

Legal Protection for Victims of Revenge Porn: Analysis From the Perspective of Criminal Law and Public Ethics

Henny Said Flora¹, Lina Maulidana², Darsis Humah³

¹Universitas Katolik Santo Thomas, Indonesia

²Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

³IAIN Ternate, Indonesia

Received: February 02, 2026

Revised: March 25, 2026

Accepted: April 12, 2026

Published: April 20, 2026

Corresponding Author:

Author Name*: Henny Said

Flora

E-mail*:

hennysaida@yahoo.com



Abstract: *The development of digital technology has triggered an increase in cyber-based crimes, including the phenomenon of revenge porn, which has serious psychological, social, and legal impacts on victims. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of legal protection for victims of revenge porn from the perspective of criminal law and public ethics, while also identifying normative weaknesses in Indonesian legislation. The research method used is normative legal research with a legislative and conceptual approach, through a literature review of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials analyzed qualitatively. The results show that legal protection for victims of revenge porn is still suboptimal due to unclear norms, disharmony between regulations, and the dominance of a moralistic approach that is not victim-oriented. Existing laws do not clearly differentiate between perpetrators and victims, potentially leading to criminalization of victims. Furthermore, legal implementation still faces obstacles in the form of inconsistent interpretations by officials and a strong culture of victim blaming in society. From a public ethics perspective, revenge porn is a violation of privacy and human dignity that requires a multidimensional response. Therefore, it is necessary to reformulate legal norms based on the principle of consent, harmonize regulations, and strengthen the victim-based justice approach in order to realize fair and comprehensive legal protection.*

Keywords: *Revenge Porn, Legal Protection, Criminal Law, Public Ethics.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of digital technology has fundamentally reshaped the patterns of social interaction in modern society, particularly through the penetration of social media as a primary medium of communication. This transformation aligns with Manuel Castells's view that contemporary society has shifted toward a network society, where social relations are built through open, boundaryless digital networks.¹ These changes not only impact public communication but also extend into the private sphere, including personal relationships and individual self-expression. In this context, cyberspace becomes a new arena

for the articulation of identity, affection, and trust between individuals. However, the freedom inherent in digital space also opens up opportunities for technological misuse. This situation creates a paradox between technological progress as a means of emancipation and its destructive potential as an instrument of crime.

The phenomenon of technology-based crime, or cybercrime, is evolving dynamically along with advances in information technology. One form of crime that has escalated is revenge porn, which conceptually can be categorized as a form of gender-based violence in the digital realm. According to Danielle Citron, revenge

¹ Susanto, R., & Syahrudin, S. (2025). Transformation of Social Relations in Rural Communities in the Digital Era: A Contemporary

Sociological Perspective. *Jurnal Humaniora dan Ilmu Sosial*, 1(2), 192-208. <https://ojs.stai-ibnurusyd.ac.id/index.php/alufuq/article/view/19>

porn is a form of non-consensual abuse of intimate information that inherently involves elements of domination and control over the victim.² This practice is not simply a violation of privacy, but also a manifestation of violence rooted in unequal power relations. These characteristics demonstrate that revenge porn cannot be viewed simply as a legal violation, but rather as a serious crime that targets the victim's personal integrity. Therefore, a legal approach to this phenomenon must consider the underlying structural and cultural dimensions.

Empirically, the rise in revenge porn cases has shown a significant trend in recent years. Data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) through its Annual Report (CATAHU) indicates a surge in online gender-based violence cases, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic.³ This increase correlates with the increasing intensity of digital technology use in everyday life. This phenomenon reinforces the thesis that digital space is not neutral, but rather reflects real-world social relations, including gender inequality. From a criminological perspective, this condition can be explained through the routine activity theory, which states that crime occurs when there is an opportunity, a perpetrator, and a vulnerable target. Thus, increased digital activity directly increases the opportunities for crimes like revenge porn to occur.

The impact of revenge porn is multidimensional and goes beyond material losses. Victims often experience serious psychological disorders, such as prolonged

trauma, anxiety, and depression, which can lead to extreme actions. Furthermore, victims face strong social stigma due to societal moral constructs that tend to blame the victim. This phenomenon aligns with Howard Becker's labeling theory, which states that individuals who are negatively labeled by society experience social marginalization.⁴ As a result, victims not only suffer personally but also lose access to social and economic opportunities. This situation demonstrates that revenge porn is a crime with systemic impacts and requires a comprehensive legal response.

Within the normative framework, the Indonesian legal system has provided several instruments that can be used to combat revenge porn. The Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law) prohibits the distribution of content that violates morality, while the Pornography Law limits the production and distribution of pornographic material. Furthermore, the Sexual Violence Crime Law (TPKS Law) progressively recognizes electronic-based sexual violence as a crime. This recognition represents a step forward in victim protection, as it accommodates the development of modern forms of crime. However, the existence of these various regulations does not automatically guarantee effective legal protection. This is due to disharmony in norms and limitations in their implementation.

Weaknesses in legal regulation are evident in the persistent discrepancy between established norms and the empirical reality faced by victims. In law enforcement practice, victims of revenge porn are often criminalized

² Wagner, K. G., & Carlson, C. R. (2025). Abused and silenced: how free speech and online platforms fail women. In *Handbook on Gender and Digital Media* (pp. 243-255). Edward Elgar Publishing.
<https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035313570.00030>

³ Anna, S., Utama, A. P., Setiawan, B., Widodo, P., Saragih, H. J. R., & Sukendro, A. (2023). Resolusi Konflik Terhadap Kasus

Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO) Di Indonesia Pada Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 7(1), 352-362.

⁴ Faried, A., & Yusuf, H. (2025). Penerapan teori teori kriminologi dalam sistem kontrol sosial. *Integrative Perspectives of Social and Science Journal*, 2(2 Mei), 2709-2715.
<https://ipssj.com/index.php/ojs/article/view/362>

using provisions in the ITE Law. This occurs because the articles are formulated in a general manner and do not explicitly differentiate between perpetrators and victims. This perspective contradicts the principle of *lex certa* in criminal law, which requires legal norms to be formulated clearly and not open to multiple interpretations.⁵ This lack of clarity in the norm has the potential to create substantive injustice for victims. Therefore, a legal interpretation that focuses on protecting victims as vulnerable individuals is necessary.

