

## REVENGE PORN IN INDONESIAN LAW: AN ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND VICTIM PROTECTION BASED ON THE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION AND TRANSACTIONS LAW AND THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE CRIME LAW

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### Abstract

The advancement of information technology has led to new forms of crime, one of which is revenge porn. This crime involves the non-consensual distribution of intimate content, often carried out as retaliation after a failed relationship. Although Indonesian law has addressed this issue, victim protection remains insufficient and fragmented. This research aims to analyze the criminal liability of perpetrators and the legal protection for revenge porn victims in Indonesia under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law and the Sexual Violence Crime Law. The study employs a normative juridical method with a case study approach. Findings indicate that while the Electronic Information and Transactions Law can criminalize perpetrators, it falls short in addressing victims' psychological and social harm. The Sexual Violence Crime Law provides more comprehensive protection, including restitution and recovery services. However, implementation faces challenges such as societal stigma and a lack of gender-sensitive law enforcement. Thus, an integrated approach involving regulation, law enforcement, and public education is crucial to ensure holistic victim protection. In conclusion, the state must strengthen victim-centered legal implementation and consider immaterial impacts, while promoting prevention through legal reform and public awareness.

**Keywords:** Revenge Porn, Victim Protection, Criminal Liability, Electronic Information and Transactions Law, Sexual Violence Crime Law

## INTRODUCTION

The advancement of science and technology has brought significant impacts on various aspects of human life, including the emergence of new forms of technology-based crimes. One such crime is revenge porn, which refers to the act of distributing intimate content, such as photos or videos, without the consent of the person depicted, typically as an act of retaliation following the end of a relationship (Bates, 2017). This study aims to analyze the forms of legal protection and criminal liability applicable to perpetrators of revenge porn crimes in Indonesia. The research is conducted by examining the prevailing written laws and relevant legal theories, employing a case study approach—specifically, the case involving the dissemination of explicit videos by Alwi Husein Maolana against a 23-year-old female victim.

This case reflects the weakness of legal protection for victims of revenge porn crimes, particularly in terms of law enforcement and the imposition of sanctions on perpetrators. Alwi Husein Maolana distributed the victim's explicit content to her lecturers and family members, during which the video was recorded while the victim was unconscious due to being intoxicated with alcohol. In addition, Alwi Husein Maolana verbally threatened the victim, allegedly committed physical violence, and even threatened to kill her. Although Alwi Husein Maolana was ultimately sentenced to six years in prison and received an additional sanction in the form of an eight-year revocation of internet access, this latter sanction was not included in the public prosecutor's indictment and is not explicitly regulated under Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions as amended in Law Number 1 of 2024 ("Electronic Information and Transactions Law"), which serves as the primary legal basis for prosecuting cybercrimes in Indonesia (Wahid & Labib, 2010).

Meanwhile, the advancement of digital technology and its utilization through the internet has given rise to cyberspace as a medium for human interaction that transcends the limitations of time and place. Platforms such as Shopee, Tokopedia, and various social media networks facilitate the exchange of information and economic activities online. However, this progress also presents significant challenges in the form of the growing prevalence of cybercrime, which exploits the sophistication of information technology to carry out criminal acts. Cybercrime encompasses various forms of offenses, including hacking, phishing, the spread of viruses, data theft, cyberbullying, and cyberpornography (Bothamley & Tully, 2018).

The phenomenon of revenge porn constitutes a form of gender-based violence that fundamentally stems from an imbalance of power relations between the perpetrator and the victim (Hearn & Hall, 2022). This act typically begins with threats or coercion by the perpetrator directed at the victim, with the intent of securing personal gain. One of the most common forms of such coercion is intimidation through threats to distribute intimate content whether in the form of photos or videos aimed at extorting the victim financially or compelling them to comply with the perpetrator's demands (Burris, 2015). Such threats are often aimed at humiliating the victim within their immediate social environment, such as at school, university, or the workplace—actions that can severely damage the victim's reputation and disrupt their life and future prospects. Revenge porn, in essence, constitutes a violation of an individual's right to privacy, particularly in the digital sphere. Data from the Indonesian National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency indicates a sharp increase in cybercrime cases. In 2022 alone, there were 8,831 reported cases, marking a rise compared to the previous year. Moreover, in 2023, it was reported that as many as 29 million cyberattacks were blocked—equivalent to approximately 80,000 attacks per day. These figures underscore that cybercrime is a significant and tangible threat requiring serious attention. The Electronic Information and Transactions Law serves as the legal foundation for regulating cybercrime. However, its implementation continues to exhibit substantial shortcomings, particularly in providing adequate protection to victims, such as in cases of revenge porn.

