

EFFECTIVENESS OF ARTICLE 27(1) OF LAW NUMBER 1 OF 2024 IN COMBATING ONLINE INDECENCY (CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)

Widya Timur¹
Hurairah²
Ferawati Royani³
Sandi Aprianto⁴

¹Dehasen University Bengkulu, Indonesia
Email: widyatimur54@gmail.com

²Dehasen University Bengkulu, Indonesia
Email: hurairahlatief@gmail.com

³Dehasen University Bengkulu, Indonesia
Email: fhferra3@gmail.com

⁴Dehasen University Bengkulu, Indonesia
Email: sandiapriyanto11@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The rise of immoral criminal acts on social media, such as the dissemination of nudity content and various other types of *cyberporn* raises serious concerns regarding social and legal impacts. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law) in dealing with the rise of indecent criminal acts on social media using an in-depth criminology theory analysis. This research uses the normative empirical method, which examines the implementation or implementation of positive legal provisions (legislation) and written documents *in action* (factual) on each specific legal event that occurs in society. The results of this study show that the Differential Association criminology theory can explain how immoral criminal acts develop on social media. This theory argues that deviant behavior can be learned through social interaction with groups that support deviant norms. Meanwhile, although the ITE Law is an important step in law enforcement efforts, its implementation still needs to be improved so that it can be more effective in overcoming the spread of immoral content on social media.

Keywords: Indecent Crime, Social.

Introduction

Immoral crimes on social media have become an increasingly urgent social problem in today's digital era. In the midst of the rapid development of internet technology and social media, threats to one's security and privacy, especially those related to immoral crimes, are increasingly difficult to ignore. Social media, which

was originally intended as an unlimited space for sharing information, communicating, expressing, having opinions, socializing, has now also developed into a fertile ground for various types of crimes, including sexual exploitation and online gender-based violence (GBV).

Easy access to the internet allows

users of all ages, including children and teenagers, to connect more easily with the outside world. Various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter and others offer a space to share all kinds of information and content. However, the faster the development of social media, the faster it paves the way for criminals to carry out their actions. Immoral crimes on social media have different characteristics from those that occur in the real world. In social media, perpetrators hide behind anonymity and false identities to commit unlawful acts.

More alarmingly, is the fact that some indecent content on social media is produced by victims themselves, either through pressure, blackmail, or a lack of understanding of the long-term impact of such actions. In some cases, victims may feel trapped or coerced into producing and distributing such content. This further strengthens their vulnerability to other forms of online violence.

Immoral crimes committed on social media are one of the many types of *cybercrime*. A case that is often encountered in this regard is *cyberporn*. Activities in *cyberporn* include activities that produce, duplicate, disseminate,

broadcast and trade or provide material related to pornography on social media. The reason why pornographic content is increasingly spreading is due to the existence of the internet which makes it easy to access pornographic content itself.¹

In addition, many victims are reluctant to report cases of immoral crimes on social media because they are afraid of the social impact caused, of course, something like this will be seen by the perpetrators of these immoral crimes as safe point and commit immoral crimes again in a repetitive and even organized manner.

In the context of Indonesian law, immoral crimes on social media have been regulated in Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law expressly prohibits any person from intentionally and without right distributing, transmitting, or making accessible electronic information that has immoral content. Violations contained in this article can be subject to criminal sanctions or imprisonment.

However, although Indonesia has laws governing immoral crimes on social media, their implementation on the ground

¹ Yohanna Andriani Novivace Hermawan and Yana Indawati, "legal enforcement of the crime of cyberpornography (study in the east java regional police),"

Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law

and Socia;-Political Governance 3, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.53363/bureau.v3i.294>.

is far from effective. This can be seen through the latest data from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

Table 1st

Year	Cases
2022	2.910 cases
2023	4.182 cases
2024	7.623 cases

In 2022, there were 2,910 cases. This number increased to 4,182 cases in 2023, and reached its highest point in 2024 with 7,623 cases. This indicates that there are factors contributing to the rising number of cases, one of which could be law enforcement.

