before; he has a job and is an active internet user. The internet is used to satisfy his curiosity in accessing these things. Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan alias Snorlax can also be categorized as secure collectors where the perpetrator

is a member of a closed group or circle of other paedophiles. They actively connect each other and implement a high security strategy to protect their activities from law enforcement officers.

**b. Dicky Firmansyah aka. T-Day**

Based on findings in the previous chapter, it is known that Dicky Firmansyah alias T-Day is still seventeen years old. He did not finish his junior high school (grade 1). He works at car wash near his house. Referring to the category of perpetrators of child pornography on the internet or social media, based on the opinion of Wortley and Smallbone (2006), this does not match his profile. He is known to have sexually harassed in the real world his nephew. He took a picture of his sleeping nephew and then recorded it using his cell phone. Dicky is included in the category of perpetrators of criminal acts, called *producers*. Based on Krone's opinion, *producers* are the category of perpetrators who records a sexual abuse against children aiming to spread it to others (Krone, 2004, URL).

Dicky Firmansyah, related to the personality theory of Jeffrey Alan Gray, has a very little BIS so he tends not to be afraid of punishment or sanctions. It can be seen that from the findings in the previous chapter that he has ever joined the V-Share group which had been closed by Facebook. This closure should be an indication that what the group is doing a violation to the

provisions of Facebook. And it turns out that Dicky Firmansyah and friends have even created a new group with a similar pattern, namely sharing child pornography content.

**c. Siti Hajar aka. Siha Dwiti  
Widyarati aka. Siha Dwiti**

Siti Hajar Widyarati alias Siha Dwiti is still sixteen years old and still a student of Putra Rifara Vocational School. She is the second of three children. She has never been convicted or served a crime before. She accesses the internet using her cell phone (the black and white brand Lenovo). She joins a Facebook group, called Official Loli Candy's Group 18+ in December 2016. She has previously known a musician, Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan alias Snorlax since joining the V-Share group.

Based on the personality theory of Gray, Siti Hajar aka., Siha Dwiti actually receives a warning from the Facebook system that the content that is distributed in the group is a pornographic content so that if it is related to the rule of law it is clearly against the law. However, by joining the group as an administrator, it can be explained that the BIS in herself, which should be an inhibiting factor, does not play a maximum role to prevent her from doing the evil. Furthermore, based on the various categories of perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media, proposed by Krone, Siti Hajar is included in secure collectors in which she is

a member of a closed group or circle of other paedophiles. They actively connect each other and implement a high security strategy to protect their activities from law enforcement officers.

**d. Dede Sobur aka. Illu Inaya  
aka. Alexandria**

The last perpetrator, Dede Sobur alias Illu Inaya alias Alicexandria is known to have only attended formal education until junior high school in Tasikmalaya. He has worked in shoe and sandal convection of a home industry in Sumur Batu Serdang, Kemayoran District, Central Jakarta since 2008 until now. He has never been convicted or punished for being related to a criminal act. He has also been a member of Official Loli Candy's Facebook group since December 2016, having the tasks of controlling, monitoring, or accepting new members of Official Loli Candy's Group 18+. Based on these findings, it can be seen that he can be categorized as *distributors* in which he is involved in spreading images of sexual abuse against children.

From a psychological point of view, the personality theory of Gray, it is known that before using the internet to access pornography, he has also collected adult magazines obtained from his friends. And before becoming the administrator of Official Loli Candy's 18+ group, he had also joined the V-Share group which was closed by Facebook, indicating that the BIS in himself is very low, even

though the closure functions as a warning to him that the content is prohibited, both systematically (Facebook regulation) and formal law in Indonesia. His low BIS can also be seen from his activities of using VPNs to intentionally penetrate the positive internet system of Kominfo.

#### **4.3 Analysing the perpetrators' motives of child pornography committed through social media in the case of the police report**

**No:**

**LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RESK RIMSUS, March 6, 2017**

##### **a. Muhammad Bahrul Ulum aka. Wawan aka. Snorlax**

Based on the results of interviews with Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan, he admits that he creates Official Loli Candy's 18+ Facebook because of two purposes: for money (looking for additional profits) and pleasure. The interviews also reveal that Wawan alias Snorlax alias Moch Bahrul Ulum uses Google ads application in every ad posted in the link he sends which will later be accumulated into his credit by Paypal. Thus, it is clear that the orientation of the perpetrator is economy in the form of additional purchases of credit and sexual satisfaction. This is due to his limited sexual life. What is limited here is that access or distribution of sexual desires cannot be done freely, considering that the perpetrator is not married and has a sexual intercourse with his girlfriend if he has time and opportunity. He tends to use the internet and social media to access

pornography which usually ends up with masturbating.