According to Jonathan Rosenoer, cybercrime encompasses a wide range of violations, including copyright infringement, trademark violations, defamation, hate speech, breaches of privacy, and the dissemination of illegal content (Rosenoer, 1997). One prevalent form of cyberpornography in Indonesia is revenge porn, which not only contravenes moral and decency norms but also inflicts significant psychological harm on victims, particularly women. The 2019 Annual Report of the National Commission on Violence Against Women recorded that cyberpornography was among the most frequently reported forms of digital violence.

Within the framework of Indonesian law, the enforcement of legal measures against revenge porn continues to face numerous obstacles. Although perpetrators may be prosecuted under Article 27 paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law for disseminating content that violates decency, the imposition of sanctions on digital platforms that refuse takedown requests remains inadequate. Furthermore, the term "violates decency" in the Electronic Information and Transactions Law is often considered ambiguous and insufficiently responsive to technological developments and

the specific needs of victims, particularly in relation to gender-based protections. In this regard, the legal handling of revenge porn may also be addressed through Law Number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes ("Sexual Violence Crime Law"), which specifically regulates various forms of sexual violence, including provisions for victim protection, restitution, and the restoration of victims' rights. The Sexual Violence Crime Law is considered more comprehensive in offering legal protection that is responsive and victim-centered, particularly in cases involving digital sexual violence (Ananda & Mertha, 2020).

Considering the case of Alwi Husein Maolana and the existing legal facts, it can be concluded that Indonesia's positive law still requires significant strengthening to effectively address emerging challenges such as revenge porn crimes. There is a pressing need for more stringent regulations, clearer and unambiguous legal interpretations, as well as the active involvement of all relevant parties including the government, law enforcement authorities, and internet service providers in ensuring maximum protection for victims. Such protection must encompass both material and immaterial losses suffered by the victims and must guarantee a deterrent effect for perpetrators of these crimes.

The aspect of sexual violence contained within the practice of revenge porn is also categorized as a criminal offense under the Sexual Violence Crime Law. Specifically, Articles 14 to 15 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law regulate the distribution of sexually explicit content without consent, which constitutes the core of the crime of revenge porn itself. Although various legal instruments are available—ranging from general criminal law, personal data protection law, to sexual violence law—the reality on the ground shows that the existing regulations have not fully addressed the complexity of this issue. Law enforcement approaches so far have tended to focus primarily on punishing the perpetrators, without being complemented by comprehensive recovery efforts for the victims (Runtu et al., 2021).

In many cases, the legal process is considered complete once the perpetrator is sentenced to criminal penalties or fines, even though the harm suffered by the victim is often much deeper and long-lasting (Adati, 2018). The dissemination of content on the internet is difficult to control completely. Even if the primary perpetrator has been legally prosecuted, the digital traces of such content often continue to circulate and remain a persistent source of psychological suffering for the victim. Furthermore, the lack of public education about revenge porn exacerbates the situation. Victims frequently face social stigma, bullying, and severe mental distress as a result of negative responses from society or netizens. Instead of being a safe space, the victim's immediate environment often becomes a new arena where they experience further social and verbal abuse. Society's lack of understanding regarding the legal and ethical dimensions of this crime leads to victims being blamed and judged repeatedly, which ultimately further distances them from accessing justice and appropriate recovery. Therefore, the resolution of revenge porn cases should not solely focus on punishing the perpetrators but must also encompass comprehensive protection of the rights and dignity of the victims. The State, through its legal instruments and public policies, is obliged to ensure the fulfillment of victims' rights to security, privacy, and fair recovery for every victim of digital sexual violence (Adawiyah, 2018).

