

Siyasah qadhaiyyah's Invention on the Right to be a Victim of Revenge Porn

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate the background and rights of revenge porn victims in Bandung City, while also examining Siyasah Qadhaiyyah's perspective on this issue. The research method employed is qualitative descriptive analysis with an empirical juridical approach to gather and analyze data related to these cases. The findings reveal that the background of revenge porn involves easy access to technology, extortion by former partners, and legal inadequacies in combating cybercrimes. LBH Bandung emphasizes the victims' need for legal, psychological, and social support. Victim rights, including privacy, control over personal information, access to justice, and legal protection, are crucial for their recovery and are regulated in various laws such as Human Rights Law, ITE Law, Pornography Law, and the Law on Elimination of Sexual Violence. Regarding Siyasah Qadhaiyyah, there is alignment with the principles of state trust and responsibility in shaping regulations according to Islamic legal principles and public welfare. Government policies in formulating the Law on Elimination of Sexual Violence and efforts in psychology, technology, law enforcement, and preventive measures, signify an orientation toward the public interest. The impact of this research lies in a better understanding of the issue of revenge porn, highlighting the need for legal and psychological protection for victims, and ensuring the fulfillment of their rights for their recovery within society. It provides a foundation for further policies that accommodate victim protection and strengthen regulations related to cybercrimes.

Keywords: Revenge Porn; Human Rights; Siyasah Qadhaiyyah.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi latar belakang serta hak-hak korban *revenge porn* di Kota Bandung, serta meninjau tinjauan Siyasah Qadhaiyyah terhadap situasi ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis empiris dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data terkait kasus ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa latar belakang terjadinya *revenge porn* melibatkan akses teknologi yang mudah, pemerasan oleh mantan pasangan, dan kelemahan dalam perlindungan hukum terhadap kejahatan daring. LBH Bandung menekankan perlunya dukungan hukum, psikologis, dan sosial bagi korban. Hak-hak korban, termasuk privasi, kontrol atas informasi pribadi, hak mencari keadilan, dan perlindungan hukum, sangat penting untuk pemulihan korban dan diatur dalam berbagai undang-undang seperti UU HAM, UU ITE, UU Pornografi, dan UU TPKS. Pendampingan termasuk perlindungan mental dan penghapusan jejak digital melalui SAFEnet. Dalam tinjauan Siyasah Qadhaiyyah, ditemukan kesesuaian dengan prinsip amanah negara dan tanggung jawab negara dalam pembentukan peraturan sesuai kaidah hukum Islam dan kemaslahatan umum. Kebijakan pemerintah dalam

membentuk UU TPKS dan upaya psikologi, teknologi, hukum, serta upaya represif dan preventif menunjukkan arahan kepentingan umum. Dampak terhadap penelitian ini merupakan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang masalah *revenge porn*, penekanan pada perlunya perlindungan hukum dan psikologis bagi korban, serta pemenuhan hak-hak korban untuk pemulihan mereka di masyarakat. Hal ini memberikan landasan untuk kebijakan lebih lanjut yang mengakomodasi perlindungan korban dan memperkuat regulasi terkait kejahatan daring.

Kata Kunci: *Revenge Porn*; Hak Asasi Manusia; Siyasah Qadhaiyah.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, cybercrime, especially revenge porn, has become a serious threat in many countries, including Indonesia. This phenomenon not only threatens the dignity and privacy of the victims, but also shows a significant social impact. The presence of social media as a major platform to spread revenge pornographic content was a major factor in the increase in cases. Through the development of Electronic Information Technology (ITE), human rights violations, especially against women, are increasingly raising issues that require serious attention from governments, law enforcement agencies, and the public. Revenge porn, or revenge pornography, can occur when someone deliberately distributes pornographic content belonging to the victim to social media or other online platforms. It can damage reputation, trigger cyber violence, and have a serious psychological impact on the victim. This phenomenon continues to increase, along with the increasing use of social media and information technology. According to data from the Women's Chamber, revenge porn cases in Indonesia have reached alarming numbers. In 2020, there were 244 cases of revenge porn out of a total of 942 cases of gender-based cybercrime, a significant increase from the previous year, which recorded only 281 cases. However, it should be noted that the data may only reflect the cases filed, while a number of other cases may not be.