Based on the theory of rational choice, it is known that the perpetrator thinks rationally in choosing the victim as the desire to channel his sexual needs who are the children of his neighbours. What he does to his victims by squeezing and kissing his victims showing that he can control himself for not inserting his penis to the victim's genitals. Based on the theory of rational choice, he can also get benefits economically by spreading pornography links in order to get responses in the forms of voucher through Paypal.

##### **b. Dicky Firmansyah aka. T-Day**

Regarding the motive, Dicky Firmansyah shares photos and videos in Official Loli Candy's 18+ Facebook group account so that this group remains active and has more members. In addition, he also gains benefits by sharing links and videos to group members who request them individually. Usually, he asks for a number of credits for the files or links to be shared. Based on the rational choice theory, stating that a criminal will think and decide when and where he will commit a crime and who is the victim who gives the most possibilities for his pleasure, it can also be seen that the economic benefits can be known with the confession of the perpetrator, where the perpetrators benefit by sharing links and videos to group members who ask him individually.

Based on the theory of social deviance from Merton which identifies five types of ways of individual adaptation to certain situations; four of the five role behaviours in dealing with these situations are deviant behaviours. The perpetrator uses innovation as the method. Innovation here is the behaviour of the perpetrators following the goals set by the community but using methods that are prohibited by the community. This is reflected in the use of child pornography to gain profits by transactions between pulses and videos with the people requesting them. It is clear that how to get credit with videos or photos of child porn is something that society opposes, while pulses are currently needed to buy data packages to stay connected to the internet. Obviously this is a form of social deviation based on Merton's theory.

**c. Siti Hajar Widyarati Alias Siha Dwiti**

Related to the motive or reason, Siti Hajar Widyarati alias Siha Dwiti joins this group because she is a good friend of Wawan alias Muhammad Bahrul Ulum. She just helps Wawan to manage the group. She has never posted a photo, a video or a sentence containing pornography into Official Loli Candy's 18+ Facebook group account. However, she explains that what motivates her to become an administrator of the group and Whatsappcandy's group is her curiosity about the life of paedophiles/sexual relations with minors. The role

of the perpetrator as an administrator is to act as a provider of a place for people who have a habit of having sex with children so that they can join the official Candy's Facebook group.

Related to the motive or background of the perpetrator, Siti Hajar Widya is analysed based on the theory of rational choice presented by Cornish and Clarke. What is experienced by Siti Hajar Widyarat, according to the author is one of the results of her past experience and learning. As it is known that, she rarely socializes with her environment. Siti Hajar, when viewed from the theory of social deviation from Merton, is also included in innovations such as those carried out by Muhammad Bahrul Ulum and Dicky Firmansyah. The innovation in question is the behaviour of actors who follow the goals set by the community but use methods that are prohibited by the community.

**d. Dede Sobur aka. Illu Inaya aka. Alexandria**

Based on the confession from Dede Sobur, it is known that there is nothing that Wawan promises to Dede so that he wanted to become an administrator of Official Loli Candy's Group 18+ Facebook group. Dede admits that he only helps his friends. He has no particular motivation to join Official Løli Candy's 18+ Facebook group. It is just for fun so that he feels that he has never made pornographic videos of minors. However, in

the suspect's examination file, Dede Sobur admits that he gets economic benefits, including getting credit through the short link websites ShtMe.co, where when this link is clicked, the per-click is rewarded 15 rupiah and in an average of a month, he can get a pulse of IDR 2,500 which is paid through Paypal.

