

The Urgency of Updating the Criminal Law on Revenge Pornography: Human Rights and Protection of Victims

Siska^{1*}, Laksanto Utomo², Rineke Sara³

¹Doctor of Law, Universitas Borobudur, Indonesia

²Doctor of Law, Universitas Borobudur, Indonesia

³Doctor of Law, Universitas Borobudur, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: siskadvokat@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keyword:</p> <p>Revenge porn; Human rights; Victim protection; Regulatory review; Government response</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of revenge porn on victims and highlight the urgency of legal reform to protect victims' rights and reduce revenge porn cases in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative method with documentation analysis to assess regulations related to the criminalization of revenge porn in Indonesia, assisted by NVivo 12 Plus software for thematic analysis. This study found that revenge porn has very damaging social and psychological impacts on victims, such as social stigma, isolation, and mental disorders such as depression. A review of regulations in Indonesia shows that there are no specific regulations that deal with revenge porn, so perpetrators often escape strict punishment. Regulatory reforms that include a definition of revenge porn and specific sanctions are urgently needed to protect the privacy and dignity of victims, as well as raise public awareness of this issue. The government plays an important role in updating regulations that specifically regulate and criminalize acts of revenge porn, thereby providing stronger protection for victims. In addition, the government also needs to educate the public about the importance of protecting the privacy of others and the legal consequences of distributing intimate content without permission.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Revenge pornography, also known as revenge porn, is the act of distributing intimate content of a person without their consent with the aim of humiliating, destroying their reputation, or seeking revenge. This content is usually taken or shared in a personal relationship that is misused after the relationship ends or when one party feels wronged (Nandy, 2024; Valle & Aulino, 2023). The distribution of this content often occurs on social media, websites, or through private messages, which can quickly spread widely and be difficult to control (Blancaflor et al., 2023; Mafa et al., 2020). This act is a serious violation of privacy and has negative impacts on victims, such as job loss, psychological distress, and depression (Gámez-Guadix et al., 2022; Veronica & Di Giacomo, 2022). The distribution of intimate content without permission is a violation that can be prosecuted under articles related to violation of privacy, decency, and insults. The threat of punishment for perpetrators can be imprisonment and/or a fairly heavy fine, depending on the impact caused (Haynes, 2018).

Victims of revenge porn often experience severe psychological impacts, such as shame, loss of self-esteem, stress, and even deep trauma that can lead to depression. Many victims feel publicly humiliated because their intimate content is shared without permission, which not only

defames their reputation but can also affect their social life, work, and personal relationships (Gattamelata, 2022; Short et al., 2017). The stigma attached to victims of revenge porn often causes them to feel blamed or judged, even though they are the injured party (Cócera, 2024; Mckinlay & Lavis, 2020). In addition, the difficulty of removing content from the internet further exacerbates the impact felt by victims, as the content can remain widely circulated for a long time (Franklin, 2014; Scheinbaum, 2017). In the legal context, victims need protection and support to recover emotionally and socially and for perpetrators to receive appropriate sanctions for the sake of justice for the victim.

Revenge porn is a serious violation of human rights, especially the rights to privacy, dignity, and security of the individual. It deprives victims of their right to control their information and self-image and violates the right to freedom from degrading treatment. In the context of human rights, everyone has the right to have their privacy respected and to be free from any form of harassment or insult that can damage their personal and social lives (Mafa et al., 2020; Mania, 2024). The distribution of intimate content without permission results in a violation of these rights, as well as creating losses that are not only psychological but also social and economic for victims. Therefore, the state has a responsibility to protect citizens from actions that violate human rights, including by providing strong legal mechanisms to prevent and prosecute perpetrators of revenge porn, as well as providing support for victims to restore their violated rights.

The Indonesian government responded to pornography cases by implementing various policies and regulations to prevent, prosecute, and reduce the spread and impact of pornographic content. One of the main steps is through Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, which regulates the prohibition of the production, distribution, and consumption of pornographic material with criminal sanctions for violators (Yanti et al., 2023). In addition, the government also strengthens supervision through cooperation with the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) to block sites and content containing Pornography on the internet (Hidayah et al., 2024; Surahmat et al., 2022). Education and socialization programs regarding the dangers of Pornography, especially for children and adolescents, are also carried out as preventive measures (Tindoan, 2018). The government, together with various community organizations, continues to strive to increase public awareness of the dangers of Pornography and provide assistance to victims through psychological and legal support services (Ayu et al., 2024; Lestari, 2023; Rosifany Ony, 2017).