Revenge porn is not only a matter of personal honour, but also a violation of human rights (HAM). The case includes threats to the rights to privacy, honour, and dignity of the victims. Especially women, as the main victims of revenge porn, are facing a huge challenge in obtaining legal protection and restoring their rights. In court proceedings, the victims are often treated as merchants, and they are burdened to prove the case. The laws in force tend to reflect cultures and values that contain stigma against women, complicating the victim's efforts to get justice. Although some regulations have been formed, one of which is the ITE Act which includes article 26 on the right to be forgotten, more specific enforcement regulations are still needed. The main challenges involve regulatory constraints, unclear handling bureaucracy, and a lack of understanding by law enforcement about revenge porn. In an effort to protect the law, the right to be forgotten is the key. However, not too specific provisions in the ITE Act create obstacles to the removal of infringing electronic information, especially when the victim has to prove his case.

The study aims to understand the background of revenge porn in Bandung, investigate the rights of the revenge pornography victims in protecting their honour in society, and conduct a Qadhaiyah siyasah review of the background and rights of vengeance porn victims to protect their honor in the community. Furthermore, the study has benefits in adding to the knowledge of Siyasah Qadhayyah in the context of Revenge porn, provide a practical understanding of the protection of the victims of

revenged porn, and also provide information that can help draft enforcement regulations to improve protection against the victim of revenge porn.

This study differs from previous studies, in particular from Tiara Robiatul Adawiyah and Adi Dharmawan, by focusing on the extension of the regulation of the ITE Act Article 26. While the study of Tiara more generally deals with the regulations of ITE and Pornography Act in a comprehensive way, this study focuses more specifically on the need for regulations for the implementation of Article 26 ITE Law. It aims to explain the mechanisms, techniques, procedures, factors, and purposes of irrelevant information in order to facilitate victims' acquisition of their rights, also seen from the perspective of Islamic law, i.e. siyasah qadhaiyah.

There is a lot of research that is relevant and has a theme in common with this research. But this research will provide a new contribution by focusing on the regulations enforcing Article 26 of the ITE Act as a protection mechanism for the right to be forgotten. Thus, this research is expected to provide a deeper insight into revenge porn, victim rights, and the realization of the right to be forgotten in the legal context in Indonesia especially Article 26 of the ITE Act and the perspective of Islamic law in qadhaiyah politics.

METHODS

The research uses an empirical jurisprudence approach with a focus on collecting primary data to reveal truth based on events in the field. (Saebani:2015) This methodology adopts a deductive approach, in which researchers are active in collecting and analyzing data until they reach conclusions. The type of research applied is qualitative, with the library study method as the primary approach, involving field case studies, and is based on Act No. 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions. Data collection involves observation techniques, interviews, and documentation. The analysis is performed qualitatively using descriptive techniques, aimed at systematically compiling data to reach scientific conclusions that respond to the problem raised. Thus, this research has successfully applied appropriate methods and approaches to understand the phenomenon of the fulfilment of the rights of victims of Revenge Porn in the Institute of Legal Aid of the City of Bandung under the Act No. 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Background of the Revenge Porn that the Victims experienced in Bandung City

The background of the victims of Revenge porn has been investigated by the researchers is shown on the basis of a sample interview of victim's revenge porn 2 people and LBH Bandung as the party that deals with the victim. Victim I, a student, and Victim II, a housewife, represent cases where they experience emotional stress, social isolation, and even difficulties inining the stability of life and well-being of their families. LBH Bandung takes a comprehensive approach in dealing with revenge porn cases. In connection with the revenge porn case handled by the Legal Aid Agency (LBH) of Bandung, several cases have been consulted and resolved. However, for the handling of litigation and to reach the court has not yet been, it is due to handed over the wishes of the victim and the time of the process of lawsuits and the understanding of the apparatus that has not understood the crime of this revenge porn. According to Maulida Zahra Kamila as a servant/staff LBH Bandung stated for the mention of revenge porn itself is no longer valid, it is besides already classified the form of the case and the crime, also impressed harsh harm from the victim side.

