

Legal Accountability for Verbal Sexual Harassment Perpetrators on Dating Apps

Rufinus Hotmaulana Hutauruk¹⁾, Abdurrakhman Alhakim²⁾, Salma Rayani Rosniar³⁾

^{1, 2, 3)} Faculty of Law, Universitas Internasional Batam, Indonesia

M Baloi-Sei Ladi, Jl. Gajah Mada, Tiban Indah, Kec. Sekupang, Kota Batam, Kepulauan Riau 29426

Corresponding Author: Salma Rayani Rosniar, Email: 2051010.salma@uib.edu

History: Received 27/10/2023 | Revised 30/10/2023 | Accepted 06/11/2023 | Published 30/11/2023

Abstract. Numerous incidents of verbal sexual harassment are frequently encountered, and in conjunction with the rapid advancements in technology, such actions have become increasingly prevalent. The proliferation of information technology has made information more accessible, exemplified by the emergence of dating applications, demonstrating the speed of the digital world. The current impact of technological swiftness exhibits both positive and negative consequences. This study seeks to examine Indonesian legal regulations pertaining to verbal sexual harassment via dating applications. This research employs a normative research approach, characterized as a legal library research method. The findings of this study indicate that the investigation primarily relies on secondary legal materials, encompassing both primary and secondary legal sources. Up to this point, the legal protection provided by Indonesia to victims of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps predominantly relies on the penal sanctions outlined in the Penal Code, specifically under Chapter XIV addressing Crimes Against Morality, as well as several other relevant legislations governing this matter.

Keywords: Application of Dating Platforms; Instances of Sexual Harassment; Criminal Offenses

INTRODUCTION

The existence of cases of verbal harassment, as supported by empirical evidence, has indeed occurred within society (Kompas, 2023). However, these incidents are presently perceived by some as mere jokes or jests (Kompas, 2023). The existence of cases of verbal harassment, empirically observed in society, has extended its reach into the digital world. What was initially perceived as jokes or jests in traditional interactions has now transcended into the digital realm, where online platforms provide new avenues for individuals to engage in verbal harassment, often under the guise of anonymity or as part of online culture. This phenomenon underscores the need for

comprehensive legal and ethical frameworks to address and combat such behavior in both offline and online spaces, as it can have significant real-world consequences for victims and contribute to a hostile online environment.

Indonesia is poised to enter the era of Society 5.0, a concept originating from the Japanese government (Wibawa & Agustina, 2019). This era represents a paradigm that seeks to establish equilibrium between humanity and existing technology (Handayani & Muliastri, 2020). The relentless advancement of technology has significantly simplified various aspects of human existence, from meeting basic needs to facilitating long-distance communication, all

without constraints. The contemporary evolution of internet networks has given rise to cyberspace, a realm composed of diverse interactive digital information spaces (Tan, Alexander & Tantimin, 2023). Cyberspace serves as a symbolic manifestation of various realities, though these realities are not concrete but rather virtual in nature (Disemadi & Budi, 2023). The virtual world transcends spatial, temporal, and locational boundaries, thereby earning its distinction as a borderless domain (Handayani, Prasetyo & Rahmat, 2019). Consequently, users can engage in communication with others, unrestricted by time or place, making it accessible to individuals of all age groups, from children to adults (Subawa et al., 2021).

The surge in technological progress has ushered in a multitude of applications that empower individuals to express themselves freely, with social media platforms being prime examples (Mardiyanti, Setiono, Rahman, Pujiono & Limantara, 2022). Furthermore, the online sphere has introduced forums that simplify the quest for companionship, exemplified by virtual dating applications such as Bumble, Tinder, and TanTan. These dating apps are engineered to connect users with similar preferences in their search for romantic partners or companions (Nadya et al., 2016). In addition to this matchmaking function, these apps also furnish users with essential information about potential matches, including names, ages, genders, photos, occupations, and

geographical proximity. Online dating activities have gained immense popularity among both adolescents and adults, as they enable individuals to search for partners who align with their desired criteria (Safitri et al., 2022). Utilizing dating apps necessitates internet access to activate user accounts, and users can customize their preferences related to geographic proximity and desired age ranges (Zikra & Tantimin, 2022).