The research gap in this study lies in the lack of specific legal updates in the criminalization of revenge pornography crimes in Indonesia, especially in terms of human rights protection and victim recovery. Existing regulations, such as the ITE Law and the Pornography Law, have not fully accommodated the specific aspects of revenge porn, so they are not effective enough in providing appropriate sanctions and comprehensive protection for victims. Many cases of revenge porn are not covered by current regulations, which often do not consider the psychological and social aspects experienced by victims in depth. The novelty of this study is that it provides arguments and recommendations that are more focused on the need to update Indonesian criminal law to specifically address revenge porn, strengthen the protection of victims' privacy rights, and improve justice with stricter sanctions against perpetrators.

Legal reforms in revenge porn cases aim not only to tighten sanctions for perpetrators but also to protect victims from the social stigma that often sticks to them, especially women. These changes include revising laws such as the Pornography Law and the ITE Law to include a specific definition of revenge porn as well as more explicit criminalization provisions that focus on the perpetrators and not the victims. In addition, these legal reforms need to be supported by public education campaigns aimed at changing public perceptions, not blaming the victims, raising awareness of the social and psychological impacts they experience, and building a supportive environment for victims to report incidents and seek help. Through a more comprehensive legal approach, it is hoped that there will be more adequate justice and stronger human rights protection for victims of revenge porn.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the urgency of legal reform in the criminalization of revenge pornography crimes in Indonesia, with a focus on improving the protection of human

rights and the welfare of victims. This study aims to identify shortcomings in existing laws and regulations, such as the Pornography Law and the ITE Law, which have not fully provided comprehensive protection for victims of revenge porn. In addition, this study will provide recommendations for updating relevant laws to include more precise definitions and sanctions and support educational campaigns to reduce social stigma against victims. Thus, this study is expected to be the basis for more inclusive, fair, and effective policies in handling revenge porn cases and protecting victims' rights.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method with a documentation analysis approach to analyze government regulations and policies related to the criminalization of revenge pornography in Indonesia. The primary data analyzed are legal documents, such as the Pornography Law and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), and supporting policies that protect human rights and victim recovery. This documentation analysis aims to assess the extent to which existing regulations have accommodated protection for victims of revenge porn, as well as to identify weaknesses in the regulations that have limited law enforcement efforts and victim recovery.

The data obtained will be analyzed using a thematic analysis approach, where the main themes related to human rights, victim protection, criminalization, and social stigma will be identified and systematically arranged. The thematic approach allows researchers to explore key elements in existing legal policies and compare them with the expected protection standards for victims. The results of this analysis will provide a deeper understanding of the shortcomings of current regulations and the need for more specific legal reforms to address revenge pornography in Indonesia.

This study uses NVivo 12 Plus software to support qualitative data analysis, especially in the thematic analysis of regulatory documents and government policies related to criminalising revenge pornography. NVivo 12 Plus allows researchers to code texts efficiently, identify key themes, and systematically organize findings based on relevant categories, such as human rights protection, victim recovery, and criminalization of revenge porn. With NVivo 12 Plus, researchers can manage and integrate data from various document sources in a more structured manner, resulting in a more in-depth and accurate analysis of existing legal loopholes and the urgency of regulatory updates.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The social and psychological impact on victims of revenge pornography

In this sub-discussion, the impacts experienced by victims of revenge porn are explained, including social stigma, decreased mental health, and the social and economic losses they face.

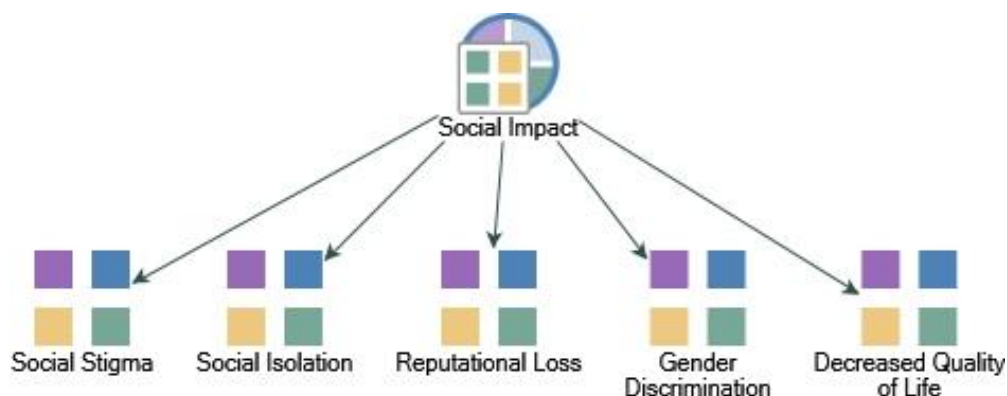


Figure 1. The social impact of revenge porn
 Source: Processed by researchers with Nvivo 12 Plus, 2024

