

ABSTRAK

IMPLEMENTASI DIGITAL FORENSIK DALAM PERAN UNIT SIBER TERKAIT PEMBUKTIAN TINDAK PIDANA PEMERASAN *CYBERCRIME SEXTORTION* (Studi pada Kepolisian Daerah Lampung)

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Perkembangan teknologi informasi meningkatkan risiko kejahatan siber, salah satunya *sextortion* yang mengancam privasi dan keselamatan korban. Digital forensik diperlukan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis bukti elektronik secara ilmiah, sementara Polda Lampung melalui Subdit V Siber menangani kasus tersebut. Permasalahan dalam penelitian adalah bagaimana implementasi digital forensik serta peran unit siber dalam proses pembuktian tindak pidana pemerasan *cybercrime sextortion* pada Kepolisian Daerah Lampung; dan apa faktor penghambat yang mempengaruhi efektivitas digital forensik dan kinerja unit siber dalam proses pembuktian tindak pidana pemerasan *cybercrime sextortion*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif untuk mengkaji peraturan terkait *sextortion* dan bukti elektronik, serta yuridis empiris melalui studi kasus di Subdit V Siber Polda Lampung. Data diperoleh dari wawancara narasumber kompeten dan studi kepustakaan, lalu dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui reduksi, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan untuk memahami implementasi digital forensik dan peran unit siber dalam pembuktian tindak pidana *sextortion*.

Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa implementasi digital forensik di Polda Lampung memiliki peran strategis dalam pembuktian tindak pidana *sextortion*. Prosesnya mencakup tahapan sistematis mulai dari identifikasi, pengamanan, pemeriksaan, hingga analisis bukti elektronik, dengan memastikan keaslian, integritas, dan reliabilitas bukti sesuai ketentuan hukum yang berlaku. Metode *Trace Image*, *Direct Finder*, dan *Sender Reject* digunakan untuk mengungkap identitas pelaku yang sering menyembunyikan diri melalui akun anonim atau identitas palsu. Penanganan kasus dilakukan secara terstruktur dan profesional, melibatkan koordinasi internal dan eksternal, termasuk laboratorium forensik digital, serta pendampingan korban untuk perlindungan hukum dan psikologis. Dari aspek kualitas sumber daya manusia, penyidik unit siber telah

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memiliki kompetensi dasar di bidang teknologi informasi dan digital forensik, namun masih memerlukan peningkatan kapasitas secara berkelanjutan seiring perkembangan modus operandi kejahatan siber. Dari aspek kuantitas, jumlah personel penyidik relatif terbatas dibandingkan dengan peningkatan jumlah perkara, sehingga berdampak pada beban kerja dan efektivitas penanganan kasus. Meskipun demikian, kendala teknis, keterbatasan SDM, karakteristik pelaku, dan faktor korban seperti keterlambatan pelaporan atau trauma psikologis, memengaruhi efektivitas pembuktian. Kondisi ini menekankan perlunya pendekatan multidimensional yang menggabungkan peningkatan kapasitas penyidik, penambahan personel, penguatan sarana forensik, dan strategi penanganan korban yang tepat, agar proses investigasi dapat berjalan efektif, profesional, dan akuntabel.

Saran dari penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya peningkatan kemampuan teknis penyidik melalui pelatihan lanjutan, penguatan sarana dan prasarana digital forensik, serta pengembangan strategi penanganan yang sensitif terhadap korban, agar proses pembuktian *sextortion* semakin efektif, profesional, dan akuntabel.

Kata Kunci: Digital Forensik, Pembuktian, *Sextortion*,

ABSTRACT

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL FORENSICS AND THE ROLE OF CYBER UNIT IN PROVING THE CRIME OF CYBERCRIME SEXTORTION (Study at Lampung Regional Police)

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The development of information technology has increased the risk of cybercrime, one of which is sextortion, threatening the privacy and safety of victims. Digital forensics is required to scientifically identify and analyze electronic evidence, while the Lampung Regional Police, through Subdit V Cyber, handles such cases. The research problems are how digital forensics is implemented and the role of the cyber unit in the evidentiary process of cybercrime sextortion at the Lampung Regional Police, and what inhibiting factors affect the effectiveness of digital forensics and the performance of the cyber unit in proving sextortion cases.

This study uses a normative juridical approach to examine regulations related to sextortion and electronic evidence, as well as an empirical juridical approach through a case study at Subdit V Cyber, Lampung Regional Police. Data were obtained from interviews with competent informants and literature studies, then analyzed qualitatively through reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing to understand the implementation of digital forensics and the role of the cyber unit in proving sextortion crimes.

The results and discussion indicate that the implementation of digital forensics at the Lampung Regional Police plays a strategic role in proving the criminal offense of sextortion. The process involves systematic stages, including identification, preservation, examination, and analysis of electronic evidence, while ensuring the authenticity, integrity, and reliability of the evidence in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Methods such as Trace Image, Direct Finder, and Sender Reject are employed to uncover the identities of perpetrators who frequently conceal themselves through anonymous accounts or false identities. Case handling is conducted in a structured and professional manner, involving both internal and external coordination, including digital forensic laboratories, as well as victim assistance to ensure legal and psychological protection.

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From the perspective of human resource quality, cyber unit investigators possess fundamental competencies in information technology and digital forensics; however, continuous capacity building remains necessary in response to the evolving modus operandi of cybercrime. In terms of quantity, the number of investigators is relatively limited compared to the increasing number of cases, thereby affecting workload distribution and the effectiveness of case handling. Furthermore, technical constraints, limitations in human resources, perpetrator characteristics, and victim-related factors such as delayed reporting or psychological trauma also influence the effectiveness of the evidentiary process. These conditions underscore the need for a multidimensional approach that integrates investigator capacity enhancement, personnel expansion, strengthening of forensic facilities, and appropriate victim-handling strategies to ensure that investigative processes are conducted effectively, professionally, and accountably.

The recommendations of this study emphasize the importance of enhancing investigators' technical skills through advanced training, strengthening digital forensic infrastructure, and developing victim-sensitive handling strategies, to ensure that the process of proving sextortion cases becomes more effective, professional, and accountable.

Keywords: *Digital Forensics, Evidence, Sextortion*