The impact of technological advancements encompasses a wide range of both positive and negative aspects within society (Soares & Setyawan, 2023). On one hand, these developments have enabled individuals to fulfill various life necessities through the convenience of accessing a single application. However, on the other hand, they have also brought about adverse consequences, such as the surge in cases of harassment and various other criminal activities stemming from social media platforms. Cybercrime, or illegal activities conducted in the virtual realm through the use of computers or other electronic devices, is a significant concern. This encompasses technologies that support electronic means, such as laptops, smartphones, and others, all of which can be utilized through the global electronic network, commonly referred to as cyberspace (Mahrina et al., 2023).

Wrongdoings within the electronic media domain are not confined solely to fraud; they also encompass instances of harassment, including verbal sexual

harassment that frequently occurs through comments or direct messages. Such actions may involve mentioning intimate body parts, enticing victims into intimate encounters in exchange for compensation, and similar behaviors (Sanjaya & Wirasila, 2021). In the context of dating apps, there is a significant prevalence of sexual offenses, as users often make inappropriate comments on photos posted within these platforms. Beyond harassment, cybersex activities are also frequently encountered in dating apps, involving sexual activities such as sexual transactions, free sex, sexting (sexual chatting), recording and sharing sexual recordings, as well as sexual conversations or webcam sessions (Prabowo, 2021). These reprehensible activities have been extensively addressed in Indonesia's legal framework, particularly in the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, Act No. 19 of 2016 (UU ITE). Several relevant articles within UU ITE pertain to cases of digital harassment or offenses in cyberspace. For example, Article 27 paragraph (1) defines that the object of criminal acts involves electronic information or documents, and these offenses within the field of information and electronic transactions serve a legal interest in preserving the values of decency within society (Sumadi, 2016). Additionally, the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) actively contributes to combating sexual offenses. Within KUHP, Chapter XIV deals with crimes against decency, including Article

296, which stipulates that anyone who induces or facilitates someone to commit an indecent act will be subject to criminal sanctions, including imprisonment for up to one year and four months or a fine of fifteen thousand Indonesian Rupiah (Putri & Suardita, 2019).

The preceding studies relevant to the current research have delved into various aspects of legal policies pertaining to the protection of victims of sexual crimes and extortion within dating applications. For instance, the study conducted by Zikra and Tantimin (2022) scrutinized the prevailing legal framework in Indonesia, specifically examining the regulations governing victim protection. Additionally, Sanjaya and Wirasila's research (2021) explored the legal sanctions against perpetrators of sexual harassment, particularly in the realm of social media, dissecting pertinent legislations such as the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), Law Number 4 of 2008 on Pornography (UU Pornografi), and the Information and Electronic Transactions Act (UU ITE). This investigation also sought to identify the contributing factors leading to instances of sexual harassment. Furthermore, Fatura's study (2019) elucidated the forms of decency regulated by the extant legal provisions in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the present inquiry is more narrowly focused on the legal accountability of perpetrators of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps. This study delves into the legal accountability of

perpetrators of verbal sexual harassment on dating apps. It aims to analyze the existing legal framework and its applicability in addressing instances of verbal sexual harassment within the context of online dating platforms. By examining relevant statutes, case law, and legal precedents, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal responsibilities and potential liabilities of individuals engaging in such misconduct. The study also aims to shed light on the potential benefits of holding perpetrators accountable, including creating safer online environments, deterring future incidents, and safeguarding the rights and well-being of individuals using dating apps. Additionally, it may contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding digital harassment and inform policy and legal reforms aimed at better protecting individuals in the realm of online dating.

