Avoiding the Sextortion Trap: Socializing Legal Protection for Students

Zahra Yuni Pratiwi

Universitas Internasional Batam, Indonesia, 2351022.zahra@uib.edu
✉ Corresponding email: 2351022.zahra@uib.edu

History of Article
Submitted : June 30, 2026
Revised : July 22, 2026
Accepted : August 10, 2026
Published : September 22, 2026
DOI : https://doi.org/10.37253/conescintech.v6i1.12813

Copyright© 2026 by Author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 International License. All writings published in this journal are personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

Abstract
The development of digital technology and the widespread use of social media among students have increased the risk of cybercrime, one of which is sextortion. Sextortion is a form of sexual extortion carried out through threats to distribute a victim's private or intimate content. This article aims to analyze the legal protection available for students against sextortion and the importance of legal awareness programs as a preventive measure. The research employs a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches through library research. The findings indicate that legal protection for sextortion victims has been regulated in various laws and regulations; however, its implementation still faces challenges due to low levels of digital literacy and limited student awareness regarding the dangers of sextortion. The dissemination of legal protection knowledge plays an important role in increasing students' awareness, encouraging responsible use of digital media, and helping them understand the legal remedies available when they become victims. This study emphasizes the importance of collaboration among schools, families, and the government in strengthening legal education and digital literacy to create a safe digital environment for students.

Keywords: sextortion; legal protection; students; cybercrime; digital literacy

Introduction

The rapid development of information and communication technology has transformed people's lifestyles, especially among the younger generation, who are now active users of various digital platforms. Ease of internet access offers benefits in education, communication, and information dissemination. However, this development has also given rise to various forms of cybercrime, one of which is sextortion. This is a form of blackmail that uses personal content of a sexual nature to pressure victims for the perpetrator's benefit. This phenomenon is increasing as social media use increases among

teenagers and students, who still have low levels of digital literacy. (Hidayah & Izadi, 2025)

Students are a vulnerable group to sextortion due to a lack of understanding of digital security and personal data protection. Sextortion perpetrators typically exploit emotional closeness, psychological manipulation, and even threats of sharing private content to pressure victims. The impacts are not limited to material losses but also affect psychological aspects such as fear, deep trauma, depression, and loss of self-confidence. This crime often discourages victims from reporting the crime for fear of social stigma and wider dissemination of the content. (Yonagie & Jaelani, 2022)

Within the Indonesian legal framework, protection for victims of sextortion is regulated through several regulations, including Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, and Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. However, the implementation of legal protection still faces various obstacles, such as a lack of public understanding of reporting mechanisms and weak legal literacy among students. Furthermore, the increasingly complex nature of digital crime also poses a challenge to law enforcement in Indonesia. (Hidayah & Izadi, 2025)

Preventive efforts through the dissemination of legal protection are crucial in reducing the risk of sextortion among students. Legal outreach can raise students' awareness of the importance of maintaining digital privacy, recognizing cybercrime methods, and understanding the legal steps they can take if they become victims. Good digital literacy can also help students use social media more wisely and avoid falling prey to digital exploitation. Therefore, collaboration between schools, families, and the government is essential in creating a safe digital environment for students. (Ningsih, HCSR, Subekti, S., Ayuningtiyas, F., & Prawesthi, 2025)

In addition to repressive legal protection, a preventative approach through education and legal outreach is also a crucial step in combating sextortion among students. Education on digital security, personal data protection, and ethical social media use needs to be provided continuously so students understand the risks of cybercrime in the digital age. Low digital literacy often leaves students vulnerable to digital manipulation and exploitation by criminals. Therefore, increasing legal awareness and digital literacy is a strategic effort to create a safe digital environment and encourage students to be more cautious in using information technology and social media. (Iroaganachi, 2025)

Research has been conducted on sextortion and legal protection for cybercrime victims. This research, published in (Hidayah & Izadi, 2025) explain that sextortion is a form of cybercrime committed through threats to disseminate a victim's personal content for the purpose of gaining a specific benefit. This research emphasizes the urgency of legal protection through the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, as well as the need for stricter law enforcement against perpetrators of crimes in the digital realm. Furthermore, research in (Sholikhah et al., 2021) suggest that sextortion victims often experience psychological distress, such as fear, shame, and trauma, leading many to choose not to report their experiences. This finding confirms that the impact of sextortion

extends beyond the legal realm and leaves deep scars on victims' mental health and social lives.