The social stigma faced by victims of revenge porn is very detrimental and often worsens their psychological condition. Society, in many cases, tends to blame the victim for the distribution of their intimate content without considering that the act was carried out without the victim's consent. This creates an environment that is not supportive for victims to report the incident because they are afraid of being judged or looked down upon by others. The impact of this stigma is more profound social isolation, where victims feel alienated from their surroundings, be it family, friends, or colleagues. Not infrequently, this stigma also leads to a decline in the victim's social and professional reputation, which is difficult to restore (Alfira Destriannisya, 2024; Fernando & Pase, 2024). With this stigma, victims often feel a heavy mental burden. In some cases, they may even feel reluctant to seek help or support for fear of further worsening the negative perception in society.

Social isolation is a particularly detrimental impact on victims of revenge porn, where the shame and humiliation caused by the distribution of their content can leave them feeling alienated from friends, family, and society (Fernando & Pase, 2024). The fear of being punished or judged makes victims tend to withdraw from social interactions, which exacerbates feelings of loneliness and helplessness. In addition, previously strong social relationships can be disrupted, as victims feel uncomfortable interacting with or trusting others after the betrayal of their privacy. Difficulty rebuilding trust in others also further hinders their efforts to restore social and emotional stability, impacting their mental health and overall quality of life. With increasing isolation, victims can feel increasingly trapped in trauma and lose the social support that is so important in the recovery process.

The unauthorized distribution of intimate material in cases of revenge porn can damage the victim's reputation with long-term impacts, both in their personal and professional lives (Mania, 2024). A tarnished reputation due to the content being shared can cause anxiety and fear about how others perceive it. In the professional world, victims may have difficulty getting a job or be looked down upon by colleagues, damaging their career and social status. In their personal lives, victims can lose friends, partners, or even important family relationships due to the shame or stigma attached to the distribution of their material. This damaged reputation can last long, even after the content has been removed, because the digital footprint is difficult to erase and affects the victim's public image.

Gender discrimination is a significant issue that arises in revenge porn cases, especially since women are often the primary targets of this type of digital violence (Chisala-Tempelhoff & Kirya, 2016; Kalia & L, 2024). Female victims are often considered more vulnerable and exploitable in the context of sharing intimate material, exacerbating existing gender inequalities. Social stigma against female victims can include the perception that they are "risky" or "immoral" simply because their private content is shared without permission. This adds to the psychological and social burden for victims, who often have to face criticism or ostracization in society. This discrimination can also spill over into the professional realm, where women who are victims of revenge porn may lose career opportunities or be judged for their private lives that should not be in public affairs, reinforcing gender disparities in digital and social contexts.

In addition, revenge porn can have a very damaging impact on the quality of life of victims, especially in terms of their social and emotional lives. After being subjected to unauthorized sharing of intimate material, victims often feel trapped in a deep sense of fear and anxiety, which leads them to become more withdrawn and avoid social interactions both online and in the real world. Fear of further exposure or negative judgment from others makes them more likely to avoid social activities, whether public gatherings, social events, or online interactions. Victims often feel alienated and isolated as they worry about being judged or exposed further. This leads to decreased self-confidence and the quality of social relationships, which in turn worsens their mental health. This more withdrawn and anxious life can severely limit victims' freedom, reduce their life satisfaction, and worsen their psychological well-being.

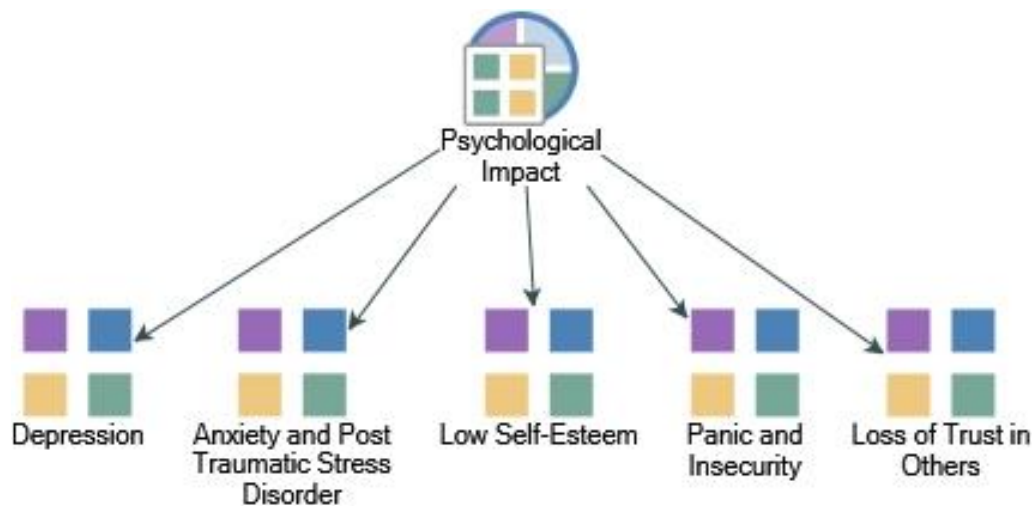


Figure 2. The psychological impact of revenge porn
Source: Processed by researchers with Nvivo 12 Plus, 2024