According to the source, Revenge Porn, also known as non-consensual intimate image abuse (NCII), is one of the forms of gender-based violence online (KBGD) or known as gender based online violence (KBGO) that may occur with the presence of technology. It has similarities to gender-based violence in the real world, which aims to humiliate victims based on their gender or gender. (Asrin:2021)

In a situation where the victim tries to avoid the threat, the perpetrator will spread his insulting content on social media in the hope of his revenge delivered. The perpetrator also attempts to avenge the victim with a victim-blaming attitude, as if he had committed a crime worthy of punishment with threats and the dissemination of personal content by the perpetrator. According to the Annual Record (CATAHU) data of the Women's Chamber in 2021, the cases of KBGO have increased rapidly, from 281 cases in 2019 to 942 cases in 2020. This is due to the increase in the number of Internet users, thus implicating the rise in the rate of cybercrime. (cyber crime). In LBH Bandung for consultation on revenge porn this in a month can be 20 cases with victims' consultation only, for treatment until the victim feels already got the desire and his rights that there are 10 cases in a year. (Komnas Perempuan:2018)

Victims of revenge porn or NCII will usually be manipulated or manipulated to do what the perpetrator is asking for, namely, sexual content. In this case, the perpetrator clearly has the power to dominate the victim. In addition to the above motifs, some of the motives or modes used by NCII perpetrators to master victim's intimate content include: (a) sexual interaction through video calls; (b) inciting sexual content to be sent; (c) stealing sexual content from the device or account of the victim; (d) editing personal victim content into sexual content (morphing); (e) making synthetic sexual content with deepfake technology.

Revenge porn or NCII cases occur because the perpetrators easily gain access to the victim's personal data, often through close involvement or social media tracking. The content generated, with or without the consent of the victim, was distributed through the hacked computer. It involves violations of women's rights to the autonomy of their bodies, by humiliating the victim as a cultural form of humiliation that controls and regulates the actions of women. This case shows that women's bodies have a political dimension, and the internet can strengthen sexist responses to female sexuality. (Zahra:2018)

So, in this case, the victim needs to be protected and accompanied by a legal aid agency and a lawyer/advocate to give the victims a sense of security and justice. Victims of revenge porn have the right to legal aid, including if they do not apply for it, as it can provide support in overcoming the difficulties of their position. Restitution, under the Witness and Victim Protection Act, is compensation granted to the victim's family who suffered losses by the perpetrator or a third party. The counselling process, involving counsellors and psychological assistance, is essential to improve the victim's mental condition and help them return to good condition.

Compensation is also a form of assistance that builds a sense of justice and well-being for the victims, fulfilling their rights and obligations. Providing information to victims and their families regarding the criminal investigation and investigation process is essential to improve the effectiveness of the community control function on police performance. Medical services, through legal medical examinations and reports, provide evidence that victims can use when reporting crimes to authorities, such as the police. All these forms of aid play an important role in protecting and supporting the victims of revenge porn.

Therefore, LBH Bandung has a crucial role to play in providing legal assistance, protection, and psychological support to victims of sexual violence, with a focus on gender-based violence, ensuring that perpetrators of sexual abuse get proper penalties and providing unreasonable legal services to the entire society. The realization of human rights, especially women's rights, privacy rights, legal aid rights, juvenile rights, and protection rights, are priorities in the efforts of LBH Bandung.

Thus, the backdrop of the revenge porn that the victims experience in Bandung City has several factors such as easy access to technology, blackmail by former spouses, as well as weakness in the legal protection against such online crimes have become the main background of the Revenge porn in Bandung. Furthermore, the lack of understanding by law enforcement agencies of these crimes also complicates the process of handling and enforcing the law. This background is analyzed from complaints and handling at LBH Bandung and interviews of several victims whose revenge porn has a very negative impact on the victims, both psychologically and socially. Moreover, stronger legal protection is needed to prevent and deal with such cases in the future.

The rights of the victim of revenge porn protect his honour for his life in society

Revenge porn victims have protected rights to protect their honour and privacy. Some of the rights possessed by revenge porn victims in some jurisdictions may include the right to privacy, the right of control of personal information, right to seek justice, and legal protection. In the analysis of the research results its relevance with the theory of victim rights that must be obtained above for the fulfilment of the right to be forgotten victim of revenge porn. In compliance with privacy rights, in the case of publication of intimate or sensitive material without permission constitutes a violation of privacy rights. The case presented indicates that both victims suffered a violation of their privacy rights when their personal content was illegally disseminated. Victims of revenge porn have the right to control their personal information, especially the intimate content. LBH Bandung's action to help remove illegal content from social media platforms through SAFEnet is a step that enables victims to regain such control. (Handayani:2015)

The exercise of this right is to accompany and protect the victim both physically and mentally. In this case, the stages of the treatment of victims of revenge porn or NCII in LBH Bandung are in three ways: (Results of an interview with Maulida Zahra Kamila, S.H., M.H. as a servant/staff of the Legal Assistance Institution (LBH) Bandung on October 19, 2023)

1. Psychological Services

After the victim consulted with LBH Bandung, then the escort from LBH Bandung ensures the mental victim is stable. When the support of a psychologist/psychiatrist is needed, then I will advise the victims to do therapy and stabilize their mental first. It helps the victim's psychological recovery from trauma.