Another study regarding legal protection for victims of cyber-crime is explained in (Wibowo, FA, & Permana, 2025) explains that sextortion victims receive legal protection through various legal instruments in force in Indonesia, including regulations regarding electronic information and transactions, child protection, and criminal provisions governing acts of extortion and threats. Meanwhile, research from (Gan, V., & Sewu, 2023) highlights the importance of improving digital skills and understanding as a preventative measure to minimize the potential for cybercrime among students and adolescents. Other research in Iroaganachi (2025) also explains that a lack of understanding of digital security is a major factor making adolescents vulnerable to sextortion and other digital exploitation. Therefore, previous research has generally focused on legal protection, the psychological impact on victims, and the importance of digital literacy in preventing cybercrime.

Based on the literature review, the aspect that distinguishes this study from previous research is its emphasis on educational activities and dissemination of legal understanding to students as a preventive measure to avoid the trap of sextortion. This study not only discusses legal regulations governing protection for victims of sextortion but also emphasizes the importance of legal education and increasing digital literacy in educational environments. Through this approach, the results of this study are expected to contribute ideas in supporting sextortion prevention by strengthening students' legal awareness, so that students not only understand the dangers of sextortion but also know the legal steps that can be taken if they become victims of cybercrime.

Research Method

The method used in this research is normative legal research oriented towards the study of applicable legal norms and regulations, focusing on the analysis of various provisions, principles, and legal rules relevant to the research problem, legal principles, and legal regulations related to the protection of students as victims of sextortion. The choice of this method is adjusted to the research objectives to analyze the legal regulations governing cybercrime, particularly sextortion, and examine the effectiveness of the socialization of legal protection as a preventive effort among students. The approach applied in this research includes two analytical paths, two main approaches, namely the analysis of applicable laws and regulations and an approach based on legal concepts and theories. Through a legislative approach, the researcher examines a number of legal regulations related to the issues studied with cybercrime and child protection, including the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, the Child Protection Law, and the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is utilized to gain a more comprehensive understanding of building an in-depth understanding of the concepts of sextortion, legal protection, and digital literacy based on the views of legal experts and previous research (Tan, 2021).

The research data was obtained through a literature review by examining various relevant literature sources, namely by collecting various secondary data sources

consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. This includes various provisions of laws and regulations governing protection for victims of information technology-based crimes. Secondary legal materials were obtained from various academic publications such as books, scientific articles, journals, and previous research related to the research theme of sextortion and legal protection for students. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials consisted of legal dictionaries, legal encyclopedias, legal dictionaries, and other reference sources used to clarify the terminology and concepts discussed. The literature study approach was chosen because normative juridical research prioritizes the analysis of legal norms and scientific literature over field data collection (Disemadi, 2022).

The data analysis technique applied was descriptive qualitative analysis, which systematically describes and interprets data from various legal sources and literature to answer the research problem formulation. The collected data was then analyzed by linking applicable legal provisions with the reality of the sextortion phenomenon among students and the importance of socializing legal protection as a preventive measure. This method was chosen because it can provide a deep understanding of the legal regulations regarding sextortion and its relevance to social conditions in the current digital era. By using the normative juridical method, this study is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis of legal protection for students and the contribution of legal socialization in preventing the occurrence of sextortion crimes. (Siregar et al., 2025)

Results and Discussions

Protection Laws for Students Regarding the Crime of Sextortion in Indonesia

Results normative studies shows that the Indonesian legal system has provided various regulatory instruments that can be used as a legal basis in handling the crime of sextortion, both explicitly and implicitly. Legal protection against victims of sextortion in Indonesia is layered, meaning there are several laws complementary and can be applied in a simultaneously depending on characteristics of the perpetrator's actions and the condition of the victim (Al Ghani, MY, & Saefudin, 2024)

