

Child Protection in the Digital Age: A Review of the Preventive Law of Child Pornography

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Abstratct

This research aims to analyse the preventive legal role of the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) in combating child pornography content on social media through a normative legal framework. The rise of content containing pornographic elements is increasing in this era of development. Therefore, Komdigi as a government institution, has an essential role in handling and preventing pornographic content on social media accounts. This research approach uses the normative method by using written laws and regulations and other legal materials as references. This study concludes that there is a legal basis that regulates child pornography, but there are still shortcomings in the existing legal instruments. Furthermore, in making preventive legal efforts, Komdigi blocks pornographic content through the crawling method and collaborates with other agencies to present child-friendly content. However, in the process, there are still some obstacles. Komdigi carries out a strategic role through the crawling method to block harmful content and cooperates with other agencies to present child-friendly content. The novelty of this study lies in emphasising the institutional-based prevention dimension that supports the implementation of Pancasila values in digital space governance. This study contributes by highlighting Komdigi's strategic prevention function in grounding Pancasila values through digital content governance, an aspect that is not widely discussed in previous legal studies.

Keywords: Children; Legal Remedies; Pornography; Prevention

1. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia uses the state foundation, Pancasila.¹ As an Indonesian, it is appropriate to know the direction and purpose of Pancasila so that it can then be projected in every line of life, not only in the legal field but also in the economic, social, cultural, and other fields.² Pancasila, as the source of all sources of law, through existing laws and regulations in Indonesia, gives rise to its concrete form in realizing the noble values of the country into the building of a positive legal system in Indonesia. So that from the strengthening of these legal instruments, the ideals towards social welfare become a big agenda that will be achieved together. Indonesia as a state of law must be supported by a democratic system because there is a clear correlation between the state of law that rests on the constitution, with the sovereignty of the people carried out through the democratic system.³ However, along with the development of the times, the meaning of Indonesian democracy began to be tested again with a very diverse collision of conditions. Along with the times, the era of globalisation presents an

¹ Penjelasan Pasal 2 UU No 12 tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan

² Backy Krisnayuda, *Pancasila & Undang Undang : Relasi Dan Transformasi Keduanya Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia*, 3rd ed. (Jakarta: Kencana, 2021).

³ Fauzi Iswari, "Aplikasi Konsep Negara Hukum Dan Demokrasi Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Cendekia Hukum* 6 (September 2020), <https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.33760/jch.v6i1.285>.

easy network for information dissemination.⁴ Globalisation can be construed as a process, describe a condition, be interpreted as a system, refer to a force, and represent a period.⁵ This condition provides both benefits and challenges for the Indonesian country. The potential for the entry of understanding and culture that is contrary to the value of Pancasila is unstoppable.⁶ Gadgets are currently inseparable from people's lives to live their daily lives.⁷

The importance of the implementation and actualization of Pancasila values in the era of globalisation is based on the value system taken from culture.⁸ Culture is the wealth of the community itself, to be used as a reference for the life of the Indonesian people to behave and act.⁹ However, what happens is that there is a lot of pornographic content circulating freely on social media accounts. This is relevant to the fact that Indonesia is the third-ranked country with the highest number of pornography users.¹⁰ It is not uncommon for minors to be involved in these conditions. Either as content creators or as consumers. In the period October 20, 2024, to March 8, 2025, of the total content handled, 233,552 contents related to pornography, the majority came from websites (219,578 cases), and platform X (Twitter) ranked second with 10,173 cases.¹¹ Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, 1237 contents were found, including 689 containing child pornography with an age range between 5 and 12 years.¹² Of the 500 pornographic videos circulating in Indonesia, 90 per cent were made by teenagers. Porn video makers in Indonesia start from junior high school age.¹³ With the development of IT, it can create new problems that have a relationship to pornography that is online.¹⁴ The data undoubtedly shows how close the consumption of pornographic content is in our society. Although the ITE Law has provided regulations on this matter, it is increasingly widespread not only in the consumption of adults but also of minors because of the ease of

⁴ Anisa Nur Padilah and Dinie Anggraeni Dewi, "Pancasila Di Era Globalisasi Dalam Memperkuat Moral Untuk Membangun Dan Memajukan Bangsa," *Antropocene : Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (January 28, 2023): 21–26, <https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.56393/antropocene.v1i11.245>.