Revenge porn can have severe psychological effects on victims, who are often trapped in a prolonged cycle of shame, fear, and anxiety. One of the most striking effects is depression (Bates, 2017; Lesueur & Fareng, 2024). Victims often feel trapped, humiliated, and helpless due to the unauthorized distribution of their private content. These feelings, often accompanied by deep shame, can develop into severe depression. This depression is accompanied by feelings of emptiness and loss of interest in things they previously enjoyed. For many victims, this sense of worthlessness is further exacerbated by the adverse reactions of those around them, both in the real world and online, which worsens their overall mental state.

In addition to depression, many victims also experience intense anxiety and even post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Persistent feelings of anxiety often arise because victims feel threatened and unsafe, both physically and emotionally, due to the distribution of their intimate material (Bates, 2017). The fear that the content will continue to be distributed or rediscovered in the future worsens their psychological condition, creating a feeling of being trapped in a never-ending trauma. Victims often feel like they cannot escape the potential for future humiliation, which causes them to be on constant alert and have difficulty feeling safe or calm. PTSD symptoms, such as flashbacks and nightmares, can also occur, leaving victims feeling trapped in feelings of trauma even though the event happened a long time ago.

Low self-esteem is also a psychological impact of revenge porn (Murça et al., 2024). The distribution of intimate images or videos without the victim's consent can damage their view of themselves. Victims often feel humiliated and disrespected, even feeling like sexual objects that are only judged by the intimate material that is spread. This feeling of being disrespected leads to a severe decrease in self-esteem, where victims feel that their value is only measured by how others see their bodies or privacy. This further worsens their self-confidence and disrupts long-term psychological well-being.

Panic and insecurity also have significant psychological impacts on victims. They often feel constantly threatened, with concerns that more people will see or share their private content. This insecurity often covers various aspects of their lives, including home, work, and public spaces. The fear of being judged or humiliated in front of others makes victims feel they no longer have control over their lives (Walker & Sleath, 2017). This insecurity also worsens their anxiety, so they often feel trapped in a world that does not provide protection or safety.

Finally, losing trust in others is a particularly damaging psychological impact (Starr & Lavis, 2018). After being a victim of revenge porn, many individuals have great difficulty trusting others, mainly because they feel that their privacy has been deeply violated. This leads to a distrust of friends, family, and even romantic partners, hindering their ability to form or maintain new relationships. Victims often feel that they no longer have control over who has access to their personal information, leading to a further decline in social relationships. This loss of trust can also

lead to more profound emotional isolation, exacerbating their feelings of loneliness and alienation. Overall, the psychological impact of revenge porn can permanently alter victims' lives, damaging their mental health and creating significant difficulties in leading healthy and productive social lives.

Review of regulations regarding revenge pornography in Indonesia

This sub-topic discusses various existing regulations, such as the Pornography Law and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), and how these regulations handle revenge pornography cases. The focus is on the weaknesses of existing laws in criminalizing perpetrators and protecting victims.

Table 1. Review of regulations regarding revenge pornography in Indonesia

Regulation	Regulated Aspects	Weaknesses in Criminalizing Perpetrators and Protecting Victims	Proposed Regulatory Revisions
Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography	Regulates the production, distribution, and consumption of pornographic materials.	Does not explicitly address revenge porn, allowing perpetrators to escape punishment due to the lack of a clear definition of such content.	Addition of specific articles addressing revenge porn, with stricter criminal sanctions for perpetrators.
Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law)	Regulates the dissemination of illegal content through electronic media, including pornography.	Focuses more on general pornographic content dissemination without considering the personal exploitation context of revenge porn.	Revision of articles to include specific definitions and provisions on revenge porn, along with stronger protections for victims.
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) Regulation on Porn Site Blocking	Regulates the blocking of websites that distribute pornographic material.	Does not cover revenge porn cases shared via social media platforms or private messaging apps, which are not fully blockable under this regulation.	Expansion of the regulation's scope to include social media platforms and private messaging applications in combating revenge porn.

