

14-23 JOSI 971 - K2.pdf

by Seffianidwiazmi@gmail.com 1

Submission date: 22-Jan-2025 11:51PM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 2489332592

File name: 14-23_JOSI_971_-_K2.pdf (107.01K)

Word count: 5348

Character count: 31723

Sexual Harassment Crime In Digital Space: Legal Challenges And Solutions

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Entered : November 22, 2024 Revised : December 20, 2024
Accepted : January 23, 2025 Published : January 27, 2025

ABSTRACT

In the context of rapid technological development, digital space presents significant challenges in law enforcement, especially in relation to the crime of sexual violence. Law No. 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence provides a firm legal framework to address the problem, but is still faced with various obstacles, such as the complexity of the vast digital space, difficult identification of perpetrators, and lack of public legal awareness. Collaboration between the government, legal institutions, the technology sector, and the community is key to strengthening the prevention and handling of sexual violence cases in the digital space. Advanced forensic technology and training of skilled human resources are needed to support effective law enforcement. In addition, the integration of legal education and digital literacy programs can strengthen public understanding of the legal rights of victims and collective responsibility in maintaining digital security. This collective effort is expected to create a safe and inclusive ecosystem, and ensure better access to justice for all victims of sexual violence in the digital space.

Keywords: Digital Sexual Harassment; Sexual Offenses Law; Digital Space

INTRODUCTION

In the context of rapid technological development, digital space has presented various conveniences, but also challenges in law enforcement, especially related to criminal acts of sexual violence. Law Number 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence provides a firmer legal framework to address this phenomenon. However, the implementation of this law is still faced with a number of obstacles, such as the difficulty of identifying perpetrators, the complexity of investigations involving large digital spaces, and the lack of public awareness of the legal impact of such crimes.¹ In addition, the need for collaboration between various parties, including the government, legal institutions, and the community, is important to strengthen efforts to prevent and handle cases of sexual violence in the digital space. The use of sophisticated forensic technology

¹ Siregar, A. A., Kadaryanto, B., & Harahap, I. (2024). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Penadahan Barang Hasil Curian Di Polres Rokan Hilir Berdasarkan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana. *The Juris*, 8(2), 414-426.

is also expected to increase the effectiveness of investigations. Continuous legal education is also needed to increase public understanding of ¹⁹ the legal rights of victims. Another challenge is the lack of human resources trained in handling cases of sexual violence in the digital space. Therefore, there is a need for intensive training for legal officers and technology experts to face this challenge. On the other hand, prevention efforts must also be improved by increasing digital literacy and ethical use of technology. Effective preventive efforts require collaboration between various parties, including the government, legal institutions and digital communities. Law No. 12 of 2022 emphasizes the importance of protecting victims and creating a justice-oriented system. However, the challenges in its implementation are still considerable, especially in dealing with the complexity of cases that are increasingly diverse and dynamic. Therefore, there is a need for concrete steps in integrating technology with a legal system that is responsive and adaptive to evolving social changes. Collaboration between various elements of society, such as technology experts, academics, and legal practitioners, will strengthen the effectiveness of the law's implementation.² Thus, a comprehensive prevention effort can be achieved, which not only protects victims but also ensures more inclusive and efficient access to justice for the entire community.

Cases of sexual harassment in the digital space continue to increase along with changes in the pattern of community interaction that is increasingly focused on cyberspace. According to a report from the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan), 77% of victims of digital sexual violence find it difficult to access justice, due to the difficulty of identifying perpetrators and the lack of legal awareness among the public.³ In this context, Law No. 12 of 2022 is expected to be a concrete solution to provide better legal protection to victims and regulate stricter practices against perpetrators of digital crimes. However, the challenges in its implementation are still great, given the digital complexity involving various social media platforms, messaging applications, and websites, each of which has different characteristics and regulations. In addition, limited resources such as trained human resources, effective reporting systems, as well as an equal understanding of the law in various circles of society are also major obstacles to effective law enforcement efforts. Therefore, strong collaboration between the government, legal institutions, civil society, and technology is needed to create an ecosystem that supports the protection and enforcement of laws against sexual harassment in the digital space.⁴

