International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

Combating Morality-Related Cybercrime In Indonesia: Effectiveness, Challenges, And Future Directions Of The Electronic Information And Transactions Law

Asrullah Dimas
Universitas Almarisah Madani , Indonesia
Amir Faisal
Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara , Indonesia
Muhammad Fachri
Universitas Tamalatea Makassar, Indonesia
Ahmad Syahird
Universitas Megarezky, Indonesia

Coresponding author: * asrullahdimass@gmail.com, amir.faisal1967@yahoo.com, mfachri164@gmail.com, ahmadsyahird@unimerz.ac.id

Abstract

The rise of morality-related crimes on social media has raised significant concerns due to their rapid, widespread, and difficult-to-control dissemination. This situation demands the effective enforcement of Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), as amended by Law No. 19 of 2016, which serves as the primary legal instrument for addressing morality-based cybercrimes. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the application of the ITE Law in handling morality-related offenses on social media and to identify the factors hindering its implementation. The research employs an empirical legal method with a normative-empirical approach. The fieldwork was conducted in Makassar, focusing on the Regional Police (POLDA/POLRES), the Prosecutor's Office, and the District Court, complemented by library research at the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University. Data were analyzed qualitatively to provide insights into law enforcement practices and the challenges encountered. The findings indicate that the ITE Law has provided a clear legal basis for prosecuting digital morality crimes, including firm sanctions and penalties. However, its effectiveness is constrained by several factors: (1) legal aspects, such as ambiguous provisions and a lack of technical regulations; (2) law enforcement aspects, including limited capacity and professionalism; (3) infrastructure aspects, particularly the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

absence of adequate digital forensic facilities; and (4) societal aspects, such as low levels of legal and digital literacy. These obstacles undermine the optimal protection of society. In conclusion, the application of the ITE Law is relatively effective in normative terms but remains suboptimal in practice. Strengthening regulations, enhancing law enforcement capacity, improving infrastructure, and promoting public education are necessary to ensure more effective, adaptive, and equitable enforcement.

Keywords: UU ITE, Immorality Crimes, Social Media, Legal Effectiveness, Law Enforcement

INTRODUCTION

The government has established a law, namely the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, or UU ITE, which aims to protect various legal interests, as well as the freedom of speech and the right to express opinions verbally and in writing. This is regulated in the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) as the basis for recognizing the constitutional rights of citizens as determined in Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the basic right to protection of the dignity, honor, and good name of others, which is protected under Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Information and Electronic Transactions Law (ITE Law) serves as a legal framework to address various unlawful acts and criminal offenses in the field of information technology (cybercrime). Therefore, this law is essential as a foundation for the utilization of information technology. Since social media has become almost inseparably integrated into social life, the ITE Law has a significant and tangible impact on society. This regulation was initially established under Law No. 11 of 2008 on ITE and was later amended by Law No. 19 of 2016.

Online media today has generated numerous harmful effects that increasingly disadvantage internet users, particularly minors. Various dangerous contents are easily found, ranging from indecent materials, defamation, gambling, extortion and/or threats, to the spread of misleading hoaxes. Among these threats, pornography has become a deeply troubling issue. The widespread availability of internet access has made pornographic content increasingly easy to reach, even for children. This situation has prompted the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) to call for a comprehensive and serious fight against pornography.

According to Asrorun Niam Sholeh, advances in information technology have made it even easier for children to access pornographic materials. The number of child victims of pornography-related crimes and online offenses continues to rise. Therefore, KPAI emphasized the need for

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

radical policies to prevent and combat pornography-related crimes. In its official press release during the commemoration of Safer Internet Day, KPAI reported that 1,022 children had fallen victim to pornography and online crime. This figure includes 11% victims of online sexual violence, 15% subjects of pornographic CDs, 20% child prostitution online, 21% online pornography, 24% children in possession of pornographic materials, and 28% victims of offline pornography.