In reality, the dissemination of sexual content involving victims without their consent often gives rise to complex issues, not only from a legal standpoint but also in social and psychological terms. One of the most critical problems is the tendency of society to shift blame onto the victims, especially when the intimate recordings or photographs were initially made with personal consent within a private relationship. The consent given at the time of capturing such content is frequently misinterpreted as justification for its distribution, whereas from a legal perspective, dissemination without consent remains a serious violation of the right to privacy. The stigmatization that develops within society toward victims creates a false perception, as if the victims themselves are perpetrators of immoral or pornographic acts, rather than parties entitled to legal protection. As a result, victims often feel intimidated and reluctant to report the crimes they have experienced, fearing social judgment or being seen as bringing shame upon themselves. This fear is further exacerbated by a cultural context that prioritizes morality within Eastern values, where women, in particular, are regarded as the guardians of family and community honor.

Within such a cultural framework, victims are more readily blamed than understood as the injured parties. In legal proceedings, the resolution of revenge porn cases often halts at the stage of imposing criminal sanctions on the perpetrator. Sentencing is perceived as sufficient to satisfy the victim's sense of justice. However, upon deeper examination, this mechanism does not fully provide comprehensive protection or recovery for the victims. The conventional criminal justice system tends to focus on punishing the offender and has yet to systematically accommodate the psychological trauma recovery of the victim. In fact, the harm experienced by victims in these cases is multidimensional, encompassing not only legal losses but also mental distress, emotional pressure, and damage to personal reputation within their social environment. The circulation of intimate photos and videos that have already spread

throughout the digital space forces victims to endure long-term consequences that are difficult to erase. Feelings of shame, loss of safety, and reluctance to socialize are tangible manifestations of the victim's suffering, often overlooked during judicial processes. The persistent availability of such content on the internet, which remains accessible even after the offender has been punished, indicates that the justice delivered has yet to fully address the victim's recovery dimension (Cusack, 2014).

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a normative juridical legal methodology focused on the analysis of written laws and relevant legal theories (Gracia et al., 2022). The approach used is a case approach, whereby the author examines legal issues through the study of concrete cases. The research is descriptive-analytical in nature, aiming to explain, elaborate, and provide a detailed overview of the legal issues under investigation, particularly concerning the revenge porn case involving Alwi Husein Maolana. Necessary data, information, and statements were obtained from secondary legal sources (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2014). The author examines the legal protection and criminal liability in this revenge porn case by referring to Electronic Information and Transactions Law and the Sexual Violence Crime Law. The secondary data utilized include legislation, legal literature, journals, and relevant court decisions. Data collection was conducted through library research, involving the search and review of various legal documents and related literature sources. The analysis process was carried out qualitatively and descriptively, beginning with data collection, content analysis, and concluding with data presentation and drawing of conclusions (Sunggono, 2017). The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive overview of the effectiveness of legal protection and criminal accountability for perpetrators of revenge porn in Indonesia, as well as to formulate recommendations for improving regulations and law enforcement practices that are more responsive to similar cases.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Criminal Liability of Perpetrators and Protection of Revenge Porn Victims Based on the Electronic Information and Transactions Law**

The advancement of information and communication technology has brought numerous conveniences to human life, including in terms of access to and dissemination of information (Alvirnia Nurimani Andraputri & Ruhaeni, 2023). However, these conveniences have also had negative impacts by facilitating the emergence of various new forms of crime, one of which is revenge porn. Revenge porn is a form of cybercrime categorized under cyberpornography, involving the distribution of sexual content without the consent of the individuals depicted in such content (Antoni, 2018). Typically, the motive behind this act is revenge following the end of a relationship, where the perpetrator seeks to publicly shame the victim, especially in the digital realm (Chazawi, 2016).

In a case in Indonesia, Alwi Husein Maolana was found guilty of distributing obscene videos involving a woman identified by the initials IAK. Alwi Husein Maolana disseminated the video through Instagram's direct messaging feature to the victim's acquaintances, which subsequently spread widely. In the legal process, Alwi Husein Maolana was convicted by the Pandeglang District Court and sentenced to six years in prison along with a fine of one billion rupiahs. Additionally, he was subjected to an extra sanction of revocation of internet access rights for eight years. Nevertheless, the victim's family considers the punishment to be insufficient in delivering complete justice, as it fails to prevent the psychological and social impacts suffered by the victim, including anxiety, trauma, and social stigma.