RESEARCH METHODS

The legal research method encompasses a systematic approach or strategy employed in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data or information pertinent to legal issues (Noor, Arifin & Astuti, 2023). Its primary objective is to gain an in-depth understanding, elucidation, or resolution of legal problems. This particular research adopts the normative legal research approach or doctrinal legal research method, with a specific focus on examining and analyzing legal regulations pertaining to the

prosecution of offenders and the legal protection afforded to victims of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps. Normative Legal Research, in itself, is conducted by scrutinizing library materials or secondary data sources (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2015). The selection of this research methodology is driven by the aim to analyze societal compliance with existing laws, with the fundamental goal of assessing public adherence to the legal framework (Disemadi, 2022). In this research, secondary data sources are utilized, and their collection involves library research techniques, such as extracting relevant doctrines from books, legal journals, and internet sources aligned with the research topic (Marzuki, 2011).

DISCUSSION

Sexual harassment continues to be a pressing issue widely discussed across various facets of social life (Suryandaru, 2007). Fundamentally, sexual harassment and sexual violence constitute gender-based violations of human rights, defined as acts that inflict physical, sexual, or psychological harm (Fahham et al., 2019). According to Martin Eskenazi and David Gallen, sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual advances (Hermawati & Sofian, 2018). Sexual harassment transcends physical boundaries; it also encompasses non-physical and verbal forms (Koss et al., 2004). Verbal sexual harassment involves spoken words or other forms of verbal communication, intending to

embarrass and degrade the victim. Often, it goes unnoticed as it is disguised as jests or compliments (Karmika, 2022). Regrettably, this phenomenon is normalized, with the perception that it's merely humor or compliments, urging victims not to be overly sensitive. The prevalence of patriarchal culture and gender stereotypes further fosters the belief that such behavior is harmless banter. Verbal sexual harassment is on the rise, especially in the realm of social media, including dating apps, fueled by technological advancements. Not all individuals use social media responsibly, leading to digital issues on dating apps, ranging from crimes to sexual harassment (Bbc.com, 2020). Dating apps serve as platforms for online dating, distinct from physical encounters. Users are matched by a system, and they can interact through text messages provided within these apps (Astuti, 2023). The ease of interaction between two users is often misused, with explicit or implicit messages that include unwanted advances and sexually offensive comments. Technological access disparity is one of the reasons why verbal sexual harassment on dating apps persists. Some individuals fail to adapt to technology and erroneously believe they can engage in any behavior with the ease of available technology. Consequently, this shifts the stereotype of dating apps from platforms for meaningful connections to ones seemingly promoting casual sex.

Sexual harassment through verbal means constitutes a criminal offense, as it violates human rights and inflicts harm upon an individual (Choirunnisa, 2021). This harm is primarily psychological, encompassing emotional distress, sadness, and even depression, which can disrupt a victim's daily activities (Arafa et al., 2017). According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), in 2022, there were 821 reported cases of Gender-Based Cyber Violence (GBCV) in personal online spaces, with sexual violence being the predominant form. Former partners were responsible for 549 cases, while current partners accounted for 230 cases. In the public online domain, the majority of cases were attributed to "social media acquaintances," totaling 383 cases (Komnas Perempuan, 2022). One noteworthy criminal case involving online platforms is case number 856/Pid.B/2019/PN.Bdg, which pertains to Asep Rony Firmansyah. He intentionally and without authorization distributed and/or transmitted electronic information and/or documents containing content that violates decency and engaged in distributing and/or transmitting electronic documents with extortion or threat elements through the Tinder application (Jannati, 2023).

In Indonesian positive law, these matters are governed by various laws, including the Criminal Code (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana), Law Number 12 of

2022 on Sexual Violence Offenses (UU TPKS), Law Number 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), and Law Number 4 of 2008 on Pornography (UU Pornografi). However, none of these laws specifically address the protection and reporting of online sexual crimes (Monika, 2023). Regarding the legal provisions for verbal sexual harassment, UU TPKS imposes criminal sanctions of up to 9 months of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to 10,000,000 Indonesian Rupiah, as stipulated in Article 5 (Afrian & Susanti, 2022). Additionally, UU ITE in Article 27 paragraph (1) defines the dissemination of someone's electronic documents and/or information as a criminal offense aimed at upholding standards of decency and morality (Voges et al., 2022). Violators can face imprisonment for up to 6 years and a fine of up to 1,000,000,000 Indonesian Rupiah (Pemerintah Indonesia, 2016).

