

## **Criminal Law Analysis of online Pornography Distribution on Social Media under Indonesia's Pornography Law No. 44/2008**

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### **Abstract**

Pornography has a negative impact on human life, so joint efforts are needed to combat it. The Criminal Code and Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) and Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography as *lex specialis* contain criminal law provisions related to the distribution of pornographic videos on social media. This study uses a normative legal research method. The results of the analysis show that both individuals and legal entities that distribute pornographic content can be punished, either directly or through the internet. The findings of the study are that perpetrators of the distribution of pornographic material can be punished, but there are several loopholes that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement. First, there is inconsistency between Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography and Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), which often causes confusion in law enforcement. Second, weak digital detection mechanisms hamper the ability of law enforcement officials to identify and prosecute perpetrators quickly and effectively. This study also analyzes the components of cyberporn crimes as defined in Law No. 44 of 2008. The focus is on identifying the factors that drive the spread of illegal pornographic content and evaluating its social, psychological, and moral impacts, especially on the younger generation.

**Keywords: Criminal Law, Criminal Acts, Legal Protection, Social Media, Pornography.**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

The development of information and communication technology, especially social media, has changed human interaction and communication. Social media is more than just a platform for exchanging information, but is also often used to disseminate harmful content, including pornography. (Petan et al., 2025) This has become an increasingly urgent issue, especially among young people who are active on these platforms. The issue of pornography on social media is becoming increasingly urgent because the younger generation often lacks understanding of the boundaries between healthy and unhealthy content. They may be exposed to such content without adequate understanding of the legal, social, and psychological consequences. (Aslam, 2024) Continuous exposure to pornographic content can change their views on relationships and sexuality, as well as shape unhealthy attitudes. Therefore, more attention needs to be given to education and counseling on the responsible use of social media.

Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography is an important regulation designed to protect society from the negative effects of pornography. Despite the existence of this law, its implementation and enforcement in the digital age, especially on social media, faces various challenges. Pornographic content can spread quickly and widely, making it difficult to control and regulate.

One of the main challenges in implementing Law No. 44 of 2008 is the global and anonymous nature of social media (Prayoga & Tuasikal, 2025). Content uploaded by users can come from anywhere and be available to anyone. This raises questions about the limits of jurisdiction and legal authority that can be applied in such cases.

In the context of implementing Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography, it is important to understand how this law regulates behavior on social media, which is often a medium for the dissemination of pornographic content. (Ferreira et al., 2025) This study aims to analyze in depth the modus operandi of pornography crimes on digital platforms and how these regulations can regulate or combat them. This approach will provide a clear picture of the challenges faced in enforcing the law against illegal content in cyberspace. This study will explore law enforcement practices carried out by law enforcement officials. Law enforcement related to pornography on social media requires collaboration between various parties, including platform providers and government agencies. (Salsabillah & Kornelis, 2025) By analyzing past cases, it is possible to identify the effectiveness of the actions taken to prosecute perpetrators and prevent the spread of illegal content.

The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) has recorded the handling of hundreds of thousands to millions of pornographic and online gambling content in recent years. The majority of this content was found on various websites and social media platforms. (Tendean, 2025) This data shows the extent of the problem of the spread of negative content, which not only harms individuals but also has an impact on social and moral norms in society. Although Kominfo has taken steps to tackle this problem, such as blocking content and collaborating with platform providers, the results have not yet met expectations. Law enforcement efforts have been less than optimal in the context of suppressing the circulation of pornographic content in cyberspace. This reflects serious challenges in implementing regulations, as well as difficulties in prosecuting perpetrators who often take advantage of anonymous spaces on the internet to distribute illegal content.

This issue highlights the need for a more strategic and innovative approach to tackling pornographic content on social media. This ranges from strengthening existing regulations to raising public awareness of the dangers of negative content. Effective and responsive law enforcement must involve collaboration between the government, social media platforms, and the public to create a safer and healthier digital environment (Gunawan et al., 2025). In addition, legal protection for victims of pornography on social media is also a major focus. Victims of this crime often face social stigma and serious psychological problems. Therefore, comprehensive legal protection is essential to support them and provide a sense of security (Al Aziz & Hasan, 2024).