Table 1 illustrates how existing regulations in Indonesia, such as Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, regulate pornographic material in general but have not explicitly addressed cases of revenge porn. Although this law includes a prohibition on the production, distribution, and consumption of pornographic material, it does not include a definition or provisions that specifically regulate revenge porn. As a result, perpetrators often cannot be punished appropriately because the general definition of pornography does not always cover the material disseminated, and existing regulations are not clear enough to criminalize such acts of personal exploitation.

A proposed update that can be made is to add an article that explicitly regulates revenge porn, including a clear definition of the content and stricter criminal sanctions. This is important to ensure that the actions of perpetrators who distribute intimate material without the victim's

consent can be punished appropriately. In addition, with this update, it is hoped that it can provide stronger legal protection for victims, reduce the potential for misuse of technology, and prevent further harm to individuals who are targets of these crimes.

Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE) focuses on regulating the distribution of illegal content through electronic media, including pornographic material. However, although this regulation covers various forms of distribution of detrimental content, its provisions are more general and do not specifically address cases of revenge porn involving the exploitation of a person's material. This creates a legal loophole where perpetrators who distribute intimate images or videos without the victim's consent can escape sanctions because there are no provisions that specifically identify the crime of revenge porn.

Therefore, a revision of the articles in the ITE Law that include a definition and specific regulations on revenge porn is urgently needed. By including more particular provisions regarding this personal exploitation, the law can provide more protection for victims and ensure strict sanctions for perpetrators. In addition, this update can also strengthen the government's efforts to prevent the distribution of intimate material that is detrimental to individuals and increase public awareness of the importance of respecting the privacy of others in the digital era.

On the other hand, the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) on blocking pornographic sites provides regulations regarding blocking websites that spread pornographic material. Although this regulation functions to limit access to sites that contain pornographic content, its scope is limited to websites that can be easily identified and blocked by the authorities. However, this regulation does not cover cases of revenge porn that are often spread on social media platforms or personal messaging applications. Revenge porn content uploaded to social media or personal communication applications is more challenging to monitor and block completely because it is more spread out and not centralized on one website.

Therefore, expanding the scope of this regulation is an important step to address the spread of revenge porn on social media platforms and personal messaging applications. By including provisions that require digital service providers to monitor and handle revenge porn content more proactively, this regulation will be more effective in protecting victims. The government must also work with digital platform providers to create faster and more responsive reporting mechanisms and ensure that perpetrators who spread intimate content without permission can be prosecuted more easily.

Legal updates governing the crime of revenge porn are essential to provide more effective protection to victims and prevent abuse of technology by perpetrators (Lageson et al., 2019). These updates include the addition of articles that explicitly regulate revenge porn, with clear definitions and stricter criminal sanctions. Without specific regulations regarding revenge porn, many perpetrators can escape punishment because existing laws are still too general and do not cover the exploitation of someone's material. Revisions to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) that include specific definitions and regulations will provide stronger legal protection for victims and help prevent the spread of detrimental intimate content.

In addition, the expansion of the scope of the Minister of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) Regulation to include social media platforms and private messaging applications in combating revenge porn is also very necessary. The spread of revenge porn content that occurs outside of websites that are easily monitored and blocked by the government requires a more proactive reporting and monitoring mechanism from digital service providers. Cooperation between the government and digital platform providers is essential in creating a safer and more supportive environment for victims to report such cases. With a more assertive and coordinated response, the government can reduce the spread of revenge porn, increase public awareness of digital privacy and security, and ensure that victims' rights are better protected.

The urgency of legal reform and public education: The role of government

Legal updates governing revenge porn are essential to ensure fair protection for victims and provide strict sanctions against perpetrators. Without a clear definition of revenge porn in

existing regulations, perpetrators often escape punishment or are only punished based on more general provisions, such as Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography or the ITE Law. This creates a legal loophole that perpetrators can exploit so that victims do not get the justice they deserve. With legal updates that specifically regulate revenge porn, which include a more precise definition and stricter criminal sanctions, the law can provide better protection and ensure that acts of distributing intimate content without permission can be punished appropriately. This update will also reduce the legal uncertainty often experienced by victims and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement.

On the other hand, this legal update is also an essential step in protecting human rights, especially the right to privacy and the protection of personal dignity. Revenge porn is a serious violation of individual privacy, which can profoundly damage the quality of life of victims, both emotionally, socially, and professionally. In this context, the law must act as a tool to protect victims' rights and prevent the misuse of technology for personal exploitation. A clear legal update will provide a stronger basis for protecting the rights of victims' rights and ensuring that perpetrators of crimes can be punished appropriately. In addition, with this update, the public can better understand the importance of maintaining privacy and respecting the rights of others in the digital world, which will strengthen the guarantee of human rights in the era of increasingly advanced information technology.