Furthermore, violations related to decency are explicitly defined in UU Pornografi. Article 1, paragraph 1 of UU Pornografi provides a broad definition of pornography, which includes not only videos or images but also conversations or other forms of messages containing pornographic content (Sushanty, 2019). Violations regarding the dissemination of pornographic content can result in criminal penalties, including a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of 12 months of imprisonment and fines ranging from 250,000,000 to

6,000,000,000 Indonesian Rupiah, as outlined in Article 29 of UU Pornografi for those who disseminate, offer, or provide the described pornography (Rongkene, 2020). Verbal sexual harassment through dating apps falls within the definition of sexual violence outlined in Article 282, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), which includes elements of disseminating, publicly displaying, in writing, through images, or objects that offend decency (Kusuma, 2016). This highlights the comprehensive legal framework in Indonesia aimed at addressing and penalizing various forms of online sexual harassment and misconduct.

The enforcement of legal justice against verbal sexual harassment through dating apps presents a myriad of intricate challenges in the realm of law. Complex obstacles hinder the process, including the difficulty of securing digital evidence due to the necessity for adequate infrastructure and the malleability of digital evidence such as text messages, images, or digital content, which poses a challenge to law enforcement in ensuring the authenticity of such digital proof (Perkasa et al., 2016). Another hindrance that hampers the investigation process is the often elusive nature of identifying perpetrators in the online realm, as offenders frequently conceal their true identities. Furthermore, members of the police force often possess limited technological understanding required for both the substantiation and collection of evidence (Pratama, 2021). These encountered

constraints result in the inability to fully guarantee legal certainty for victims of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps. Legal certainty is attained by every individual through the enforcement of law in a concrete event (Moho, 2019). Existing written regulations serve as the foundation for addressing criminal acts of verbal sexual harassment via dating apps; however, they do not yet ensure legal certainty (Kartika & Najemi, 2021). Legal certainty fosters stability within society, making victims of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps reluctant to report the incidents due to the lack of societal response to such actions (Kartika & Najemi, 2021). The handling of criminal acts of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps remains limited due to the absence of a concrete legal framework. The Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) Law outlines sanctions for harassment but is often considered overly broad and ambiguous, while the Criminal Code (KUHP) is inadequate in addressing the evolving complexities of harassment cases in the digital realm (Voges et al., 2022).

Legal protection is an achievement aimed at upholding the fundamental rights of victims and is a crucial component of broader societal protection efforts, which can be channeled through various means (Dewi, 2021). According to Philipus M. Hadjon, the theory of legal protection involves actions taken to safeguard legal subjects in order to achieve justice and enhance the dignity of the

victim (Hasibuan, 2023). In Indonesia, legal protection for victims is clearly defined in the Law Number 31 of 2014 on Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 on Witness and Victim Protection (Witness and Victim Protection Law) in Article 5 and Article 6 (Government of Indonesia, 2006). This law also stipulates the rights to protection for individuals subjected to actions that degrade their dignity, preventive measures, and recovery for victims of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps, as outlined in Article 69 (Sari et al., 2023).

In addition to written regulations, there exists an institution tasked with ensuring protection against verbal sexual harassment through dating apps, primarily for women, known as the National Commission on Violence Against Women, or commonly referred to as Komnas Perempuan (Voges et al., 2022). The government officially established Komnas Perempuan through Presidential Decree No. 181 of 1998, later updated by Presidential Decree No. 65 of 2005, as a governmental effort to fulfill the demands of the women's movement (Maulana, 2021). The efforts undertaken by Komnas Perempuan in preventing sexual harassment aim to transform the derogatory perceptions of women into more progressive and contextual ones. They support the formulation of relevant laws and ensure their effective implementation, while also advocating for the rights of victims. They act as intermediaries between victims and

authorities, media, and the general public to raise awareness of this issue. However, the presence of Komnas Perempuan has not fully optimized its role in legal protection, as it is only located in Jakarta, making it inaccessible for victims from other regions in Indonesia (Billah, 2020).