⁵ Putu Titah Kawitri Resen and Sukma Sushanti, *Globalisasi : Dimensi Dan Implikasinya*, ed. R. Ari Nugroho, 1st ed. (Yogyakarta: Jejak Pustaka, 2022).

⁶ Resen and Sushanti.

⁷ Abdul Hafid Tamsil, "Permasalahan Penggunaan Gadget Pada Tumbuh Kembang Anak Usia Dini Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Cendekiawan Ilmiah PLS* 6, no. 1 (June 2021), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37058/jpls.v6i1.3140>.

⁸ Padilah and Dewi, "Pancasila Di Era Globalisasi Dalam Memperkuat Moral Untuk Membangun Dan Memajukan Bangsa."

⁹ Padilah and Dewi.

¹⁰ Rara Rizana and Nanda Sari Nuralita, "Perbandingan Tingkat Kecemasan Pada Siswa Yang Terpapar Dan Tidak Terpapar Pornografi Di SMA X Kota Medan," *The Journal General Health and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research* 2, no. 4 (2024): 12–19, <https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.56393/antropocene.v1i11.24510.57213/tjghpsr.v2i4.473>.

¹¹ "Apresiasi Laporan Masyarakat, Komdigi Tangani 1,3 Juta Konten Pornografi Dan Judi Online," <https://www.komdigi.go.id/berita/siaran-pers/detail/apresiasi-laporan-masyarakat-komdigi-tangani-13-juta-konten-pornografi-dan-judi-online>, March 10, 2025.

¹² Humas KPAI, "Maraknya Konten Pornografi Anak, KPAI Desak Orang Tua Waspada Dan Berperan Aktif," <https://www.kpai.go.id/publikasi/maraknya-konten-pornografi-anak-kpai-desak-orang-tua-waspada-dan-berperan-aktif>, January 10, 2025.

¹³ Pusat Data dan Analisa Tempo, *Remaja Dan Pornografi* (Jakarta: TEMPO Publishing, 2022).

¹⁴ I Gede Pande Udayana, I Made Minggu Widyantara, and Ni Made Sukaryati Karma, "Penyalahgunaan Aplikasi Media Sosial Sebagai Eksploitasi Dalam Tindak Pidana Pornografi," *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum* 3, no. 2 (April 2022), <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.22225/jkh.3.2.4852.438-443>.

downloading such content.¹⁵ This is undoubtedly a problem considering that in a country that is not yet able to address the problem competently, children, as the country's future, are actually in a situation that does not support their development.

To prevent and handle this, there are state institutions that have a role in regulating the traffic of electronic transactions and information. Komdigi, which was formed based on Presidential Regulation Number 140 of 2024, is a strategic institution under the President of the Republic of Indonesia in charge of managing government affairs in the field of communication and information, including the development of digital infrastructure, supervision of digital space, protection of personal data, and management of public communication and media.¹⁶ From this, the role of Komdigi is very crucial in addressing pornography involving minors, which is increasingly widespread. Based on the background described, the formulation of the problem to be solved is the principle of legal certainty in dealing with the impact of pornographic content for minors and the role of Komdigi in filtering globalization trends to present healthy social media content for the community.

Malagani (2023) highlights the legal protection of child victims of pornographic content on social media with a focus on the Child Protection Law and the Pornography Law.¹⁷ The strength lies in the analysis of positive law and a strong normative approach, but it has not specifically reviewed the preventive role of the Ministry of Communication and Information. Prastiwi (2023) discussed online gender-based violence against children and the challenges of implementing existing regulations.¹⁸ This study emphasises the importance of a collaborative approach and the ministry's role in prevention. Still, it does not present a concrete analysis of its implementation and lacks empirical data. Meanwhile, Moha (2024) raised the issue of child exploitation through online gaming communities and emphasized the importance of synergy between the government, society, and parents.¹⁹ The research prepared by the author seeks to address the shortcomings in previous studies. This study contributes by raising Komdigi's strategic role in prevention efforts through digital content management that reflects the values of Pancasila, which has rarely been studied in previous legal research.