Table 2nd

P r o c e s	Sector	

D I R E C T L Y	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sekstortion</i> (online exploitation through blackmail to obtain pornographic content) • <i>Online Surveillance</i> (Teror using spyware, GPS, and stalking) • Impersonas i (Impersonating the person to get others to carry out attacks) • <i>Online Trafficking</i> • Identity theft, money theft, and property theft. • Attempted rape • Murder
	Mental, Psychological, Emotional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sexual Harrasement</i> (Sexual abuse with physical or psychological aspects such as <i>catcalling</i>, sexist gossip, sexist comments)
	Restriction of Natural Resour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Doxing / Dropping Dox</i> (Disseminati

	ces and Accesss	on of personal information for the purpose of criminal access).
S T R U C T U R A L	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Malicious distribution</i> (Threatening to Spread Private Chats and Content), • <i>Infringement Privacy</i> (Violation of Privacy Dissemination) • <i>Revenge Porn</i> (Threat of Rape)
	Mental, Psychological, and Emotional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obyektifikasi (Gender as an object of pleasure) • <i>Offensive Comment</i> (Crude comments directed because of an individual's gender)
	Restriction of Resources and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Censoring</i> (Sensor Restriction) • <i>Take down</i> (Account Suspension and Blocking)

C U L T U R A L	Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault and the creation of sexually explicit content for commercial purposes. • <i>Incitement</i> (Incitement to Violence) • <i>Recruitment Online</i> (Online Recruitment with Formation of Terrorist Doctrine) • <i>Dating Trap</i> (Offline Violence Originating from Online Dating Apps)
	Mental, Psychological, Emotional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defamasi (Defamation of Character) • <i>Flaming</i> (Posting Content Containing Defamation)
	Restriction of Resources and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deadnaming</i> (Describing someone from the past) • <i>Mobbing</i> (online mobilization for intimidation)

This data shows that regulations related to immoral criminal acts on social media often lag behind the speed of technological development itself. As a result, the speed of development of social media and technology becomes unbalanced, causing many immoral crimes on social media to emerge, which also creates legal loopholes that are utilized by criminal offenders in carrying out their actions. In dealing with the threat of immoral crimes, all parties must work together to create a clean, healthy and safe digital space. Starting from education, literacy, especially the participation of effective law enforcement is the key to overcoming these cases.

This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law) in dealing with the rise of immoral criminal acts on social media using an in-depth criminology theory analysis.

Methods

The research method used in writing this article is the normative research method. Method of research on laws and regulations both in terms of the hierarchy of laws and regulations (vertical), as well as

the harmony of laws and regulations (horizontal). This study aims to ascertain whether the results of the application of law to legal events *in concreto* are in accordance or not in accordance with the law. Statutory provisions. Or in other words, whether the statutory provisions have been implemented as intended, so that interested parties achieve their goals or not.²

Results and Analysis

Criminological Theory in Indecent Crimes

Crime has been known since the dawn of human civilization. The higher the civilization, the more rules and the more infraction. It is often said that crime is the shadow of civilization. The *definition of crime* is very relative, both in terms of the legal point of view (*lega definition of crime*), as well as in relation to the view of society (*sociological definition of crime*).³ Crime is a social problem that is not only faced by Indonesia or certain communities and countries, but is a problem faced by everyone in the world.⁴

Society in general considers immorality as a form of deviation/crime, because it is contrary to the law and norms that live in society. Words, writings,

² Abdulkadir Muhammad, *Law and Legal Research* (Bandung: CitraAditya Bakti, 2004), 53.

³ Yesmil Anwar and Adang, *Criminology* (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 2010), 15.

⁴ Moh Hatta, *Some Problems of General and Special Criminal Law Enforcement* (Yogyakarta: Liberty, 2009), 33.

pictures, and behavior as well as products or media that contain immorality are seen as contrary to the moral values and sense of decency of society. The nature of immorality, which only displays sensuality, sex, and exploitation of the human body, is still considered very taboo by people who still uphold moral values.⁵

Criminology has a very close relationship with criminal law. The study of criminal law focuses on determining criminal acts and liability if there is a violation of the provisions of criminal law. Criminology provides assistance in understanding the cause or causation of a crime. The contribution of criminology to criminal law is very large in an effort to understand an act to be assessed or referred to as a crime which if then determined by law to be a prohibited act.⁶

There are several criminological theories in the perspective of modern criminology, including:

1. Differential Association Theory⁷

Differential Association Theory is divided into two versions. Where the first version was proposed in 1929, the second version in 1947. The first version emphasizes the following

aspects:

- a. *First and person can be trained to adopt and follow any pattern of behavior which he is able to execute.* (First, everyone will accept and follow patterns of behavior that can be executed).
- b. *Second, failure to follow a prescribed pattern of behavior is due to the inconsistencies and lack of harmony in the influences that direct the individual.* (Second, failure to follow a pattern of behavior is due to the inconsistencies and lack of harmony in the influences that direct the individual).
- c. *Third, the conflict of cultures is therefore the fundamental principle in the explanation of crime.* (Third, the conflict of cultures is therefore the fundamental principle in the explanation of crime).