This issue highlights the need for a more strategic and innovative approach to tackling pornographic content on social media. This ranges from strengthening existing regulations to raising public awareness of the dangers of negative content. Effective and responsive law enforcement must involve collaboration between the government, social media platforms, and the public to create a safer and healthier digital environment (Gunawan et al., 2025). In addition, legal protection for victims of pornography on social media is also a major focus. Victims of this crime often face social stigma and serious psychological problems. Therefore,

comprehensive legal protection is essential to support them and provide a sense of security (Al Aziz & Hasan, 2024).

In addition, this analysis will also consider the perspective of society and the social impact of pornography cases on social media. This crime not only harms individuals, but can also affect the norms and values that prevail in society. The spread of pornographic content on social media can create a culture that considers such behavior normal, thereby reducing society's sensitivity to sexual and ethical issues (Pradja et al., 2025). The social impact of pornography crimes is very complex. In addition to threatening the integrity of individuals, especially women and children who are often victims, these cases can also disrupt harmony within the community. Continuous exposure to pornographic content can change people's perceptions and attitudes towards sexuality and create stigma against victims. Therefore, efforts are needed to educate the public about the dangers and consequences of pornography and the importance of digital ethics.

Through a criminal law analysis approach, this study will explore issues related to law enforcement, challenges in law enforcement, and protection for victims. It is hoped that the results of this study can provide practical recommendations for policymakers, academics, and the public to address the issue of pornography on social media more effectively. Thus, this study not only attempts to summarize the implementation of Law No. 44 of 2008, but also to demonstrate the need for collaboration between social media sites, the public, and the government in building a safer and healthier environment. It is hoped that the results of this study can serve as a reference and inspiration for the development of better policies in the future.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The implementation of Law Number 44 of 2008 regulating pornography in social media is examined in this study using qualitative methodology (Sugiarto, 2021). This study uses a qualitative method with a normative approach. The qualitative approach was chosen because the main focus of the study was to understand and analyze the application of the law and explain the legal aspects related to pornography on social media. The normative approach will help in evaluating existing regulations theoretically and assessing their suitability with law enforcement practices in the field.

The data sources in this study include legal documents, namely Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography and Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE). These documents will be analyzed to determine the applicable provisions and regulations. Literature such as scientific articles, books, and journals related to pornography law, law enforcement, and victim protection. The literature used will be taken from publications in the last five years to ensure relevance and actuality.

Data collection was conducted through a literature review by collecting and examining existing legal literature, both covering legal theory and previous studies related to pornography and law enforcement. And case analysis by analyzing court decisions related to criminal cases of pornography on social media. This approach will help in understanding how the law is applied in practice.

Data analysis will be carried out by organizing and presenting data systematically to provide a clear understanding of the context of law enforcement and assess the compatibility between existing legal norms and practices in the field. This study will evaluate the extent to

which the Pornography Law and the ITE Law are effective in combating the spread of pornographic content and protecting victims.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Application of Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography to Cases of Pornography Crimes on Social Media**

#### **Definition of Pornography in Law No. 44 of 2008**

The implementation of Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography in the context of social media is increasingly important to analyze given the rapid development of digital technology. Many social media platforms allow for the widespread and rapid dissemination of pornographic content (Prayoga & Tuasikal, 2025). In this context, criminal law theory provides a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the law and its application to violations that occur. This theory emphasizes that the law must be able to adapt to ongoing social and technological changes.

The Pornography Law provides a clear definition of what constitutes pornography, covering various forms of distribution that violate moral norms. This is important in the context of social media, where the line between educational and exploitative content is often blurred. Criminal law theory states that in order to enforce the law effectively, the definitions in the law must be precise and unambiguous. Digital violations are often difficult to define based on applicable norms, which can lead to legal loopholes.

The inconsistency between Law No. 44 of 2008, the Criminal Code (KUHP), and the ITE Law is an important consideration in this analysis. Although each law has a different scope and definition, the overlap in existing provisions can create confusion for law enforcement officials. (Runggandini et al., 2024) Criminal law theory suggests that mutually supportive laws are necessary to ensure consistent and effective sanctions. This problem leads to the potential for perpetrators to avoid legal consequences due to ambiguity in the regulations.

