

Law Enforcement of Criminal Acts of Sexual Harassment against Women in Mass Media by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police

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Abstrack

Sexual harassment against women in Palangka Raya City, as reported in the mass media, is classified as a difficult case to resolve because the majority of perpetrators are from outside the area and have never met their victims. The empirical legal research method was used, with the research location being the Central Kalimantan Regional Police. The Directorate of Cyber Crime of the Special Criminal Investigation of the Regional Police has made efforts through a preventive method of actively socializing the wise use of social media and online dating applications. The repressive methods are carried out through sting operations by the Cyber Police Team and the Public Relations Division of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police, who contact the perpetrators directly to remove all harassment content. Obstacles to law enforcement against sexual harassment crimes against women in the media in Palangka Raya City include perpetrators using fake identities and accounts, limited resources with special expertise in information technology, and a lack of female investigators with specialized training in understanding female victims' psychology.

Keywords: *Sexual Harassment; Women; Mass Media*

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Abstrak

Pelecehan seksual di media massa terhadap perempuan di Kota Palangka Raya tergolong kasus yang sulit diselesaikan karena mayoritas pelaku berasal dari luar daerah dan bahkan belum pernah bertemu dengan korban. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan lokasi penelitian di Kepolisian Daerah Kalimantan Tengah. Upaya yang dilakukan oleh Direktorat Tindak Pidana Siber Reserse Kriminal Khusus Kepolisian Daerah metode preventif melalui sosialisasi aktif bijak bermedia media sosial dan aplikasi kencan online. Metode represif yang dilakukan melalui operasi tangkap tangan oleh Tim Polisi Siber Kepolisian Daerah Kalimantan Tengah serta Bidang Humas Kepolisian Daerah Kalimantan Tengah yang menghubungi pelaku secara langsung menghapus secara tuntas konten pelecehan oleh pelaku sebelum. Hambatan dalam penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana pelecehan seksual terhadap perempuan di media massa yang terjadi di Kota Palangka Raya yaitu saat pelaku menggunakan identitas palsu serta akun palsu; terbatasnya sumber daya yang memiliki keahlian khusus bidang teknologi informasi; Kurangnya penyidik wanita yang memiliki Pendidikan khusus pemahaman psikologis korban perempuan.

Kata kunci: *Pelecehan Seksual; Wanita; Media Massa*

Introduction

At the present moment, a significant number of criminal acts committed against individuals, notably women, are classified as cybercrimes. A salient example of a cybercrime problem that has proven to be troubling and has received public attention today is related to the problem of cybercrime in the moral realm, namely cyberporn, which is one type of Online Gender-Based Sexual Violence (GBV).¹

Basically, sexual harassment committed in the mass media against women is a relatively new type of crime compared to other more conventional crimes such as direct sexual harassment. This crime emerged with the advent of the information technology revolution.² This crime includes all offenses related to electronic information and communication systems, which function as a way to communicate with others, for example, such as the occurrence of criminal acts of sexual harassment in the mass media such as immoral images, photos, sketches, videos that can easily be seen in mass media such as on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Crimes committed in the mass media are a very worrying phenomenon, considering that the actions taken can harm others such as hacking, fraud, spreading hate speech, hoaxes, which lead to extortion.³

The purpose of the publication is to be accessed by others or the public as a form of revenge with the aim of humiliating the victim, insulting

¹ Eko Raharjo, Dona Raisa Monica, and Evina Dwi Maiyanti, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Meningkatnya Kasus Pornografi Balas Dendam (Revenge Porn) di Indonesia," *LexLata: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum* 5, No. 3 (2023): 395–403, <https://doi.org/10.28946/lexl.v5i3.2560>.

² Félix Andrés Alcalá Molina, "Violence in the Context of New Information Technologies: The Crime of Sexual Harassment," *Revista Oficial Del Poder Judicial* 14, No. 17 (2022): 141–68, <https://doi.org/10.35292/ropj.v14i17.552>.

³ Muhammad Junaidi, Kadi Sukarna, and Bambang Sadono, "Pemahaman Tindak Pidana Transaksi Elektronik dalam Undang-undang No 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik," *Jurnal Budimas* 2, No. 2 (2020): 109–18, <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/JAIM/article/view/1355>.

the victim's social values, defaming the victim's good name, degrading the victim's self-esteem and human dignity.⁴

The journal *Drafting an Effective 'Revenge Porn' Law: A Guide for Legislators* by Mary Anne Franks published by George Washington University- Law School explains that revenge porn perpetrators can have motives other than revenge such as economic motives, fame, or entertainment.^{5,6}

Based on the results of research at the Palangka Raya City District Court in the last 5 (Five) years from 2020-2024 there has been a significant increase in online sexual harassment cases that have been tried by the Palangka Raya District Court, where all victims are women of all ages. In 2020 there were 3 (three) cases, in 2021 there were none, in 2022 there were none and in 2023 there were 7 (seven) cases, in 2024 there were 12 (twelve) cases.