One highlighted case involved content on the Twitter application regarding the spread of child homosexual pornography known as *Video Gay Kids (VGK)*. In response, KPAI Chairman Susanto announced plans to meet with Twitter representatives to further investigate and discuss measures to address the dissemination of such harmful content on social media.

Susanto explained that in the meeting, KPAI planned to question Twitter's commitment to preventing the spread of content related to sexual crimes against children. He emphasized that they wanted to inquire about and ensure the measures that had been taken, were currently being implemented, and would be carried out by Twitter in this preventive effort. The summons of Twitter by KPAI was linked to the arrest of three perpetrators involved in distributing and selling child gay pornography through the platform. The perpetrators marketed the content via the Twitter account @VGKSale before being apprehended by the Special Cyber Crime Task Force of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police. According to the Director of Special Crimes at Polda Metro Jaya, Adi Darian, one of the suspects admitted to having conducted transactions with about 150 individuals. The police confiscated IDR 10 million in cash and approximately 750,000 child gay pornographic images and videos from the suspect. "The total number of transactions reached around 500,000 images or videos," said Adi.

In addition, Polda Metro Jaya also uncovered another case involving two suspects: R (21) and LNH (17), who were arrested in South Sumatra and South Kalimantan. The Director of Special Criminal Investigation, Commissioner Ade Safri Simanjuntak, explained that evidence seized included one mobile phone and two Telegram accounts belonging to LNH, as well as one mobile phone and five SIM cards belonging to R.

Both suspects are currently detained, with R held at Polda Metro Jaya's detention center, while LNH is kept separately due to his status as a minor in conflict with the law. LNH acted as an admin of a Telegram group, recruiting members and promoting same-sex pornographic content through his Facebook account. He also set different subscription fees for access to the content, ranging from IDR 10,000 for 110 photos/videos, IDR 20,000 for 220 items, IDR 25,000 for 260 items, IDR 30,000 for 360 items, up to IDR 60,000 for VIP membership.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

For their actions, the two suspects are charged under Article 27 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 45 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, carrying a maximum penalty of six years in prison and/or a fine of up to IDR 1 billion. As is widely known, Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law regulates activities related to the use of the internet, computers, and other electronic devices. Under the provisions of this article, any individual who intentionally and without authorization distributes, transmits, or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents containing content that violates decency is considered to have committed a criminal offense and may be held criminally liable under applicable law. This provision is also closely related to the protection of personal data, which is part of an individual's privacy rights.

Based on this background, this study was conducted to analyze the legal consequences for minors who distribute pornographic content and to examine the judge's considerations in cases involving children as perpetrators of the criminal act of distributing pornographic content. The main objectives of this research are to determine the legal consequences faced by minors who spread pornographic content and to identify the judicial considerations applied in adjudicating such cases.

These facts indicate that the implementation of the ITE Law may potentially be used to criminalize individuals by parties who claim to be harmed, since several provisions within the law remain open to multiple interpretations. This shows that its effectiveness still requires more in-depth examination. The situation poses an even greater threat to anyone, especially minors who do not fully understand the law. Therefore, the author addresses a legal issue concerning the effectiveness of implementing the ITE Law against minors who commit immoral acts on social media, under the title *"The Effectiveness of Implementing the Information and Electronic Transactions Law on Minors Committing Immoral Acts on Social Media"*.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement by the Police against Criminal Acts through Social Media in the Perspective of the ITE Law

The rapid advancement of information and communication technology has brought significant changes to the way humans interact, particularly through the use of social media as a medium of communication and self-expression. However, the ease of access and the swift dissemination of information have also given rise to various criminal acts that exploit social media

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

as their primary platform, including the distribution of pornographic content, hate speech, defamation, fraud, and immoral acts. Within Indonesia's legal framework, Law Number 11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions, as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016, serves as the primary legal instrument for addressing criminal offenses in the digital sphere, including those committed through social media. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law explicitly prohibits the distribution of electronic information containing immoral content and serves as the legal basis for the police to take action against the perpetrators of such crimes.