The issue of normative ambiguity is central to the legal regulation of revenge porn. This ambiguity is particularly evident in the definition and limitations of what constitutes a crime. From a legal theory perspective, this contradicts Gustav Radbruch's principle of legal certainty, which states that the law must provide clarity to be applied fairly.⁶ The ambiguity of norms opens up room for differing interpretations by law enforcement officials. Consequently, the application of the law is inconsistent and potentially detrimental to victims. This situation highlights the urgency of reformulating legal norms to be more specific and contextual.

From a criminal law perspective, victim protection should be a primary focus in the formulation and implementation of norms. Victimology theory emphasizes the importance of recognizing victims' rights within the criminal justice system.⁷ However, in practice, the legal system often focuses on punishing the

perpetrator without adequately addressing the victim's recovery. This reflects a retributive paradigm that has not yet fully shifted to a restorative one. In revenge porn, a restorative approach becomes relevant to restore the dignity and rights of victims who have been violated. Therefore, legal reform must include a paradigm shift in case handling.

A public ethics perspective provides an additional dimension to understanding the phenomenon of revenge porn. The act of distributing intimate content without consent violates fundamental ethical principles, namely respect for privacy and human dignity. Within the deontological ethical framework pioneered by Immanuel Kant, every individual should be treated as an end, not a means.⁸ The distribution of intimate content without consent clearly violates this principle, as it subjects the victim to exploitation. This ethical violation emphasizes that revenge porn is not only a legal issue but also a serious moral one. Therefore, its handling must be multidimensional.

Low levels of digital literacy in society contribute to the worsening of the revenge porn phenomenon. Many individuals do not yet understand the legal and ethical consequences of using digital technology. Furthermore, a persistent culture of victim blaming in society discourages victims from reporting their experiences. This phenomenon demonstrates a failure to build collective awareness regarding the importance of victim protection. From a sociological perspective, this reflects a gap

⁵ Lago, Y., Ginting, Y. P., & Sugianto, F. (2023). Dilema Keadilan Hukum Antara Hukum Tidak Tertulis Yang Hidup (*Ongeschreven Recht*) Dan Asas Legalitas Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Aspek Filo-Sofis. *DiH: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 71-84.

⁶ Firdaus, M. B. (2025). Dialektika Keadilan, Kepastian, Kemanfaatan Hukum dalam Perspektif Gustav Radbruch pada Hukum Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik* | E-ISSN: 3031-8882, 3(1), 357-367. <https://doi.org/10.62379/qy4b6z80>

⁷ Fernando, Z. J., Poeloengan, A. H., & Mulyadi, M. (2025). Customary Victimology: Perspektif Baru Perlindungan Korban dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia. *Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities*, 27, 34-47. <https://conferenceproceedings.ump.ac.id/pssh/article/view/1824>

⁸ Rahmat, I. (2024). Integrasi Etika Moralitas dalam Prinsip Keadilan Restoratif: Integrasi Etika Moralitas dalam Prinsip Keadilan Restoratif. *SUA Journal of Law*, 2(2), 7-18. <https://jurnal.uniki.ac.id/index.php/sjl/article/view/479>

between law as a norm and law as a social practice. Therefore, countermeasures must include public education as part of a preventive strategy.

This situation emphasizes that legal protection for revenge porn victims cannot be achieved in isolation. A holistic approach is needed, integrating aspects of criminal law and public ethics. Analyzing weaknesses in legal norms is the first step in formulating more responsive policies. Furthermore, adopting a victim-centered approach is crucial to ensure substantive justice. Legal reform must be directed at strengthening legal certainty while protecting victims' rights. This way, the legal system can function optimally in facing the challenges of digital crime.

The main issue raised in this study lies in the effectiveness of legal protection for victims of revenge porn within the existing criminal law framework. The ambiguity of norms within regulations is a major factor hindering the achievement of such protection. Furthermore, the lack of integration between legal aspects and public ethics weakens the response to this phenomenon. Therefore, an in-depth analysis is needed to identify existing weaknesses and formulate appropriate solutions. This study focuses not only on normative aspects but also on the practical implications of legal implementation. Thus, it is hoped that a fairer and more effective policy formulation will be found to protect victims of revenge porn.

METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this article is normative legal research with a statute approach and a conceptual approach. Normative legal research was chosen because the study focuses on analyzing positive legal norms governing the protection of revenge porn

victims and examining the ambiguity of norms contained in various laws and regulations. According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki, normative legal research is the process of discovering legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to address the legal issues at hand.⁹ A legislative approach is employed by examining various relevant regulations, such as the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, the Pornography Law, and the Sexual Violence Crimes Law. A conceptual approach is used to analyze the concept of revenge porn from the perspective of criminal law and public ethics. Thus, this research seeks to construct a systematic and comprehensive legal argumentation regarding the issues under study.

This research also uses primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials as the main data sources. Primary legal materials consist of relevant laws and court decisions, while secondary legal materials include scientific literature, journals, and the opinions of legal experts related to the issues being studied. Tertiary legal materials are used as supporting materials, such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. The legal material collection technique is carried out through library research, which is then analyzed qualitatively using legal interpretation methods, both grammatical, systematic, and teleological. As stated by Soerjono Soekanto, normative legal research emphasizes the analysis of legal materials obtained through document studies, which are then systematically compiled to obtain clarity regarding the legal issues being studied.¹⁰ The analysis is aimed at identifying unclear norms and formulating legal arguments that are oriented towards optimal victim protection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normative Analysis of the Regulation of Revenge Porn Crimes in Indonesian Legislation

⁹ Sukmawan, Y. A., & Damayanti, D. (2025). Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris sebagai Strategi Penguatan Perspektif Kajian Ilmu Hukum. *Notary Law Journal*, 4(3), 114-128. <https://doi.org/10.32801/nolaj.v4i3.116>

¹⁰ Kristiawanto, H., & SHI, M. (2024). *Pengantar Mudah Memahami Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Nas Media Pustaka.