In addition, solving digital sexual harassment cases also requires broader cross-sector collaboration, ranging from the education sector, information technology, law, to the community.⁵ In an effort to protect individuals from digital threats, it is important to integrate educational programs aimed at improving digital literacy and awareness of the importance of ethics in the use of technology. Collaboration with legal institutions is also needed to ensure that existing regulations are able to adapt to the dynamics of

² Shodiq, M., Supyan, I. B., Khumaeroh, I. N., & Bagaskoro, M. R. (2024). Kolaborasi Akademisi Dalam Upaya Penegakan Hukum Melalui Program Pengabdian Masyarakat. *Community Development Journal: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* (24(5)), 10015-10023.

³ Tahunan, C., & Perempuan, T. K. T. (2020). Korban Bersuara, Data Bicara, Sahkan Ruu Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual Sebagai Wujud Komitmen Negara.

⁴ Dirgantara, A. S. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Seksual Di Ruang Digital. *Causa: Jurnal Hukum dan Kewarganegaraan*, 6(12), 91-100.

⁵ Wulan, P. I. D. C., Perdana, D. P., Fauzi, R., & Pormes, R. (2024). Pelatihan Digital Forensic penyelesaian kasus pelecehan seksual pada anggota Paskibraka di Kesbangpol Kota Salatiga. *KACANEGARA Jurnal Pengabdian pada Masyarakat*, 7(3), 401-408.

technological change, as well as accelerate the legal process against digital criminals. Increasing public awareness about the importance of protecting personal data and digital rights is an essential first step. However, without the strengthening of strict regulations and efficient law enforcement mechanisms, victims will remain vulnerable to violence that damages their integrity. Therefore, there is a need for strong synergy between the government, education¹⁶ institutions, digital communities, technology activists, as well as the private sector to create a safe and inclusive digital environment for all users. This collaboration involves not only prevention aspects, but also rehabilitation for victims so that they can get a holistic recovery from the impact.

In facing legal challenges in handling²⁶ sexual harassment in the digital space, it is important to refer to Article 5 and Article 6 of Law Number 12 of 2022, which emphasize the protection of victims' rights and guarantee the protection of personal data. However, the application of these articles still faces obstacles, especially in the process of collecting digital evidence, which often requires in-depth technical expertise.⁶ The absence of regulations specific to the digital space makes law enforcement efforts more complex, where victims often lose track of perpetrators in the vast and infinite scope of cyberspace. On the other hand, Article 8 and Article 10 of the Law emphasize the importance of education and legal awareness campaigns related to digital sexual harassment. However, the implementation of these articles still needs to be supported by adequate technological facilities, such as the strengthening of a secure reporting system that is responsive to victims' complaints. The lack of human resources skilled in handling digital cases is also a significant challenge, requiring multidisciplinary collaboration between the government, legal institutions, and the technology sector to strengthen effective legal handling.¹⁰⁷

Law No. 12 of 2022 on the Crime³³ of Sexual Violence provides a much-needed legal framework to protect victims from various forms of sexual violence, including those that occur in the digital space. The articles in this law emphasize the need for comprehensive protection for victims, ranging from aspects of rehabilitation to restoration of violated rights.⁸ However, the implementation of this law still faces challenges, especially in the face of the complexity of the dynamic and difficult-to-control digital space. This calls for closer collaboration between the government, legal institutions, and the tech sector to ensure effective implementation and responsiveness to victims' needs.

It is important for all parties involved to strengthen legal supervision and education related to digital sexual harassment in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 12 Year 2022. Article 15 which stipulates sanctions for perpetrators of sexual crimes, especially in the digital context, must be strictly and uncompromisingly enforced. In addition, support for victims should be enhanced through the provision of easy access to legal and psychosocial services that suit their needs. Thus, collective effort¹ between various parties will create a safe environment and provide sustainable justice for victims of sexual violence in the digital space.

⁶ Nurisman, E. (2022). Risalah Tantangan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 4(2), 170-196. ⁶

⁷ Laksito, J., Idris, M. F., & Waryanto, A. (2024). Hak dan Kewajiban Negara dalam Mengatasi Kejahatan Lintas Batas di Era Digital: Pendekatan Analisis Normatif. *Hakim: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Sosial*, 2(45) 740-756.