The issue of revenge porn extends beyond legal aspects and also touches upon social, cultural, and gender domains. Within the context of a patriarchal culture, women are often subjected to negative labeling such as slut-shaming and victim-blaming. Society tends to blame the victims for the incidents that befall them, as if the actions occurred due to the victims own fault. This reflects a persistent lack of legal awareness and social empathy towards the protection of victims of gender-based violence, particularly in cases involving sexual content (Kamal & Newman, 2016).

In the Indonesian legal system, revenge porn is regulated under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, specifically Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 45, which prohibit the distribution of electronic content that violates decency (Dharmawan & Solaeman, 2022). Article 26 of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law also governs the protection of personal data and the victim's right to request content removal (take down) (Christianto, 2017). However, the implementation of these provisions is often ineffective due to weak sanctions against electronic system providers who refuse victims requests, as well as the absence of a comprehensive recovery mechanism for the victims (Djubaedah, 2004).

As a form of protection, the role of institutions such as the Virtual Police is also needed to monitor social media platforms. However, existing legal measures tend to be reactive and have yet to fully

encompass preventive and pre-emptive efforts. Therefore, more progressive and responsive regulations are required to address the needs of victims, taking into account aspects of restorative justice, trauma recovery, and psychological support for the victims.

Overall, the issue of revenge porn reflects a significant challenge in law enforcement in the digital era. A legal approach is needed that not only punishes the perpetrators but also provides tangible and comprehensive protection for the victims (Jennifer et al., 2022). This protection should encompass the right to privacy, the restoration of dignity, and access to justice without the burden of prolonged stigma or shame. In efforts to create a legal system that is more just and gender-equitable, it is crucial to reformulate the articles within the Electronic Information and Transactions Law to be more victim-oriented and capable of addressing the increasingly complex challenges posed by technology based crimes.

From the perspective of positive law, this act can be associated with Article 26 paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, which fundamentally guarantees the right to individual privacy, including the right to regulate and control the use of personal data in the digital realm (Matheus & Gunadi, 2024). This provision stipulates that any use, dissemination, or disclosure of a person's personal information through electronic media must be based on the explicit consent of the concerned party. In the context of revenge porn, this provision provides a legal basis for victims to submit requests to electronic system providers—including digital platforms, social media, or content hosting sites—to promptly remove or withdraw the relevant content from online circulation (takedown request). However, the implementation of this provision in law enforcement practice continues to face various obstacles.

One of the crucial issues is the absence of firm and immediate sanctions against electronic system providers if they refuse or neglect to follow up on victims' requests to remove content. This normative gap creates a legal loophole that can be exploited by cybercrime perpetrators to continue spreading obscene content, while simultaneously reducing the effectiveness of protection that should be granted to victims based on the principles of the right to privacy and control over personal data. The lack of binding and responsive mechanisms from electronic system providers indicates that the guarantee of personal data protection in revenge porn cases cannot yet be considered adequate.

This indicates that the current formulation of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law has not yet fully addressed the complex legal challenges in the digital era, especially concerning violations of a person's dignity and personal integrity due to the misuse of intimate content (Rasiwan & Terranova, 2024). Regarding the causal relationship between mental disorders and criminal behavior, it is not merely the existence of a mental disorder that matters, but rather its impact on the individual's ability to understand and control their actions that serves as the main criterion. A combined method accommodates both approaches simultaneously. This means that not only the biological condition of the mental disorder is assessed, but also how the disorder affects a person's capacity to comprehend norms and act consciously. This approach is considered more comprehensive and better suited for use in modern legal systems that emphasize substantive justice. In other words, not every individual diagnosed with a mental disorder is automatically exempt from criminal responsibility; rather, it must be proven that there is a direct relationship between the disorder and the perpetrator's inability to understand and control their actions in a conscious and normative manner.