The conflict between Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) and Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography creates complex challenges in law enforcement on social media. These two laws have different scopes and objectives, but cases of pornography on social media are often handled under the framework of the ITE Law. This has caused confusion among law enforcement officials regarding when and how each law should be applied, creating legal uncertainty for perpetrators and victims.

The application of the *lex specialis* theory in this context implies that the Pornography Law should take precedence when dealing with pornography cases, as it provides a more specific definition and more severe sanctions than the ITE Law. (Azzahra, 2025) However, in practice, law enforcement officials are often tempted to use the ITE Law, which has more general provisions, even though pornography cases should be approached in a more focused manner. This ambiguity can make perpetrators feel safer from legal threats, thereby exacerbating the problem of pornography distribution on social media.

To create a more effective legal system, harmonization between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law is necessary. Revisions to both laws are needed so that the existing regulations can complement each other and not overlap. Through this harmonization, the goal of law enforcement in tackling pornography on social media can be achieved more effectively,

including providing legal certainty for both victims and perpetrators. This will help minimize confusion among law enforcement officials and the public.

Understanding the legal framework governing crimes involving pornography in Indonesia requires knowledge of the definition of pornography in Law No. 44 of 2008. This law provides law enforcement officials with a precise legal definition of pornography, making it easier to identify and prosecute violations. With a clear definition, the risk of ambiguous law enforcement can be minimized. (Shofiyah, 2025)

A clear understanding of this definition is essential for effective law enforcement. Without a comprehensive definition, it would be difficult for law enforcement officials to identify content that falls under the category of pornography. This could lead to legal uncertainty for the public and weaken efforts to combat pornography crimes, especially in the digital age, which is characterized by the rapid dissemination of content through various platforms.

In addition, a clear definition of pornography also serves to protect society, especially children, from the harmful effects of pornography. By setting clear boundaries, legal protection is provided through Law No. 44 of 2008, which better protects vulnerable individuals and groups. (Handoko & Sari, 2024)

Therefore, understanding the definition of pornography in this law is very important for all parties, from the public to law enforcement officials, to work together to create a safer and healthier environment.

The clear definition of pornography in Law No. 44 of 2008 greatly facilitates police law enforcement officials in conducting investigations and prosecutions of pornography-related offenses. With clear boundaries, law enforcement officials can more easily identify the types of content that fall under the category of pornography. This reduces the confusion and ambiguity that often occurs in law enforcement, so that legal action can be taken more quickly and efficiently.

The legal certainty provided by this definition is also very important for society. When people clearly understand what is considered pornography, they can more easily recognize and report violations. (Khoirunisa, 2022) This encourages community involvement in stopping and defeating pornography crimes, thereby creating a safer environment, especially for children and adolescents, who are more vulnerable to harmful information.

When comparing the Pornography Law with the Criminal Code (KUHP), there are fundamental differences in definitions and sanctions. The Criminal Code has general provisions regarding criminal acts of indecency, but does not specifically regulate pornography in line with the development of digital media. The Pornography Law provides a more specific definition and stricter sanctions for perpetrators of pornography, but the public still faces problems of harmonization with general criminal provisions in the Criminal Code. This ambiguity often provides loopholes for perpetrators to avoid the law.

On the other hand, Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) also plays an important role in regulating digital content, including content that violates public decency. However, there are inconsistencies between the Pornography Law and the ITE Law that interfere with law enforcement. Often, pornography cases on social media are processed using the ITE Law, which has different definitions and sanctions, creating

confusion in the legal context. This reinforces the argument that harmonization between these three laws is essential to create greater legal certainty.

In addition, a clear definition also provides a basis for courts in deciding cases related to pornography. With clear legal references, the decisions made by the courts become more consistent and accountable. This creates public trust in the legal system and increases the legitimacy of law enforcement.

Clear definitions not only function in the context of law enforcement, but also as a tool for public education. With a good understanding of what pornography is, the public can be more vigilant and critical of the content they consume. This is an important preventive measure in reducing the negative impact of pornography on society.

### **Prevention and Criminal Law Protection in Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography**

Prevention and criminal law protection in Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography are fundamental aspects in efforts to protect society from the negative impacts of pornography. This law is designed not only to punish those who commit violations, but also to create a safer environment for everyone in society, especially children and adolescents (Wibisono & Fawaid, 2021). By understanding and implementing effective prevention measures, it is hoped that the spread of pornographic content can be minimized.