2. METHOD

The research method for preparing this paper is normative or doctrinal juridical research. This research is a process that examines legal norms, principles, and doctrines derived from

¹⁵ Udayana, Widyantara, and Karma.

¹⁶ "Sejarah Komdigi," <https://www.komdigi.go.id/profil/sejarah>, n.d.

¹⁷ Christya A.N. Malagani, Herlyanty YA Bawole, and Vonny A Wongkar, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Akibat Konten Di Media Sosial Yang Mengandung Unsur Pornografi" XII, no. 3 (2023), <https://unida.ac.id/artikel/pentingnya-masa->

¹⁸ Fawwas Aufaa Taqiyyah Prastiwi and Aroma Elmina Martha, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Eksploitasi Seksual Melalui Media Online," in *Prosiding Seminar Hukum Aktual: Idealita Dan Problematika Implementasi Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual* (Yogyakarta: Universitas Islam Indonesia, 2023).

¹⁹ Adisty Padmavati Nazwa Moha and R Rahaditya, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Pornografi Dengan Modus Komunitas Game Online," *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 7, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.38035/trj.v7i1>.

legislation and authoritative legal sources to resolve identified legal issues.²⁰ This type of research uses the law as the foundation of norms. Analysis is conducted through legal interpretation techniques, including grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation, to build arguments and obtain legal conclusions. The data collection method used is a literature study or document study using secondary data, which includes primary legal materials, such as laws and regulations related to child pornography. Furthermore, in preparing this research, a statutory approach and concept analysis are used. This paper will use qualitative research methods in data processing, which are then analyzed descriptively to obtain an understanding or meaning of the legal rules used as a reference in solving the legal problems discussed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Principle of Legal Certainty in Dealing with the Impact of Pornographic Content on Minors

Pornography is etymologically derived from the words pornos and graphic. Pornos is anything related to sexual intercourse or immoral acts. Graphic is a form of writing, pictures, and objects that show something that attacks the sense of decency of the community.²¹ Pornography can be defined as a display related to sexuality and immoral behavior. Pornography is the depiction of erotic behavior by painting or writing to arouse lust or reading material that is intentionally and solely designed to arouse lust.²² If a person experiences an aroused feeling, the dopamine in the neurotransmitter in the brain becomes very active.²³ This is what can then make a person addicted.²⁴

Quoting Article 1, paragraph 3 in the constitution, which states that Indonesia is a state of law.²⁵ So, the life of the country and state must also be based on the law as an umbrella. It is intended that this instrument can overshadow all the interests of the Indonesian people so as not to clash with each other. So, the presence of law in providing certainty is mandatory. According to Sri Soemantri, the essential elements in a state of law include that the government, in carrying out its duties and obligations, must be based on applicable legislation or positive law In addition.²⁶ Sri Soemantri also said that the guarantee of human rights and the practice of power sharing, as well as the existence of supervision for judicial bodies, are other elements that make up the state of law.²⁷

²⁰ Jonaedi Effendi and Prasetijo Rojadi, *Metode Penelitian Hukum Normative Dan Empiris*, vol. 2023 (Jakarta: Kencana, n.d.).

²¹ Lelly Muridi Zham-Zham, Bambang Sugiri, and Rachmi Sulistyarini, "Telaah Kritis Pengaturan Pornografi Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Teori Kesetaraan Gender," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan* 7, no. 1 (March 2022), <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.17977/um019v7i1p49-56>.

²² Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2005).

²³ Ridwan Sanjaya, Christine Wibhowo, and Arista Prasetyo Adi, *Parenting Untuk Pornografi Di Internet* (Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2010).

²⁴ Sanjaya, Wibhowo, and Adi.

²⁵ Pasal 1 ayat 3 UUD NRI 1945

²⁶ Beni Ahmad Saebani and Javid Zia Rahman Haqiq, *Ilmu Negara Dan Teori Negara* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2016).