### **Criminal Liability of Perpetrators and Protection of Revenge Porn Victims Based on the Sexual Violence Crime Law**

The Crime of Sexual Violence Law, enacted on May 9, 2022, brings new hope for the protection of victims of sexual violence, including in the context of electronic-based sexual violence such as revenge porn cases. This law emphasizes the importance of considering technological advancements and social changes in formulating legal protections (Amal, 2021). One form of sexual violence regulated under this law is revenge porn, which is the act of disseminating personal pornographic content without the victim's consent, with the intent to shame, retaliate, or damage the victim's reputation (Perangin-angin et al., 2019). Such content may include images, videos, words, or other digital forms intended to sexually exploit the victim.

Cases of revenge porn have sharply increased, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic when social restrictions led to a surge in online gender-based violence. Data from the United Nations Population Fund indicates that OGBV cases rose to as many as 31 million worldwide. Revenge porn is one of the most damaging forms, as the majority of victims suffer not only from mental distress and shame but also from material losses. In 2021, the National Commission on Violence Against Women recorded 71 cases of revenge porn; however, this number is believed to represent only a small fraction of the total cases, as many victims are reluctant to report (Areta A et al., 2021).

In the legal context, Article 14 paragraph (1) letters (a) and (b) of the Sexual Violence Crime Law stipulate that anyone who records or distributes sexual content without consent, including through screenshots or forwarding electronic documents, can be subject to criminal sanctions (Faizah & Hariri, 2022). Such acts are considered a form of sexual coercion if carried out with the intent to threaten, deceive, or mislead the victim for sexual purposes (Fernando et al., 2023). This provision aims to provide a legal basis for law enforcement officials to prosecute perpetrators with appropriate penalties and to deliver justice for the victims.

If linked to the case of Alwi Husein Maolana, the actions he committed meet the elements of a criminal offense under both the Electronic Information and Transactions Law and the Sexual Violence Crime Law. Alwi Husein Maolana knowingly recorded and distributed a video of the victim while she was unconscious due to the influence of alcohol. He also shared the content with the victim's acquaintances and threatened to force the victim to continue dating him. With these elements fulfilled, Alwi Husein Maolana can be held accountable under both laws.

The Sexual Violence Crime Law also emphasizes the protection of victims' rights through restitution mechanisms and recovery services. This protection includes the right to treatment, safeguarding, and recovery from the onset of sexual violence. In the Alwi Husein Maolana case, the judges sentenced him to six years in prison, a fine of 1 billion rupiah, an additional three months of detention, and an eight-year ban on internet use as part of the supplementary punishment. However, the implementation of victim protection is still considered inadequate, given that the psychological and social impacts experienced by the victim have not been fully addressed.

Furthermore, Articles 66 and 67 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law emphasize that the state is responsible for ensuring that victims directly receive these protection rights. This is crucial because many victims, especially in revenge porn cases, face social stigma and psychological burdens due to actions they did not commit. Negative responses, such as victim blaming and secondary victimization by law enforcement officers, pose serious obstacles in the reporting process (Sinaga & Lidya, 2024).

Overall, the implementation of the Sexual Violence Crime Law represents a progressive step in providing protection for victims of sexual violence, including digital forms such as revenge porn. This regulation offers a strong legal foundation for law enforcement officers and encourages the public to be more courageous in reporting and protecting themselves from similar crimes. Although there are still shortcomings in enforcement and implementation, the Sexual Violence Crime Law opens up broader opportunities for victim recovery and the prevention of gender-based sexual violence in the digital era (Willihardi, 2020).

The Sexual Violence Crime Law introduces a new paradigm in handling sexual violence cases, notably through the expansion of recognition of legitimate evidence before the law. Previously, the proof system in the Criminal Procedure Code clearly distinguished between types of evidence and physical evidence. However, the Sexual Violence Crime Law offers a more progressive approach by including physical evidence used in the commission of sexual violence crimes as part of the evidence that judges may consider in court. Additionally, electronic information and digital documents are also recognized as valid evidence, as regulated in Article 24 paragraph (1) of the Sexual Violence Crime Law.