One of the main approaches to prevention is through education. This law encourages socialization initiatives designed to raise public awareness about the risks associated with pornography. This education is important to provide accurate information and educate individuals about the negative psychological and social development effects that pornography can have on children. Through proper knowledge, the public is expected to be more discerning in accessing and evaluating the content they encounter.

The importance of legal protection cannot be ignored. Law No. 44 of 2008 provides stronger legal protection for the public, especially children, from sexual exploitation and pornographic content. The strict sanctions are expected to have a deterrent effect, so that offenders think twice before committing pornography crimes. This protection reflects the state's commitment to maintaining public morals and ethics. (Salsabillah & Kornelis, 2025)

With all prevention and protection efforts in accordance with Law No. 44 of 2008, it is hoped that the public can avoid the negative effects of pornography. However, challenges remain, especially with technological developments that facilitate the spread of pornographic content. Therefore, policy evaluation and adjustment must be carried out periodically to remain relevant and effective in facing the ever-changing social and technical landscape.

Chapter VIII of Law Number 44 of 2008 regulates criminal prohibitions against pornography, covering Articles 29 to 38. In this chapter, there are ten criminal provisions that regulate various aspects related to pornography, ranging from the production to distribution of pornographic content. (Melianggraini, 2024) This regulation demonstrates the state's commitment to protecting society from the negative effects of pornography through strict law enforcement.

Of the ten articles, only Article 34 explicitly mentions a subjective element, namely the phrase "intentionally or with their own consent." The emphasis on the element of intent is very important because it shows that the perpetrator must have the awareness and intention to commit an unlawful act. In this context, understanding the subjective element is crucial when

evaluating the perpetrator's intent and determining the degree of their guilt in a pornography crime.

This regulation clarifies the criteria for assessing violations by emphasizing the subjective component of Article 34. This increases legal protection for the public and enables law enforcement officials to assess cases more accurately. However, differences in other articles that do not include subjective aspects may raise questions about how the law is applied, making it important to continuously review and refine the applicable regulations.

The subjective element in a criminal offense refers to aspects related to the perpetrator's mental state when committing the act. This element includes the perpetrator's inner attitude and awareness of their actions. In criminal law, understanding subjective elements is very important because it can influence the assessment of the perpetrator's intent and guilt in a legal context. This shows that it is not only the act itself that is taken into account, but also how the perpetrator feels and understands the act.

When the perpetrator is aware of and intends to commit the act, this is where the element of intent or *dolus* arises. In this situation, the perpetrator deliberately commits an unlawful act, thereby subjecting themselves to more severe penalties. This intent reflects that the perpetrator had the intention to commit the act and understood the possible consequences. Therefore, in law enforcement, proving the element of intent is key to determining the degree of the perpetrator's guilt.

Although the words “intentionally” or ‘deliberately’ are not explicitly mentioned in the formulation of affixed verbs such as “to make,” “to reproduce,” and “display” used in criminal acts under Law Number 44 of 2008, it is assumed that the perpetrator is aware that their actions are against the law. (Firdaus, 2022) Therefore, the perpetrator is automatically held responsible for their actions. The emphasis on this verb reflects the perpetrator's awareness of the legal consequences they may face as a result of their actions.

As a criminal offense classified as a *dolus* offense, violations of pornography laws must be committed intentionally. Although the element of intent does not need to be explicitly proven in the formulation, the existence of this awareness remains the basis for law enforcement. In this context, perpetrators are expected to understand that their actions will result in goods or content that fall under the category of pornography. (TSANI, 2024)

If the perpetrator does not have knowledge of the illegal nature of their actions, then they cannot be punished. This shows the importance of the element of knowledge in determining the legal responsibility of the perpetrator. Without awareness or knowledge that the action is against the law, the perpetrator cannot be subject to criminal sanctions. Thus, understanding the subjective element and intent is key in the prosecution of pornography crimes.