⁸ Suradipraja, V. S. A. C. (2024). Tinjauan Viktimologis terhadap Korban Revenge Porn Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual berdasarkan Tipologi Korban. *Padjadjaran Law Review*, 12(1), 20-31.

METHOD

The normative juridical ²⁰ method can be used to analyze the criminal act of sexual harassment in the digital space based on Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. This method focuses on research on applicable legal norms, both those written in legislation and those contained in legal doctrine. The normative juridical method also includes the study of legal literature, ²⁹ official documents, and court decisions relating to sexual harassment in digital spaces. This research aims to examine the application of these legal norms in practice, as well as analyze the strengths and weaknesses in law enforcement efforts against these cases. ⁷ As such, this method will provide a deeper understanding of the implementation of Law No. 12 of 2022 in responding to the challenges of sexual violence in the digital space.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Challenges in Handling Sexual Harassment in the Digital Space

1. Technology Complexity and Cross Platform

Technological and cross-platform complexities pose significant challenges in addressing sexual harassment in the digital space. Law No. 12 of 2022 provides for victim protection, but technical barriers such as identifying perpetrators and collecting digital evidence remain a major challenge. As technology develops, the digital space is increasingly complex with a variety of applications and platforms that are vulnerable to abuse. Addressing this requires strong cross-sector collaboration between legal institutions, the technology sector and the digital community. Article 5 and Article 6 of Law No. 12/2022 play an important role in strengthening the victim protection system in the digital space.⁹ However, strengthening human resources skilled in digital forensics is still needed to support effective law enforcement. In this context, collaboration between the government, legal institutions and educational institutions is necessary to ¹⁶ develop solutions that are adaptive to technological challenges. This joint effort aims to create a safe and inclusive digital environment for all users.

Article 5 and Article 6 of Law No. 12/2022 emphasize victim protection as well as the strengthening of a justice-oriented legal system. However, the complexity of the digital space involving various platforms such as social media, online forums, and technology-based applications makes the law enforcement process more difficult. The use of digital forensics is very important to identify digital traces accurately and quickly, but the limited human resources skilled in this field are still a major obstacle.¹⁰ This challenge also requires cross-sector collaboration, including technical institutions, academics and digital communities to create a system that is responsive and adaptive to technological change. In addition, strengthening regulations that are adaptive to the dynamics of cyberspace is key to ensuring justice for victims. This joint effort must involve active participation from various parties to create a safe and inclusive digital environment.

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⁹ Jaman, U. B., & Zulfikri, A. (2022). Peran serta Masyarakat dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual dihubungkan dengan UU No. 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual. *Jurnal Hukum Dan HAM Wara Sains*, 1(01), 01-07. ²⁷

¹⁰ Adhi, A. A. (2023). *Efektifitas Scientific Investigation Dalam Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Perzinaan* (Master's thesis, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (Indonesia)).

Legal challenges also include limited human resources trained in forensic technology and digital case handling. The lack of experts capable of carefully managing digital evidence causes the investigation process to be slow and less accurate. Although Law No. 12 of 2022 provides a solid legal framework, its implementation still requires tangible support from all stakeholders to strengthen effective law enforcement. Therefore, collaboration between legal institutions, the technology sector, as well as strengthening the reporting system and victim assistance are essential steps in addressing this complexity in a sustainable manner. With good synergy, efforts to protect victims can be carried out more optimally in this increasingly complex digital space.

2. Obstacles to Digital Evidence Collection

Revising regulations that are more adaptive to the development of digital technology is essential for the law to effectively address the evolving dynamics of cyberspace. Law No. 12 of 2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence provides for the protection of victims of sexual violence, but faces major challenges in accommodating the highly dynamic digital space. Article 7 and Article 8 of this law emphasize the need for specific regulations to address crimes in cyberspace, including sexual harassment that occurs through various platforms such as social media, instant messaging applications, and online forums.¹¹ In this context, regulatory revisions should include personal data arrangements, privacy protection, and strong legal mechanisms to address the dissemination of degrading content. In addition, collaboration between sectors such as government, academia, legal practitioners, and the digital community is needed to create effective solutions. Regulators also need to consider the latest technological developments, including artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, so that regulations remain relevant and can provide adequate protection for victims. With adaptive regulations, law enforcement will be more responsive to the various challenges that arise in the digital space.