²⁷ Saebani and Haqiq.

To fulfil the ideals of the rule of law, various elements in the Indonesian state must take part, including when talking about cases of pornography on social media. With the duties and obligations stated above, the government has a hand in bringing order to the situation of the country and state. With its authority, the government as an institution authorized by the people to lead the country, must be able to provide legal certainty in the executive, legislative, and judicial realms. Cybercrime actions that do not take a few victims, in the end, will encourage many parties to try to overcome it, both in terms of regulators, namely the government, and other stakeholders such as the private sector, and the community itself.²⁸ The government institution authorised to regulate electronic transactions and information is Komdigi. Komdigi with its position as a ministry, undoubtedly has the authority to issue regulations under it. Meanwhile, in supporting the realisation of legal certainty, the legal umbrella was also passed by the DPR together with the President. Indonesian law itself has regulated pornography involving children in Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

Although Indonesia already has several regulations governing the protection of children from the crime of pornography, these three laws still show several weaknesses in providing optimal legal protection for victims of child pornography. In the Pornography Law, the definition of child pornography has not been formulated in a clear and detailed manner. This causes the interpretation of the law to be too broad and potentially causes uncertainty in the law enforcement process. In addition, the primary focus of this law is on public morals rather than a specific emphasis on protecting children as victims of digital sexual exploitation. The absence of a systematic mechanism for reporting and removing illegal content is also a gap in prevention and handling efforts. The latest edition of the ITE Law does include a prohibition on the dissemination of sexual content, but does not explicitly underline the protection of children as particularly vulnerable parties. The implementation of this law is still primarily directed at cases such as defamation and hate speech, while instances of child pornography distribution have not received comparable attention and handling. The limited capacity of investigators in handling digital crimes is also a serious obstacle to effective law enforcement. Meanwhile, the Child Protection Law has recognised children's right to be free from sexual exploitation and pornography. However, the implementation of this law is still hampered by the lack of coordination between agencies, limitations in providing recovery services for victims, and weak efforts to rehabilitate perpetrators. Long-term protection programs concerning the psychological, social, and educational aspects of victims have also not been implemented thoroughly. Thus, although Indonesia has legally regulated the prohibition of child pornography, shortcomings in the elements of legal substance, implementation, and comprehensive protection for victims show

²⁸ Ida Bagus Wirya Dharma, "Perlindungan Hukum Anak Dalam Kejahatan Pornografi Dan Upaya Pemerintah Dalam Mencegah Kejahatan Pornografi Di Indonesia," *Journal Unmas Mataram* 6, no. 2 (September 10, 2022), www.popcenter.org.

that the legal protection system for children in the context of pornography crimes is still not optimal.

While pornography can physically damage the brain, psychologically, it can cause emotional distress.²⁹ Some of the psychological impacts that occur when addicted to pornography include feeling confused because they are always looking for pornographic content, or getting angry and hurt easily when access to pornography is stopped.³⁰ Pornography addiction can cause children to experience symptoms of depression, reduce emotional closeness with family, socialize less, and behave delinquently.³¹ The impact of pornography on minors who consume it can make their personalities become more closed and tend to isolate themselves, instead of spending time playing with their friends. Victims of pornography addiction in children are constantly spending their time consuming pornographic content, instead of using their time and energy to do something productive to develop their potential. Many minors do harmful things due to their addiction to pornographic content.

Legal protection of children can be divided into 2 (two): First, legal protection of children as victims, with the existence of formative laws and then legislative policies, institutional legal protection to provide a sense of security to witnesses and/or victims, legal protection with law enforcement and legal protection through social policies such as checking children's cellphone history, instilling early religious education and appealing to children's relationships.³² Second, legal protection for children as perpetrators can be carried out through diversion in juvenile criminal justice. Children will be given the opportunity and kept away from the judicial process, so that they can return to their social environment reasonably.³³

The definition of a child according to the Child Protection Law is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. At that age they still cannot be said to be capable, so their ability to do various things cannot make them an adult status to bear legal consequences. Therefore, the role of parents or guardians in assisting children is mandatory. When children are exposed to pornography, parents should provide an understanding of the dangers of pornography and an understanding of their sexual organs, rather than condemning it.³⁴ Children have a long future, so they must be well prepared and organized.