The protection provided does not yet reflect justice for the victims because law enforcement in Indonesia still predominantly relies on the Criminal Code (KUHP), which does not adequately accommodate forms of sexual harassment carried out via digital media (A. H. Putri, 2021). Before the enactment of the TPKS Law, there was no specific legal regulation governing online sexual harassment (Wicaksono & Mardjiono, 2023). SAFEnet, an association dedicated to defending freedom of expression in Southeast Asia, emphasizes the importance of establishing a specialized institution focused on digital security. Its goal is to enable individuals to easily access information and support related to their rights in the digital environment (Sugiyanto, 2021). In this context, it is imperative to anticipate legal protection against verbal sexual harassment through dating apps by creating regulations that address online gender-based violence. Such regulations can encourage individuals to exercise greater caution when using the internet (Arsyad & Narulita, 2022).

Current research findings reveal a shift in the landscape of sexual verbal harassment compared to previous studies that primarily

focused on conventional settings rather than dating apps. The latest research indicates that sexual verbal harassment has seen a notable surge, largely attributable to the digital world's advancement, especially through dating apps. This disturbing trend constitutes a criminal offense, as it not only violates human rights but also inflicts severe psychological distress on the victims. In terms of legal accountability for perpetrators within the Indonesian legal framework, various laws such as the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), Pornography Law, Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), and the Sexual Violence Eradication Law (UU TPKS) address this issue to varying extents. However, it is the UU TPKS that places significant emphasis on preventing different forms of sexual violence and restoring the rights of victims. The enactment of this law is expected to serve as a foundational component in the fight against sexual harassment crimes and rectify previous legal gaps. There is an urgent need for more specific legal regulations and increased public awareness concerning the risks associated with verbal sexual harassment via dating apps. Strengthening legal protections for victims is also crucial, facilitating more effective law enforcement, especially in the virtual realm. This research underscores the importance of adapting legal and social measures to address the evolving challenges posed by sexual verbal harassment in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

Sexual verbal harassment has become increasingly pervasive with the advancement of the digital world, particularly through dating apps. This phenomenon constitutes a criminal offense as it violates human rights and can have severe psychological repercussions on the victims. Concerning the legal accountability of perpetrators of such crimes within the Indonesian legal framework, the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), Pornography Law, Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), and the Sexual Violence Eradication Law (UU TPKS) all address this issue to varying degrees. However, it is within the UU TPKS that significant attention is dedicated to the prevention of various forms of sexual violence and the restoration of victims' rights. The enactment of this law is expected to serve as a fundamental pillar in combating sexual harassment crimes and rectifying previous legal gaps. There is an imperative need for more specific legal regulations and an increased awareness among the public regarding the risks of verbal sexual harassment through dating apps. Strengthening legal protections for victims is also essential, thereby enabling more efficient law enforcement, particularly within the virtual realm.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (Optional)

In writing this research, we wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to LPPM and

the Faculty of Law, Universitas Internasional Batam, for their invaluable material and moral support. Their unwavering assistance and encouragement have played a pivotal role in the successful completion of this study. We extend our sincere appreciation for their continuous commitment to fostering academic growth and research excellence within our institution. Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge the countless individuals who have contributed their time and expertise, directly or indirectly, to the realization of this research. Their insights and guidance have been indispensable, and we are deeply thankful for their contributions in enriching our work.

REFERENCES

- [1] Afrian, F., & Susanti, H. (2022). Pelecehan Verbal (Catcalling) di Tinjau Dari Hukum Pidana. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 6(2), 303–324. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v6i2.22039>
- [2] Arafa, A., Elbahrawe, R. S., Saber, N. M., & Solima, S. (2017). Cyber sexual harassment: a cross-sectional survey over female university students in Upper Egypt. *International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health*, 55(1), 61–65.
- [3] Arsyad, J. H., & Narulita, S. (2022). Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO) dalam Hukum Positif Indonesia. *Jurnal Cakrawala Informasi*, 2(2), 26–41. <https://doi.org/10.54066/jci.v2i2.241>
- [4] Astuti, N. K. (2023). Ancaman Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual di Balik Kencan Online. *Honeste Vivere*, 33(1), 23–36. <https://doi.org/10.55809/hv.v33i1.184>
- [5] Bbc.com. (2020). Ancaman “kekerasan digital” di aplikasi kencan: Dari kiriman foto vulgar hingga ancaman dengan foto/video yang diambil diam-diam. *BBC News Indonesia*.
- [6] Billah, M. A. (2020). Optimalisasi Peran Komnas Perempuan Dalam Mencegah