2. Tecnology

After ensuring the victim's well-being, action was taken to remove the video and store online evidence against the perpetrator's threat to the victims. The Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) is a regional organization focused on the fight for digital rights in South-East Asia. SAFEnet consistently advocates for victims of digital rights violations and is actively engaged in advocating Internet policies with a Human Rights perspective. (HAM).

SAFEnet provides guidance on what steps can be taken by a NCII victim. Although experience and circumstances may vary, in general, the victim can take the following

actions.; (Herdiawanto:2022) (a) Keeping evidence; (b) terminating communication with perpetrators; (c) mapping risks; (d) reporting to digital platforms. In this process, if the victim has not understood, then will be accompanied and carried out by LBH Bandung to fulfil its rights, namely, the right to privacy and the right in its absence. It will also help related digital security, reporting processes to related digital platforms.

3. Law

In dealing with the law of revenge porn, there are three processes that can be passed, namely mediation (non-criminal), somasi (noncriminal), and reporting to the police (pidana). Mediation involves negotiations between the perpetrator and the victim with the help of a mediator, resulting in an agreement approved by the judge if it occurs in court. Somasi is a warning letter to obey a certain obligation, with legal action if not obeyed. Reporting to the police involves three stages: reporting, investigation, and inquiry, with psychological preparation and legal accompaniment important for the victims.

If the case is found, then the efforts made by LBH Bandung are appropriate and will remain with the victims until the victim feels fair and safe. When reviewed from the focus of research rights of researchers, i.e. the right to be forgotten contained in Article 26 of the Act No. 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions, which states that:

1. Unless otherwise specified by law, the use of any information through electronic media concerning a person's personal data shall be made with the consent of the person concerned.
2. Any person who has been violated his right as referred to in paragraph (1) may bring a lawsuit against him for damages incurred under this Law.
3. Each Electronic System Operator shall remove Electronic Information and/or irrelevant Electronic Documents under its control at the request of the person concerned on the basis of a court order.
4. Each Electronic System Operator is obliged to provide mechanisms for removing Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that are no longer relevant in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

This article explains the role of the protection of personal data in the use of information technology, which affirms that personal data protection is an integral part of the right to privacy. The right to privacy covers several aspects, such as (a) the right to enjoy private life and free from interference, (b) a right to communicate without supervision, and (c) an right to control access to information about personal life and personal data.

The implementation of the right to be forgotten mechanism has been regulated in Article 26 of the ITE Act, covering substantive and administrative conditions. Deletion of related electronic information depends on the assessment that the information is irrelevant. However, it is important to note that this assessment does not necessarily force the service provider to delete the information, even if there is a request from the individual concerned. Individuals are expected to sue electronic information deemed irrelevant based on possible losses. (Result of an interview with Maulida Zahra Kamila, S.H., M.H. as a staff member of the Legal Assistance Institution (LBH) Bandung on October 19, 2023)

As for the attempt to realize the right to be forgotten by LBH Bandung, this can be reviewed from the theory of human rights and the protection of the law with two attempts, namely repressive efforts and preventive efforts. (Mertokusuma:1996)

Repressive attempts involve the provision of psychological, technological, and legal services to fulfil the rights of victims, including the right to be forgotten at their request. LBH Bandung acts as a legal aid agency that protects and fights for the rights of victims, even though no litigation has been resolved. Preventive efforts focus on public awareness to prevent pornographic revenge, with a moralistic and abolitionist approach. Through socialization and education, LBH Bandung strives to prevent and protect the rights of victims of gender-based violence, including revenge porn.