### **Legal Protection for Victims of Pornography Crimes Occurring through Social Media in the Perspective of the Law on Pornography**

In today's digital age, pornography crimes on social media have become an increasingly urgent concern. Law No. 19 of 2016 (Law 19/2016) amends Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, regulating this matter within the Indonesian legal framework. The dissemination of electronic documents and/or information containing obscene material is specifically prohibited by this regulation. It is hoped that this regulation will provide legal protection to the public against the dissemination of pornographic material on online platforms.

Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography takes a stricter approach than Western countries. This law provides a clear definition of pornography and imposes severe penalties on violators. This reflects the cultural values and social norms that are dominant in Indonesia, where public decency is highly valued. However, the strictness of this law is often challenged by the reality on the ground, where law enforcement can be inconsistent and confusing, especially in the digital context.

In a comparative context, differences in pornography laws are evident in the way countries deal with controversial content. Some countries have succeeded in creating flexible policies that are responsive to technological developments, while others are stuck with rigid regulations that may not be effective in practice. (Wibowo & Yulianingsih, 2025) In this case, Indonesia can learn from international practices to introduce elements of protection and freedom that are more balanced, thereby creating a legal system that is not only strict but also fair and responsive to the times.

The importance of laws related to social media pornography is evident in the penalties imposed and the initiatives taken to prevent it. With clear legal provisions, the public is expected to be more vigilant against the spread of pornographic content and to report violations. In addition, education about the dangers of pornography on social media also needs to be improved so that the public, especially children and adolescents, can be protected from its negative effects.

Criminal liability for online content also reflects the need for digital ethics among internet users. With the increasing spread of unverified information and harmful content, it is important for every individual to understand the legal implications of their actions. (Gunawan et al., 2025) Awareness of this legal responsibility not only protects oneself but also maintains a safer and more responsible digital environment. Therefore, education on digital ethics and the legal implications of online actions must be an integral part of digital literacy programs in today's society.

Law enforcement must work together with public awareness campaigns to combat pornography crimes on social media. A safer and healthier online environment is believed to be achievable with strict restrictions and support from all parties. Protection of individuals from sexual exploitation must be a priority so that justice can be upheld and human dignity respected.

Although technological advances have greatly benefited society, they have also created new avenues for criminal activity, including sexual offenses. Social media, as one of the technological innovations, has become a means often used to commit various crimes. Sexual offenses committed through social media can have serious consequences for individuals and society as a whole.

One form of sexual crime that is rampant is the sending of obscene messages. This act not only harms the victim emotionally, but can also disturb their mental peace and well-being. Irresponsible senders often use the anonymity of social media as a shield to carry out acts that demean others, without considering the impact.

According to Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Witness and Victim Protection, a victim is defined as any person who suffers financial, psychological, or physical harm. This definition covers various forms of loss that individuals may experience as a result of criminal acts, including sexual harassment (Sujarwo,

2020). It is important to understand that victims do not only feel the impact in one aspect, but often all three aspects can be experienced simultaneously.

The physical effects experienced by victims of sexual abuse can vary, ranging from minor injuries to more serious injuries. Victims may experience pain, physical trauma, or even long-term health problems as a result of the abuse. This can lead to a decline in quality of life and interfere with the victim's daily activities, such as work or social interaction.

The mental aspect is an equally significant impact. Psychological conditions such as anxiety, sadness, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are often experienced by victims. Feelings of shame, fear, and social stigma can also haunt victims, making them feel alienated from their social environment. This traumatic experience can disrupt the victim's mental and emotional well-being in the long term.

The economic impact is also a serious concern when discussing the losses suffered by victims. Many victims of sexual abuse experience difficulties in covering the costs of medical care, psychological therapy, and rehabilitation. In addition, victims may lose their jobs or career opportunities, which can lead to more serious financial problems. This condition adds to the burden on victims in their recovery process.

Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 31 of 2014, which amends Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Victims and Witnesses, contains legislation that regulates the rights of victims. To protect and assist victims during legal proceedings, this law provides certain crucial rights. Protection of oneself, one's family, and one's property, as well as the absence of threats to testimony that has been, is being, or will be given, are a person's primary rights. This protection is important to ensure that victims feel safe and are not forced to testify.

Victims have the right to security protection and the ability to choose and decide the type of support and security protection they need. This demonstrates recognition of the victim's autonomy in the legal process, where they have a say in determining the steps necessary to protect themselves. This participation is important to strengthen the victim's sense of control over the situation they are facing.