First, one of the legal bases that can be applied to acts of sextortion is Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), which regulates various forms of misuse of electronic media. The provisions of Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law regulate the prohibition for any party to disseminate, send, or make accessible electronic information that contains content that is contrary to moral norms. In addition, Article 27 paragraph (4) provides a legal basis for acts of extortion or threats made using information technology or electronic media. Article 45 of the Law ITE stipulates the threat of imprisonment a maximum of six years and/or a fine a maximum of one billion rupiah for the offender. Thus, the perpetrator sextortion that threatens the victim through digital platforms can be ensnared using the provisions in the ITE Law (Ferreira, FDD, Manafe, DRC, & Dima, 2025)

Second, Law Number 12 of 2022 on Violent Crimes Sexual (TPKS Law) is a breakthrough important in the Indonesian legal system because it explicitly regulates sexual violence based on Electronic (KSBE). Article 14 of the TPKS Law regulate the prohibition against the act of recording, photographing, or spreading sexual content without victim's consent. This provision very relevant to the mode sextortion operandi that exploit the threat of spreading intimate content as a tool extortion. The threat of criminal penalties regulated in the TPKS Law heavier than the ITE Law, so that it provides a deterrent effect which is more significant for perpetrators. In addition, the TPKS Law also regulate victims' rights, including the right to recovery, assistance, and identity protection during legal process is underway (Hairi, PJ, & Latifah, 2023)

Third, Law Number 35 of 2009 2014 about Changes to Law Number 23 of 2003 2002 about Child Protection applies especially if victims of sextortion is a student who not yet 18 years old. Article 76E in conjunction with Article 82 prohibits any indecent acts or sexual exploitation of children, including through electronic media, with threat of imprisonment at least five years and a maximum of 15 years with a fine. Article 76I in conjunction with Article 88 also regulates the prohibition exploitation of children economic or sexual includes elements extortion in criminal acts sextortion (Pebriani, 2025)

In general, legal protection for victims of sextortion can divided into two categories, namely preventive protection and repressive protection. Protection preventive is an effort that was done before the violation occurred, with the main objective is to prevent criminal acts from occurring sextortion among students. This form of protection is realized through various provisions of a legal nature prohibit, such as a prohibition on production, store, or distribute content sexual intercourse without consent that has been regulated in the ITE Law and the Law TPKS. In addition, the program digital education supported by government policy too is a form of preventive protection which originates from the state's obligation to protect its citizens, especially children and students (Al Ghani, MY, & Saefudin, 2024)

Meanwhile, repressive protection is a legal response that taken after the violation occurs, namely through enforcement law, prosecution of perpetrators, and victim recovery. In context sextortion, protection repressive is realized through application of criminal sanctions against the perpetrator as regulated in the ITE Law, TPKS Law, and the Child Protection Act. In addition, the TPKS Law specifically regulate integrated recovery mechanism for victims, including services medical, psychological, legal assistance, and social reintegration. Mechanism this recovery is important considering the impact psychological sextortion is very serious for students, as stated by (Yungsiana, I., & Prabandari, 2024) that the victim sextortion often experiences pressure psychological in the form of fear, shame, and prolonged trauma.

Although the framework legal protection regulations for sextortion are available, its implementation is still facing various significant obstacles. First, the low level of case reporting by victims. Students who are victims of sextortion tend to be reluctant to report to law enforcement officers because afraid of getting social

stigma, embarrassed, or worried about private content they will spread more wide during the legal process ongoing. This condition is in line with findings (Yonagie & Jaelani, 2022) which states that sextortion often leaves victims unable to dare to report due to pressure psychological and threats of the perpetrator

Second, limited literacy law among students cause they don't know legal steps that can be taken taken when becoming a victim, including which institutions should contacted and what evidence is there? need to be prepared. Third, development of digital crime modes increasingly sophisticated make things difficult for law enforcement officers in conducting an investigation and proof, especially when the perpetrator uses fake identity or operating from outside Indonesian jurisdiction. Fourth, there is potential for overlap regulatory overlap between the ITE Law and the Law TPKS, and the Child Protection Law which can cause legal uncertainty in its implementation, so that good coordination is required between law enforcement officers in determining regulations which one is the most appropriate applied to certain cases (Yungsiana, I., & Prabandari, 2024)