The police play a crucial role in law enforcement against criminal acts committed through social media. This enforcement process includes the stages of investigation, inquiry, prosecution, and trial. One of the main challenges in this process lies in the collection and verification of electronic evidence, which requires specialized expertise in digital forensics. Therefore, the police must ensure that the evidence obtained holds legal validity so that it can be accepted in court.

Identifying perpetrators poses a significant challenge, as many of them use false identities, anonymous accounts, or other technological methods to conceal their tracks in cyberspace. This situation requires the police to enhance human resource capacity and strengthen technological support in order to effectively combat cybercrime.

Another obstacle lies in regulations and inter-agency coordination, which have not yet functioned optimally. In several cases, law enforcement processes are still hindered by the lack of synergy between the police, the Ministry of Communication and Information, and social media platforms. In fact, collaboration with digital service providers is crucial to ensure the swift and effective blocking of illegal content.

As the dynamics of cybercrime grow increasingly complex, law enforcement by the police must prioritize the principle of human rights protection. This includes safeguarding the privacy of underage offenders, ensuring that legal proceedings are fair and transparent, and providing protection for victims of crimes occurring in the digital space.

Preventive measures are also a crucial aspect of law enforcement strategy. The police, in collaboration with relevant institutions, continuously provide education and outreach to the public about the risks of misusing social media and the legal consequences stipulated under the ITE Law. Through this approach, in addition to enforcement, preventive efforts are expected to reduce the number of criminal acts occurring on social media. Law enforcement by the police against criminal acts committed through social media under the ITE Law has shown considerable progress. Nevertheless, several challenges remain, including technical issues, resource limitations, and regulatory aspects that need improvement to enhance the effectiveness of handling such

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

cases.

Based on the data presented in the table above, it can be observed that law enforcement by the Makassar Metropolitan Police (Polrestabes Makassar) against criminal acts committed via social media, as regulated under Law Number 11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions (amended by Law Number 19 of 2016), shows a yearly increase in reported cases during the 2020–2023 period. In 2020, the most prominent cases involved hate speech based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup relations (SARA), with 85 reports filed, of which 71% were successfully investigated. The main obstacles faced by the authorities were difficulties in tracing anonymous accounts and the ease with which digital evidence could be deleted. To address these challenges, Polrestabes Makassar intensified cyber patrols and collaborated with IT experts.

In 2021, the number of reports rose to 120, dominated by online fraud, particularly involving marketplaces and fraudulent investment schemes. Of these, 73% were successfully investigated. The primary obstacle was the limited human resources specialized in cybercrime investigation, prompting Polrestabes Makassar to strengthen capacity through training and by enhancing cooperation with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and banking institutions.

In 2022, the focus shifted to cases of pornography distribution through social media platforms. Out of 140 reports received, 76% were resolved. The main challenge was the lack of optimal cooperation with social media providers, which slowed down the process of blocking illegal content. As a response, Polrestabes Makassar reinforced coordination with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) to accelerate the takedown of unlawful content.

In 2023, the most prominent cases involved the spread of hoaxes, particularly those related to elections and public health. A total of 160 reports were received, with 80% successfully investigated. The key challenges included slow regulatory processes and the large number of public complaints. To overcome this, Polrestabes Makassar improved its online reporting system through official channels such as SP4N-LAPOR and conducted digital literacy programs to raise public legal awareness in the use of social media.

From this overview, it is evident that the types of cybercrime in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Makassar shift each year in line with the evolving trends of digital technology in society. Nevertheless, the increasing percentage of successful investigations indicates institutional improvements and more adaptive strategies by law enforcement in responding to the dynamics of crime in the digital sphere.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

Application of the ITE Law in Handling Criminal Acts of Morality

The Information and Electronic Transactions Law (ITE Law) serves as Indonesia's main regulation governing electronic activities. In the context of morality-related criminal acts, Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law provides a firm legal foundation by prohibiting anyone from distributing, transmitting, or making accessible electronic content that contains indecency.