Based on these data from the results of interviews with investigators at the Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Cyber Subdit of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police (Central Kalimantan POLDA), there are still many cases of online sexual harassment that do not reach the court because women as victims are embarrassed to report the cases they experience, revoke the reports that have been made or choose to make peace with the perpetrators, because in addition to psychological trauma they also have a fear of legal entrapment of the impact of criminalization based on Article 4 of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography.

⁴ Lina Karlina and Hasuri, "Perlindungan Hukum bagi Korban Penyebarluasan Konten Pornografi dengan Motif Balas Dendam (Revenge Porn)," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora dan Politik* 4, No. 6 (2024): 2343–2351, <https://doi.org/10.38035/jihhp.v4i6.2713>.

⁵ Mary Anne Franks, "Drafting an Effective 'Revenge Porn' Law: A Guide for Legislators," *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2468823>.

⁶ Eric Blancaflor et al., "An In-Depth Analysis of Revenge Porn and Blackmailing on Philippine Social Media and Its Effects on the People Affected," in *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 2023, 107–12, <https://doi.org/10.1145/3625156.3625172>.

Islam strongly condemns the act of sexual harassment against women seen from the problem of pornography as contained in positive law,⁷ in Islamic law is closely related to the problem of guarding the aurat,⁸ the manner of dressing and maintaining the view or subduing the view (ghadhdh al-basyar). Indeed, the substance of pornography in the Islamic perspective is the issue of aurat. The word "aurat" comes from the Arabic language which literally means a gap, deficiency, something shameful or something that is seen as bad, from the members of the human body and which makes shame if seen.⁹

In Islamic criminal law, cyber sexual harassment has not been specifically regulated because there is no clear discussion in the Qur'an or Hadith. Therefore, the legal provisions related to sexual harassment are still part of the ijihad of the scholars. The punishment is usually included in the Ta'zir category, which means that the punishment is adjusted to the crime committed. The form of this punishment can vary, ranging from the death penalty, jail time, fines, defamation, and so on.¹⁰

The application of Ta'zir punishment against perpetrators of sexual harassment must still be adjusted to the form and severity of the harassment committed,¹¹ but in the current era the form of harassment committed is in the form of writing or insults through social media. The Ulama view it as the same as sexual harassment in general but just different ways of treatment.

⁷ Ayu Nadhirah Mohd Suhaime et al., "Development Of Pornography Addiction Control Intervention Model Based On Islamic Psychospiritual Approach: A Needs Analysis," *Afkar* 25, No. 1 (2023): 253–90, <https://doi.org/10.22452/afkar.vol25no1.9>.

⁸ Muhammad Abdulah Wafiyuddin and Mohammed Zabidi Fakhurrazi, "Aurat Dalam Perubatan Aurat," *Jurnal Wacana Sarjana* 5, No. 3 (2021): 1–9, <https://spaj.ukm.my/jws/index.php/jws/article/view/423>.

⁹ Okamaisya Sugiyanto, "Perempuan dan Revenge Porn: Konstruksi Sosial Terhadap Perempuan Indonesia dari Perspektif Viktimologi," *Jurnal Wanita dan Keluarga* 2, No. 1 (2021): 22–31, <https://doi.org/10.22146/jwk.2240>.

¹⁰ Hendra Gunawan, "Penerapan Hukuman Ta'zir di Indonesia (Suatu Analisis Terhadap Penerapan Hukuman di Lapas Kota Padangsidimpuan)," *Fitrah: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman* 4, No. 2 (2018): 359–74, <https://doi.org/10.24952/fitrah.v4i2.956>.

¹¹ Rohmatul Anam et al., "Hukuman Bagi Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus dalam Perspektif Hukum Positif dan Hukum Islam," *Ma'mal: Jurnal Laboratorium Syariah dan Hukum* 3, No. 6 (2022): 549–70, <https://doi.org/10.15642/mal.v3i6.153>.