The Role of Socialization of Legal Protection as an Effort to Prevent Sextortion Among Students

The promotion of legal protection is a strategic effort that cannot be separated from the framework for preventing sextortion among students. Research (Iroaganachi, 2025) confirms that a low understanding of digital security is one of the main factors that makes adolescents vulnerable to becoming victims of sextortion and other digital exploitation. This shows that legal regulation alone is not enough without efforts to continuously increase legal awareness and digital literacy among students. Students as active users of social media have unique characteristics that make them a vulnerable group, including: (1) limited experience in recognizing digital manipulation modes, (2) a tendency to share personal information freely on digital platforms, (3) high emotional dependence on online relationships, and (4) ignorance about the legal consequences of exchanging intimate content. Therefore, the promotion of legal protection needs to be directed at systematically addressing these four vulnerabilities.

Socialization of legal protection for students ideally includes three main, interrelated components. The first component is education on the definition and methods of sextortion, including an understanding of what sextortion is, how perpetrators build emotional closeness with victims (grooming), the psychological manipulation techniques used, and the latest methods developing on social media platforms. This understanding is crucial so students can recognize the early signs of potential sextortion before becoming victims (Pebriani, 2025).

The second component is digital literacy and privacy security education, encompassing an understanding of the importance of maintaining personal data confidentiality, privacy settings on various social media platforms, the dangers of sharing intimate content even with trusted individuals, and the ethics of responsible digital media use. (Afidah, 2023) emphasizes that digital literacy is a crucial preventative measure in

reducing the risk of cybercrime among students and adolescents. With good digital literacy, students can make wiser decisions when interacting in the digital space.

The third component is education regarding legal steps and reporting mechanisms. Students need to understand that sextortion is a crime regulated by law, that they have the right to legal protection, and the concrete steps they can take if they become victims, such as securing digital evidence, reporting to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A), or the National Police Cyber Directorate. Understanding these reporting mechanisms is crucial to addressing the low rate of reporting cases by victims (Afrida, DT, & Elda, 2023). Effective outreach methods for students need to be tailored to the characteristics of the digital generation, which is more responsive to visual, interactive, and experience-based approaches. Outreach through seminars, webinars, focus group discussions, the creation of educational content on social media, and simulations of sextortion cases are relevant approaches and can be integrated into the school curriculum and extracurricular activities (Iroaganachi, 2025).

Effective socialization of legal protection cannot be achieved by one party alone, but requires coordinated collaboration between schools, families, and the government. Schools play a vanguard role in providing legal education and digital literacy to students by integrating material into subjects, establishing cyber counselor teams, and providing safe and reliable reporting channels for student victims. Teachers and education personnel also need special training to recognize the signs of sextortion and provide appropriate responses. Families play a crucial role as supervisors and companions for students in their use of digital technology at home. Parents need to be equipped with an understanding of the risks of sextortion and how to communicate openly with their children about digital safety without instilling fear or stigma. (Nengsih, W., Jusdienar, AL, Mahroji, D., Atmojo, K., & Azhari, 2025) emphasizes that collaboration between schools and families is essential in creating a safe digital environment for students.

The government, through the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, and other relevant institutions, is responsible for developing policies that support the dissemination of legal protection nationally and sustainably. This includes developing a digital literacy curriculum, providing a student-friendly reporting platform, and strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers to handle sextortion cases involving students. With synergy between schools, families, and the government, the dissemination of legal protection can reach more students and create a safer digital ecosystem (Hasanuddin et al., 2024).

