

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

While writing this research, the author has concluded several points, which are:

1. The legal protections provided by the Optional Protocol of United Nations' Convention on The Right of a Child regarding child pornography has been included in Indonesian Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Indonesian Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography

The Optional Protocol of UNCRC has provided legal protection for the children in regards of child pornography. In Indonesia, as those legal protection cannot be directly applied, therefore it was transformed into Indonesian Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Indonesian Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography.

2. The Indonesian Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Indonesian Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography has fulfilled the mandates of the Optional Protocol of United Nations' Convention on The Right of a Child regarding child pornography

The Indonesian Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Indonesian Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography has fulfilled the mandates of the Optional Protocol of UNCRC with following the

legal protection that was provided by the Optional Protocol as explained in point number 1. Thus it made it possible for the person who was discovered in committing any act concerning child pornography punishable by law.

3. The Indonesian Law no 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Indonesian Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography has not provide optimal protection for children from child pornography.

While the repressive measure of Indonesian Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Indonesian Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography were working, the preventive law protection was not. Thus it caused a loop hole in providing the optimal protection for the children in child pornography. As such, the government, specifically Kominfo needs to work harder in providing the optimal protection by optimizing the preventive effort to minimize or even eradicate child pornography. And other units like social media providers, school and parents need to take more responsibility in monitoring the platform as well as educating the children.

B. Limitation

Author has stumbled upon several limitations while writing this research, such as:

1. Difficulty in obtaining references like books in English version concerning the topic of child pornography in Indonesia.
2. Limitation in time where this research took longer time than expected.

3. Difficulty in obtaining statistics of child pornography contents on *Facebook* in Indonesia.

A. Recommendation

After finishing this research, there are several recommendations that the author has taken:

1. For the government, specifically Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI), Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (KPPPA), Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika (Kominfo) to strengthen and strategize clearly how to protect children and preventing them from falling victim to child pornography.
2. For social media providers to monitor their platform more and update their policy in uploading child sexual materials.
3. For school or universities to educate the children in sex education and internet safety as well as what are sex crimes and illegal acts like child pornography.
4. Parents need to be educated more in regards of internet safety and uses for the children as well as monitoring their child's usage of electronic gadgets as well as their activity in social media in order to prevent them in falling victim to child pornography.
5. Children need to be educated more about sex education, child predators as well as internet safety.
6. Academician to understand more about the urgency of the matter in child pornography and help to reduce it.