Rapid technological developments create new opportunities for criminals, which often involve violations of victims' digital privacy and security. Therefore, the revision of regulations should include aspects such as regulating personal data, securing digital identity, and strengthening legal mechanisms to deal with the dissemination of indecent or degrading content. With adaptive regulations, the law can be more responsive to the needs of victims and able to provide more comprehensive protection in an increasingly complex digital space.¹² In addition, collaboration between sectors such as technology surveillance, digital education, and victim advocacy is needed to support the effective implementation of this regulation.

In the face of these challenges, it is important to integrate preventive measures that focus on educating the public on the risks that may arise in the digital space. A broad digital literacy campaign will help raise awareness of digital rights and how to protect themselves from the threat of cybercrime. This can be done through training programs, seminars and workshops that teach the wise use of technology and identify potential risks of cybercrime. In addition, strengthening coordination between legal institutions, law enforcement officers, and other related institutions will strengthen the legal system that

¹¹ Tajudin, M. M., Hafizhullah, M. A., & Hasan, M. F. (2023). Analisis Maqasid Syariah Jasser Auda Terhadap Undang Undang No 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan Masyarakat*, 14(3), 23.

¹² Tarmizi, P. Z. A. (2024). Analisis Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia di Era Digital: Tantangan dan Solusi. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik* E-ISSN: 3031-8882, 2(1), 458-466.

is able to tackle various forms of sexual violence in the digital space effectively and sustainably. This collaboration needs to involve active participation from various sectors, including non-governmental organizations, digital communities, and academic institutions, to ensure a deep understanding of the challenges faced. This way, comprehensive prevention measures can be implemented to protect victims and create a safer and more inclusive digital environment.

3. Limited Regulations for Digital Spaces

The lack of specific regulations for digital spaces poses a significant challenge in law enforcement against sexual violence crimes. Law Number 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence regulates victim protection, but is still limited in covering the dynamic and complex digital space. Article 10 and Article 11 refer to the importance of victim protection that can cover various digital media, but the reality on the ground shows that these regulations have not been able to fully address the cross-jurisdictional challenges that often occur in cyberspace.

Crimes in digital space often involve transnational crimes, such as sexual harassment through international social media platforms, messaging applications or websites operating in different countries, making the legal process more complex and requiring cooperation between countries that has not yet been fully effective.¹³ The lack of coordination between legal institutions, as well as regulations that are specific to the digital space, makes case handling slow and inefficient. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen international cooperation more systematically, as well as revise regulations to ensure that the law can operate effectively in all digital spheres without being constrained by geographical or jurisdictional boundaries.

Challenges in integrating collaboration between countries include differences in national interests, difficulties in harmonizing policies, limited infrastructure and technology, economic disparities, political conflicts, and lack of effective monitoring mechanisms.¹⁴ In addition, mistrust between countries and fears of foreign intervention are often major obstacles. To overcome this, concrete steps are needed that are inclusive and equitable, by ensuring all parties are actively involved in designing collaborative mechanisms that are responsive to common needs. The government needs to strengthen cooperation with international agencies such as Interpol or other transnational legal organizations to ensure effective law enforcement against crimes of sexual violence in the digital space. In addition, strengthening cooperation between legal institutions within the country is also important to develop a more integrated strategy in handling digital crimes. Regulatory revisions must include arrangements that are more adaptive to technological developments, so that they can deal with various forms of digital crime holistically. It is important for the government and relevant parties to continue developing policies that are responsive to the need for victim protection, especially in the evolving digital space. By strengthening specific regulations and improving coordination between countries, it is hoped to create an effective and efficient legal system to address the challenges of sexual violence in the digital space.

¹³ Rizkiyanto, E., Sudewo, F. A., & Rizkiyanto, K. (2024). *Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Cyberbullying melalui Media Elektronik*. Penerbit NEM.