Based on the rational choice theory presented by Cornish and Clarke, Dede Sobur is also a member of the V-Shared group which is closed by Facebook. From this experience, Dede feels that joining Official Loli Candy's group has nothing to lose, even though he actually takes advantage of the relatively small economic side of only IDR 2,500, which is paid via Paypal. Dede feels that being an administrator can make it easier to access pornography, which happens to be the type of pornography that he likes JAV (Japanese adult video). Meanwhile, based on the theory of social deviation, this category of deviant behaviour shown by Dede Sobur is a form of innovation, where innovation is a form of behavioural adaptation following the goals set by the community but using methods that are prohibited by society. The goal set by the community here is to get additional income but the method is prohibited or opposed by the community.

#### **4.4 Analysing factors supporting the perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media in a case No:**

### **LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/DIT.RESK RIMSUS, March 6, 2017**

#### **a. Facilities**

Based on interviews with informants, it is known that the facilities used by the perpetrators are cell phones which are equipped with Facebook and WhatsApp applications. They use VPN applications to open sites that have been blocked by positive Indonesian internet.

Regarding the reasons why the perpetrators choose social media as a means based on an interview with Dicky Firmansyah alias T-Day on December 14, 2017, it is known that Facebook is the most widely used social media today and almost everyone has a Facebook account. Besides, groups on a Facebook can have 15,000 to 20,000 members. Meanwhile, WhatsApp is used to communicate with other actors/administrators as well as with Official Loli Candy 18+ members. Besides the Loli Candy Facebook group, there is also a Loli Candy WhatsApp group for the distribution of uncensored pornographic content before uploading it to the Facebook group.

#### **b. Environment**

Environmental are around the place of residence and where the actors interact. Based on the results of interviews with assistant investigators at the Sub-Directorate of Cyber Crime of Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region, Brigadier Sambodo on December 14, 2017, it is known that at the time of the arrest, the

condition of the community around the perpetrators looks quite normal like the general public with good communication in the community with a fairly densely populated environmental condition. However, the perpetrators on average rarely socialize and interact with their environment and tend to use social media to socialize with new people, including the formation of this group starting from the common interest even though each actor has never met in person.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusions**

Based on the analysis and discussions conducted by the author on the analysis of the perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media handled by Jakarta Metropolitan Police Region (a case study on police report No: LP/157/III/2017/PMJ/Dit. Reskrimsus, March 6, 2017), it can be concluded as follows:

a. The profiles of the four perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media are based on the bi-psychological theory of Gray who argues that in the human brain there is a behavioural inhibition system (BIS) and a behaviour activation system (BAS). BIS is considered to be related to the sensitivity of punishment and avoidance motivation, while BAS is considered to be related to the sensitivity of reward and approach motivation. Thus, the perpetrators can be categorized as having low BIS. They are

considered to be related to the sensitivity of punishment and motivation to avoidance so that they tend not to be afraid of being punished gives an illustration that the police cannot see with the naked eye the person has a violating personality or not. However, to assess whether someone has low or high BIS, a test of the perpetrator's brain activity is needed. It cannot be seen by the naked eye by officers. Officers can only observe the tendency that if someone is not afraid of being punished or getting sanctioned and tends to lower the warning then his BIS can be low. It is known that the perpetrators, although they have never committed a crime or received a penalty due to criminal sanctions before, have received sanctions from Facebook (V-Shared group was closed/banned by Facebook). However, perpetrators tend to ignore and even create the same group specifically to distribute, transmit and make accessible child pornography content.

b. Related to the motives or impetus for the four actors to take their actions, according to the author, the motives of the actors are based on rational choice theory, namely economic profit. This is done by Muhammad Bahrul Ulum, Dicky Firmansyah and Dede Sobur. Meanwhile, according to the theory of social deviation from Merton, the actions of the four actors are included in innovation, where the actors seek this advantage through new ways that are opposed by society. Earning income is the goal of the community, but the methods used

by the perpetrators are opposed by the community. However, based on the concept and understanding of paedophiles, the four perpetrators cannot be said to be paedophiles. Although Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan directly molested child victims. To make sure whether the four perpetrators are paedophiles or not, they have to be tested using clinical interviews to explore their thoughts and sexual behaviour, especially in relation to children or using the self-report questionnaires method. Meanwhile, what is done by the psychologists of the HR Bureau of Jakarta Metro Police is only to find out whether the perpetrators have mental disorders or not so that they can be held accountable for their actions. Furthermore, based on user typology, it can be seen that Muhammad Bahrul Ulum and Dicky Firmansyah are included in the category of risky users, namely vulnerable individuals who have developed an interest in child pornography, but might not have done it if not for the Internet. Meanwhile, Siti Hajar and Dede Sobur are recreational users where the perpetrators access child pornography sites on impulse, out of curiosity, or for short-term entertainment. The perpetrators do not appear to have any long-term problems with the use of child pornography.