The second version, presented by Edwin H. Sutherland, says that *Differential Association* theory emphasizes that all behavior is learned, none of which is inherited by parents. Strictly

⁵ L. Heru Sujamawardi, "Juridical Analysis of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions," *Dialogia Iuridica: Journal of Business Law and Investment* 9, no. 2 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v9i2.974>.

⁶ Hwian Christianto, "Revenge Porn As A Special Crime Of Humanity: A Sobural Perspective," *veritas et justitia* 3, no. 2 (2017): 309, <https://doi.org/10.25123/vej.2682>.

⁷ Emilia Susanti and Eko Rahardjo, *Law and Criminology* (Bandar Lampung: AURA, 2018), 76-79.

speaking, evil behavior patterns are not inherited but learned through close association. *Differential Association* theory if applied to the current era, this theory is relatively able to explain the causes of the emergence of crime due to social disease, this theory is also able to explain how someone because of the existence / through the learning process becomes evil.

2. Social Control Theory

The notion of control theory refers to any perspective that discusses the control of human behavior. While the notion of "social control theory" refers to the discussion of delinquency and crime with variables that are sociological in nature, including family structure, education, dominant groups. A well-tested version of social control theory is that proposed by Travis Hirschi (1972), one important reason for this is the fact that this theory can be tested empirically. Social control theory basically explains that humans are amoral beings, or at least that some moral questions are more important for some people

than for others. Morality and moral values are variables that are unevenly distributed among people. There is four key components that can prevent a person from committing deviant acts:⁸

a. Attachment

Bonding insofar as one has a close relationship with certain people and takes over the prevailing norms with the possibility of deviation.

b. Commitment

A person with common sense weighs the costs and benefits of conforming behavior.

c. Involvement

The more active one is in conventional organizations, the less deviant one becomes.

d. Believe

Believe in the moral values of social norms and values.

In the context of crime in Indonesia, this theory is very relevant if applied to understand how social institutions, such as family, school, community, and religion, play their role in maintaining social order and preventing criminal behavior.

⁸ Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy, Kamilatun, and Angelina Putri, *Criminology* (Bandarlampung: Pustaka Media, 2023), 26-28.

3. *Labeling* Theory

Labeling theory is a theory that studies the labeling of certain types of objects. *Labeling* is a definition that when given to someone will become that person's identity, and explain what type of person they are. *Labeling* theory says that sometimes the *labeling* process is excessive because the victim of the misinterpretation cannot even fight the impact on him. Meanwhile, according to Frank Tannenbaum (1938), with his title "*Crime and the Community*", states that crime is not the result of a person's inability to adjust to his group, but because in it, he has been forced to adjust to his group.⁹ This theory emphasizes that when a person is labeled as a "deviant" or "criminal" by society, then he tends to internalize the label and begin to see himself in accordance with the label he received. Examples of *labeling* in Indonesia are street children and motorcycle gangs.

4. *Anomie* Theory

For the first time, the term *Anomie* was introduced by Emile Durkheim, which is defined as a state without norms. According to Emile Durkheim, *Anomie* theory consists of three perspectives, namely:¹⁰

- a. Humans are social creatures;
- b. Human existence as a social being; and
- c. Humans tend to live in societies and their very existence depends on these societies as colonies.

Durkheim introduced the concept of *Anomie* from his book "*The Division of Labor in Society*" (1893) and developed it further in "*Suicide: A Study in Sociology*" (1897). According to Durkheim, *Anomie* is a condition in which social norms become weak, blurred, or lost, so that individuals lose direction in determining what is socially acceptable. This lack of clarity can lead individuals to commit crimes.

Later in 1938, Robert K. Merton adopted Emile Durkheim's

⁹ Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy, Kamilatun, and Angelina Putri, 29-30.

