


## Challenges and Solutions for Law Enforcement in Handling Online Pornography and Prostitution Crimes

Sarip Hidayat

Faculty of Law, Universitas Kuningan, Kuningan, Indonesia.

 : sarip.hidayat@uniku.ac.id

Corresponding Author\*



### Abstract

**Introduction:** The development of digital technology has pushed the emergence of various forms of cybercrime, including criminal acts of pornography and online prostitution which are increasingly rampant in Indonesia. This crime not only impacts the morality of society, but also gives rise to serious challenges in the process of law enforcement.

**Purposes of the Research:** This research aims to identify various challenges faced by law enforcement apparatus in uncovering and handling criminal acts mentioned, as well as offering strategic solutions that can be applied.

**Methods of the Research:** The method used in this study is a normative legal approach with analysis to regulatory legislation, literature studies, and actual cases.

**Results Main Findings of the Research:** Research results show that challenges main covering weakness regulation, limited source Power humans and technology, anonymity of factors in the digital world, as well as lack of Work The same international. To overcome the problem said, legal reform is needed, increasing capacity of law enforcers, utilization of digital forensic technology, as well as a collaborative inter-agency and participation society approach. With a comprehensive and adaptive strategy, it is hoped that law enforcement against criminal acts of online pornography and prostitution can be more effective and sustainable.

**Keywords:** Enforcement Law; Pornography; Prostitution; Cybercrime; Solutions Law.

Submitted: 2025-09-08

Revised: 2025-11-19

Accepted: 2025-11-28

Published: 2025-12-16

How To Cite: Sarip Hidayat. "Challenges and Solutions for Law Enforcement in Handling Online Pornography and Prostitution Crimes." PAMALI: Pattimura Magister Law Review 5 no. 3 (2025): 556-565. <https://doi.org/10.47268/pamali.v5i3.3397>

Copyright © 2025 Author(s)  Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

## INTRODUCTION

According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police, the police are all matters relating to the functions and institutions of the police in accordance with statutory regulations. The Republic of Indonesia Police is the highest law enforcement and criminal justice institution in Indonesia. According to Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police, the function of the police is to carry out the functions of state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, patronage, and service to the community. In addition, Article 5 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police stipulates that the police are a state apparatus tasked with carrying out the functions of state government.

Criminal acts are acts that are prohibited by law and are punishable by certain sanctions or criminal threats.<sup>1</sup> If someone violates this law, there are 3 (three) things that need to be considered: First, criminal acts are actions that are prohibited by law and are threatened with criminal sanctions. Second, a condition or event caused by someone's actions, while

<sup>1</sup> Eki Sirojul Baehaqi, "Keturutsertaan Dalam Tindak Pidana," *An-Nahdliyyah Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 1, no. 1 (2022): 12-26.

the criminal threat is aimed at the person who did it, because the relationship between the event and the person who caused it is very close. Therefore, people cannot be threatened with a crime unless the incident itself gives rise to it. Third, circumstances cannot be prohibited if the cause is not an individual. Every person needs legal protection for their body, life, freedom, and feelings or peace of mind based on their dignity and worth. Because criminal law provides this legal protection through the formulation of criminal acts in the law, the legal interests to be protected are always contained within the formulation of criminal acts. Online prostitution is prostitution conducted online, which is a sexual transaction with another person using electronic media.<sup>2</sup> Many Indonesians are currently concerned about prostitution because it concerns issues of religion, morality, and standard of living. Furthermore, prostitution is a religious issue prohibited by all religions in the world, especially Islam, as Indonesia has one of the largest Muslim populations in the world.<sup>3</sup> Prostitution is an act that violates ethics, religion, and societal norms such as morality, decency, and religious norms.<sup>4</sup> Because prostitution also constitutes sexual exploitation, perpetrators must be punished or given appropriate punishment because it violates the law and because the practice of prostitution can endanger health.