²⁹ Rusydi Afdilah Fajri et al., "Analisis Adiksi Pornografi Terhadap Kualitas Pendidikan Generasi Z Melalui Metode KIE," in *Seminar Nasional Publikasi Hasil=Hasil Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* (Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, 2023).

³⁰ Fajri et al.

³¹ C. G. Svedin et al., "Associations between Adolescents Watching Pornography and Poor Mental Health in Three Swedish Surveys," *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 32, no. 9 (September 1, 2023): 1765–80, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-022-01992-x>.

³² Yuvira Isnavita Ulva and Mufti Khakim, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dari Tindak Pidana Kesusilaan Melalui Media Sosial Tik Tok Dan Instagram," in *Proceeding of Conference on Law and Social Studies* (Madiun: Faculty of Law – Universitas PGRI Madiun, 2021), <https://www.wartaekonomi.co.id/read293550/asalmulatiktokdiganderu>.

³³ Ulva and Khakim.

³⁴ Famahato Lase and Noibe Halawa, "Menjaga Dan Mendidik Anak Di Era Digital Terhadap Bahaya Pornografi," *Zadama: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 1 (August 11, 2022): 57–68, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56248/zadama.v1i1.21>.

Likewise, the role of the state in protecting minors is crucial because they will one day become the successor of the nation and fill all lines of life of the country and state. For minors who are already in the phase of addiction to pornographic content, it does not mean that their future is lost. Therefore, to break their addiction, there needs to be a mentoring process.

Meanwhile, in terms of the appearance of children in pornographic content, of course, the background of their involvement must be scrutinized. Minors who become perpetrators may have been accustomed to consuming pornographic content. From the intensity of consuming this content, the instinct to do the same thing appears in the minor. Then another factor, it could happen that minors still do not have strong physical strength, if in the appearance of pornographic content, it is found that the minor is a victim of coercion. There must be wise handling, because sexual exploitation and coercion will cause traumatic feelings. The last condition, the impact of pornography, is that if the perpetrator of making pornographic content is doing it consciously, then it is. Then there must be extra assistance in straightening out the understanding they have about sexuality and how it applies to the values that grow in Indonesian society. Understanding the values that grow in Indonesian society is very important, because the noble values that grow are how the character of this nation should be formed.³⁵

In the end, the noble values of the Indonesian nation have existed since ancient times. Holding fast to Pancasila, actually brings us closer to the identity of the Indonesian nation. Pancasila can answer any challenge, including the development of increasingly modern times. But as Indonesians, for Pancasila to continue to flourish in us, there must be consistent belief and practice. Including when we relate to the increasingly widespread phenomenon of pornography. The Indonesian people must always adhere to Pancasila, the goal is that we can sort and choose, which habits or cultures are proper for us to do as Indonesians.

3.2 Komdigi's Role in Filtering Globalisation Trends to Present Healthy Social Media Content for the Community

Questioning pornography and its relationship with Komdigi is a very close thing. This is because the emergence of pornographic content is still the domain of Komdigi's duties when reflecting on the traffic flow of electronic transactions and information. Based on Komdigi's cyber patrol team data, harmful content on the site consists of various categories, such as gambling as much as 5,124,670 content, pornography as much as 1,412,519 content, fraud as much as 18,955 content, and fake news or hoaxes as much as 40 content.³⁶ The amount of pornographic content that is

³⁵ Miftah Arifin, Zaenal Arifin, and Mac Thi Hoai Thuong, "The Principle of Proportionality on Digital Business Agreements: Between Mitigation and Orientation," *Indonesia Private Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2023): 47–56, <https://doi.org/10.25041/iplr.v4i1.2954>.