Victims are also expected to be able to provide statements without pressure, which means they should not be intimidated or forced to provide information they do not wish to disclose. This is part of the principle of justice which ensures that every statement given is purely of the victim's own volition without any outside influence. In addition, the right to an interpreter is also important for victims who do not understand the language used in legal proceedings, so that they can follow the proceedings properly.

From an informational standpoint, victims have the right to obtain information about court decisions and case developments, as well as the condition of the convicted person if they are released. This is important to maintain transparency in the legal process and provide certainty to victims. They also have the right to confidentiality of their identity, which protects them from potential social stigma and further threats.

Other legally regulated rights include obtaining a new identity, temporary residence, and temporary living expenses until the protection period ends. All of these rights are designed to provide comprehensive support to victims, helping them in the recovery process after experiencing criminal acts. With adequate protection and support, it is hoped that victims will feel safer and have the opportunity to start their lives over again.

Article 1 Paragraph 5, restitution is a form of compensation provided by the perpetrator to the victim, their family, or a third party. This compensation can take the form of compensation for certain actions, return of property, or payment of damages for suffering or loss. Through the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, victims or their legal representatives can file a restitution claim to ensure that the victim's losses are adequately compensated.

Medical assistance and psychosocial rehabilitation are equally important sources of defense. Law No. 31 of 2014 gives victims the right to medical care and psychosocial rehabilitation. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) is the place to submit requests for this support. This support aids in their emotional and physical recovery.

Another important factor in the victim's recovery process is family support. As the closest relatives, they can provide support and inspiration, helping victims cope with their loss. Families should help victims overcome any stigma they may feel and reassure them that what happened will not ruin their future. Restoring the victim's spirit can be greatly aided by emotional support from family.

In addition, community protection is very important for the mental recovery of victims. Victims must receive care and support from the community without stigmatization or exclusion. By creating a supportive environment, the community can help victims feel accepted and contribute to their recovery process. With these various forms of protection, it is hoped that victims can obtain justice and the opportunity to start their lives anew. (Cristy & Zukriadi, 2024)

## CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the implementation of Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography in social media, as well as conflicts that arose with the ITE Law. The main findings indicate that there are significant challenges in law enforcement due to confusion in the implementation of these two laws. Many cases of pornography on social media are more often handled under the ITE Law, even though the Pornography Law should take precedence based on the *lex specialis* principle. The application of the *lex specialis* theory shows that the Pornography Law provides a more appropriate and strict legal framework for handling pornography cases. The results of the analysis confirm that law enforcement will be more effective if law enforcement entities prioritize the Pornography Law. However, a lack of understanding and training regarding these two laws has led to violations of victims' rights and inadequate protection. The inconsistency between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law has the potential to create legal loopholes that can be exploited by criminals. This can result in lighter penalties for perpetrators of pornography, triggering an increase in the spread of negative content on social media. Research also shows that an inconsistent legal system makes victims feel unprotected and reduces their trust in law enforcement.

Other findings indicate that although the Pornography Law provides protection for victims, its implementation is often ineffective. Many victims do not have access to or information about their rights, making it difficult for them to report violations. This situation underscores the need to improve legal protection for victims through a more sensitive and responsive approach. It is recognized that the lack of legal education among the public and law enforcement officials is one of the main obstacles in the implementation of these two laws. This study emphasizes the importance of outreach programs that focus on understanding individual rights and legal procedures related to pornography on social media. This education is expected

to raise public awareness and facilitate the law enforcement process. Based on these findings, this study recommends the need for harmonization between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law. Revisions and adjustments to both laws are expected to create clearer and more comprehensive legal provisions. This will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and provide legal certainty for all parties involved. This study provides relevant scientific contributions to the development of legal science, particularly in the analysis of criminal law in the digital age. By exploring the conflict between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law, the results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for academics, legal practitioners, and policymakers in formulating more effective laws. The legal implications of this research also show that policymakers must be more responsive to the challenges faced in the digital age. Policies aimed at protecting victims and imposing strict sanctions on perpetrators of pornography distribution must be a priority. In addition, supervision of social media platforms must also be increased to prevent the spread of negative content.

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