Legal updates related to revenge porn cases are urgent, considering the development of technology and social media that allow the spread of intimate material without permission to become faster and more exhaustive. Although there are government efforts through the ITE Law (Information and Electronic Transactions) and other regulations to deal with the spread of illegal content, including pornography, existing rules are not sufficient to specifically protect victims of revenge porn. Most existing laws focus more on the spread of pornographic material in general without considering the uniqueness and impact of revenge porn crimes, which involve the exploitation of someone's material for degrading or humiliating. Therefore, there is a need to update the law to more clearly regulate this crime by including a specific definition of revenge porn, stricter law enforcement, and stronger protection for victims.

The urgency of this legal reform is closely related to efforts to protect human rights and individual dignity. Without clear legal reform, perpetrators of revenge porn crimes often escape adequate sanctions, even though the social and psychological impacts on victims are enormous. Therefore, the government needs to introduce more comprehensive laws that regulate content blocking and provide reporting mechanisms that are more easily accessible to victims. By adopting stricter regulations, the government can reduce the potential for misuse of technology and provide a more substantial deterrent effect on perpetrators (Mania, 2024; McGlynn et al., 2017).

In addition to legal reform, public education also plays a vital role in reducing the prevalence of revenge porn cases. Many people, both perpetrators and victims, do not fully understand that the distribution of intimate material without permission is a crime. Therefore, the government needs to implement an education campaign targeting various levels of society, including the younger generation, which often uses social media and communication applications. This campaign needs to emphasize the importance of respecting the privacy of others, understanding the legal consequences of distributing intimate material without permission, and providing information to victims about their rights and how to report the case.

The role of the government in dealing with the problem of revenge porn is vital, especially in the legislative function, especially for legislative members (Mania, 2024). As a lawmaker, the government is responsible for drafting and updating regulations that can provide adequate legal protection for victims and appropriately prosecute perpetrators. In this case, the government needs to immediately update existing laws, such as the Pornography Law and the ITE Law, to include provisions that explicitly regulate revenge porn. By formulating a clear definition and strict sanctions against the distribution of intimate material without permission, the government can ensure that protection for victims is stronger and that this criminal act is faced with strict legal action.

In addition, the government has a significant role in ensuring the legislation can be implemented effectively. This includes the formulation of policies that support the implementation of the law, such as increasing the capacity of law enforcement, as well as coordination with digital platform providers and social media to deal with the spread of revenge porn. This legislative function must also be followed by a public education policy that aims to increase public awareness of the risks and negative impacts of revenge porn, as well as the importance of respecting the privacy of others. With this comprehensive approach, the government can protect victims more effectively and prevent future digital exploitation.

The implications of legal reforms on revenge porn are far-reaching, both for victims, perpetrators, and society as a whole. For victims, having more stringent legal regulations will provide a sense of security and justice and reduce the psychological burden they experience due to personal exploitation. Better legal protection allows victims to get the support they need, both emotionally and legally, in dealing with the social and psychological impacts of the crime. It will also increase public trust in the legal system, which is considered to be able to protect individual rights in the increasingly digital era. In addition, with clearer penalties for perpetrators, the public will better understand that distributing personal content without permission is a serious violation and will be given appropriate sanctions.

On the other hand, this legal update also has an essential impact on preventing and overcoming the misuse of digital technology. With more comprehensive regulations, digital service providers, such as social media platforms and messaging applications, will be more motivated to monitor and handle revenge porn content more proactively. The government will also be able to collaborate more closely with platform providers to create a fast and responsive reporting mechanism to prevent the early spread of harmful intimate material. Another implication is a change in the community's privacy and human rights paradigm, which will be more appreciated and protected in the digital world. Thus, this legal update is expected to create a safer digital environment, reduce stigma against victims, and positively impact the understanding of privacy rights and the moral obligations of each individual.

CONCLUSION

The social and psychological impacts of revenge porn on victims are devastating, including social stigma that destroys victims' reputations, creates deep social isolation, and damages the quality of their interpersonal relationships. The stigma often leads to victims being shunned or blamed, worsening their psychological condition and increasing feelings of loneliness, as well as difficulty rebuilding trust in others. In a psychological context, revenge porn can lead to feelings of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder, where victims feel trapped in a prolonged state of fear and insecurity and face a drastic decrease in self-esteem due to feelings of humiliation and being treated as a sexual object. In addition, the insecurity they feel exacerbates anxiety, and the loss of trust in others becomes a significant barrier to building healthy relationships, leaving victims emotionally isolated. Overall, these social and psychological impacts are very detrimental to victims' mental health and quality of life, creating significant difficulties in resuming their social and professional lives.