The punishment is imposed on the perpetrator in the public interest. Because basically, this sexual harassment concerns individual morality and is included in the form of cyber sexual harassment. The Qur'an only discusses zina and not specifically sexual harassment. In Islamic law, even actions such as kissing or touching a woman's body, as well as actions that can arouse lust (*syahwat*) are not allowed because they can lead to adultery, according to the teachings in Surah Al-Isra' [17]: 32: "Do not approach adultery. Verily (adultery) is an abominable deed and the worst way."¹²

Not only does Islam prohibit approaching adultery, it also emphasizes the importance of keeping one's gaze and honor to others, except to one's husband, biological children, biological parents, and siblings. This principle is in line with Allah's words in Surah An-Nur [24]:31; "And say to the believing women, that they should keep their eyes, and guard their private parts, and should not reveal their adornments (*aurat*), except what is (usually) seen. And let them cover their chests with a veil, and not reveal their adornment, except to their husbands, or their fathers, or their husbands' fathers, or their sons, or their husbands' sons, or their brothers, or their brothers' sons, or their sisters' sons, or their (fellow-Muslim) women, or the slaves they own, or the (old) male servants who have no desire (for women), or children who do not yet understand the female form. And let them not stomp their feet so that the adornment they conceal may be discovered. And repent you all unto Allah, who believe, that you may prosper".

Islam is a very complex religion with a very broad scope, not only covering *hablun minallah* (human relations with God) alone, but covering *hablu minannas* (human relations with their god) alone, Islamic laws are very clear and definite in order to create equal welfare for all humans. The rules in *maqasid al-syari'ah* must be protected and must prevent damage. The five interests are the protection of religion (*hifz al-din*), protection of life (*hifz al-anfs*), protection of reason (*hifz al-aql*), protection of honor / offspring (*hifz*

¹² Annisa Tiara Ramadhani, Hijrayanti Sari, and Muttazimah Muttazimah, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Elektronik (Telaah Pasal 14 UU No. 12 Tahun 2022)," *Al-Qiblah Jurnal Studi Islam dan Bahasa Arab* 3, No. 4 (2024): 494-513, <https://doi.org/10.36701/qiblah.v3i4.1634>.

al-mal). Mentioned based on its strength is divided into three namely primary benefits (al-masalih al-daruriyat), secondary benefits (al-masalih al-hajjiyyat), and tertiary benefits (al-masalih al-tahsiniyyat).¹³

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Cyber sexual harassment against women is a very disadvantageous thing for victims of comments directed at women's sexuality raises negativity that can make victims feel insecure, besides.¹⁴ As said by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH. Which is also a fiqh rule that reads, "It is not permissible to do something that harms yourself or others".¹⁵

In some cases, the crime of sexual harassment in the mass media is a crime that does not have a clear affirmation of what content should be categorized as a crime of decency, so there is no clear benchmark that causes a variety of different interpretations of the crime of sexual harassment in the mass media. The distribution, transmission, and dissemination of electronic information such as images, sketches, photographs, and videos are included in some law enforcement of criminal acts of decency in the mass media to allow access to electronic information and documents containing sexual crimes and exploitation that violate ethics.

Another problem related to evidence by perpetrators of sexual harassment in the mass media is an obstacle for the police in conducting investigations. In some cases the perpetrators claimed to have deleted

¹³ Tsulis Zakiyyatun Nufus, Deden Najmudin, and Yusuf Azazy, "Cyber Sexual Harassment Terhadap Perempuan di Media Sosial Perspektif Hukum Pidana Positif dan Hukum Pidana Islam," *Asas Wa Tandhim: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan dan Sosial Keagamaan* 4, No. 2 (2025): 131–48, <https://doi.org/10.47200/awtjhpsa.v4i2.2861>.

¹⁴ Marvin Iroegbu et al., "Investigating the Psychological Impact of Cyber-Sexual Harassment," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 39, No. 15–16 (2024): 3424–45, <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605241231615>.

¹⁵ Redhina Aulia, "Pornography In The Perspective of Islamic Criminal Law," *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review* 2, No. 1 (2023): 79, <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v2i1.7354>.

pornographic photos or videos from their cell phones. This makes it difficult for the police to obtain and collect evidence.¹⁶

From the cases that occurred during the span of 5 (Five) years in Palangka Raya City, most of the perpetrators came from other islands such as Sumatra and Java so that the Central Kalimantan Regional Police investigators needed extra efforts to catch the perpetrators.