¹⁴ Kemit, J. F., & Kleden, K. L. (2023, July). Yurisdiksi Kejahatan Siber: Borderless. In *Seminar Nasional-Hukum dan Pancasila* (Vol. 2, pp. 55-70).

Legal Solutions and Multi-Sectoral Collaboration

1. Law Enforcement Capacity Building

Increasing the capacity of law enforcement is the main solution in overcoming legal challenges related to sexual harassment in the digital space. Law No. 12 of 2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence emphasizes the importance of strengthening the legal system to protect victims and take action against perpetrators of sexual violence. However, in the context of digital space, challenges are increasingly complex due to the large number of platforms that operate across borders, as well as technology that continues to evolve. Therefore, law enforcement capacity building is vital to ensure that law enforcement officers have sufficient knowledge and skills to effectively identify, investigate and process digital evidence.¹⁵

Increasingly sophisticated digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence and forensic data analysis, can help speed up the investigation process and improve accuracy in handling cases of sexual violence in the digital space. Article 12 of Law No. 12/2022 underscores the importance of strengthening human resources skilled in digital forensics to support law enforcement efforts that are more responsive to technological change. Therefore, specialized training for law enforcement officers must be implemented on an ongoing basis to improve competence in managing digital data with high accuracy, so as to provide more effective protection for victims. In addition to strengthening law enforcement capacity, it is also important to expand collaboration between various institutions, both at the national and international levels. Solid cooperation between the police, government agencies, non-government agencies, and digital community organizations can accelerate the process of handling sexual harassment cases in the digital space. This collaboration aims to create a holistic system, where each party has a mutually supportive role in protecting victims and preventing further violations.

Regulatory revisions that include the latest technological developments must also be followed by strengthening digital infrastructure capable of supporting law enforcement. This infrastructure includes the development of blockchain-based platforms to protect digital evidence and increase transparency in the legal process.¹⁶ A more integrated system, both in data management, report generation, and case resolution, will ensure that every law enforcement process can be carried out more accurately and efficiently. The importance of continuous public education is a key pillar in preventing sexual violence in the digital space. This education involves the wider community to understand the importance of digital security and the shared responsibility in maintaining a safe digital space. With higher awareness, it is hoped that the public can actively participate in reporting and supporting preventive measures against sexual harassment that occurs online.

¹⁵ Awaka, M. Q., & Alhadiansyah, A. (2023). Utilization of Digital Forensics in Proving the Crime of Disseminating Indecent Videos Through Facebook Social Media in the Legal Area of West Kalimantan Police. *Jurnal Hukum Sehasen*, 9(2), 45-110.

¹⁶ Sinaga, B. B., & Azzura, R. P. N. (2024). Peran Teknologi Blockchain Sebagai Instrumen Pembangunan Penegakan Hukum Berbasis Digital & Mewujudkan Masyarakat Berkeadilan di Era Society 5.0. *Padjajaran Law Review*, 12(1), 71-82.

2. Adaptive Regulation Revision

Revision of regulations that are more adaptive to the development of digital technology is needed so that the law can keep up with the evolving dynamics of cyberspace. In the context of sexual harassment in digital space, technological developments such as social media, instant messaging platforms, and online-based applications have created new challenges that require a more specific legal framework. Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes emphasizes the importance of victim protection and handling sexual crimes. However, the existing regulations are still not responsive enough to the evolving complexity of the digital space.

Technological developments have brought new forms of crime that are difficult to map under existing laws, such as the unauthorized dissemination of explicit content, online-based sexual harassment, or the use of false identities that harm victims. Article 20 of Law No. 12/2022 regulates the protection of victims' personal rights, but its application still requires a more comprehensive adjustment to the digital space. In this context, there needs to be strategic measures to integrate various legal, technological, and social aspects in order to overcome the challenges that arise. One of the main challenges is the mismatch of existing laws with the speed of technological development. Therefore, revisions and improvements to the law need to be done proactively to anticipate increasingly complex crimes. In addition, public education on the importance of protecting digital privacy and rights also needs to be enhanced to create wider awareness. Collaboration between legal institutions, technology and society must be strengthened to ensure that every aspect relating to the protection and enforcement of law in the digital context can be properly implemented. This involves cooperation between the government, law enforcement officials, academics, non-governmental organizations, and the technology community to create a system that is responsive and adaptive to changes in the digital space. Thus, the protection of victims' personal rights and law enforcement can be more effective and efficient, and able to face new challenges that arise in the digital world.