A review of regulations related to revenge porn in Indonesia shows that although various regulations regulate pornography and the distribution of illegal content, such as Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, the ITE Law, and the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information (Kominfo) concerning the blocking of pornographic sites, the existing regulations do not specifically regulate revenge porn. The main weaknesses of these regulations are the lack of a clear definition of revenge porn and the inability to address the distribution of such content on digital platforms such as social media or private messaging applications. To improve this, regulatory updates are needed by adding articles that explicitly regulate revenge porn, including more detailed definitions, and expanding the scope of the regulations to cover a broader range of digital platforms to provide more effective protection for victims and ensure stricter sanctions for perpetrators.

Legal reforms related to revenge porn are urgently needed to provide better protection for victims and ensure strict sanctions against perpetrators. Current regulations, such as the Pornography Law and the ITE Law, do not specifically regulate revenge porn, which often results in perpetrators escaping punishment or only being punished based on general provisions. Clear legal reforms regarding the definition and sanctions for revenge porn are essential to protect human rights, especially the rights to privacy and personal dignity of victims. In addition, the government also needs to carry out public education campaigns to raise public awareness about the importance of protecting others' privacy and the legal consequences of distributing intimate material without permission. With this comprehensive approach, including legal reforms and public education, the government can create a safer digital environment, reduce stigma against victims, and provide clearer justice and stronger protection for individuals in an increasingly technological era.

REFERENCE

- Alfira Destriannisya. (2024). Analisis Pornografi Balas Dendam (Revenge Porn) dan Regulasinya di Indonesia. *Journal of Contemporary Law Studies*, 2(2), 115–128. <https://doi.org/10.47134/lawstudies.v2i2.2222>
- Ayu, P., Pawenei, M., & Abbas, I. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Penyebaran Konten Pornografi Balas Dendam. *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)*, 5(2), 260–275.
- Bates, S. (2017). Revenge Porn and Mental Health: A Qualitative Analysis of the Mental Health Effects of Revenge Porn on Female Survivors. *Feminist Criminology*, 12(1), 22–42. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085116654565>
- Blancaflor, E., Ong, A. P., Navarro, A. L. E., Sudo, K. F., Villatoro, D. A., & Valero, C. (2023). An In-Depth Analysis of Revenge Porn and Blackmailing on Philippine Social Media and its Effects on the People Affected. *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 107–112. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3625156.3625172>
- Chisala-Tempelhoff, S., & Kirya, M. T. (2016). Gender, law and revenge porn in Sub-Saharan Africa: A review of Malawi and Uganda. *Palgrave Communications*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palcomms.2016.69>
- Cóccera, M. S. (2024). “Stupid Girls” vs. “Real Men”: Identity Construction and Social Media Polarization over Revenge Porn. *Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingleses*, 41, 129–149. <https://doi.org/10.14198/raei.2024.41.06>
- Fernando, Z. J., & Pase, A. T. (2024). Untangling the Tangle of Revenge Porn in the United States: A Comparative Study. *Indonesian Comparative Law Review*, 6(2), 77–90. <https://doi.org/10.18196/iclr.v6i2.21064>
- Franklin, Z. (2014). Justice for revenge porn victims: Legal theories to overcome claims of civil immunity by operators of revenge porn websites. *California Law Review*, 102(5), 1303–1335.
- Gámez-Guadix, M., Mateos-Pérez, E., Wachs, S., Wright, M., Martínez, J., & Íncera, D. (2022). Assessing image-based sexual abuse: Measurement, prevalence, and temporal stability of sextortion and nonconsensual sexting (“revenge porn”) among adolescents. *Journal of Adolescence*, 94(5), 789–799. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jad.12064>
- Gattamelata, A. (2022). Cyberbullying and Revenge Pom: How the Pandemic Emergency has Amplified New Forms of Deviance. *RiCognizioni*, 9(18), 173–180. <https://doi.org/10.13135/2384-8987/7112>
- Haynes, J. (2018). Judicial approaches to combating ‘revenge porn’: a multi-jurisdictional perspective. *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, 44(3), 400–428. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03050718.2019.1635034>
- Hidayah, N., Kurniawati, D. A., Umaryani, D. S. N., & Ariyani, N. (2024). Peran Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Remaja Dalam Mengakses Konten Pornografi. *Jurnal Keperawatan Muhammadiyah*, 9(3), 168–172.
- Kalia, T. D., & L, K. K. (2024). Legal Protection for Women Victims of Revenge Porn Crimes Who