- Tindak Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan di Indonesia (Studi Analisis Di Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan). Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- [7] Choirunnisa, S. (2021). Legal Protection Against Women Victims of Sexual Harassment Through Social Media (Cyberporn). *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 3(3), 367-380, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v3i3.48266>
- [8] Dewi, A. F. (2021). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi korban Pelecehan Seksual di Dunia Pendidikan Berdasarkan Perspektif HAM. *Seminar Nasional - Kota Ramah Hak Asasi Manusia*, 1, 44-52.
- [9] Disemadi, H. S. (2022). Lenses of Legal Research: A Descriptive Essay on Legal Research Methodologies. *Journal of Judicial Review*, 24(2), 289-304. <https://doi.org/10.37253/jjr.v24i2.7280>
- [10] Disemadi, H. S., & Budi, H. S. (2023). Enhancing Trade Secret Protection amidst E-commerce Advancements: Navigating the Cybersecurity Conundrum. *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika*, 7(1), 21-45, <http://dx.doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v7i1.608>
- [11] Fahham, A. M., Ariefa, F. N., Hakim, L. N., Tedja, M., & Susiana, S. (2019). *Kekerasan Seksual Pada Era Digital* (S. Susiana (Ed.)). Intelegensia Intrans Publishing.
- [12] Fatura, F. N. (2019). Telaah Tindak Pidana Pelecehan Seksual Secara Verbal Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan*, 8(3), 238-244. <https://doi.org/10.20961/recidive.v8i3.47380>
- [13] Handayani, N. N. L., & Muliastri, N. K. E. (2020). Pembelajaran Era Disruptif Menuju Era Society 5.0 (Telaah Perspektif Pendidikan Dasar). *Prosiding Seminar Nasional IAHN-TP Palangka Raya*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.33363/sn.v0i0.32>
- [14] Handayani, T. A., Prasetyo, T., & Rahmat, D. (2019). Legal protection of women victims of sexual harassment in Indonesia. *UNIFIKASI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 6(2), 209-218, <https://doi.org/10.25134/unifikasi.v6i2.1939>
- [15] Hasibuan, S. M. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum bagi Perempuan dalam Perspektif Undang Undang Penghapusan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual. Universitas Kristen Indonesia.
- [16] Hermawati, I., & Sofian, A. (2018). Kekerasan Seksual oleh Anak Terhadap Anak. *Jurnal Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 17(1). <https://doi.org/10.31105/jpks.v17i1.1223>
- [17] Jannati, D. A. H. (2023). Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Concursus Realis Pada Tindak Pidana Pemerasan dan Pengancaman Melalui Aplikasi Tinder (Studi Kasus Nomor 856/Pid.B/2019/PN.Bdg). Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.
- [18] Karmika, N. (2022). Konsep Pelecehan Seksual Secara Verbal Dalam Hukum Pidana Qanun Hukum Jinayat. Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry.
- [19] Kartika, Y., & Najemi, A. (2021). Kebijakan Hukum Perbuatan Pelecehan Seksual (Catcalling) dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana. *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law*, 1(2), 1-21. <https://doi.org/10.22437/pampas.v1i2.9114>
- [20] Komnas Perempuan. (2022). *Komnas Perempuan*.
- [21] Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., Ullman, S., West, C., & White, J. (2004). Revising the SES: A Collaborative Process to Improve Assessment of Sexual Aggression and Victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 31(4), 357-370. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.2007.00385>
- [22] Kusuma, G. I. (2016). Tinjauan Yuridis Kriminologis Terhadap Komunitas Lesbi Gay Biseksual dan Transgender (LGBT) Delik-Delik Kesusilaan di Dalam Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana. Universitas Pasundan.
- [23] Mahrina, M., Sasmito, J., & Zonyfar, C. (2023). The Electronic and Transactions Law (EIT Law) as the First Cybercrime Law in Indonesia: An Introduction and Its Implementation. *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi Dan Kajian Hukum*, 21(2). <https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v21i2.2680>
- [24] Mardiyanti, D., Setiono, G. C., Rahman, I., Pujiono, B., & Limantara, A. D. (2022). Legal Protection Against Victims of Verbal Violence (Name-Calling) in Indonesia. In *3rd Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities and Social Science 2021 (BIS-HSS 2021)* (pp. 539-546). Atlantis Press.
- [25] Marzuki, P. M. (2011). *Penelitian Hukum. Kencana*.
- [26] Maulana, R. (2021). Efektivitas Kelembagaan Komnas Perempuan Dalam Perlindungan HAM Bagi Perempuan di Indonesia. *Seminar Nasional - Kota Ramah Hak Asasi Manusia*, 1, 518-528.