Therefore, the revision of regulations that not only cover legal aspects, but also technical and technological aspects, is the key to facing the existing challenges. The integration of technology such as blockchain to authenticate digital evidence, as well as strengthening the expertise of law enforcement officers in digital forensics, is needed to ensure effectiveness and justice in handling sexual violence crimes in the digital space. Adaptive regulations must also pay attention to the changing dynamics of digital society, so that victim protection can be maximized and effective.

3. Multi-Sectoral Collaboration for a Secure Digital Environment

Cross-sector collaboration between the government, legal institutions, digital communities and the private sector is key in creating a safe and inclusive digital environment. In the context of Law No. 12/2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence, this collaboration is particularly relevant to ensure that victim protection is holistic and effective. Article 25 of Law No. 12/2022 regulates the importance of the involvement of various parties in supporting the handling of sexual violence, especially those that occur in the digital space. In this case, multisectoral cooperation helps overcome complex challenges, such as the spread of sexual exploitation content that is difficult to monitor individually by law enforcement officials.

The integration of comprehensive prevention strategies through cross-sectoral collaboration enables the utilization of modern technology to more accurately identify patterns of repeat offenses. Technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning can be used to automatically detect trends or suspicious behavior, helping law enforcement officials and related agencies respond to cases of sexual violence in the digital space more quickly and effectively. In addition, private sector participation in providing sophisticated digital protection tools, such as surveillance software or artificial intelligence-based security systems, strengthens efforts to protect victims from increasingly complex digital threats. Article 30 of Law No. 12/2022 mentions the need to increase human resources capable of professionally managing and analyzing digital data, which is very relevant in this cross-sector collaboration. The use of advanced digital forensic technology enables more in-depth analysis of electronic evidence, such as messages, images or videos, which play an important role in the investigation process. By integrating these capabilities into the cross-sector collaboration system, each party can be more effective in detecting violations, collecting evidence, and providing justice to victims. Collaboration involving various disciplines also ensures that psychosocial aspects of victims, including post-traumatic recovery support, can be managed holistically and according to the needs of victims in the digital space.¹⁷

Collaboration that includes providing ongoing psychosocial support for victims, as stipulated in Article 35 of Law No. 12/2022, is a very important step. In the digital space, victims often face more complex challenges, such as deep psychological trauma. Therefore, the involvement of the community and private sector in providing online counseling services or digital-based rehabilitation programs is needed. Synergy between various sectors-including the government, private sector, and community-is expected to create a safe, inclusive, and equitable digital environment. Through this collaboration, it will not only provide direct assistance to victims, but also strengthen efforts to prevent and handle cases of violence and discrimination in the digital space more effectively

CONCLUSION

Legal challenges in addressing sexual harassment in the digital space are complex, especially due to the proliferation of cross-platform technologies. Law No. 12 of 2022 provides a strong legal framework, but still faces obstacles in identifying perpetrators and collecting accurate digital evidence. These challenges require collaboration between legal institutions, the technology sector, and the digital community to create solutions that are adaptive to technological developments. In addition, strengthening human resources skilled in digital forensics is essential to support effective law enforcement. Regulatory revisions that are adaptive to the dynamics of cyberspace are necessary to ensure the law remains relevant and responsive to evolving digital crimes. Multisectoral collaboration also plays a role in creating a safe and inclusive digital environment, where technologies such as artificial intelligence can be used to automatically detect patterns of violations. In addition, public education on digital safety and shared responsibility in safeguarding digital spaces is necessary to prevent sexual harassment in cyberspace. With a holistic approach, it is expected to address legal challenges in a sustainable manner, creating a system that is able to protect victims more effectively.

¹⁷ Salsabilla, S., Razif, I. B., & Albab, U. (2023). Legal protection against sexual violence on women: a study on legislation. *SIGn Jurnal Hukum*, 5(2), 249-262.

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