In practice, this provision has become a crucial instrument. Whereas morality violations were previously difficult to prosecute through conventional mechanisms, they can now be addressed in the digital realm. The rapid advancement of technology and the widespread use of the internet have shifted such violations into cyberspace, making the ITE Law increasingly relevant for providing legal protection.

However, the ITE Law does not stand alone. It must be read in conjunction with other Indonesian laws, such as the Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Pornography Law, which also regulate morality offenses in general. The ITE Law fills the legal vacuum in the digital sphere, yet its application faces challenges—particularly due to the ambiguity of the term "morality," which leaves room for varied interpretations among law enforcement and the judiciary. This results in legal uncertainty and opens opportunities for misuse of the law for particular interests.

Interviews with law enforcement officials reveal that this lack of clarity often causes difficulties in the field. Many officers prefer to apply the Pornography Law, which provides more specific definitions of prohibited content. However, applying both laws simultaneously creates overlapping regulations, resulting in legal confusion.

Technical weaknesses also remain significant obstacles, such as limited digital forensic expertise, inadequate facilities, and the vulnerability of electronic evidence to manipulation. At the same time, the enforcement of the ITE Law must respect human rights, especially the rights to privacy and freedom of expression. Without clear boundaries, the provisions risk restricting legitimate activities such as criticism, art, or social campaigns. Hence, a more detailed definition of morality in the digital context is needed to ensure legal certainty and safeguard fairness as well as individual rights.

This situation underscores the importance of maintaining a balance between enforcing the law against indecent content and protecting freedom of expression. Courts should carefully assess the context of digital content before delivering judgments, while legislators must clarify the scope of the provisions to avoid ambiguity. With clearer regulations and improved institutional capacity, the application of the ITE Law is expected to become more effective, proportional, and fair for all

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

parties.

Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law in Addressing Morality-Related Crimes through Digital Media

The effectiveness of law essentially relates to the extent to which it functions in regulating, directing, and compelling society to comply with established norms. A legal system can be considered effective if all factors influencing its operation—such as the substance of the law, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, as well as public legal awareness—operate optimally. The degree of effectiveness of legislation is reflected in the daily behavior of society. In other words, law can only be deemed effective when people adjust their attitudes and actions in accordance with the prescribed norms, thereby realizing the objectives set by the legislators. Once these conditions are met, the effectiveness of both the law and its regulations can be said to have been achieved.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the degree of legal effectiveness is largely determined by the level of public compliance with the law, including that of law enforcement officials who play a strategic role in ensuring the enforcement of legal norms. From this perspective, the higher the level of compliance, the greater the likelihood of a legal system functioning properly. Conversely, low compliance indicates weaknesses either in implementation or in the substance of the law itself. The proper functioning of a legal system signifies that the law is able to achieve its primary objectives maintaining order, protecting societal interests, and preserving balance in social life.

Law Factor

In the practice of law enforcement, conflicts often arise between legal certainty and justice. This occurs because the concept of justice is abstract, while legal certainty is based on predetermined normative procedures. The lack of clarity in laws and regulations often results in less-than-optimal implementation.

The legal factor encompasses norms, rules, and provisions contained in the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law), which directly affect the effectiveness of law enforcement against crimes of morality committed through electronic media. One of the main obstacles lies in the absence of a clear definition of morality in the ITE Law. Article 27 paragraph (1) prohibits the distribution of immoral content, yet it fails to provide a detailed explanation of the scope or forms of content considered a violation. This vagueness creates differing interpretations among law enforcement officers and the judiciary, leading to legal uncertainty and hindering consistent application of the norms. The legal factor is a crucial element in determining

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

the effectiveness of law enforcement against crimes of morality committed through electronic media. Several key legal issues in this context include:

Ambiguity in the Definition of Morality within the ITE Law Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016, prohibits the distribution of content violating morality through electronic media. However, the article does not provide a precise definition of what constitutes "morality." This ambiguity has led to varied interpretations among law enforcement officers and the courts, thereby reducing legal certainty and weakening the effectiveness of enforcement.

Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016, stipulates a prohibition against the distribution of content that violates morality through electronic media. However, the provision does not clearly define or set boundaries for the term "morality." This ambiguity has led law enforcement officers and judicial institutions to interpret such content differently, resulting in legal uncertainty and reducing the effectiveness of law enforcement in the digital sphere.

Regulatory Overlap between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law

The Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law) frequently overlaps with Law Number 44 of 2008 on Pornography, particularly in regulating content deemed to violate moral decency. Differences in definition and scope between the two laws create regulatory overlap, which in turn undermines legal certainty and reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement against morality-related crimes in the digital sphere.

In addition, the criminal sanctions stipulated under the ITE Law, including Article 27 paragraph (1), have not fully adapted to the characteristics and dynamics of electronic media. The lack of clear and specific provisions regarding sanctions in the digital context makes it difficult for law enforcement authorities to impose appropriate penalties, thereby diminishing the effectiveness of law enforcement and weakening the deterrent effect on perpetrators of morality-related offenses.

The criminal sanctions under the ITE Law, particularly Article 27 paragraph (1), are not yet fully aligned with the dynamics of technological developments and the specific characteristics of electronic media. This condition creates obstacles to proper law enforcement while weakening the deterrent effect against perpetrators of morality-related crimes. The vagueness of the term "decency" further exacerbates the issue, as it leads to varying interpretations among law

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

enforcement officials and courts, ultimately causing legal uncertainty in the digital sphere.

Moreover, the overlap between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law (Law No. 44 of 2008) generates confusion in enforcement. Differences in definitions and scope between the two regulations make it difficult for authorities to determine the appropriate legal norms, thereby limiting the effectiveness of handling morality offenses.

Another shortcoming lies in the lack of specificity of sanctions in the ITE Law, which do not fully consider the nature of digital crimes. As a result, sanctions are often applied disproportionately and fail to deliver an adequate deterrent effect.

Therefore, the effectiveness of enforcing Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law depends on three key aspects: (1) clear definitions of "decency" and its scope of application; (2) regulatory harmonization between the ITE Law and the Pornography Law; and (3) the adjustment of criminal sanctions to better reflect the characteristics of digital crimes. With such an integrated approach, the ITE Law is expected to be enforced more effectively, bridging the gap between legal certainty and justice while minimizing interpretive inconsistencies in practice.

Law Enforcement Apparatus Factor

Law enforcement officials hold a strategic and decisive role in the implementation of the law, as the mandates of legislation are ultimately realized through their actions. For this reason, it becomes essential to examine the factors that influence their performance.

As institutions vested with authority to enforce the law, law enforcement officials are responsible for various processes, including judicial proceedings, arrests, investigations, supervision, and the execution of statutory orders within their respective domains. In the context of legal protection for children, law enforcement authorities such as judges, prosecutors, police officers, and correctional institutions are obliged to safeguard children who fall victim to criminal acts, such as drug trafficking, so that their rights to grow and develop in dignity are preserved.

The success of legal protection for children largely depends on the quality and quantity of law enforcement officials. High-quality officials are capable of transforming statutory provisions into concrete action, while adequate numbers of personnel ensure that legal obligations can be fulfilled effectively.

Beyond professionalism and capacity, the integrity and mentality of law enforcement officers are crucial to achieving successful law enforcement. Each institution must uphold the principles of justice and truth so that these values are not merely theoretical but also evident in practical implementation.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

From a sociological perspective, every law enforcement official holds a particular status and role within the social structure. Status refers to a position in the social hierarchy—whether high, medium, or low—which carries inherent rights and obligations. This status is expressed through the role performed within society. Understanding this relationship between status and role is important in assessing the effectiveness of law enforcement in achieving the broader aims of justice. A given role, moreover, can be broken down into specific components:

a. Ideal Role
b. Expected Role
c. Perceived Role
d. Actual Role

Law enforcement officers serve as role models within society, and thus are expected to possess the skills and competencies that align with public expectations and aspirations. They must be able to communicate effectively with their target communities, gain a clear understanding of them, and carry out their social functions in a manner accepted by society. Moreover, they are required to introduce new legal norms at the right time and in the appropriate context, while simultaneously setting a good example through professional conduct and integrity.