Global technological developments, particularly information and communication technology, have been accelerating.<sup>5</sup> Technology today is not only beneficial for improving human welfare, progress, and civilization, but also serves as a tool for illegal acts. In Indonesia, prostitution is considered a crime that violates the law and violates morality. Prostitution is a form of social deviance that has been practiced since ancient times. Prostitution occurs when someone sells their body, honor, and personality to multiple people in exchange for money to fulfill their sexual desires.<sup>6</sup> Due to its complex nature, prostitution requires special public attention. The number of online prostitution cases in Indonesia has shown a steady increase in recent years. According to data from the National Crime Information Center of the Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency, from 2020 to September 2023, 1,491 reports related to online pornography, prostitution, and sexual exploitation were recorded. Cases of online prostitution increased sharply in 2022, with a fivefold increase compared to the previous year. Several regions such as Depok and Malang recorded more than 100 and 50 cases of online prostitution throughout 2022. In Denpasar, 15 cases involving foreign nationals were found in 2024.<sup>7</sup> This increase was influenced by technological advances, the use of social media, and weak digital oversight of online activities involving sexual exploitation. Article 296 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) reads as follows: "Anyone whose livelihood or habit is to intentionally organize or facilitate obscene acts with other people." Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions states that anyone who intentionally and without the right to distribute, transmit, or make accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents

<sup>2</sup> Hamrin Hamrin, "Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Prostitusi Online Di DKI Jakarta," *National Journal Of Law* 4, no. 1 (2021): 480, <https://doi.org/10.47313/njl.v4i1.1114>.

<sup>3</sup> Agil Sholela Putri and Nadiyah Ummah Al-Islamiah, "Penerapan Hukum Syariah Dalam Larangan Perzinaan: Telaah Terhadap Peraturan Daerah Kota Pariaman Nomor 10 Tahun 2013" 1, no. December (2023): 515-19.

<sup>4</sup> Kadek Martha Hadi Parwanta, Made Sugi Hartono, and Ni Ketut Sari Adnyani, "Analisis Yuridis Tentang Pasal 506 Kuhp Sebagai Peraturan Utama Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Prostitusi," *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia* 4, no. 2 (2021): 531-41, <https://doi.org/10.23887/jatayu.v4i2.38143>.

<sup>5</sup> Detya Wiryany, Selina Natasha, and Rio Kurniawan, "Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Terhadap Perubahan Sistem Komunikasi Indonesia," *Jurnal Nomosleca* 8, no. 2 (2022): 242-52, <https://doi.org/10.26905/nomosleca.v8i2.8821>.

<sup>6</sup> Henny Saida Flora, "Modus Operandi Tindak Pidana Prostitusi Melalui Media Sosial Online," *Journal Justiciabalen (Jj)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 120, <https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v2i2.2115>.

<sup>7</sup> [https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/data\\_kejahatan](https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/data_kejahatan) (n.d.).

containing content that violates morality will be subject to punishment if this act of prostitution is carried out online.

Based on Article 284 of the Criminal Code concerning adultery, customers or people who use online prostitution services are threatened with imprisonment for 9 (nine) months. However, in some cases, the injured party (for example, the husband of a wife who commits adultery or the wife of a husband who commits adultery) can be subject to criminal penalties. The Criminal Code as the *lex generalis* of Indonesian criminal law does not regulate the crime of online prostitution practices. Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions regulates the practice of online prostitution. This is the only article in the regulations outside the Criminal Code that regulates online prostitution. The increasing number of online prostitution cases indicates the demoralization of Indonesian society and the erosion of the archipelago's culture and religion that upholds the dignity of women, morality, and decency. Current punishment is ineffective as a social engineering tool to change society because it cannot punish perpetrators of online prostitution and cannot change people's behavior positively. In terms of regulations, the crime of Pornography and Online Prostitution overlaps if there is a case of spreading pornographic content via the internet in this case, the perpetrator can be charged by the Pornography Law for spreading pornographic content and for using information technology to spread illegal content or Case of making and spreading pornographic content via social media, in this case, the perpetrator can be charged by the Pornography Law and the Electronic Transaction Information Law for making and spreading pornographic content. The impact of this case, First, Legal ambiguity, overlapping laws can cause legal ambiguity and difficulty in determining which law should be applied in a particular case. Second, Imposition of double sanctions, overlapping laws can also cause the same perpetrator to be sanctioned twice, which can be considered unfair.