- Experience Victimblaming. *Law Development Journal*, 5(4), 610–621. [https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/ldj/article/view/34575%0Afiles/260/Kalia and L - 2024 - Legal Protection for Women Victims of Revenge Porn.pdf](https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/ldj/article/view/34575%0Afiles/260/Kalia%20and%20L%20-%202024%20-%20Legal%20Protection%20for%20Women%20Victims%20of%20Revenge%20Porn.pdf)
- Lageson, S. E., McElrath, S., & Palmer, K. E. (2019). Gendered Public Support for Criminalizing “Revenge Porn.” *Feminist Criminology*, 14(5), 560–583. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085118773398>
- Lestari, P. I. (2023). Tinjauan Hak Asasi Manusia Mengenai Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Perempuan Korban Revenge Porn. *Civilia : Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, 2(5), 1–10. <http://jurnal.anfa.co.id>
- Lesueur, F. E., & Fareng, M. (2024). *European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation Mental health and perceived consequences in a clinical sample of women featured in video-based pornography*. 8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejtd.2024.100482>
- Mafa, I., Kang’ethe, S., & Chikadzi, V. (2020). ‘Revenge Porn’ and Women Empowerment Issues: Implications for Human Rights and Social Work Practice in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Human Rights and Social Work*, 5(2), 118–128. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-020-00118-0>
- Mania, K. (2024). Legal Protection of Revenge and Deepfake Porn Victims in the European Union: Findings From a Comparative Legal Study. *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*, 25(1), 117–129. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380221143772>
- McGlynn, C., Rackley, E., & Houghton, R. (2017). Beyond ‘Revenge Porn’: The Continuum of Image-Based Sexual Abuse. *Feminist Legal Studies*, 25(1), 25–46. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10691-017-9343-2>
- Mckinlay, T., & Lavis, T. (2020). Why did she send it in the first place? Victim blame in the context of ‘revenge porn.’ *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 27(3), 386–396. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2020.1734977>
- Murça, A., Cunha, O., & Almeida, T. C. (2024). Prevalence and Impact of Revenge Pornography on a Sample of Portuguese Women. *Sexuality and Culture*, 28(1), 96–112. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-023-10100-3>
- Nandy, N. (2024). Revenge porn and blackmailing on the internet. *Digital Technologies in Modeling and Management: Insights in Education and Industry*, 284–295. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-9576-6.ch014>
- Rosifany Ony. (2017). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan. *Jurnal Legalitas*, 2(2).
- Scheinbaum, A. C. (2017). A framework for the dark side of social media: From digital drama to digital over-engagement. *The Dark Side of Social Media: A Consumer Psychology Perspective*, 3–10. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315167718>
- Short, E., Brown, A., Pitchford, M., & Barnes, J. (2017). Revenge porn: Findings from the harassment and revenge porn (HARP) survey – Preliminary results. *Annual Review of CyberTherapy and Telemedicine*, 15, 161–166.
- Starr, T. S., & Lavis, T. (2018). Perceptions of revenge pornography and victim blame. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 12(2), 427–438. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3366179>
- Surahmat, R., Akhriansyah, M., & Agustina, N. (2022). Hubungan Paparan Pornografi Terhadap Perilaku Seksual Remaja Di Sma Negeri 1 Sungai Pinang. *Jurnal Keperawatan Abdurrahman*, 6(2), 34–40. <https://doi.org/10.36341/jka.v6i2.2830>
- Tindoan, R. (2018). Pengaruh Komunikasi, Informasi dan Edukasi (Kie) Melalui Media Leaflet dan Video terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Tentang Paparan Pornografi Di Smp Negri 1 Sidamanik Kec.Sidamanik Kab. Simalunggin Tahun 2018. *Jumantik*, 3. No.1(1), 44–64. <http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/kesmas/article>
- Valle, L., & Aulino, L. (2023). Civil law remedies in the field of revenge porn in a comparative perspective. *European Journal of Privacy Law and Technologies*, 2023(2), 29146.
- Veronica, V., & Di Giacomo, D. (2022). Psychological aspects of Revenge Porn phenomena: clinical perspective. *Rivista Di Psichiatria*, 57(1), 10–17. <https://doi.org/10.1708/3749.37322>
- Walker, K., & Sleath, E. (2017). A systematic review of the current knowledge regarding revenge pornography and non-consensual sharing of sexually explicit media. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 36, 9–24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2017.06.010>

Yanti, G. A. C. I., Mangku, D. G. S., & Kertih, I. W. (2023). Tentang Pornografi Dan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Elektronik Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Pornografi Oleh Polres Buleleng. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Sui Generis*, 3(4), 79-86.