- [27] Moho, H. (2019). Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia Menurut Aspek Kepastian Hukum dan Kemanfaatan. *Warta Dharmawangsa*, 13(1).
<https://doi.org/10.46576/wdw.v0i59.349>
- [28] Monika. (2023). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Kejahatan Seksual Secara Online (Cyber Harassment) Terhadap Wanita. Universitas Jambi.
- [29] Nadya, K., Hidayat, D., & Retnasary, M. (2016). Makna Hubungan Antarpribadi Melalui Media Online Tinder. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi (J-IKA)*, 3(1).
<https://doi.org/10.31294/kom.v3i1.1214>
- [30] Pemerintah Indonesia. (2006). Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2006 tentang Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban.
- [31] Perkasa, R. E., P, N. S., & Turisno, B. E. (2016). Perlindungan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Konsumen Dalam Transaksi Jual/Beli Online (E-Commerce) Di Indonesia. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 5(4), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.14710/dlj.2016.13361>
- [32] Prabowo, G. A. (2021). Cyber Sex Sebagai Implikasi Perkembangan Teknologi Komunikasi. *Journal of Communication Studies*, 1(2), 81–95.
<https://doi.org/10.37680/jcs.v1i2.850>
- [33] Pratama, R. S. (2021). Proses Penyelidikan Terhadap Kasus Penggunaan Akun Palsu Dalam Penyebaran Konten Pornografi di Internet (di Wilayah Hukum Polda Jambi). Universitas Jambi.
- [34] Putri, A. H. (2021). Lemahnya Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Pelecehan Seksual di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Pelita*, 2(2), 14–29.
<https://doi.org/10.37366/jh.v2i2.893>
- [35] Putri, L. J., & Suardita, I. K. (2019). Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Perbuatan Catcalling (Pelecehan Verbal) Di Indonesia. *Kertha Wicara: Journal Ilmu Hukum*, 8(3), 1–15.
- [36] Rongkene, B. (2020). Tindak Pidana Pornografi Menurut KUHP dan Undang-Undang Nomor 44 Tahun 2008 tentang Pornografi. *Lex Crimen*, 9(1).
- [37] Safitri, A. D., Achmad, Z. A., Arviani, H., & Zuhri, S. (2022). Dampak Publisitas Negatif Cyber Abuse melalui Tinder Pada Remaja di Kota Surabaya. *Metacommunication; Journal of Communication Studies*, 7(1), 36–50.
<https://doi.org/10.20527/mc.v7i1.12679>
- [38] Sanjaya, K. J. M., & Wirasila, A. A. N. (2021). Tindak Pidana Pelecehan Seksual Dalam Media Sosial. *KERTHA DESA*, 9(11), 92–101.
- [39] Sari, D. P., Purwati, S. A. R., Darmawan, M. F., Maulana, M. S., Maulana, I., & Antoni, H. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Pelecehan Seksual Menurut Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual. *Al-Qisth Law Review*, 7(1), 65–87.
<https://doi.org/10.24853/al-qisth.7.1.65-87>
- [40] Soares, F. L., & Setyawan, N. B. (2023). Protection of Victims of Sexual Harassment in Indonesia: A Legal and Victimological Aspect. *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review*, 3(1), 27–46.
<https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v3i1.53761>
- [41] Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2015). Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat (Cetakan ke). Rajawali Pers.
- [42] Subawa, I. B. G., Saraswati, N. P. S., Sudiana, A. A. K., & Praditha, D. G. E. (2021). Pertanggung Jawaban Pidana Pelaku Dan Korban Sekstorsi Kegiatan Video Call Sex (Vcs) Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Hukum Positif Indonesia. *YUSTHIMA: Jurnal Prodi Magister Hukum FH Unmas Denpasar*, 1(1), 23–26.
<https://doi.org/10.36733/yusthima.v1i01.2980>
- [43] Sugiyanto, O. (2021). Perempuan dan Revenge Porn: Konstruksi Sosial Terhadap Perempuan Indonesia dari Prespektif Viktimologi. *Jurnal Wanita Dan Keluarga*, 2(1), 22–31.
<https://doi.org/10.22146/jwk.2240>
- [44] Sumadi, H. (2016). Kendala Dalam Menanggulangi Tindak Pidana Penipuan Transaksi Elektronik di Indonesia. *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika*, 33(2), 175–203.
<https://doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v33i2.102>
- [45] Suryandaru, Y. S. (2007). Pelecehan Seksual Melalui Media Massa. *Artikel Media Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 20(4), 266–278.
- [46] Sushanty, V. R. (2019). Pornografi Dunia Maya Menurut Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, Undang-Undang Pornografi dan Undang-Undang Informasi Elektronik. *Jurnal Gagasan Hukum*, Vol. 1 No., 109–129.
- [47] Tan, S., Alexander, C., & Tantimin, T. (2023). An Academic Analysis of Data Privacy Frameworks in Indonesia. *Barelang Journal Of Legal Studies*, 1(1), 72–89.
[doi:10.37253/barjoules.v1i1.8585](https://doi.org/10.37253/barjoules.v1i1.8585)
- [48] Voges, K. K., Palilingan, T. N., & Sumakul, T. (2022). Penegakan Hukum Kepada Pelaku Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan

- Yang Dilakukan Secara Online. *Lex Crimen*, 11(4).
- [49] Noor, A., Arifin, M., & Astuti, D. P. W. (2023). Crypto Assets and Regulation: Taxonomy and Framework Regulatory of Crypto Assets in Indonesia. *JED (Jurnal Etika Demokrasi)*, 8(3), 303-315.
- [50] Kompas. (2023). *Petugas KPK Diduga Lakukan Pelecehan Verbal ke Wartawan*, <https://video.kompas.com/watch/672026/petugas-kpk-diduga-lakukan-pelecehan-verbal-ke-wartawan>
- [51] Kompas. (2023). *Ketua RW Pluit Anggap Pelecehan Verbal Hanya Candaan, Korban: Kalau Menimpa Keluarganya, Terima Enggak?*, <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2023/08/14/14160951/ketua-rw-pluit-anggap-pelecehan-verbal-hanya-candaan-korban-kalau-menimpa>.
- [52] Wibawa, R. P., & Agustina, D. R. (2019). Peran Pendidikan Berbasis Higher Order Thinking Skills (hots) Pada Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Era Society 5.0 Sebagai Penentu Kemajuan Bangsa Indonesia. *EQUILIBRIUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Pembelajarannya*, 7(2), 137–141.
- [53] Wicaksono, D. F., & Mardjiono, H. . A. (2023). Akibat Hukum Bagi Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pelecehan Seksual Secara Online. *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance*, 3(1), 244–256.
<https://doi.org/10.53363/bureau.v3i1.178>
- [54] Zikra, E., & Tantimin. (2022). Penegakan dan Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan Seksual Maupun Pemerasan Pada Aplikasi Online Dating. *Jurnal Hukum Sasana*, 8(1), 201–218.
<https://doi.org/10.31599/sasana.v8i1.1070>