Since these crimes violate religious norms, decency, and customs, the legal problem that occurs is that they require special attention from society. moral, ethical, and legal. These crimes of decency on social media have the potential to create new crimes in society because they are criminogenic factors. In addition, this crime is not very dangerous although it is not the main crime, but it is usually used as a tool to commit other crimes such as defamation, damage to the victim's reputation and extortion which has an impact on the psychology of the victim, especially women.¹⁷

This crime continues to occur against female victims in Palangka Raya City even though the sanctions for sexual harassment in the mass media against women have been clearly regulated, namely Article 27 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions: (1) Every person shall intentionally and without right broadcast, show, distribute, transmit, and/or make accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates decency for public knowledge; (4) Every Person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that contain extortion and/or threats.

¹⁶ Aqilla Nada Henandi, Mutiara Nefa Andini, and Asep Suherman, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kasus Tindak Pidana Pornografi Melalui Media Sosial di Kepolisian," *Jurnal Hukum Progresi* 7, No. 10 (2024): 28–35, <https://oajjurnalhst.com/index.php/jhp/article/view/5170>.

¹⁷ Navitha. P and Dr. M. Jegadeeshwaran, "An Empirical Study on Cyber Crimes Against Women and Children in India," *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology* 3, No. 2 (2023): 141–49, <https://doi.org/10.48175/ijarsct-11327>.

With criminal provisions in Article 45 Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions:

Article 45

- (1) Every person who intentionally and without right broadcasts, shows, distributes, transmits, and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates decency for public knowledge as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

The purpose of the research in this writing is to find out the efforts made by the Directorate of Cyber Crime Special Criminal Investigation of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to tackle the rampant sexual harassment in the mass media that occurs to women in Palangka Raya City and to find out the obstacles in law enforcement against criminal acts of sexual harassment against women in the mass media that occur in Palangka Raya City.

Research Methods

Methodology comes from the word method which means way, in practice legal research methods are defined as a type of effort used in the research approach and assessment of a legal case.¹⁸ The research method used is empirical juridical research method, namely research that examines the implementation or implementation of statutory provisions in accordance with the facts of cases that occur in the field.¹⁹

¹⁸ Kornelius Benuf and Muhamad Azhar, "Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer," *Gema Keadilan* 7, No. 1 (2020): 20–33, <https://doi.org/10.14710/gk.2020.7504>.

¹⁹ John W. Creswell and John David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 7th ed. (New York: Sage Publications, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-023-01798-2>.

Scope/Focus of Research is the effort to enforce the law of sexual harassment of women in the mass media by Directorate of Cyber Crime Special Criminal Investigation of Central Kalimantan Regional Police and the obstacles that occur in its enforcement. The location of this research was carried out by the Special Criminal Investigation of Cyber Crime of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police on Jalan Tjilik Riwut KM. 1 Palangka Raya City, Central Kalimantan Province.

The types and sources of data used are: Primary data, obtained directly from the results of observation, which means that data collection techniques are carried out directly to the research location and interviews based on the object of research, so that it can be in the form of oral or written descriptions aimed at related to the discussion in this study, namely with sources based on the object of research. Secondary data, that are not obtained directly from the source. However, it can be in the form of information obtained from documents or literature that refers to literature and legislation, as well as other relevant data including: (1) Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police; (2) Law Number 44 of 2008 on Pornography; (3) Law Number.12 of 2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence; (4) Law Number 1 of 2024 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions.

Data collection techniques are carried out using field studies and literature studies. To obtain primary data, field studies were conducted through interviews. Interviews are direct oral research between two or more people in the form of face-to-face, listening directly to information or information from the researched²⁰ then continued with a literature study. According to M. Nazir, that literature study is a data collection technique by conducting a study of books, literature, notes, and reports that have something to do with the problem being solved. Literature sources can be obtained from books, journals, magazines, research results (theses and dissertations), and other appropriate sources (internet, newspapers, etc.). The

²⁰ Sukardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Kompetensi dan Praktiknya*, Edisi Revisi (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2021).

literature study involved the general process of systematically identifying theories, literature discovery, and analysis of documents containing information related to the research topic.²¹

Result and Discussion

Efforts to enforce the law of sexual harassment in mass media by Sub Directorate V of Cyber Crime Directorate Special Criminal Investigation of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police consist of preventive efforts and repressive efforts : First, Preventive Efforts, Sub Directorate V of Cyber Crime of the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police conducts socialization activities to the public, especially social media users. This socialization is given to the community so that they can be wise in using social media itself, this socialization is also carried out on social media accounts owned by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police and social media accounts of the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police both on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram as well as various online dating applications conducted by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police Cyber Police Team.