¹⁰ Emilia Susanti and Eko Rahardjo, *Law and Criminology*, 80.

concept of *Anomie*. He said *Anomie* occurs when there is a misalignment between desired cultural goals and legitimate means of achieving them. When individuals are unable to achieve these goals through legitimate means in the arena of structural barriers (e.g. poverty or discrimination), they experience tension or frustration that drives them to deviate from social norms.¹¹ In the Indonesian context, this theory is particularly relevant in studying crime that increases amid social inequality, unemployment, or social and economic change.

5. *Sub Culture of Violence* Theory

Romli Kartasasmita argues that the definition of the term "*sub-culture of violence*" is different in principle from what is called "*violence as a subculture*". If the definition of "*sub-culture of violence*" refers to a culture of groups in society or more accurately called "*life style*" (not fashion) which has the characteristics of permanent and institutionalized violence, but

still recognizes and still accepts the values of the dominant culture, then the definition of the term "*violence as a subculture*" refers to a culture of violence solely adopted by certain groups in society. The attitudes of these groups have no tolerance for the values of the majority culture. It can even be said that they completely reject the existence of these values.¹²

Of the five forms of criminological theory that the author has described, the *Differential Association* theory proposed by Edwin H. Sutherland is more appropriate to describe the phenomenon of immoral crimes on social media. Indecent crimes on social media, such as the dissemination of nudity content, the act of showing off the body, and even other forms of crime such as *revenge porn*, are increasingly prevalent as information technology develops.

Differential Association Theory states that deviant or criminal behavior is the result of

¹¹ *ibid*, 79-83.

¹² Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy, Kamilatun, and Angelina Putri, *Criminology*, 33.

a learning process through social interaction. Social interaction here is not only carried out directly by the individual concerned, but in the context of social media social interaction here is described as a form of individual activity in surfing to consume immoral content, so that the more often a person does this kind of social interaction, he can learn deviant behavior from groups or communities that provide values or norms that support these actions. On social media, interaction with certain communities or accounts that broadcast, distribute, and transmit immoral content can lead a person to consider these actions as normal and even profitable. This normalization is what makes immoral content easily accessible to various groups, even if examined deeper, some social media applications have their own communities to broadcast, distribute, and transmit immoral content.

In this context, *Differential Association* theory explains that immoral criminal

acts on social media can be learned through direct or indirect interaction with other users who support such behavior. Sutherland said, on social media, there is a tendency to seek validation and recognition from other users. Immoral content often gets a big impression, so they learn that these actions provide social benefits. This is in accordance with the principle of *Differential Association*, where a person learns behavior based on the social consequences of the action.

Analysis of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions against Indecent Crimes

The Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE) was originally born to protect digital crime and data theft on the internet. The ITE Law, which was enacted in April 2008, is indeed a breakthrough for the legal world in Indonesia,

because for the first time the virtual world in Indonesia has a device. Because of its nature that contain The Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE) is known as *cyber law*.¹³

Crimes of decency that occur on social media are a social problem that is very troubling to the community, especially if you look at the development of the internet which is increasingly accessible to all groups, of course the greater the opportunity for crime will occur. In Indonesian regulations, immoral crimes through virtual media have been regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions which reads:

"Every person intentionally and without the right to broadcast, show,

distribute, transmit, and/or make accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates decency for public knowledge".

Furthermore, in the explanation of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), Article 27 paragraph (1) is:

1. What is meant by "broadcasting" includes the act of transmitting, distributing, and making accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents in an Electronic System.
2. What is meant by "distributing" is sending and/or disseminating Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents to many people or various parties through an Electronic System.
3. What is meant by

¹³ M. Nanda Setiawan, "Criticizing the ITE Law Article 27 Paragraph (3) seen from the Socio-Politics of Law Indonesian Criminal Law," *Datin Law*

"transmitting" is sending Electronic Information and or Electronic Documents addressed to other parties through an Electronic System.

4. What is meant by "making accessible" is all other actions other than distributing and transmitting through an Electronic System that cause Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents to be known to other parties or the public.
5. What is meant by "violating decency" is the act of displaying nudity, genitals, and sexual activity that is contrary to the values that live in the community at the place and time the act is committed.
6. The interpretation of the notion of decency is adjusted to the standards that apply to society at a certain time and place (*contemporary community*

standards). What is meant by "publicly known" is to be able or so accessible to a large group of people who mostly do not know each other.