An inventory of relevant legal norms is a crucial first step in assessing the extent to which the Indonesian legal system is able to respond to the phenomenon of revenge porn. Within the positive legal framework, there are three main instruments that are directly related: the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law), the Pornography Law, and the Sexual Violence Crime Law (TPKS Law). These three regulations normatively contain provisions that can be used to prosecute acts of distributing intimate content without consent, although they do not explicitly use the terminology of revenge porn. The ITE Law, specifically Article 27 paragraph (1), regulates the prohibition on the distribution of information that violates morality, while the Pornography Law emphasizes the prohibition on the production and distribution of pornographic material. The TPKS Law recognizes electronic-based sexual violence as a form of crime with special dimensions. However, the existence of these norms is still partial and has not been systematically integrated into a complete protection framework.

Classification of legal norms in this context needs to be done based on the elements of the offense, legal subjects, and objects of protection to obtain a more comprehensive understanding. In terms of the elements of the offense, the ITE Law emphasizes the act of "distributing" or "transmitting," while the Pornography Law emphasizes the aspects of "making," "possessing," and "disseminating" pornographic material. The TPKS Law, on the other hand, begins to shift the focus to the dimension of power relations and the element of lack of consent in electronic-based sexual acts. From the aspect of legal subjects, these three regulations essentially direct the perpetrator as an individual who commits a prohibited act, but do not explicitly construct

the position of the victim as a subject who must be specifically protected.¹¹ Meanwhile, the objects of protection in these three laws are still dominated by morality and public order, failing to fully prioritize the privacy and dignity of victims. This classification demonstrates a paradigm shift that is not yet fully consistent within the existing legal system.

An analysis of the construction of the offense in the ITE Law, particularly Article 27 paragraph (1), reveals serious problems related to the clarity of the norm. The formulation of "content that violates morality" is a very abstract concept and does not have a clear definition in the explanation of the law. From the perspective of the principle of legality, particularly *lex certa*, a criminal norm should be formulated clearly to avoid giving rise to multiple interpretations in its application.¹² This ambiguity leaves room for law enforcement officials to subjectively interpret norms, potentially harming certain parties. In practice, this often results in victims of revenge porn being positioned as co-culpable, as they are deemed to possess or distribute content that violates morality. Thus, the criminal code in the ITE Law demonstrates a fundamental weakness in ensuring legal certainty.

The multi-interpretive nature of the ITE Law also creates the potential for overcriminalization, which is inconsistent with the principle of justice in criminal law. Overly broad norms allow for the criminalization of individuals who should be protected, particularly in cases of revenge porn, where victims often lack control over the distribution of such content. This contradicts the principle of culpability, which requires fault as the basis for criminal liability. In this context, victims who lacked the intent (*mens rea*) to disseminate content should not be subject to criminal prosecution. However, due to the vagueness of the norm, victims can become entangled in

¹¹ Natasya, D. P., & Andriasari, D. (2023, January). Penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana penyebaran konten kejahatan pornografi balas dendam (revenge porn) di media sosial ditinjau dari UU ITE dan UU Pornografi. In *Bandung Conference Series: Law Studies* (Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 115-121). <https://doi.org/10.29313/besls.v3i1.4922>

¹² Nainggolan, R. O., Syahrin, A., & Mulyadi, M. (2024). The Position of the Principle of Legality in Law No. 1 of 2023 for the Development of Criminal Law in Indonesia. *Jurisprudensi: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah, Perundang-Undangan dan Ekonomi Islam*, 16(2), 408-419. <https://doi.org/10.32505/jurisprudensi.v16i2.8765>

disproportionate legal constructions. This demonstrates that the ITE Law does not fully reflect the principle of substantive justice in law enforcement.

An evaluation of the Pornography Law shows that regulations regarding the distribution of intimate content are still oriented toward public morality, rather than individual protection. The law's definition of pornography encompasses various forms of sexual expression deemed to violate moral norms, without distinguishing between the contexts of production and distribution.¹³ In the context of revenge porn, the primary issue lies not in the content itself, but in its distribution without consent. However, the Pornography Law does not explicitly address this consent dimension as a crucial element in determining whether a crime has been committed. As a result, victims can be treated the same as perpetrators under the law. This situation demonstrates a discrepancy between established norms and the reality of digital-based crime.

The Pornography Law's inability to distinguish between consent and non-consent reflects a conceptual weakness in the formulation of the norm. In modern legal theory, consent is a crucial element in determining the legality of actions related to an individual's privacy and body. Without a clear distinction, legal norms become insensitive to context and potentially lead to injustice.¹⁴ In cases of revenge porn, victims often initially give consent to the creation of the content in a private context, but never give consent for its distribution.¹⁵ When legal norms fail to accommodate these differences, victim protection becomes ineffective. Therefore, a

reconstruction of norms that are more responsive to the concept of consent is needed.

Progressive developments in the TPKS Law offer new hope for protecting victims of revenge porn. This law begins to recognize electronic sexual violence as a crime that must be handled seriously. This recognition reflects a paradigm shift from a moralistic approach to a human rights-based one. In the TPKS Law, the elements of non-consent and the existence of a power relationship are crucial in determining whether a crime has occurred. This aligns with the victimological approach, which places the victim at the center of attention within the legal system. However, the implementation of this norm still requires strengthening for its effective implementation.

Although the TPKS Law demonstrates progressive development, challenges remain in integrating it with other existing regulations. Disharmony between the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, and the TPKS Law creates legal uncertainty in law enforcement practices. Differences in the construction of offenses, definitions, and protection orientations lead to overlapping norms that confuse law enforcement officials. In some cases, officials tend to use the more repressive ITE Law over the TPKS Law, which is more oriented toward victim protection. This situation demonstrates the urgent need for regulatory harmonization in the Indonesian legal system. Without synchronization, the goal of providing optimal protection for revenge porn victims will be difficult to achieve.

An analysis of this normative disharmony also reveals a conflict between legal certainty and substantive justice. On the one hand, the existence of various regulations

¹³ Shofiyah, R. (2025). Dinamika Pembentukan Dan Implementasi UU Pornografi Dalam Konteks Politik Hukum Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Comparative of Syari'ah Law*, 8(2), 403-420.