The activities of supervision and enforcement of cyber crimes are in the form of exploring, surrounding or surfing internet media such as on social media facebook, twitter and websites for 24 hours nonstop every day with the internet to enforce and supervision of cyber crimes, one of which is related to criminal acts of decency on social media. This effort is an active form of Sub Directorate V of Cyber Crime in an effort to enforce the law, enforcement and supervision of crimes in the virtual world, so that it is not passive waiting only based on the service standards of the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of the Central Kalimantan Police area, namely from the existence of a police report or public complaint first in enforcement or enforcement of the law. Related to this decency crime on social media is

²¹ Dawn Watkins and Mandy Burton, *Research Methods in Law, Research Methods in Law*, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315386669>.

classified as difficult in law enforcement, this is because users of the internet can be anyone, anywhere and anytime.²²

Second, Repressive efforts are carried out based on the service standards of the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police by immediately following up on public complaint reports (Dumas) either by victims of these crimes or people who are concerned about the impact of these crimes, both direct and online complaints. In an effort to enforce the law of sexual harassment in the mass media against information crimes and electronic transactions. The second is the perpetrator who was caught red-handed by the Cyber Patrol team it self. From the data obtained, it can be seen that there is an increase in cases from year to year and also a gap in law enforcement efforts, namely where data on the number of incoming cases with data on the number of incoming resolved legally is not balanced.

This is because that in the implementation of its enforcement, the Sub-directorate V of Cyber Crime of the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police made efforts to approach the perpetrators and victims so that they could be resolved amicably first without having to proceed to legal channels with a warning delivered directly by the Public Relations Division of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police who contacted the perpetrator directly to stop his actions in the case of the perpetrator's known whereabouts and could be contacted virtually. The settlement is carried out by requiring clarification of the perpetrator, making a statement letter to delete the content and coaching so as not to do the act again. This is done so that the perpetrator can completely remove the sexual content that harasses women as victims. Considering that

²² Saeed Mardani, Mahmoud Bavi, and Seyyed Bassem Mavallyzadeh, "Investigating Crimes against Public Morality and Decency in Cyberspace from The Perspective of Criminology," *Jurnal Cita Hukum* 10, No. 1 (2022): 31–48, <https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v10i1.24224>.

the scope of revenge porn includes the act of producing, distributing, or posting sexual content belonging to other people.²³

Obstacles in law enforcement of the crime of decency on social media by Sub directorate V of Cyber Crime Directorate Special Criminal Investigation of Central Kalimantan Regional Police: First, The perpetrator uses a fake account, making it difficult in the process of tracking and searching for the perpetrator. The perpetrator uses a different IP Address or known as the Internet Protocol Address. This is the act of the perpetrators related to using fake accounts and IP addresses combined with using VPN (Virtual Private Network) to commit crimes on the internet. Second, Limited human resources, this relates to the expertise specifically in the field of information technology that is still lacking in the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to support evidence relating to suspects containing confessions that the suspect is the perpetrator who really disseminates so that it affects his activities in dealing with cases that occur; Third, The lack of female investigators who have special education in the Central Kalimantan Regional Police who understand the psychology of female victims so that victims can be open in reporting criminal acts of sexual harassment in the mass media that occur.

Conclusion

Efforts made by the Directorate of Cyber Crime Special Criminal Investigation of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to tackle the rise of sexual harassment in the mass media that occurs to women in Palangka Raya City are by preventive methods through active socialization of wise social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter and various online dating applications conducted by the Cyber Police Team of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police repressive methods carried out are through sting operations by the Cyber Police Team of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police and the Public Relations Division of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police who

²³ Zalzabila Armadani Purnama Sari, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Pornografi Balas Dendam (Revenge Porn)," *Jurnal Magister Hukum Argumentum* 8, No. 1 (2022): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.24123/argu.v7i2.4928>.

contact the perpetrators directly, to stop their actions in cases where the perpetrators are known to exist and can be contacted virtually. In the settlement, the method is done by clarifying the perpetrator, making a statement letter, deleting the content and providing guidance so as not to do the act again. It is intended that the content that harasses female victims can be completely removed by the perpetrator.

Obstacles in law enforcement against criminal acts of sexual harassment against women in the mass media that occur in Palangka Raya City when the perpetrators use fake identities and fake accounts; limited resources that have special expertise in the field of information technology; lack of female investigators who have special education in psychological understanding of female victims so that victims can be open in reporting criminal acts of sexual harassment in the mass media that occur. There is an immediate need for a special laboratory that can analyze cybercrime in the Central Kalimantan Regional Police.

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