The context of this research represents the current reality of law enforcement in addressing online pornography and prostitution. In reality, these digital-based crimes continue to grow rapidly along with technological advances, while law enforcement still faces numerous obstacles, such as weak regulations, limited human and technological resources, and difficulties in establishing evidence in the digital realm. Law enforcement officials often struggle to identify perpetrators who use anonymous accounts, encrypted applications, or store data on overseas servers. Furthermore, the public's low level of legal and digital literacy exacerbates this situation. Meanwhile, the creation of a law enforcement system that is adaptive to technological developments and able to accommodate new forms of cybercrime is crucial. This includes more comprehensive regulations, increased technical capacity of officers, cross-border cooperation, and the optimal use of digital forensic technology. This research aims to provide strategic solutions to ensure more effective, efficient, and equitable law enforcement against online pornography and prostitution in the digital era. This research focuses on the study of cooperation between law enforcement agencies and other institutions in addressing online pornography and prostitution.

## METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This research uses a normative juridical approach,<sup>8</sup> which focuses on descriptive research. This method focuses on primary data in the form of regulations related to online pornography and prostitution crimes. In addition, secondary data obtained from books and

---

<sup>8</sup> Beni Ahmad Saebani, *Metode Penelitian Hukum Pendekatan Yuridis Normatif* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2021).

legal research journals are also used as valuable sources of information. Literature study techniques are used to collect secondary data, which are then analyzed and grouped based on the type of legal material available. The results of the research are presented in a paper that adopts a qualitative approach. In this method, the collected data are described in paragraphs that are arranged logically, systematically, and innovatively. Conclusions are then drawn deductively in response to questions regarding the challenges and solutions for law enforcement in handling online pornography and prostitution crimes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Phenomenon Online Pornography and Prostitution in the Digital Age

The development of information technology has significantly transformed social life. On the one hand, this progress brings significant benefits to communication, education, and the digital economy. However, on the other hand, cyberspace has also become fertile ground for various crimes, including pornography and online prostitution. These crimes have distinct characteristics from conventional forms.<sup>9</sup> The methods used are highly varied, such as the distribution of sexual content through social media, prostitution services through instant messaging applications, and transactions through online websites. This phenomenon creates new challenges for law enforcement, as perpetrators not only exploit technological advances but also tend to cross national borders and use anonymous identities.

Online pornography and prostitution often target vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. Victims are often ensnared through seduction, deception, or even economic exploitation. Furthermore, many perpetrators exploit legal loopholes or authorities' difficulties in accessing digital data. Therefore, addressing these two crimes requires a comprehensive approach, encompassing not only legal enforcement but also regulatory, technological, social, and cultural aspects. The phenomenon of pornography crimes in Indonesia has undergone significant transformation along with technological advancements and social changes. While previously,<sup>10</sup> the distribution of pornographic material was limited to print media or videotapes, its distribution has now shifted to the digital space, which is much broader, faster, and more difficult to monitor. Pornographic content can be accessed through various platforms such as websites, social media, instant messaging apps, and streaming services, which often lack strict oversight.

Pornography is legally defined in Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography as images, sketches, illustrations, photographs, writings, voices, sounds, body movements, or other forms of messages through various forms of communication media that contain elements of obscenity or sexual exploitation. Under this law, the act of illegally producing, distributing, trading, or accessing pornographic content can be categorized as a criminal offense. The rise of pornography crimes is inseparable from various factors. One of them is easy access to the internet, which is not balanced with digital literacy education.<sup>11</sup> Many children and adolescents become victims or perpetrators of the distribution of pornographic content because they do not understand the legal and psychological impacts of such actions.

---

<sup>9</sup> Beni Ahmad Saebani.