<https://ejournal.unida.gontor.ac.id/index.php/jicl/article/download/14835/12444>

¹⁴ Herlina, M. (2024). Analisis dampak implementasi norma penjelasan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan terhadap kepastian dan efektivitas penegakan hukum di Indonesia. *Journal*

of Interdisciplinary Legal Perspectives, 1(1), 46-58. <https://doi.org/10.70837/4n41x506>

¹⁵ Anggriani, J. A., Shodiq, M. D., & Basuki, B. (2026). PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP PEREMPUAN KORBAN PENYEBARLUASAN PORNOGRAFI DENGAN MOTIF BALAS DENDAM (REVENGE PORN) DI MEDIA SOSIAL. *SINERGI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 3(1), 377-390.

<https://doi.org/10.62335/sinerigi.v3i1.2306>

provides alternatives in law enforcement, but on the other, it creates uncertainty in their application. From a legal theory perspective, this situation reflects the failure of the legal system to achieve a balance between certainty, justice, and expediency. When legal norms are inconsistent, their implementation tends to be inconsistent and potentially detrimental to the vulnerable, namely the victims.¹⁶ Therefore, systematic efforts are needed to harmonize existing norms to provide fair and effective protection. This harmonization must be based on the principle of victim protection as the primary orientation in the formulation of modern criminal law.

The vague norm in regulating revenge porn is a fundamental problem that directly impacts the quality of legal protection for victims. The norms contained in the ITE Law and the Pornography Law do not provide a clear delineation between perpetrator and victim, particularly in situations where the victim possesses or has created the intimate content in a private context. This lack of clarity creates ambiguity in determining who can be held criminally accountable. In practice, law enforcement officials often focus solely on the existence of content deemed indecent, without considering the context of distribution and the existence of consent. This situation indicates that legal norms are unable to clearly distinguish between the active act of distributing and the passive position of victim. As a result, legal protection is biased and has the potential to lead to injustice.

This ambiguity also reflects a violation of the *lex certa* principle, which requires that every criminal norm be formulated clearly and without multiple interpretations. In criminal law, clarity of norms is an absolute prerequisite for ensuring legal certainty and preventing abuse of authority by law enforcement officials.¹⁷ Furthermore, the principle of *lex stricta* asserts that criminal norms may not be interpreted analogically or extended beyond

their prescribed limits. However, in the context of regulating revenge porn, vague normative formulations open up wide and uncontrolled interpretations. This potentially violates the principle of protecting individuals from arbitrary state action. Thus, vague norms are not only a technical legislative issue but also a constitutional one concerning the protection of human rights.

The normative implications of this unclear norm are clearly visible in law enforcement practices in Indonesia. In many cases, victims of revenge porn are criminalized using provisions in the ITE Law, particularly Article 27 paragraph (1). Law enforcement officials tend to interpret the victim's ownership or involvement in content creation as a violation of morality, without considering the element of coercion or abuse by another party. This practice demonstrates a misunderstanding of the construction of the offense and a failure to distinguish between the primary perpetrator and the victim. This condition results in secondary victimization, where victims experience additional suffering due to an impartial legal process. This demonstrates that unclear norms have a direct impact on injustice in practice.

Furthermore, inconsistent interpretations by law enforcement officials further exacerbate the situation. In some cases, officers use the ITE Law as the basis for prosecution, while in others, the more progressive TPKS Law. These differing approaches reflect the absence of a uniform standard of interpretation in handling revenge porn cases. This inconsistency contradicts the principle of legal certainty, which requires uniform application of norms. As a result, victims have no guarantee that their cases will be handled fairly and proportionally. This situation also has the potential to undermine public trust in the criminal justice system. Therefore, clear and integrated interpretation guidelines are needed for law enforcement officials.

¹⁶ Sihombing, W. B. G. (2025). Inkonsistensi Pengaturan Keadilan Restoratif dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 6(7). <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v6i7.1344>

¹⁷ Manik, J. D. N., SH, M., Yadnya, P. A. K., SH, M., Nur, A. W., SH, M., ... & Petrus Mangambe, S. H. (2025). *HUKUM PIDANA ANTARA NORMA DAN REALITA*. Cendikia Mulia Mandiri.

Analysis of this condition can be deepened through the theory of legal certainty put forward by Gustav Radbruch, which emphasizes that the law must provide clarity and be predictable in its application.¹⁸ In the context of revenge porn, vague norms clearly fail to meet these criteria, thus failing to provide legal certainty for both victims and perpetrators. This uncertainty creates room for injustice because the outcome of decisions depends heavily on the subjectivity of the interpreter. On the other hand, the theory of justice requires that the law be not only certain but also substantively just. When existing norms actually harm victims, the law loses its moral legitimacy. Therefore, a balance between legal certainty and justice is necessary in formulating norms.

The conflict between legal certainty and substantive justice becomes increasingly apparent in cases of revenge porn. On the one hand, law enforcement officials strive to apply existing norms textually to maintain legal certainty. However, on the other hand, this application often neglects justice for the victims who should be protected. This situation demonstrates a rigid, positivistic approach to law enforcement, disregarding the values of justice inherent in society. From a progressive legal perspective, law should be understood not merely as text, but also as a means to achieve social justice.¹⁹ When norms fail to deliver justice, legal interpretation must be geared toward protecting the vulnerable. Thus, a more flexible and contextual approach becomes essential.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of norms from a victim protection perspective shows that existing regulations do not fully meet the principles of victim protection. Vague norms, disharmony between regulations, and

inconsistent law enforcement are key factors hindering this effectiveness. Furthermore, the lack of explicit recognition of the concept of consent in some regulations prevents victims from receiving adequate protection. In many cases, victims face barriers in accessing justice due to fear of criminalization. This demonstrates that the legal system is not fully responsive to victims' needs. Therefore, a comprehensive evaluation of the substance and implementation of existing norms is necessary.

Normative weaknesses that hinder victim protection are also related to a legal orientation that still focuses on public morality, rather than individual rights. Existing norms emphasize violations of morality as a collective value, without considering the privacy rights and dignity of victims as individuals. This approach is no longer relevant in addressing digital-based crimes, which are personal and contextual. In human rights theory, privacy protection is a fundamental right that must be guaranteed by the state.²⁰ When legal norms fail to protect these rights, the state is deemed to have failed to fulfill its obligations. Therefore, normative reform must be directed at strengthening the protection of individual rights.