Qadhaiyah's review of the background and rights of revenge porn victims protecting their honor in public life

Qadhaiyah review or judicial institution refers to the Islamic legal institutions formed to resolve cases based on Islamic law. In this context, Qada refers to the judiciary that applies Islamic law and has general authority. Qadhaiyyah is the authority of justice, aimed at resolving both criminal and civil disputes in order to enforce the truth and justice. (Kusnadi:2012)

Research on the realization of the right to be forgotten for the victims of Revenge Porn at LBH Bandung highlights the close link between rights and law, as described by Machmud Marzuki. Although not explicitly stipulated in the Basic Law, the right to be forgotten can be associated with human rights, in the context of legal protection and recognition of individual identity. (Marzuki:2008) Based on this, the principle of justice refers to the attempt to resolve a matter or problem by following established rules, in particular the rules of Islamic law. (Asmuni:2004) Then in Fiqh Siyasah Qadhaiyah this thorough investigation includes regarding legal aid. One of the concepts of legal aid in Islam is the concept of equal rights. In Islam, the protection of human rights is one of the forms of justice. In the Qur'an there are a number of verses that can be used as a basis for equality of rights.:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُونُوا قَوِّمِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ ءَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا ؕ ءَاعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ ۖ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

“O you who believe, be true witnesses of God. And let not your hatred of a people cause you to be unjust. It is fair, for it is closer to fear. And fear Allah; surely Allah is All-Knowing of what you do.” (Kementrian Agama:2008)

Legal aid is also understood as giving authority to other individuals, which is often referred to as a guarantee. In the context of language, wakala or wakala has several meanings, including al-mura'at wa al hifdzu and tafwid al-I'timad, which refers to surrender, delegation, and granting power to someone. The fuqaha, or Islamic lawmakers, define wakalah as the act of empowering others to act on behalf of someone in performing an act that can be represented. Be careful of reflecting a form of transaction involving cooperation to help each other.

The provision of legal assistance according to Islamic law is granted by a judge, mufti, mushalih alih who in terms of functions is equal to a lawyer or a counsel. In Islam, lawyers are also known as al-mahamy. One of the suras in the Qur'an that can be used as a basis in the representation of a lawyer in the provision of legal assistance. According to Abdul Aziz al-Hamidi, humans are in great need of help or power of law because at certain moments a person is weak in enforcing rights or supplies for himself, for example when someone is sick, does not know the law of events, or is busy so that it is impossible to fully face the trial. There are usually some unrevealed truths in matters,

such as evidence of charges, prosecution claims, prosecutor's lawsuit, and charges or lawsuits.

In addition to the Koran, the help of the law to fulfill this right can be reviewed from the hadith, which the Prophet saw as follows:

إذا وسد الأمر إبل غري أهله فانتظر الساعة رواه البخاري

“When it is handed over to a man who has no knowledge of it, wait for it to be destroyed” (HR. Al-Bukhori). (Abu Abdullah:1987)

This hadith suggests that for a civilian who wants to solve a legal matter it is recommended to refer it to a lawyer. Because if you don't report it, it could be the rights in a dispute being taken away by others, including human rights to be protected. From Abdullah ibn Umar radhiyallahu'anhun: That the Prophet Shallahu alaihi wa sallam said: “A Muslim is the brother of another Muslim, he does not wrong him or let him be hurt. Whoever helps his brother, Allah will help him. And whoever removes one of the troubles of a Muslim, He will remove one of those troubles for him on the Day of Resurrectio (HR. Bukhari). (Abu Abdullah:1987)

The Bukhari History Hadith No. 2262 highlights important factors in human rights, in particular the freedom to help, which includes freedom of expression. This hadith teaches that the believers are one body connected with one another. Diseases in some of them can affect others if not prevented, and vice versa. By being one body, the believers should automatically feel the suffering and distress of their other brothers.

Analysis of the fulfilment of the right to be forgotten in the case of revenge porn involves the protection of the rights of human honour, especially the precious self-esteem. The Qur'an affirms the importance of protecting a person's good name, prohibiting harassment and pollution of a good name. In the context of gender in Islamic law, values such as humanity, justice, freedom, and equality are highlighted. The Qur'an shows gender equality, that men and women were created in honorable positions. It is the creation of mankind, and it is in the presence of God that men and women are equal in rank and position. (Sudjana:2002)

In addition to the socialization done by the general public about gender-based violence online, individual awareness is also crucial in breaking this chain of violence. All we can do is protect privacy in the cyber world. The privacy protection here includes restricting personal information so that it is not accessible to the public. As a religion against violence, it is not difficult to conclude that Islam is a religion calling for peace. The basic principle of Islam is to create a society free from discrimination and violence.