On the other hand, the growing complexity of modern life often drives individuals to pursue various ways of meeting their needs. Frequently, these means conflict with existing laws, resulting in harm to the wider public. This underscores the crucial role of law enforcement as social controllers, who not only uphold justice but also guide society to comply with legal norms and fulfill their rights and obligations responsibly.

The effectiveness of the ITE Law, particularly in addressing digital obscenity-related crimes, is strongly shaped by the competence, professionalism, and behavior of law enforcement officers. Overall, this demonstrates that successful enforcement of the ITE Law is determined not merely by the legal substance itself but also by the capacity, integrity, and consistency of the officials in applying the law accurately.

Based on an examination of the ITE Law, enforcement practices, and the challenges identified, the author argues that the effectiveness of Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law is determined by the interaction between legal substance, the quality of law enforcement personnel, and public legal awareness. While clarity in the law is a fundamental foundation, without adequate technical expertise such as digital forensics, professionalism, and proper training for law enforcement officers, optimal enforcement cannot be achieved.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

Furthermore, consistent standard operating procedures are necessary in interpreting the provisions of the ITE Law, to prevent differing interpretations among law enforcement officials that may lead to legal uncertainty. Public legal awareness also plays a significant role, as the degree of public compliance directly affects the extent to which the law can function as an instrument of behavioral control.

In this regard, the success of ITE Law enforcement does not rest solely on the existence of legal authority and sanctions, but rather on the synergy between clear regulations, professional law enforcement, and a legally conscious society. Without the balance of these three aspects, the objectives of the ITE Law in combating digital obscenity crimes cannot be fully realized.

Facilities and Infrastructure Factors

The factor of facilities and infrastructure relates to the availability of resources that support the enforcement of the ITE Law. One of the main challenges is the limited number of digital forensic laboratories, as many regions still lack adequate labs or software to conduct professional examinations and analyses of electronic evidence. In addition, restricted access to advanced information technology can slow down investigations and the collection of digital evidence, thereby hindering the smooth handling of cases. Other crucial supporting facilities include stable internet networks, digital case management systems, and effective communication tools among law enforcement agencies. The lack of such facilities often results in delays and reduces the effectiveness of handling decency-related cases through electronic media.

According to the theory of legal effectiveness, the enforcement of the ITE Law depends not only on the clarity of its norms but also on the competence of law enforcement officers and the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure. The combination of clear legal norms, professional human resources, and sufficient infrastructure is essential to ensure consistent and effective law enforcement, while also providing a strong deterrent effect against perpetrators of digital decency-related crimes.

Therefore, improving the effectiveness of enforcing the ITE Law must be carried out in an integrated manner, including regulatory reforms to clarify the definition and scope of decency-related offenses, capacity building for law enforcement officers through training and certification in digital forensics, and the development of supporting infrastructure such as modern digital forensic laboratories, technology-based case management systems, and reliable communication networks. This comprehensive approach is expected not only to accelerate the investigation and prosecution process but also to enhance legal certainty and protect individual rights, thereby

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

ensuring that the implementation of the ITE Law is more effective, fair, and proportional.

Based on the author's analysis, the main obstacles in enforcing the ITE Law in cases of digital decency violations are not only caused by unclear legal norms but also by the limited capacity of law enforcement officers and the inadequacy of supporting facilities. The author argues that the vague definition of decency in the ITE Law makes it difficult for authorities to consistently interpret and apply the relevant provisions, resulting in legal uncertainty. Moreover, the limited competence of officers—particularly in digital forensics—and the lack of technical training further hinder the investigation process and the collection of electronic evidence.

The author also highlights the importance of adequate facilities, including modern digital forensic laboratories, technology-based case management systems, and stable communication networks. Without such support, handling decency-related cases through electronic media will be slow and ineffective, ultimately reducing deterrence and the preventive effect on perpetrators.