Normative reconstruction is an urgent solution to address the unclear norms surrounding revenge porn. Norms must be formulated more specifically, incorporating the element of non-consensual content as a key element of the offense. Furthermore, a clear distinction must be drawn between the perpetrator who actively distributes the content and the victim who is the object of the distribution. Norms must also be designed to protect victims from the risk of criminalization, providing clear exceptions under certain circumstances. This approach aligns with the principle of victim protection, which places the

¹⁸ Bhakti, T. S. (2025). Kepastian Hukum dalam Pengujian Formil Undang-Undang oleh Mahkamah Konstitusi di Indonesia terkait Inkonsistensi Putusan, Batas Waktu Pengujian, dan Implikasi Pembatalan Undang-Undang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Global Education*, 6(4), 2859-2870. <https://doi.org/10.55681/jige.v6i4.4693>

¹⁹ Aji, P. B. S. (2026). Hukum Progresif Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia. *AMU Press*, 1-85.

<https://ejournal.amertamedia.co.id/index.php/press/article/view/648>

²⁰ Rahmadani, N. O., & Fitri, G. A. (2025). Desember 2025 Perlindungan Data Pribadi sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia: Perspektif Hukum berdasarkan UU No. 27 Tahun 2022. *PESHUM: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial dan Humaniora*, 5(1), 712-719. <https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v5i1.9219>

victim as the primary subject in modern criminal law. Thus, normative reconstruction is expected to create a legal system that is fairer, more certain, and oriented toward victim protection.

Legal Protection for Victims of Revenge Porn from the Perspective of Criminal Law and Public Ethics as an Effort to Realize Victim-Based Justice

The concept of legal protection for victims in criminal law is essentially a reflection of the shifting paradigm of the criminal justice system, which is no longer solely offender-oriented but also accommodates the interests of victims. In the modern criminal justice system, victim protection is not only interpreted as imposing sanctions on perpetrators, but also includes restoring the rights of victims who have been violated.²¹ This principle aligns with the development of victimology theory, which positions victims as subjects who must be recognized, protected, and rehabilitated in the legal process. As Benjamin Mendelsohn argued, victims have an equal position with perpetrators in crime analysis, so legal policy must consider the interests of both parties proportionally.²² However, in practice, the criminal justice system often neglects the dimension of victim protection. This demonstrates a gap between normative concepts and implementation within the criminal justice system.

The position of victims in the Indonesian criminal law system still exhibits ambiguity between being the object and subject of legal protection. Normatively, various laws and

regulations have recognized victims' rights, but in practice, victims are often positioned only as evidence in the evidentiary process. The dominance of the retributive paradigm, which emphasizes punishing the perpetrator, has marginalized the interests of victims. The criminal justice system is more oriented toward retaliation against the perpetrator than toward victim rehabilitation. This condition contradicts the principle of justice, which should encompass both distributive and corrective dimensions. As a result, victims do not receive complete justice, both legally and socially. Therefore, a reorientation of the criminal law system that favors victims is necessary.

An analysis of victims' rights under statutory regulations shows significant normative developments, particularly with the introduction of regulations governing the rights to protection, recovery, and rehabilitation. The right to protection encompasses guarantees of safety from threats or intimidation, while the right to recovery encompasses compensation, restitution, and psychological rehabilitation.²³ From a restorative justice perspective, victim restoration is the primary goal of the criminal justice process. This approach focuses not only on punishing the perpetrator but also on repairing social relationships damaged by the crime.²⁴ However, the implementation of these rights still faces various obstacles, both regulatory and practical. This indicates that normative recognition has not been fully followed by effective implementation.

The criminal law approach to dealing with revenge porn has so far been dominated by a repressive approach that focuses on punishing the perpetrator. While punishment serves as a

²¹ Aulia, K. A., & Suherman, A. (2024). Urgensi Pengakuan Hak Korban Sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Proses Sistem Hukum Pidana Yang Berkeadilan. *Jurnal Inovasi Hukum dan Kebijakan*, 5(4). <https://ejournals.com/ojs/index.php/jihk/article/view/437>

²² Rasiwan, H. I., & SH, M. (2024). *Suatu pengantar viktimologi*. PT Indonesia Delapan Kreasi Nusa.

²³ Anggraeniko, L. S., Palah, N., & Kania, D. (2025). Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan dalam

Proses Pidana: Evaluasi KUHAP dan Rekomendasi Reformasi berdasarkan Standar HAM Internasional. *Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities*, 23, 124-133. <https://conferenceproceedings.ump.ac.id/pssh/article/view/1557>

²⁴ Sari, G. N. A., Pramudita, W. S. D., Muhklasin, R. M., Sulistianingsih, D., & Martitah, M. (2024). Tinjauan filosofis keadilan restoratif dalam lensa teori keadilan. *Bookchapter Hukum dan Politik dalam Berbagai Perspektif*, 3, 253-291. <https://doi.org/10.15294/hp.v3i1.210>

deterrent, its effectiveness in providing justice for victims remains questionable. Punishment does not automatically remedy the losses suffered by victims, particularly non-material losses such as psychological trauma and social stigma. Furthermore, a repressive approach is limited in addressing the complexities of digital-based crimes that cross borders. In this context, criminal law tends to be reactive, rather than preventive or restorative. Therefore, a more comprehensive approach to addressing revenge porn is needed.

Integrating a restorative justice approach into revenge porn cases is a relevant alternative to address the limitations of repressive approaches. Restorative justice emphasizes victim recovery, perpetrator accountability, and community participation in conflict resolution. This approach provides victims with the opportunity to obtain more substantive justice by restoring conditions prior to the crime.²⁵ However, implementing restorative justice in digital-based crimes faces significant challenges, particularly due to the crime's geographically boundless and difficult-to-control nature. Furthermore, not all revenge porn cases can be resolved through a restorative approach, particularly those involving severe violence or exploitation. Therefore, the integration of this approach must be carried out selectively and carefully.

From a public ethics perspective, the dissemination of intimate content without consent constitutes a serious violation of fundamental values in social life, particularly those related to privacy and human dignity.²⁶ In the deontological ethical framework developed by Immanuel Kant, every individual has the right to be treated as an end, not as a means for

the benefit of others.²⁷ Revenge porn clearly contradicts this principle because it subjects the victim to exploitation. Furthermore, from a utilitarian perspective, such acts are unjustifiable because they cause greater suffering than benefits. Therefore, revenge porn is not only a legal violation but also a fundamental moral violation. A public ethics approach is essential to complement the legal approach in addressing this phenomenon.