<sup>10</sup> Blassys Bevry Sinaga and Raia Putri Noer Azzura, "The Role of Blockchain Technology as an Instrument for Developing Digital-Based Law Enforcement & Realizing a Just Society in the Era of Society 5.0," *Padjadjaran Law Review* 12, no. 1 (2024): 71–81, <https://doi.org/10.56895/plr.v12i1.1651>.

<sup>11</sup> Annisa Romadhonina, Sukma Hidayatun Nahdliyin, and Miftakhul Janah, "Peran Literasi Digital Bagi Masyarakat Dalam Mengurangi Dampak Kejahatan Transaksi Elektronik Illegal," *Jurnal Hukum Ius Publicum* 5, no. 1 (2024): 176–201, <https://doi.org/10.55551/jip.v5i1.96>.



Furthermore, socioeconomic conditions, such as poverty and low education, are often exploited by certain parties to exploit others in the pornography industry, both covertly and openly.<sup>12</sup> This phenomenon is also exacerbated by a permissive culture on social media, where sexually explicit content is often considered part of self-expression or ordinary entertainment.<sup>13</sup> Influencers or certain social media users even use sexual content as a tool to attract attention and gain financial gain. This makes society, especially the younger generation, more open to exposure to pornography and considers it normal.

Legally, handling pornography cases faces serious challenges. Many pornography sites operate from overseas, making them difficult for Indonesian law enforcement to access. Furthermore, perpetrators often use encryption technology and virtual private networks (VPNs) to conceal their identities.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, the public remains reluctant to report pornography cases due to perceived taboos or fear of legal action. Law enforcement needs to improve its capabilities in handling digital-based crimes, including tracking electronic evidence, international cooperation, and public education to collectively prevent and combat the spread of pornographic content. Preventive measures are also crucial, given that pornography crimes often serve as a gateway to other crimes such as human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, and online prostitution.

Online prostitution is a modern form of conventional prostitution that utilizes information technology as a means of communication, promotion, and transaction between service providers and consumers.<sup>15</sup> In today's digital era, prostitution no longer occurs openly on the streets or in certain locations, but has shifted to private spaces hidden behind mobile screens. The modus operandi of online prostitution is increasingly sophisticated, ranging from disguised advertisements on social media, the use of special terms like to offering services through instant messaging apps and adult websites. Online prostitution is growing rapidly due to easy internet access, the anonymity of digital identities, and high market demand. Perpetrators no longer need to meet clients in person to offer their services; they simply share photos, rates, and contact information online. In many cases, service providers or pimps use false identities, change phone numbers frequently, and disguise financial transactions to avoid detection by law enforcement.

One area of concern is the increasing involvement of adolescents and minors in online prostitution.<sup>16</sup> Factors such as economic pressure, the influence of social media, lack of family supervision, and the need for a consumerist lifestyle often drive young people to engage in this activity. Many victims are initially deceived by enticements or promises of employment, but ultimately fall prey to online sexual exploitation. In addition to individual victims, this phenomenon also involves organized networks that systematically and professionally operate prostitution, including location providers, photographers, account managers, and transaction arrangers. In some cases, online prostitution has even become integrated with other crimes such as human trafficking, extortion, and money laundering.

---

<sup>12</sup> Saji Sonjaya and Ahmad Jamaludin, "Mengeksplorasi Regulasi Industri Seksual Di Indonesia : Pidana Pembeli Jasa Pekerja Seks Komersial Exploring the Regulation of the Sex Industry in Indonesia : The Criminalization of Buyers of Commercial Sex Services" 7, no. 1 (2025): 23–38, <https://doi.org/10.51486/jbo.v7i1.221>.

<sup>13</sup> Vianda Ayu Anjani, "Cyberbullying Dan Dinamika Hukum Di Indonesia : Paradoks Ruang Maya Dalam Interaksi Sosial Di Era Digital Pendahuluan Membawa Transformasi Besar Dalam Cara Manusia Berkomunikasi Dan", *Staatsrecht: Jurnal Hukum Kenegaraan dan Politik Islam* 4, no. 1 (2024): 1–28.

<sup>14</sup> Fery Virdaus Shofian, Muhammad Rizky Firdaus, "Analisis Normatif Terhadap Ketentuan Hukum Bagi Pelaku Penyebaran Konten Fonografi Di Internet," *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory* 3, no. 1 (2025): 651–62.