From the explanation of Article 27 paragraph (1), there are other important elements that must be looked at more carefully, namely:¹⁴

1. The element of "Every Person"

Although every person is not an element of a criminal offense, it is an element of the article that refers to any individual as a supporter of rights and obligations who is charged with committing a criminal offense and every person will always be attached to every formulation of a criminal offense, so that it will be proven if all the elements of the criminal offense have been fulfilled and the perpetrator can be held criminally responsible

¹⁴ Kartika Agus Salim, "A Legal Review Of Article 27 Ayat (1) Of The Numbered Statutes Of The United States Of America. 11 Year 2008 On Information And

Electronic Transactions," *Boat (Legal Lighting) Science LAW* 7, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.51826/v7i1.332>.

including in a state of physical and mental health and has confirmed his identity. However, every person referred to in this article means "every person" so that what can be used in this article is a person, an individual, not a group of people, an organization, a legal entity or a cooperative.

2. The element of "willfully and without right"

Intentionality is an element of fault, as the doctrine of fault consists of two forms, namely intentionality and negligence. The law itself does not provide information on the meaning of intent. The term *Opzettelijk*, namely as *weillens en wetens* which in a literal sense can be referred to as willing and knowing, means that the person who commits the act intentionally means that he wants to realize the action and knows, understands, values the action and is aware of the

consequences arising from the action. If it is connected to intentionality in Article 27 paragraph (1), then intentionality is said to exist if there is a will or knowledge of an act or certain things or elements and wants and/or knows the consequences arising from the act.

This article clearly prohibits the dissemination of electronic information containing indecent content, including nudity content that is commonly found on social media. Under this regulation, any person who intentionally disseminates or transmits the dissemination of content that violates decency can be subject to legal sanctions.

At first glance, Article 27 paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE) appears to be quite clear in formulating the rules and fulfills all the elements of the criminal offense in question.

However, when analyzed more deeply, this article turns out to have the potential for multiple interpretations that can cause confusion, especially regarding the object of prohibited acts. This multi-interpretation can lead to different perceptions among law enforcers and the public regarding the limits of actions that fall into the category of violations in accordance with the violations of the law in the article.

Although Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions provides a legal basis for taking action against the dissemination of immoral content on social media, the effectiveness of this article in overcoming this phenomenon is still questionable. Several factors affect the effectiveness of the enforcement of the ITE Law in handling cases of immoral criminal acts on social media, among others:

1. Limited Supervision and Law Enforcement

Although the ITE Law provides a clear legal foundation, monitoring the millions of pieces of content produced every day on social media is very difficult. The limited technology and resources to monitor and take action against violations on social media have made many immoral cases escape the law.

2. Ease of Anonymity on Social Media

Social media allows users to hide their real identities or use fake accounts, allowing them to spread immoral content without fear of prosecution. This poses a big challenge for law enforcement in tracking down the perpetrators of immoral crimes.

3. Community Legal Knowledge Gap

Many social media users may not have a thorough and in-depth understanding of the legal rules related to immoral content, including the ITE

Law. The lack of education about cyber law and its consequences has caused this deviant act to continue to occur and recur, even considered normal by some.

4. Slow Legal Process

The legal process in Indonesia related to cyber crimes often takes a long time and is convoluted. This makes the public less confident in the effectiveness of law enforcement and the perpetrators of immoral crimes feel more free to carry out their actions without fear of immediate sanctions.

In recent years, social media has become the main platform for various types of content, including immoral content. These contents not only damage norms and morality, but also have the potential to violate the law, especially the provisions contained in Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law

Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions.

Although it is considered ineffective by most Indonesians regarding the implementation of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), according to the author, there are several steps that need to be taken in an effort to reduce the number of immoral crimes on social media, namely by using the study of Criminology. As the author has previously explained, criminology was born as a scientific discipline that specifically examines and explores findings related to the phenomenon of crime.

According to Sutherland, included in the field of criminology is the process of making laws, violations of these laws, and reactions to violations of these laws. Thus, the scope of criminology is closely related

to the law, in its making, violation and reaction. Criminology aims to investigate the symptoms of crime at large. Criminological theory explains that crime is an individual symptom and that crime is a social symptom, are two concepts that must continue to be studied for their validity. In addition, it is also due to the lack of public knowledge about the law that causes a person to become a victim of criminal acts or a criminal perpetrator.¹⁵

To clarify this phenomenon, one of the most relevant criminological theories in analyzing the spread of immoral crimes on social media is *Differential Association*. Social media has become one of the platforms for social learning, if this happens to immoral crimes, then these actions will be considered as normal. In addition, social media accelerates the diffusion of deviant culture, due to its global characteristics and high

accessibility. Immoral content can be disseminated around the world in seconds, making the platform a fertile ground for the development of immoral crimes. Anonymity and the use of fake identities make perpetrators feel freer to engage in immoral acts in cyberspace. In this situation, the application of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions is less effective because the technology owned by law enforcement is not sufficient to overcome the complexity of the security system on social media.