Public ethics analysis also shows that violations of privacy in revenge porn cases have broad implications for social structures. Privacy is a human right that must be respected and protected by the state and society. When privacy is violated, social trust is eroded, impacting the stability of social relationships. Furthermore, violations of human dignity in revenge porn cases also reflect a crisis of values in digital society. This phenomenon is exacerbated by a culture of victim blaming, which tends to blame victims for their experiences. This situation demonstrates that the problem of revenge porn cannot be resolved solely through legal approaches but also requires cultural change and collective awareness.

The phenomenon of victim blaming in revenge porn cases represents a structural and cultural barrier that significantly weakens legal protection for victims. Sociologically, victim blaming is rooted in gender-biased social constructs, where victims, especially women, are often blamed for the crimes they experience. This perspective aligns with Howard Becker's labeling theory, which explains that individuals labeled negatively by society experience marginalization and a loss of social legitimacy.²⁸ In the context of revenge porn,

²⁵ Harsono, W., & Dewanto, W. A. (2025). Pendekatan Teoritis Dan Praktis Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Sistem Hukum Modern. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 3(4), 5815-5824. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v3i4.2192>

²⁶ Bahrain, S., Purnamasari, T. I., & Khaldun, R. (2024). Relevansi Al-Qur'an, Hak Asasi Manusia, dan Gender dalam Melindungi Hak Kehormatan Pribadi di Era Digital: Tinjauan Literatur. *MODELING: Jurnal Program Studi*

PGMI, 11(4), 154-172. <https://doi.org/10.69896/modeling.v13i1>

²⁷ Muhammad, F. (2026). NILAI NILAI ETIS DALAM HUBUNGAN SOSIAL PERSPEKTIF ETIKA IMMANUEL KANT. *Jurnal Terapung: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 8(1), 01-08. <https://dx.doi.org/10.31602/jt.v8i1.20749>

²⁸ Aparatu, M., Nazira, S., Kabalmay, T. N. R., & Prawira, M. N. (2025). Konstruksi Sosial Terhadap Kejahatan: Analisis Kriminologi Kritis Social Construction of Crime: A Critical

victims are not only the object of the crime but also the target of moral stigma that judges their private behavior. This situation demonstrates that society is unable to distinguish between violations of privacy and biased constructions of morality. As a result, victims experience double pressure, both from the perpetrator and from their social environment.

The social stigma attached to victims of revenge porn has serious implications for access to justice. Victims are often reluctant to report their experiences for fear of negative judgment, discrimination, or even criminalization. This creates a phenomenon of underreporting that hinders the effectiveness of law enforcement. From a sociological perspective, this situation demonstrates a gap between law as a norm (law on the books) and law as practice (law in action). When legal norms are not supported by a progressive legal culture, the desired protection will not be achieved.²⁹ Therefore, eliminating the culture of victim blaming is a crucial prerequisite for ensuring access to justice for victims. Without a shift in social paradigms, the law will lose its effectiveness in protecting victims.

The role of digital literacy is crucial in preventing and addressing revenge porn, particularly in raising public awareness of the ethical use of technology. Digital literacy encompasses not only the technical ability to use digital devices but also an understanding of the legal and ethical consequences of every action in cyberspace.³⁰ In this context, education on the importance of consent, privacy, and digital responsibility must be an integral part of public policy. Lack of digital literacy leaves many individuals unaware that sharing intimate content without consent is a

legal and ethical violation. This situation increases the opportunity for crime to occur and exacerbates the impact on victims. Therefore, improving digital literacy is an essential preventative strategy.

The link between digital literacy and crime prevention can be explained through a modern criminological approach that emphasizes the importance of situational crime prevention. By increasing public awareness of the risks and legal consequences, the potential for crime can be minimized. Furthermore, digital literacy also plays a role in fostering a healthy and responsible digital culture. In the context of revenge porn, people with good digital literacy will value privacy more and be less likely to engage in the distribution of content that harms others. Thus, digital literacy serves not only as an educational tool but also as an instrument of social control. This role is becoming increasingly important in the digital era, characterized by the rapid and massive flow of information.

The state's role in ensuring the protection of revenge porn victims must be understood as part of its constitutional obligation to protect human rights. The state has a responsibility to ensure that every individual is protected from all forms of violence, including digital violence. This principle aligns with John Locke's view, which asserts that the state was established to protect the fundamental rights of citizens, including the right to privacy and security.³¹ In this context, the state plays a role not only as a norm-setter but also as an implementer and overseer of legal implementation. However, the effectiveness of this protection depends heavily on the quality of the policy and commitment to its implementation. Without strong political

Criminology. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 11(2), 263-273. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v11i2.387>

²⁹ Faried, M. (2025). Membangun budaya hukum nasional melalui putusan hakim yang progresif. *Jurnal Paradoks Hukum*, 1(1), 1-27. <https://doi.org/10.64147/dokhum.v1i1.1>

³⁰ Rangkuty, P. R., Sinaga, A. P., Abdillah, M., Yoga, A. R., Sahriyan, I., Telaumbanua, R. N., & Tanjung, W. N. (2025). Peran Literasi Digital dalam Mencegah Kejahatan Siber di Kalangan

Generasi Muda. *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah Multidisipliner*, 1(04), 1116-1127. <https://ojs.ruangpublikasi.com/index.php/jpim/article/view/511>

³¹ Bazary, S. S., Karsa, K., Indah, S., & Marseli, D. (2024). Pemikiran hukum John Locke dan landasan hak asasi manusia. *Das Sollen: Jurnal Kajian Kontemporer Hukum Dan Masyarakat*, 2(01). <https://journal.forikami.com/index.php/dassollen/article/view/552>

will, legal protection will be formalistic and non-substantive.

An evaluation of victim protection policies and implementation reveals several weaknesses that require improvement. Although regulations governing victim protection exist, their implementation is often suboptimal due to limited resources, lack of coordination between institutions, and a limited understanding of victims' perspectives in law enforcement. Furthermore, reparation mechanisms such as restitution and rehabilitation have not been implemented effectively. This situation indicates that the state has not fully fulfilled its obligation to provide comprehensive protection. From a legal perspective, this failure can be considered a form of state liability for violations of victims' rights. Therefore, a comprehensive evaluation of existing policies is necessary.