<sup>15</sup> Shofian, Muhammad Rizky Firdaus.

<sup>16</sup> Bambang Mudjiyanto, Hayu Lusianawati, and Nur Azizah, "Media Sosial dan Prostitusi Online ( Studi Penggunaan Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Amplifikasi Prostitusi Online )," *Jurnal The Source* 6, no. 1 (2024): 20–36.

From a law enforcement perspective, the main challenge in addressing online prostitution is the difficulty of establishing evidence and tracking the network.<sup>17</sup> Many cases result in prosecution of the perpetrators on the ground or sex workers, while the pimps and main perpetrators who manage the online network are difficult to prosecute because they operate anonymously and covertly. Furthermore, Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking and the Criminal Code do not specifically regulate legal mechanisms related to information technology-based online prostitution. Law enforcement officials still rely on general articles or a combination of these with the ITE Law, which in practice has been ineffective. Online prostitution also poses a social and cultural challenge. Some people view prostitution as a career option or a form of sexual freedom, creating moral and legal dilemmas. On the other hand, social media often promotes hedonistic lifestyles and normalizes transactional sexual activity, disregarding legal and moral considerations.

Combating online prostitution requires a multidisciplinary approach. In addition to firm law enforcement against perpetrator networks, preventative measures are also needed through healthy sexual education, critical digital literacy, and economic empowerment for vulnerable groups. The government also needs to collaborate with digital platforms to tighten content moderation policies and provide effective complaint channels for the public to report suspected online prostitution practices. Developments in information and communication technology have brought about significant changes in social interaction patterns, including sexual crimes. In the digital era, pornography and prostitution have undergone significant transformations in their form, modus operandi, and reach. While previously conventional and confined to specific physical spaces, these activities have now shifted to a much broader and more difficult-to-control virtual space. These changes pose serious challenges to law enforcement and social resilience within communities. Online pornography is the distribution and consumption of sexually explicit content via the internet. This content includes images, videos, text, audio, and even live broadcasts.<sup>18</sup> (streaming) that can be easily accessed through websites, social media, and paid platforms. On the other hand, online prostitution is the provision of sexual services facilitated through digital media, such as instant messaging apps, online advertising sites, and social media.<sup>19</sup> This activity is generally hidden under specific terms such as "booking," "online" or certain codes that are difficult for the general public to understand but well-understood by certain communities. These two phenomena overlap and often support each other. Pornographic content can be a promotional tool in online prostitution practices, and conversely, digital-based prostitution can produce pornographic material that is then redistributed online. This creates a systematic cycle of exploitation that is difficult to break if not addressed comprehensively. One of the main factors accelerating the growth of pornography and online prostitution is easy internet access, especially through mobile devices. In Indonesia, high internet penetration is not matched by adequate digital literacy. Many internet users, especially teenagers and children, are exposed to pornographic content from an early age. Without proper supervision and education, they can become victims or even perpetrators in prostitution networks and the distribution of digital pornography. This also indicates a shift in cultural values within society.<sup>20</sup> On social media, sexual content is

<sup>17</sup> Jewellery Kyla Shalom Abuthan Herlyanty Y. A. Bawole Natalia L. Lengkong, "Penegakan Hukum Kejahatan Online Scamming Terhadap Human Trafficking Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang," *Lex Administratum* 13, no. 1 (2025).

<sup>18</sup> Lengkong.

<sup>19</sup> Christiany Juditha, "Prostitusi Daring: Tren Industri Jasa Seks Komersial Di Media Sosial Online Prostitution: Trends of The Commercial Sex Service Industry in Social Media," *Pekommas* 6, no. 1 (2021): 51–63, <https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2021.2060106>.