³⁶ "Sejak 2016, Kemkomdigi Blokir Sembilan Juta Konten Negatif Di Situs Dan Medsos," February 24, 2025, [https://indonesia.go.id/kategori/sosial-budaya/9029/sejak-2016-kemkomdigi-blokir-sembilan-juta-konten-negatif-di-situs-dan-medsos?lang=1#:~:text=Kementerian%20Komunikasi%20dan%20Digital%20\(Kemkomdigi,dapat%20merusak%20generasi%20muda%20bangsa](https://indonesia.go.id/kategori/sosial-budaya/9029/sejak-2016-kemkomdigi-blokir-sembilan-juta-konten-negatif-di-situs-dan-medsos?lang=1#:~:text=Kementerian%20Komunikasi%20dan%20Digital%20(Kemkomdigi,dapat%20merusak%20generasi%20muda%20bangsa).

consumed irresponsibly will undoubtedly harm the consumer personally. Then what is the role of Komdigi in handling and preventing the proliferation of pornographic content on social media?

What Komdigi does in taking action against harmful content is part of the mandate of the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE). In the law, there are articles containing prohibited acts regarding electronic transactions and information. In enforcing this law, the role of the government is significant in providing facilities for the good use of information technology. In Indonesia, filtering or blocking internet sites is carried out by the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominf) now Komdigi with the support of a third party, namely the Nawala Nusantara foundation as a Nawala domain name server (DNS) provider.³⁷ DNS Nawala is a DNS service free for end users or internet service providers to get clean and secure internet access.³⁸ DNS Nawala is used by Komdigi to provide free services in the form of filtering that is free of charge and can be used by all internet users. This DNS can filter harmful content in the form of pornographic content, acts of violence, or other types of crimes on the internet.³⁹ DNS Nawala works by blocking sites that contain pornographic elements.⁴⁰ Other prohibited sites need to be reported first so that blocking can be carried out. Komdigi's efforts in handling harmful content were strengthened by Ministerial Decree No. 90/2015. The Ministerial Decree created a panel called the Forum for Handling Negatively Charged Internet Sites (FPSIBN). This panel was formed to stop the circulation of harmful content such as pornography, racism, hate speech, fraud, online-based gambling, drug and food trafficking, and to secure intellectual property rights.⁴¹ In addition, Komdigi also plans to create a task force to resolve child pornography.⁴²

There are several major obstacles make the Komdigi policy not running optimally. One of them is the limitation of technology and experts. Child pornography content is now not only spread through ordinary websites, but also through encrypted applications, closed social media, and even technologies such as deepfakes. Komdigi still needs technological support and stronger human resources to detect this. Another problem is the lack of cooperation between institutions. For example, after Komdigi blocks content, legal proceedings against the perpetrators often do not follow immediately. This shows that coordination between Komdigi, the police, child protection agencies, and legal authorities is still ineffective. In addition, attention to victims is

³⁷ "Cepat Atau Lambat, Nawala Akan Stop Blokir Konten," August 26, 2020, <https://www.komdigi.go.id/berita/pengumuman/detail/cepat-atau-lambat-nawala-akan-stop-blokir-konten>.

³⁸ Muhamad Januaripin, "Internet Positif Jembatan Generasi Muda Sehat Berteknologi," *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam* 1, no. 1 (2023): 18–23, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.69698/jpai.v1i1.419>.

³⁹ Januaripin.

⁴⁰ Januaripin.

⁴¹ Ismail Cawidu, "Kementerian Kominf Meningkatkan Tata Kelola/Governance Penanganan Situs Internet Bermuatan Negatif/Keputusan Menteri Kominf No. 288 Tahun 2015 Mengenai Forum Penanganan Situs Internet Bermuatan Negatif," April 1, 2015, https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/4633/siaran-pers-no21pihkominfo42015-tentang-kementerian-kominfo-meningkatkan-tata-kelolagovernance-penanganan-situs-internet-bermuatan-negatif/keputusan-menteri-kominfo-no-288-tahun-2015-mengenai-forum-penanganan-situs-internet-bermuatan-negatif/0/siaran_pers.