The findings of this study strengthen and complement previous studies. In line with (Hidayah & Izadi, 2025), this study emphasizes the importance of enforcing the ITE Law as the primary legal instrument in addressing sextortion. However, this study adds a new dimension by emphasizing that repressive law enforcement alone is insufficient without a preventive approach through structured socialization. This differs from the focus of (Wibowo, FA, & Permana, 2025), which places greater emphasis on the technical-juridical implementation of regulations. Furthermore, this study expands on the argument of (Iroaganachi, 2025) regarding the importance of digital literacy by adding

the dimension of legal socialization as an integral component. Digital literacy without legal understanding will only produce students who are technically alert but unaware of their rights and the legal steps they can take if they become victims. Conversely, legal understanding without digital literacy will be ineffective because students lack the technical skills to protect themselves in the digital space. Both aspects must be socialized in an integrated manner so that students are truly protected from the threat of sextortion comprehensively.

Conclusion

Based on the normative legal analysis conducted in this study, legal protection efforts from sextortion crimes in Indonesia have obtained a regulatory basis through a multi-layered regulatory framework, including Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. These three regulations provide protection in two forms: preventive protection through prohibitive norms and digital education policies, and repressive protection through the application of criminal sanctions and integrated recovery mechanisms for victims. However, the implementation of legal protection still faces various obstacles, including low levels of case reporting by victims due to social stigma, limited legal literacy among students, the development of increasingly sophisticated digital crime methods, and the potential for overlapping regulations that can create legal uncertainty in their application. Socialization of legal protection plays a very important role in preventing sextortion among students. Effective socialization includes three interrelated components: education regarding the definition and methods of sextortion, education on digital literacy and privacy security, and education regarding legal steps and reporting mechanisms. The effectiveness of this outreach cannot be achieved by one party alone; it requires coordinated collaboration between schools, families, and the government. Therefore, a preventative approach through the promotion of legal protection and improving digital literacy is a strategic, complementary effort to repressive law enforcement in creating a safe digital environment for students.

The government is advised to develop a national policy that establishes a coordination mechanism between regulations related to sextortion to avoid overlap and create legal certainty, while also developing a student-friendly reporting platform that ensures the confidentiality of victims' identities. Schools and educational institutions are advised to regularly organize socialization programs on legal protection and digital literacy, involving legal practitioners, psychologists, and digital security experts, and provide a safe consultation channel for student victims. Families are advised to establish open communication with children about the risks of digital crime and the importance of maintaining privacy in the digital space. Future researchers are advised to complement this study with empirical research through surveys or in-depth interviews with students, educators, and law enforcement officials, as well as develop comparative studies with sextortion regulations in other ASEAN countries to provide a more comprehensive contribution to the development of cyber law policy in Indonesia.

References

Afidah, S. N. (2023). Sosialisasi Penggunaan Media Sosial bagi Remaja sebagai Upaya Preventif Pencegahan Kejahatan Siber. *Jurnal Puruhita*, *5*(1), 29–34. https://doi.org/PURUHITA.V5I2.50869

Afrida, D. T., & Elda, E. (2023). Sekstorsi Sebagai Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Elektronik dalam Sistem Hukum di Indonesia. *Delicti: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Kriminologi*, *1*(Juni), 11–26. https://doi.org/10.25077/delicti.v.1.i.1.p.11-26.2023

Al Ghani, M. Y., & Saefudin, Y. (2024). *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Cyber Sekstorsi Di Indonesia (Studi Kasus Rebecca Klopper)*. *2*(2). https://doi.org/10.51825/sajv.v2i2.27121

Disemadi, H. S. (2022). *Lensa Penelitian Hukum: Esai Deskriptif tentang Metodologi Penelitian Hukum (Lenses of Legal Research: A Descriptive Essay on Legal Research Methodologies)*. *2*, 289–304. https://doi.org/10.37253/jjr.v

Ferreira, F. D. D., Manafe, D. R. C., & Dima, A. D. (2025). Perspektif Hukum Pidana Terhadap Tindak Pidana Cyber Pornography Dalam Penggunaan Platform OnlyFans. *Artemis Law Journal*, *3*, 204–226. https://doi.org/10.35508/alj.v3i1.22216

Gan, V., & Sewu, P. L. S. (2023). Penegakan Hukum bagi Pelaku dan Perlindungan Hukum bagi Korban Terkait Sekstorsi dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-undangan di Indonesia. *Bhirawa Law Journal*, *4*(2). https://doi.org/10.26905/blj.v4i2.11127

Hairi, P. J., & Latifah, M. (2023). Implementasi undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 tentang tindak pidana kekerasan seksual. *Jurnal Negara Hukum*, *14*((2)), 163-179.