<sup>20</sup> T Heru Nurgiansah, "Fenomena Prostitusi Online Di Kota Yogyakarta Dalam Perspektif Nilai Kemanusiaan Yang Adil Dan Beradab," *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* 17, no. 1 (2020): 27, <https://doi.org/10.24114/jk.v17i1.14208>.

often considered normal or even used as a tool to increase popularity and income. Certain influencers and content creators even openly monetize sensual content to gain support (donations, gifts, or subscriptions). In this context, sexuality is becoming a commodity, no longer a moral or legal issue. solely.

From a legal perspective, the crimes of pornography and online prostitution are regulated by several national regulations, such as Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, and Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking. However, these regulations are not fully capable of addressing the complexity of the methods used in the digital space. Perpetrators often utilize encryption technology, fake accounts, and foreign platforms that are difficult to access under national law. Furthermore, the anonymity and speed of information dissemination on the internet make law enforcement increasingly difficult. This requires digital forensic skills, international cooperation, and adaptive technology regulations. Unfortunately, law enforcement officials are still often hampered by a lack of competent tools and human resources to handle cybercrime cases, particularly those related to sexual exploitation. Therefore, it must be understood as a multidimensional problem that requires not only a legal approach, but also social, educational, and technological ones. Digital literacy must be strengthened from an early age, especially among students and families. In addition, there needs to be collaboration between the government, digital platform providers, civil society, and educational institutions to create a digital environment that is safe and free from sexual exploitation.

## **B. Challenges and Solutions for Law Enforcement Action Criminal Prostitution and Online Pornography**

### **1. Challenge Law Enforcement in reveal Crimes of Prostitution and Online Pornography**

Enforcement law to action criminal online prostitution and pornography are facing various complex challenges, both from side technology, regulation, resources Power humans, until factor social culture.<sup>21</sup> As it develops technology information, the perpetrators crime utilise various digital gaps and features that are difficult reachable with approach conventional. The following is a number of challenge main issues faced apparatus enforcer law: a) Anonymity and Speed Digital Technology: Perpetrator Online prostitution and pornography often use social media, chat apps (such as Telegram, Mi Chat, or WhatsApp), and online sites that allow for anonymity. The use of fake accounts, pseudonyms, Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and encrypted apps makes tracking and identifying perpetrators extremely difficult. Furthermore, online activity is real-time and easily deleted, meaning evidence can disappear within minutes; b) The lack of Responsive Regulation against New Mode: Existing laws, such as Law no. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography and the ITE Law, often do not capable accommodate development of the modus operandi of digital crime. For example, not all form content sexual explicit in circulation via live streaming or paid platforms enter to in definition of " pornography " according to law. This is cause interpretation narrow laws and loopholes laws that can utilized perpetrator; c) Limitations Human Resources and Technology: Not all apparatus enforcer law own competence in field of cybercrime or digital forensics. Investigation cases involving digital data require skill technical special, including in matter IP address tracking, deleted data recovery, and metadata analysis. Limitations This exacerbated by the lack of facility laboratory digital

---

<sup>21</sup> Ananda Rayhan Dumako, Dian Ekawaty Ismail, and Avelia Rahmah Y Mantali, "Hambatan Dalam Penerapan Regulasi Hukum Di Indonesia Dalam Mengatur Penyebaran Konten Bermuatan Pornografi Di Media Sosial," 2025, 1155–62.

forensics and devices soft investigation; d) Difficulty Validation and Use of Digital Evidence: Evidence in case online prostitution and pornography in general in the form of screenshots, videos, chat logs, and traces digital transactions. However, proof validity and authenticity the digital document in court Still often cause debate. Need procedures and tools certain for ensure that the digital evidence No manipulated, so that Can legitimate in a way law; e) The perpetrator and server are located abroad: Many platforms are used (for example pornographic sites or certain chat applications) are based abroad. This is make apparatus enforcer the law in Indonesia does not Can direct access user data or do blocking content without Work The same international. Mutual legal assistance (MLA) mechanism between countries Still slow and limited; f) Lack of Public Awareness and Participation: People often don't realize that content sexual explicit or practice digital prostitution that they Look or even follow, is action criminal. There are also those who feel reluctant report Because Afraid or shame. Lack of digital literacy and understanding law become challenge alone in effort enforcement law based participation public; g) Normalization and Culture Tolerance to Content Sexual: Digital media in general No direct has form culture permissive to pornography and sex free, especially among teenagers and generations young. Phenomenon This make action criminal prostitution or online pornography is not Again considered as problem serious by some society, so that reduce pressure social to perpetrators and weaken function law as means deterrence.