This provision substantially facilitates law enforcement officers in gathering evidence, especially in sexual violence cases that typically face challenges such as a lack of witnesses or visual traces. A concrete example can be found in rape cases, where the victim is often the sole key witness. In such situations, perpetrators often attempt to evade criminal responsibility by denying the act. However, thanks to the enactment of the Sexual Violence Crime Law, physical evidence such as bedsheets containing traces of the perpetrator's semen can now be recognized as valid and relevant evidence to strengthen the victim's testimony. Moreover, Article 25 paragraph (1) of the Sexual Violence Crime Law provides an important breakthrough by stating that the testimony of the victim and/or witnesses, if supported by at least one other valid piece of evidence and the judge's conviction, is sufficient to convict the defendant. This represents a legal stance that favors the victim and marks a shift away from the conventional evidentiary system, which overly emphasizes strict physical evidence (Bayusuta & Suwanto, 2022).

The Sexual Violence Crime Law also explicitly emphasizes the importance of a gender justice perspective and a deep understanding of sexual violence issues among law enforcement officers. Article 21 paragraph (1) of the Sexual Violence Crime Law stipulates that investigators, prosecutors, and judges handling sexual violence cases must have specialized competence in these issues (Faizah & Hariri, 2022). This provision responds to the reality that, in practice, victims are often not treated properly during the legal process. It is not uncommon for victims to become targets of victim-blaming attitudes, be accused of creating situations that invite violence, or even be suspected of manipulating the events. As a result, victims experience double trauma: not only suffering from the sexual violence

itself but also facing repressive attitudes from officials—a form of re-victimization that harms the dignity and human rights of victims seeking justice. The impact of such gender-insensitive legal practices causes many victims to feel reluctant or afraid to report the violence they have experienced. This fear is not only based on shame but also on the experience or perception that reporting to law enforcement officials will worsen their situation. Therefore, the presence of provisions in the Sexual Violence Crime Law that provide comprehensive protection for victims, both materially and procedurally, is expected to build victims' trust in the criminal justice system. These regulations represent an important step toward encouraging victims to have the courage to report the sexual violence they have experienced and ensuring a legal process that is fair, equal, and non-discriminatory.

## CONCLUSION

In the revenge porn case involving Alwi Husein Maolana, criminal liability can be imposed if his actions fulfill the elements of a criminal offense as stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, which includes a subjective element of "any person who intentionally and without rights" and an objective element of "disseminating or broadcasting electronic information and/or electronic documents containing content that violates decency." This provision is reinforced in Article 45 paragraph (1) of the the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, which states that perpetrators who intentionally distribute obscene content without rights may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to six years and/or fined a maximum of one billion rupiah. Additionally, Article 14 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law is also relevant in this context as a basis for criminal liability against the perpetrator.

The Sexual Violence Crime Law is considered to provide more comprehensive protection for victims because it accommodates aspects of restitution and recovery services that are not explicitly regulated in the Electronic Information and Transactions Law. Protection under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law is limited to the victim's right to request content removal from electronic system providers but does not impose strict sanctions if such requests are ignored. In the Alwi Husein Maolana case, the court not only imposed a prison sentence but also revoked the perpetrator's internet access rights for eight years as an additional form of protection for the victim. This revocation aims to serve as a deterrent to the offender and educate the public to prevent similar crimes from recurring. However, victim protection has not been fully realized, considering the victim suffers from post-traumatic psychological disorders that are immaterial in nature. If protection is only based on material losses, then the victim's non-material suffering does not receive appropriate legal attention. Therefore, immaterial aspects need to be taken into account in establishing a comprehensive form of protection.

To prevent the further spread of revenge porn crimes, the government and law enforcement officers need to implement both preventive and proactive protections (Ayuningtyas & Subekti, 2022). Policies such as revoking internet access rights, as seen in the Alwi Husein Maolana case, are appropriate measures to provide a deterrent effect for offenders while simultaneously educating the public. However, attention to victim protection must not be neglected. It is necessary to provide restitution and recovery services to help victims overcome the trauma they experience, both psychologically and socially.

The implementation of this protection can be carried out through coordination with the Indonesian Child Protection Commission or other relevant institutions. Additionally, it is important to raise public awareness about the wise use of social media, as society often inadvertently contributes to the spread of revenge porn content, which has harmful impacts on victims. The government is also expected to conduct socialization efforts regarding the Sexual Violence Crime Law and the enforcement of laws against sexual crime perpetrators, including efforts for victim recovery through restitution. These efforts are hoped to pave the way for victims to obtain justice and adequate protection.

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