⁴² "Tangani Pornografi Anak, Pemerintah Akan Bentuk Satgas," April 19, 2024, <https://www.komdigi.go.id/berita/berita-pemerintahan/detail/tangani-pornografi-anak-pemerintah-akan-bentuk-satgas>.

also still minimal. So far, policies have focused more on removing content or arresting perpetrators, but there have not been many serious efforts to restore the mental and social conditions of child victims. Children who have become victims need long-term protection so that they can return to an everyday life. Komdigi is also still dependent on foreign platforms to handle content. Sometimes, removing content is slow because digital platforms have their own rules and are not always quick to respond to requests from the Indonesian government.

Such is the function of Komdigi in performing its duties in electronic transactions and information. The way Komdigi reduces the amount of pornographic information and telecommunications traffic is one way that the consumption of social media content by Indonesians can be healthier. Social media content consumed can be age-appropriate. This is done to maximize the potential of Indonesian human resources, so that their potential can be developed properly and not be affected by harmful content that is not age-appropriate. However, the role played by Komdigi in eliminating the consumption of pornography in Indonesia by minors must be accompanied by the role of other parties. For example, the cultivation of character and character of children in the family and educational institutions. So that the goal of keeping Indonesian children away from the consumption of pornographic content can be maximally achieved.

In essence, the role carried out by Komdigi in preventing and handling pornography is by blocking sites, this is intended so that sites that have been blocked cannot be accessed by more people, so that consumption of pornographic sites can be reduced. However, efforts to block the site have not had a long-term effect in preventing the traffic of pornographic content on social media. Apart from the blocking formula by Komdigi, another strategy used is to collaborate with other government agencies, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, in carrying out the functions of the task force for handling pornography. In addition to blocking sites, Komdigi has also begun to collaborate with various social media applications that are widely used by Indonesians. For example, YouTube content that requires adult assistance for specific shows.

Komdigi's efforts in eliminating pornographic impressions on minors are to liberate them to develop their potential, interests, and talents in healthy ways. So Komdigi also has recommendations for shows that can be consumed by Indonesian children. Providing support for the development of Indonesian children is our shared responsibility from various elements. This effort is carried out seriously by Komdigi because it realizes the importance of the influence of social media content on child development. Families must work together in good parenting of children, especially in using gadgets.⁴³ This is so that the development of children's personality, social-emotional development becomes more stable.⁴⁴

⁴³ Sinta, Masduki Asbari, and Bella Isnawati, "Pornografi Dan Pengasuhan Anak: Menganalisis Dampak Media Digital Terhadap Peran Keluarga Dan Perkembangan Anak," *Journal Of Information Systems and Management* 03, no. 01 (2024), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4444/jisma.v3i1.884>.

⁴⁴ Sinta, Asbari, and Isnawati.

Children's new hobby of consuming technology excessively can affect their social relationships, both from thinking patterns and communication patterns. The presence of technology can indeed have two impacts, positive or negative. If the presence of technology is can used wisely, then children's linguistic and cognitive abilities can experience good development. Because of the presence of this technology, children are used to learn and developing their potential, not just for entertainment. But if the existing information and communication technology is used for harmful things, then it must be stopped immediately and directed into positive things, so as not to cause harm to the child for his future.

4. CONCLUSION

Indonesia already has several laws to deal with child pornography, namely the Pornography Law, the ITE Law, and the Child Protection Law. These three regulations are the legal basis for law enforcement efforts against pornography cases involving minors. However, the legal protection provided is still not optimal. Some of the weaknesses include unclear legal definitions, a lack of focus on children as victims, weak reporting systems, and ineffective coordination between institutions. In addition, recovery efforts and long-term protection for victims are still limited. In a preventive effort, the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) has blocked pornographic content using crawling technology to detect problematic content on the internet. Komdigi also cooperates with other institutions, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, to protect children from exposure to harmful content. However, this policy still faces obstacles, such as technological limitations, a lack of experts, and dependence on foreign digital platforms. As a result, the protection of children as victims of digital exploitation has not been entirely adequate. In the context of Trias Politica, the three state institutions have an essential role. The legislature needs to develop more technical derivative regulations to support the implementation of the Pornography Law. The executive, through Komdigi, must strengthen digital surveillance and global cooperation. Meanwhile, the judiciary must enforce the law fairly and apply a restorative justice approach to support victim recovery.

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