When viewed from the role of LBH Bandung as the legal assistant of the victims of revenge porn and the state in the formulation of laws concerning the fulfilment of the rights of victims especially the right to be forgotten it is found in the principles of siyasah qadhaiyah that equal rights, obligations and responsibilities of the people and the State and the goods of mankind. For equality of this right the victim is a people who forever has the right to respect, human rights, not to be deprived of soul, honour and property. As for the rights of the people, Abu A'la al-Maududi mentions that the rights are as follows:

1. The protection of his life, his wealth, and his honor.
2. Protection of personal freedoms
3. Freedom to express opinions and beliefs.
4. To be assured of the essential necessities of his life, without distinction of class or belief.

Those rights must be respected, including those victims of revenge porn who have been ill-treated and harmed both of their souls, honour and property. In this case, the efforts of LBH Bandung in fulfilling and defending the rights of victims of revenge porn are a form of protection that leads victims to good and to be a lesson. The obstacles faced by the victims and LBH Bandung in the case of revenge porn are considered to be the responsibility of the state to provide justice, in accordance with political principles. Justice, as a second principle in the exercise of political power, encompasses all mankind and society.

The government is expected to establish a righteous rule of law based on God's will, so that the maintenance of government is based on the law and not the will of the government or of the officers. Political power is conferred by God through a covenant between the ruler and society, which demands the fulfilment of the rights regulated and protected by God's law to a peaceful and prosperous society. These promises include the principle of fairness in the maintenance of government. The existence of the protection of the law of self-respect in the right to be forgotten victims of revenge porn by LBH Bandung can be reviewed by the law fiqh siyasah qadhaiyah which is based on the collective assets. That is the law:

تَصَرَّفُ الْإِمَامُ عَلَى الرَّعِيَّةِ مَنْوُظٌ بِالْمَصْلَحَةِ

"The policy of the leader over his people must be directed to the common goods" (Ibrahim Anis:2002)

In the context of the protection of the rights of the victims of revenge porn, there is imperfection and injustice in the Act currently in force. In the fiqh law, consistent and clear decisions or laws are required to ensure adequate protection of the right to be forgotten. Inconsistencies in legislation and lack of understanding of the legal system become the responsibility of the state to formulate fair rules. The proposed solution includes the establishment of clear, fair, and broad-based socialization of repressive and preventive efforts against the revenge porn case.

The fulfilment of these rights, if implemented in accordance with positive law and Islamic law, is expected to create prosperity for mankind and the state. LBH Bandung can play its role fairly and effectively in the fight for human rights. Awareness of gender-based violence online is promoted through socialization, where such crimes are regarded as the main enemy of Islam. In addition, individual awareness is also emphasized, by providing privacy protection in the cyber world as a preventive measure.

The Qadhaiyah review of the implementation of the right to be forgotten victims of revenge porn in LBH Bandung is considered in accordance with the principle of state confidence in equal rights for its people, as well as the responsibility of the state in forming rules that conform to the law of Islam and for public welfare. The creation of the Criminal Code of Sexual Violence (TPKS) and the preventive and repressive efforts are considered to be the fulfilment of the principle.

CONCLUSIONS

The background to revenge porn in Bandung City involves several factors, such as easy access to technology, ex-spouse blackmail, and weak legal protection against cybercrime. The lack of understanding of the law enforcement system is making the handling of cases increasingly difficult. LBH Bandung, through complaints and handling, highlighted the importance of legal, psychological, and social support for victims. The revenge porn case has a negative impact both psychologically and socially.

The rights of victims of revenge porn need to be protected in order to restore their honour, privacy, and well-being.

These rights include the right to privacy, control over personal information, right to seek justice, and protection of the law. LBH Bandung has provided support as needed by the victims, but there are still restrictions on removing irrelevant electronic information. Despite this, LBH Bandung continues its efforts to ensure the fulfilment of the rights of victims through comprehensive psychological, technological and legal assistance services, including mental protection and digital footprint removal.

Qadhaiyah's review of the background and fulfilment of the rights of revenge porn victims in LBH Bandung is in accordance with the principle of state confidence in the equality of rights of the people. Leaders are directed to take policies that consider the common interest. Solutions to the obstacles to victims' rights include the creation of a Sexual Violence Criminal Code (TPKS) and preventive and repressive efforts to reduce gender-based violence online, revenge porn in LBH Bandung.

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