- c. Related to factors supporting the perpetrators, the author divides them into two factors: facilities and environmental factors. Regarding the facilities, based on the theory of routine activities, crime can occur due to three factors: motivated offenders,

suitable targets, and un-capable guardians. Perpetrators take advantage of one of the other factors in the theory of routine activities: the absence of guardian. The lack of cyber patrol unit is clearly used by Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan by creating an email using Russian state address, namely @yandex.ru. This email is deliberately created by Muhammad Bahrul Ulum alias Wawan because the perpetrator believes that cyber patrol officers from both the police and Kominfo has limitations in reading and understanding Russian writing and language. The perpetrators, in addition to taking advantage of the lack of cyber patrols, also take advantage of the weakness of the positive internet security system that can be easily penetrated by using a VPN (virtual private network). This VPN makes the IP address of the perpetrator as if he were in another legitimate country to access pornography in general. The use of Facebook is intended to expand the group network. In this case, Facebook is used to find people who have the same interests, namely trying to find those who are equally interested in child pornography. The character of Facebook's social media is related to the absence of territorial boundaries (borderless) and can use a pseudonym (anonymous). Its use is to obscure real identity so that it can freely express itself in cyberspace. Using the WhatsApp will make it easier to share more vulgar content because this social messaging application does not have censorship in the form of artificial intelligence (AI).

Related to environmental factors, the community's character tends to be apathetic, marked by a lack of control from the 'manager,' namely parents and other non-formal care around the residence of the victim and perpetrator and parties who are responsible for cyber space such as Kominfo, the National Police, and National Cyber Agency. Likewise, the influence of peers also supports the perpetrators to be involved in the child pornography.

## 5.1 Recommendations

### a. Internal implications:

- 1) Knowing the profiles of perpetrators of child pornography committed through social media—which are difficult to detect with the naked eye and it is difficult to distinguish between paedophile and non-paedophiles—the National Police must actively carry out digital literacy or socialization on child pornography to public. This aims at increasing public awareness of the possibility of anyone who has a deviant sexual orientation or make uses children to be exploited through other actions, such as child prostitution.
- 2) Maximizing the utilization of CPU (Cyber Patrol Unit) by adding personnel and equipment so that there is no need to wait for reports or complaints from the public. CPU must also be proactive by prioritizing cyber patrol function as an early detection on development of social problems that arise through the internet (virtual world)

which in this study is the problem of child pornography committed through social media.

- 3) Administering immediate tests on suspect of child pornography in order to determine whether the suspect is really a paedophile or not, not just testing whether the perpetrator has a mental disorder or not.
- 4) Cooperating with NCMEC (National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children) in order to monitor how many people from Indonesia are actively accessing child pornography content so that the police, in this case CPU can specifically monitor or supervise activities the suspected account.
- 5) Conducting trainings for police investigators in police regions in order to know how inquiries and investigations of criminal offences using social media run due to the fact that there are still many investigators who do not really understand the ways and methods of handling cybercrimes, especially the activity of profiling perpetrators.

### b. External Suggestions:

- 1) Indonesian National Police can provide inputs to the Government, in this case the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) to limit the use of VPN (virtual private network) because such facilities can be used by the perpetrators to access sites or websites that

are blocked from Indonesian IP addresses.

- 2) Indonesian National Police together with Indonesian ministries or institutions and other stake holders, such as the Ministry of Health can carry out digital literacy activities—in the form of positive internet campaigns, especially to protect children as victims of child pornography—to public and inform the public about the dangers of pornography to health.
- 3) Government, in this case Kominfo and Indonesian National Police can reduce one of the characteristics of social media: anonymity by connecting all social media with cell phone numbers that have been registered by Kominfo in order to reduce someone's intention to use fake or disguised accounts on their social media.
- 4) Academics can conduct more in-depth research related to perpetrators of child pornography because until now the author considers that there is still a lack of literature that discusses or examines perpetrators of child pornography though there are many negative impacts or effects of this crime.

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