## **2. Law Enforcement Solutions for Revealing Crimes of Prostitution and Online Pornography**

Facing the complex challenges of handling online prostitution and pornography crimes, law enforcement is required to implement various innovations and improvements to legal and technical systems. The following are several strategic solutions that can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in this digital crime area: a) Strengthening Regulation and Harmonization of Legal Regulations legislation need revised and adjusted with development technology information. Some steps that can be taken done with do revision of the Pornography Law and the ITE Law for clarify definition content digital pornography and practices online prostitution, as well as expand coverage action criminal law. Drafting regulation derivative like Regulation Government or Regulation Chief of Police which explains procedure technical investigation digital content with synchronization law national with convention international, for example Budapest Convention on crime cyber; b) Improvement Capacity and Competence Apparatus Law enforcer: For handle cases based technology, apparatus enforcer law need own skills special. The solution with regular education in the field of digital forensics and cyber investigation, especially for investigators in the region, Formation of a cyber unit specifically in each Regional Police and Police Resort, not only at the level center (Criminal Investigation Unit) police in development Infrastructure Technology Forensics. Digital crime is not Can revealed without support adequate technology. Therefore that, the Government must provide a complete digital forensic laboratory spread across several strategic areas, use device soft data analysis and digital footprint for track online activities of actors and development system detection automatic to content pornography on social media and online sites.

## **CONCLUSION**

Online pornography and prostitution are modern crimes that continue to evolve along with advances in information and communication technology. These crimes not only



undermine public morality but also complicate law enforcement efforts to uncover and handle them. Law enforcement faces various challenges, including the use of technology by perpetrators to disguise identities and locations, weak regulations that are not yet fully adapted to digital crime methods, limited human and technological resources within law enforcement agencies, and a lack of international cooperation in accessing data from foreign platforms. Furthermore, low digital literacy among the public and increasing social tolerance for sexual content exacerbate the situation. In response to these challenges, various strategic solutions are needed. These include reform and harmonization of relevant regulations, increasing the capacity of law enforcement officials in digital forensics and cyber investigations, developing technological infrastructure, and strengthening cooperation with international institutions and digital platforms. Furthermore, educating the public through digital literacy and strengthening the role of families and education are equally important preventative measures. With a comprehensive and collaborative approach between the government, law enforcement officials, the community, and the private sector, it is hoped that crimes of online pornography and prostitution can be significantly reduced, and law enforcement can be more effective and just.

## REFERENCES

- Anjani, Vianda Ayu. "Cyberbullying Dan Dinamika Hukum Di Indonesia : Paradoks Ruang Maya Dalam Interaksi Sosial Di Era Digital Pendahuluan Membawa Transformasi Besar Dalam Cara Manusia Berkomunikasi Dan", *Staatsrecht: Jurnal Hukum Kenegaraan dan Politik Islam* 4, no. 1 (2024): 1–28.
- Baehaqi, Eki Sirojul. "Keturutsertaan Dalam Tindak Pidana." *An-Nahdliyyah Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 1, no. 1 (2022): 12–26.
- Beni Ahmad Saebani. *Metode Penelitian Hukum Pendekatan Yuridis Normatif*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2021.
- Dumako, Ananda Rayhan, Dian Ekawaty Ismail, and Avelia Rahmah Y Mantali. "Hambatan Dalam Penerapan Regulasi Hukum Di Indonesia Dalam Mengatur Penyebaran Konten Bermuatan Pornografi Di Media Sosial," 2025, 1155–62.
- Flora, Henny Saida. "Modus Operandi Tindak Pidana Prostitusi Melalui Media Sosial Online." *Journal Justiciabelen (Jj)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 120. <https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v2i2.2115>.
- Hadi Parwanta, Kadek Martha, Made Sugi Hartono, and Ni Ketut Sari Adnyani. "Analisis Yuridis Tentang Pasal 506 Kuhp Sebagai Peraturan Utama Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Prostitusi." *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia* 4, no. 2 (2021): 531–41. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jatayu.v4i2.38143>.
- Hamrin, Hamrin. "Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Prostitusi Online Di Dki Jakarta." *National Journal of Law* 4, no. 1 (2021): 480. <https://doi.org/10.47313/njl.v4i1.1114>.
- [https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/data\\_kejahatan](https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/data_kejahatan) (n.d.).
- Juditha, Christiany. "Prostitusi Daring : Tren Industri Jasa Seks Komersial Di Media Sosial Online Prostitution : Trends of The Commercial Sex Service Industry in Social Media." *Pekommas* 6, no. 1 (2021): 51–63. <https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2021.2060106>.
- Lengkong, Jewellery Kyla Shalom Abuthan Herlyanty Y. A. Bawole Natalia L. "Penegakan