The construction of victim-oriented justice is a relevant approach to addressing various weaknesses in the existing legal protection system. This approach places the victim at the center of attention at every stage of the criminal justice process, from investigation to rehabilitation. This model emphasizes not only punishing the perpetrator but also the victim's comprehensive recovery. Integrating criminal law and public ethics is key to realizing substantive justice. In the context of revenge porn, this approach allows for protection that is more sensitive to the victim's needs. Thus, justice is interpreted not only as law enforcement but also as the restoration of human dignity.

A theoretical analysis of this concept can be conducted through the principles of justice and legal utility put forward by Gustav Radbruch. Radbruch emphasized that law must be able to balance certainty, justice, and utility.³² In the context of protecting victims of revenge porn, this balance is often not achieved due to the dominance of formalistic approaches that ignore substantive justice. Furthermore, existing legal approaches are not fully responsive to gender issues, thus failing to

capture the complexity of the power relations underlying these crimes. This critique demonstrates that legal reform must be carried out with a gender and human rights perspective in mind. Without this, the law will continue to fail to protect vulnerable groups.

Policy recommendations for strengthening the protection of revenge porn victims should focus on reformulating more specific, victim-oriented legal norms. Legal norms should be designed to explicitly incorporate consent and protect victims from the risk of criminalization. Furthermore, implementing policies such as training law enforcement officers, strengthening victim recovery mechanisms, and increasing access to legal aid should be prioritized. Strengthening the synergy between law, public ethics, and social awareness is also a key factor in creating an effective protection system. Public education and improving digital literacy must go hand in hand with legal reform. This way, protection for revenge porn victims can be achieved comprehensively and sustainably.

CONCLUSION

Legal protection for victims of revenge porn, from the perspective of criminal law and public ethics in Indonesia, still faces fundamental problems in the form of unclear norms, resulting in legal uncertainty and substantive injustice. Normatively, the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, and the TPKS Law provide a legal basis for prosecuting perpetrators. However, disharmony and multiple interpretations of norms, particularly regarding the phrase "morality" and the lack of a clear boundary between perpetrator and victim, have the potential to criminalize victims. This situation is exacerbated by inconsistent law enforcement practices and the dominance of a retributive paradigm that does not fully accommodate victims' interests. From a public ethics perspective, the phenomenon of victim blaming and low digital literacy further weaken victims' access to justice. Therefore, the effectiveness of legal protection is crucially

³² Anisyaniawati, A., & alyanti Chandra, H. (2024). Konsep hukum dan keadilan dalam pemikiran Gustav Radbruch. *Praxis: Jurnal Filsafat*

Terapan, 2(01).

<https://journal.forikami.com/index.php/praxis/article/view/954>

determined by the reconstruction of norms that emphasize the element of consent, strengthen victim-based justice approaches, and integrate criminal law and public ethics. Therefore, the solutions offered are not only normative but also require structural and cultural changes to achieve fair, certain, and recovery-oriented protection for victims.

REFERENCE

- Aji, P. B. S. (2026). *Hukum Progresif Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia*. AMU Press, 1-85.
<https://ejournal.amertamedia.co.id/index.php/press/article/view/648>
- Anggraeniko, L. S., Palah, N., & Kania, D. (2025). *Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan dalam Proses Pidana: Evaluasi KUHAP dan Rekomendasi Reformasi berdasarkan Standar HAM Internasional*. *Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities*, 23, 124-133.
<https://conferenceproceedings.ump.ac.id/pssh/article/view/1557>
- Anggriani, J. A., Shodiq, M. D., & Basuki, B. (2026). *PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP PEREMPUAN KORBAN PENYEBARLUASAN PORNOGRAFI DENGAN MOTIF BALAS DENDAM (REVENGE PORN) DI MEDIA SOSIAL*. *SINERGI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 3(1), 377-390.
<https://doi.org/10.62335/sinergi.v3i1.2306>
- Anisyaniawati, A., & alyanti Chandra, H. (2024). *Konsep hukum dan keadilan dalam pemikiran Gustav Radbruch*. *Praxis: Jurnal Filsafat Terapan*, 2(01).
<https://journal.forikami.com/index.php/praxis/article/view/954>
- Anna, S., Utama, A. P., Setiawan, B., Widodo, P., Saragih, H. J. R., & Sukendro, A. (2023). *Resolusi Konflik Terhadap Kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO) Di Indonesia Pada Masa Pandemi Covid 19*. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 7(1), 352-362.
- Aparatu, M., Nazira, S., Kabalmay, T. N. R., & Prawira, M. N. (2025). *Konstruksi Sosial Terhadap Kejahatan: Analisis Kriminologi Kritis Social Construction of Crime: A Critical Criminology*. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 11(2), 263-273.
<https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v11i2.387>
- Aulia, K. A., & Suherman, A. (2024). *Urgensi Pengakuan Hak Korban Sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Proses Sistem Hukum Pidana Yang Berkeadilan*. *Jurnal Inovasi Hukum dan Kebijakan*, 5(4).
<https://ejournals.com/ojs/index.php/jihk/article/view/437>
- Bahrain, S., Purnamasari, T. I., & Khaldun, R. (2024). *Relevansi Al-Qur'an, Hak Asasi Manusia, dan Gender dalam Melindungi Hak Kehormatan Pribadi di Era Digital: Tinjauan Literatur*. *MODELING: Jurnal Program Studi PGMI*, 11(4), 154-172.
<https://doi.org/10.69896/modeling.v13i1>
- Bazary, S. S., Karsa, K., Indah, S., & Marseli, D. (2024). *Pemikiran hukum John Locke dan landasan hak asasi manusia*. *Das Sollen: Jurnal Kajian Kontemporer Hukum Dan Masyarakat*, 2(01).
<https://journal.forikami.com/index.php/dassollen/article/view/552>
- Bhakti, T. S. (2025). *Kepastian Hukum dalam Pengujian Formil Undang-Undang oleh Mahkamah Konstitusi di Indonesia terkait Inkonsistensi Putusan, Batas Waktu Pengujian, dan Implikasi Pembatalan Undang-Undang*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Global Education*, 6(4), 2859-2870.
<https://doi.org/10.55681/jige.v6i4.4693>
- Faried, A., & Yusuf, H. (2025). *Penerapan teori teori kriminologi dalam sistem kontrol sosial*. *Integrative Perspectives of Social and Science Journal*, 2(2 Mei), 2709-2715.
<https://ipssj.com/index.php/ojs/article/view/362>
- Faried, M. (2025). *Membangun budaya hukum nasional melalui putusan hakim yang progresif*. *Jurnal Paradoks Hukum*, 1(1), 1-27.
<https://doi.org/10.64147/dokhum.v1i1.1>
- Fernando, Z. J., Poeloengan, A. H., & Mulyadi, M. (2025). *Customary*