In the author's view, the effectiveness of enforcing the ITE Law should be strengthened through an integrated approach that encompasses regulatory refinement, capacity building for law enforcement through training and certification, and the development of adequate supporting infrastructure. In this way, the implementation of the ITE Law can proceed consistently, fairly, and proportionally, while also ensuring the protection of individual rights and maintaining legal certainty in the digital society.

Furthermore, future law enforcement strategies should incorporate a multi-stakeholder approach involving government institutions, digital platform providers, academic researchers, civil society organizations, and the broader public. Given the rapidly evolving nature of digital technology, effective regulation cannot rely solely on punitive measures. Preventive efforts, such as digital literacy programs, public awareness campaigns on responsible online behavior, and collaborative monitoring mechanisms, are equally important in reducing the incidence of morality-related offenses. Such collaboration would foster a more resilient digital ecosystem while promoting a balanced relationship between freedom of expression and the protection of public morality. In addition, periodic evaluation of the implementation of the ITE Law is necessary to ensure its continued relevance in addressing emerging digital challenges. Comparative studies with cybercrime and online content regulations in other jurisdictions may provide valuable insights for improving Indonesia's legal framework. By adopting evidence-based policy reforms and strengthening institutional adaptability, Indonesia can establish a more responsive and effective legal system capable of addressing morality-related cyber offenses while upholding democratic values, human rights principles, and the rule of law in the digital era.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

CONCLUSION

The enforcement of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) in addressing morality-related crimes on social media is carried out through the applicable legal mechanisms, ranging from investigation and inquiry to trial proceedings. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law serves as the legal basis for prosecuting offenders who disseminate obscene content online. Nevertheless, preventive measures are also being implemented, such as digital literacy programs, the blocking of immoral content, and technical training for law enforcement officials. To enhance effectiveness, regulatory improvements, capacity building for officers, and cross-sectoral collaboration are necessary so that law enforcement against morality crimes on social media becomes more effective and adaptive. The obstacles in enforcing the ITE Law regarding morality cases under Article 27 paragraph (1) include multiple interpretations of the article, difficulties in identifying anonymous perpetrators, and digital evidence that is easily erased. These challenges often lead law enforcement officers to prefer applying the Pornography Law, as it is considered more specific and robust in regulating obscene content. Therefore, strengthening regulations, improving human resources, and adjusting laws in line with technological developments are urgent steps to ensure that law enforcement can operate more optimally in the digital era.

REFERENCES

Adami. *Tindak Pidana Pornografi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016.

Handoko, S. "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum UU ITE Terhadap Tindak Pidana Kesusilaan Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum Dan Pembangunan* 52, no. 3 (2022): 245–60.

Hiariej, Eddy. "Diskusi Publik Undang-Undang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik," 2021.

Hidayat, M. "Forensik Digital Dan Tantangan Penegakan Hukum Dalam Era Teknologi Informasi." *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia* 14, no. 1 (2022): 45–60.

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia. "Strategi Penanganan Konten Negatif Di Media Sosial," 2024.

Kepolisian Republik Indonesia. "Sosialisasi Dan Edukasi Pencegahan Kejahatan Siber," 2023.

Nugroho, S R. "Hambatan Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kejahatan Siber Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum Dan Teknologi* 8, no. 2 (2023): 98–110.

"Polda Metro Jaya Berhasil Ungkap Penyebaran Konten Pornografi Anak, Ini Peran Para Pelaku," n.d.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

"Polisi Ungkap 2 Kasus Prostitusi Anak Di Jakarta, Ini Kata Dan Data KPAI," n.d.

Soekanto, Soerjono. *Op. Cit.*, n.d.

Sofyan, L, and R Yuliana. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Penegakan Hukum Siber." *Jurnal Hukum Dan Pembangunan* 49, no. 3 (2021): 300–320.

"Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik, Sebagaimana Telah Diubah Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016," 2016.

"Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik," 2016.

Wawulyo, Bambang. *Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktek*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2002.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License