Hukum Kejahatan Online Scamming Terhadap Human Trafficking Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang." *Lex Administratum* 13, no. 1 (2025).

Mudjiyanto, Bambang, Hayu Lusianawati, and Nur Azizah. "Media Sosial Dan Prostitusi Online ( Studi Penggunaan Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Amplifikasi Prostitusi Online )." *Jurnal The Source* 6, no. 1 (2024): 20–36.

Nurgiansah, T Heru. "Fenomena Prostitusi Online Di Kota Yogyakarta Dalam Perspektif Nilai kemanusiaan Yang Adil Dan Beradab." *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* 17, no. 1 (2020): 27. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jk.v17i1.14208>.

Putri, Agil Sholela, and Nadiyahatul Ummah Al-Islamiah. "Penerapan Hukum Syariah Dalam Larangan Perzinaan : Telaah Terhadap Peraturan Daerah Kota Pariaman Nomor 10 Tahun 2013" 1, no. December (2023): 515–19.

Romadhonia, Annisa, Sukma Hidayatun Nahdliyin, and Miftakhul Janah. "Peran Literasi Digital Bagi Masyarakat Dalam Mengurangi Dampak Kejahatan Transaksi Elektronik Illegal." *Jurnal Hukum Ius Publicum* 5, no. 1 (2024): 176–201. <https://doi.org/10.55551/jip.v5i1.96>.

Shofian, Muhammad Rizky Firdaus, Fery Virdaus. "Analisis Normatif Terhadap Ketentuan Hukum Bagi Pelaku Penyebaran Konten Pornografi Di Internet." *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory* 3, no. 1 (2025): 651–62.

Sinaga, Blassius Bevery, and Raia Putri Noer Azzura. "Peran Teknologi Blockchain Sebagai Instrumen Pembangunan Penegakan Hukum Berbasis Digital & Mewujudkan Masyarakat Berkeadilan Di Era Society 5.0." *Padjadjaran Law Review* 12, no. 1 (2024): 71–81. <https://doi.org/10.56895/plr.v12i1.1651>.

Sonjaya, Saji, and Ahmad Jamaludin. "Mengeksplorasi Regulasi Industri Seksual Di Indonesia : Pemidanaan Pembeli Jasa Pekerja Seks Komersial Exploring the Regulation of the Sex Industry in Indonesia : The Criminalization of Buyers of Commercial Sex Services" 7, no. 1 (2025): 23–38. <https://doi.org/10.51486/jbo.v7i1.221>.

Wirany, Detya, Selina Natasha, and Rio Kurniawan. "Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Terhadap Perubahan Sistem Komunikasi Indonesia." *Jurnal Nomosleca* 8, no. 2 (2022): 242–52. <https://doi.org/10.26905/nomosleca.v8i2.8821>.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The author(s) declares that research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationship that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest,

Copyright: © AUTHOR. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. (CC-BY NC), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

PAMALI: Pattimura Magister Law Review is an open access and peer-reviewed journal published by Postgraduate Program Magister of Law, Universitas Pattimura, Ambon, Indonesia.