To address this issue, law enforcement and the government need to take several strategic steps. First, increasing the capacity of surveillance technology is needed to detect and act on immoral content more quickly and effectively. Cooperation with social media platforms also needs to be improved so that violations can be

¹⁵ Luh Ratna Tilatama and I Made Pasek Diantha, "Criminological Studies of Sexual Crime in

immediately identified and dealt with. Second, there is a need for wider legal education to the public about the legal consequences of spreading or producing immoral content. The public needs to be given an understanding that these actions not only violate social norms, but also legal provisions that can result in legal sanctions.

Conclusions

Immoral crimes on social media, such as the dissemination of nudity content, body showing behavior, revenge porn, and various other types of *cyberporn*, are increasing along with the development of technology and easy access to information. One of the relevant criminological theories to analyze this phenomenon is the Differential Association theory developed by Edwin H. Sutherland. This theory argues that deviant or criminal behavior does not only stem from internal individual factors, but is the result of a learning process through social interaction. On the other hand, in the context of Indonesian law, immoral criminal acts through social media have been regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2024 on Electronic Information and Transactions. However, despite this regulation, its effectiveness in addressing immoral

criminal acts on social media still faces a number of challenges, ranging from limited supervision and law enforcement, the emergence of many anonymous and fake accounts, the lack of public understanding of the ITE Law, and the slow process of legal handling. Collaborative efforts between law enforcement, government, and social media platforms are needed to improve supervision, education, and law enforcement in order to overcome the rise of immoral crimes on social media.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to the parties who have supported and assisted in the process of writing this journal and thanks to the manager of the bengkoelen justice journal who has provided a good platform for the author so that this journal can be published.

References

- Abdulkadir Muhammad. *Law and Legal Research*. Bandung: CitraAditya Bakti, 2004.
- Emilia Susanti and Eko Rahardjo. *Law and Criminology*. Bandar Lampung: Aura, 2018.
- Hwian Christianto. "Revenge Porn As A Special Crime Of Decency: Prespective." ET 309. <https://doi.org/10.25123/vej.2682>
- Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy, Kamilatun, and Angelina Putri. *Criminology*. Bandarlampung: Pustaka Media, 2023.

Kartika Agus Salim. "Juridical Legal Review Of Article 27 Paragraph (1) Of Law Number 11 Of 2008 Concerning Electronic Information And Transactions." *Boat (Legal Lighting) Law Science* 7 no. 1 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.51826/v7i1.332>.

L. Heru Sujamawardi. "Juridical Analysis of Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions." *Dialogia Iuridica: Journal of Business and Investment Law* 9, no. 2 (2018).
<https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v9i2.974>

Luh Ratna Tilatama and I Made Pasek Diantha. "Criminological Study Of Sexual Crime Of Breast Begal In Bali: A Normative Approach Study." *Yusthima* (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.36733/yusthima.v3i1>.

Moh Hatta. *Some Problems of General Criminal Law Enforcement and Special Crimes*. Yogyakarta:

Liberty, 2009.

Nanda Setiawan. "Criticizing ITE Law Article 27 Paragraph (3) seen from the Socio-Politics of Indonesian Criminal Law." *Datin Law Journal* 2, no. 1 (2021).
<https://doi.org/10.36355/dlj.v1i1>

Yesmil Anwar and Adang. *Criminology*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2010.

Yohanna Andriani Novivace Hermawan and Yana Indawati. "Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators Of Criminal Offenses Of Cyber Pornography (Cyberporn) (Study In East Java Regional Police)." *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Socia;-Political Governance* 3, no. 2 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.53363/bureau.v3i2.294>

"Ministry of PPPA Encourages Joint Action to Protect Women and Children from Violence in the Online Domain." [Kemenpppa.go.id](https://kemenpppa.go.id), 2024.

<https://komnasperempuan.go.id/download-file/1085> diakses pada tanggal 09 Desember 2024 pukul 21.00 WIB