Hasanuddin, H., Aritama, R., Nofianti, L., & Imelda, C. (2024). Sosialisasi Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, Dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia Nomor 46 Tahun 2023 Tentang Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kekerasan Di Lingkungan Satuan Pendidikan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bangsa*, *2*(5), 1633–1640. https://doi.org/10.59837/jpmba.v2i5.1076

Hidayah, S. N., & Izadi, F. F. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kejahatan Pemerasan Seksual (Sextortion) di Media Sosial Ditinjau dari UU No. 12 Tahun 2022 tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual. *ANDUNG CONFERENCE SERIES: LAW STUDIES Учредители: Universitas Islam Bandung (Unisba)*, *5*(12), 263–270. https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsls.v5i1.16012

Iroaganachi, M. A. (2025). Digital Literacy Among Students and Sextortion Deterrence: Librarians' Intervention for Navigating Online Risks. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, 14*(4), 152. https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2025-0065

Nengsih, W., Jusdienar, A. L., Mahroji, D., Atmojo, K., & Azhari, M. (2025). Pengelolaan SDM Muda Di Era Digital : Sinergi Keluarga, Sekolah, Dan Pemerintah Dalam Membentuk Generasi Beretika. *Selaras: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, *3*, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.46975/1qpa3p68

Ningsih, H. C. S. R., Subekti, S., Ayuningtiyas, F., & Prawesthi, W. (2025). PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM BAGI REMAJA YANG MENJADI KORBAN.

Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance, *5*(3), 2472–2484. https://doi.org/10.53363/bureau.v5i3.735

Pebriani, I. (2025). Analisis Hukum Terhadap Perlindungan Korban Sextortion dan Eksploitasi Seksual Anak di Ranah Digital : Studi Kasus Laporan Komdigi Tahun 2024. *Jurnal Hukum, Syariah, Dan Sosial, 02*(2), 16–30.

Sholikhah, M., Navisa, E. N., & Angraini, N. N. (2021). *ANALISIS KESALAHAN BERBAHASA PADA SURAT PPKM DAN PENANGANAN COVID-19*. *13*(1), 89–101.

Siregar, R. H., Albina, M., Islam, U., Sumatera, N., Baru, K., & Serdang, K. D. (2025). MENJELASKAN CARA MENGANALISIS DATA DALAM PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN. *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)*, *3*(6). https://doi.org/10.62281

Tan. (2021). Metode Penelitian Hukum : Mengupas dan Mengulas Metodologi Dalam Menyelenggarakan Penelitian Hukum. *NUSANTARA : Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, *8*(8), 2463–2478. https://doi.org/10.31604/jips.v8i8.2021.2463-2478

Wibowo, F. A., & Permana, I. S. (2025). Legal Study On Handling Cases Of Sextortion Involving Minors As Perpetrators And Victims In Indonesia Kajian Hukum Dalam Penanganan Kasus Sextortion Dengan Pelaku Dan. *Jurnal Hukum Sehasen*, *11*(11), 45–50. https://doi.org/10.37676/jhs.v11i1.7306

Yonagie, M., & Jaelani, E. (2022). PENANGGULANGAN KEJAHATAN YANG MELIBATKAN GENDER DAN EKPLOITASI SEKSUAL (SEXTORTION). *VARIA HUKUM*, *4*(1), 33–51. https://doi.org/10.15575/vh.v4i1.

Yungsiana, I., & Prabandari, Y. S. (2024). Dinamika psikologis korban sekstorsi: sebuah kajian literatur. *Journal Psikologi Forensik Indonesia*, *4*. https://doi.org/10.71088/jpfi.v4i1.57

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to **Hanifah Ghafila Romadona, S.H., M.H.** for her valuable guidance, continuous support, and constructive suggestions throughout the completion of this research. The authors also thank all individuals who have contributed directly or indirectly to this study. This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing Interest

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.