- Victimology: Perspektif Baru Perlindungan Korban dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia. *Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities*, 27, 34-47. <https://conferenceproceedings.ump.ac.id/pssh/article/view/1824>
- Firdaus, M. B. (2025). Dialektika Keadilan, Kepastian, Kemanfaatan Hukum dalam Perspektif Gustav Radbruch pada Hukum Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik* | E-ISSN: 3031-8882, 3(1), 357-367. <https://doi.org/10.62379/qy4b6z80>
- Harsono, W., & Dewanto, W. A. (2025). Pendekatan Teoritis Dan Praktis Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Sistem Hukum Modern. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 3(4), 5815-5824. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v3i4.2192>
- Herlina, M. (2024). Analisis dampak implementasi norma penjelasan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan terhadap kepastian dan efektivitas penegakan hukum di Indonesia. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Legal Perspectives*, 1(1), 46-58. <https://doi.org/10.70837/4n41x506>
- Kristiawanto, H., & SHI, M. (2024). Pengantar Mudah Memahami Metode Penelitian Hukum. Nas Media Pustaka.
- Lago, Y., Ginting, Y. P., & Sugianto, F. (2023). Dilema Keadilan Hukum Antara Hukum Tidak Tertulis Yang Hidup (Ongeschreven Recht) Dan Asas Legalitas Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Aspek Filosofi. *DiH: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 71-84.
- Manik, J. D. N., SH, M., Yadnya, P. A. K., SH, M., Nur, A. W., SH, M., ... & Petrus Mangambe, S. H. (2025). HUKUM PIDANA ANTARA NORMA DAN REALITA. *Cendikia Mulia Mandiri*.
- Muhammad, F. (2026). NILAI NILAI ETIS DALAM HUBUNGAN SOSIAL PERSPEKTIF ETIKA IMMANUEL KANT. *Jurnal Terapung: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 8(1), 01-08. <https://dx.doi.org/10.31602/jt.v8i1.2074>
- Nainggolan, R. O., Syahrin, A., & Mulyadi, M. (2024). The Position of the Principle of Legality in Law No. 1 of 2023 for the Development of Criminal Law in Indonesia. *Jurisprudensi: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah, Perundang-Undangan dan Ekonomi Islam*, 16(2), 408-419. <https://doi.org/10.32505/jurisprudensi.v16i2.8765>
- Natasya, D. P., & Andriasari, D. (2023, January). Penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana penyebaran konten kejahatan pornografi balas dendam (revenge porn) di media sosial ditinjau dari UU ITE dan UU Pornografi. In *Bandung Conference Series: Law Studies* (Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 115-121). <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsls.v3i1.4922>
- Rahmadani, N. O., & Fitri, G. A. (2025). Desember 2025 Perlindungan Data Pribadi sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia: Perspektif Hukum berdasarkan UU No. 27 Tahun 2022. *PESHUM: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial dan Humaniora*, 5(1), 712-719. <https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v5i1.9219>
- Rahmat, I. (2024). Integrasi Etika Moralitas dalam Prinsip Keadilan Restoratif: Integrasi Etika Moralitas dalam Prinsip Keadilan Restoratif. *SUA Journal of Law*, 2(2), 7-18. <https://jurnal.uniki.ac.id/index.php/sjl/article/view/479>
- Rangkuty, P. R., Sinaga, A. P., Abdillah, M., Yoga, A. R., Sahriyan, I., Telaumbanua, R. N., & Tanjung, W. N. (2025). Peran Literasi Digital dalam Mencegah Kejahatan Siber di Kalangan Generasi Muda. *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah Multidisipliner*, 1(04), 1116-1127. <https://ojs.ruangpublikasi.com/index.php/jpim/article/view/511>
- Rasiwan, H. I., & SH, M. (2024). Suatu pengantar viktimologi. *PT Indonesia Delapan Kreasi Nusa*.
- Sari, G. N. A., Pramudita, W. S. D., Muhklasin, R. M., Sulistianingsih, D., & Martitah, M. (2024). Tinjauan filosofis keadilan restoratif dalam lensa teori

- keadilan. Bookchapter Hukum dan Politik dalam Berbagai Perspektif, 3, 253-291.
<https://doi.org/10.15294/hp.v3i1.210>
- Shofiyah, R. (2025). Dinamika Pembentukan Dan Implementasi UU Pornografi Dalam Konteks Politik Hukum Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Comparative of Syari'ah Law*, 8(2), 403-420.
<https://ejournal.unida.gontor.ac.id/index.php/jicl/article/download/14835/12444>
- Sihombing, W. B. G. (2025). Inkonsistensi Pengaturan Keadilan Restoratif dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 6(7).
<https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v6i7.1344>
- Sukmawan, Y. A., & Damayanti, D. (2025). Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris sebagai Strategi Penguatan Perspektif Kajian Ilmu Hukum. *Notary Law Journal*, 4(3), 114-128.
<https://doi.org/10.32801/nolaj.v4i3.116>
- Susanto, R., & Syahrudin, S. (2025). Transformation of Social Relations in Rural Communities in the Digital Era: A Contemporary Sociological Perspective. *Jurnal Humaniora dan Ilmu Sosial*, 1(2), 192-208.
<https://ojs.stai-ibnurusyd.ac.id/index.php/alufuq/article/view/19>
- Wagner, K. G., & Carlson, C. R. (2025). Abused and silenced: how free speech and online platforms fail women. In *Handbook on Gender and Digital Media* (pp. 243-255). Edward Elgar Publishing.
<https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035313570.00030>