

The Police's War Against Cyber Gamblers: A Critical Analysis of Online Gambling Handling in Parepare City

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui upaya-upaya Kepolisian Parepare dalam memerangi kejahatan judi online dan faktor-faktor yang menghambat upaya tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan peneliti dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian hukum empiris, di mana peneliti melakukan wawancara langsung dengan dua anggota Unit Lalu Lintas Kepolisian Makassar. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa upaya-upaya Kepolisian Parepare dalam memerangi kejahatan judi online meliputi kerja sama dengan instansi pemerintah untuk melakukan kampanye kesadaran tentang bahaya judi online melalui pemasangan banner, poster, dan layar video di lokasi-lokasi tertentu di kota Parepare, pemblokiran situs web, dan pembatasan akses ke situs judi online, serta pelarangan penyedia layanan internet untuk menjual paket internet untuk kegiatan judi online seperti chip domino. Faktor-faktor yang menghambat upaya memerangi kejahatan judi online di kota Parepare meliputi kesulitan melacak bandar judi, yang umumnya berlokasi di luar negeri, keterbatasan teknologi dan sumber daya manusia di kalangan petugas penegak hukum, kurangnya peraturan yang spesifik dan ketat, serta motif ekonomi dan gaya hidup konsumerisme.

Kata Kunci: Penanganan Upaya, Tindakan Kriminal, Perjudian Online

***Abstract:** This study aims to determine the efforts of the Parepare Police in combating online gambling crimes and the factors that hinder these efforts. The research method used by the researcher in this study is empirical legal research, in which the researcher conducted direct interviews with two members of the Makassar Police Traffic Unit. The research findings concluded that the efforts of the Parepare Police Department in combating online gambling crimes include collaborating with government authorities to conduct awareness campaigns about the dangers of online gambling through the installation of banners, posters, and video screens at specific locations in the city of Parepare, blocking websites, and restricting access to online gambling websites, as well as prohibiting internet service providers from selling internet packages for online gambling activities such as domino chips. Factors hindering efforts to combat online gambling crimes in the city of Parepare include the difficulty of tracking down bookmakers, who are generally located overseas, limitations in technology and human resources among law enforcement officials, a lack of specific and strict regulations, and economic motives and a consumerist lifestyle.*

Keywords: Handling Efforts, Criminal Acts, Online Gambling



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A. INTRODUCTION

Gambling is a long-established crime that continues to evolve over time. In Indonesia, this activity is expressly prohibited by the Criminal Code and various other related regulations. However, advances in information and communication technology have pushed gambling practices into the digital realm, now known as online gambling. This phenomenon is increasingly prevalent due to easy internet access and the rapid development of financial technology, which enables fast and convenient online transactions. It is important to understand the difference between conventional and online gambling. Conventional gambling is generally conducted in person, either openly or covertly.[1] Meanwhile, online gambling takes place over the internet, eliminating the need for physical contact between players and bookies. Meanwhile, conventional gambling, including cockfighting, kletek, dice, and other forms of gambling, is consistently considered a social ill.[2] The perpetrators of these conventional gamblers are generally adults and are consistently targeted, raided, arrested, and imprisoned.[3] However, there are still no reports of online gamblers being caught in raids, arrested, and prosecuted. There should be no discrimination in prosecuting gambling perpetrators. Both online and brick-and-mortar.[4]

Online gambling can now be conducted through various digital platforms, whether in the form of applications or websites accessible via computers or smartphones. The crime of online gambling has become a complex legal issue. This is due to the cross-border, anonymous, and difficult-to-trace nature of the digital world, making it difficult for law enforcement to identify perpetrators and organizers of these activities.[5] Digital gambling also raises particular concerns because it targets all groups, including children and adolescents, with internet access. The high accessibility of online gambling sites makes it easy for anyone to participate in gambling practices without the need for face-to-face interaction.[6] Online gambling has become a major challenge for law enforcement in Indonesia. Its presence has various negative impacts, both socially, economically, and legally. Socially, online gambling can encourage consumer behavior, increase crime rates, and create dependency, leading to family and community problems. Economically, online gambling has the potential to cause significant financial losses, both for the individuals involved and for the state due to revenue leakage from productive economic sectors.[7]

From a legal perspective, online gambling is complex because it involves various parties, including service providers, players, and third parties facilitating financial transactions. The Indonesian government has attempted to address this issue by issuing various regulations, including the Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law. This law contains provisions prohibiting the distribution of gambling-related content and threatening sanctions for perpetrators. From a criminological perspective, online gambling can also be linked to various other crimes, such as money laundering and the financing of illegal activities.[8] There are numerous cases where online gambling proceeds are used to fund other criminal activities, such as narcotics and human trafficking. Therefore, efforts to eradicate online gambling should not be limited to legal aspects but require a more comprehensive approach.[9]

Although regulations govern online gambling exist, implementing the law to prosecute online gambling perpetrators still faces various obstacles. One major challenge is the limited ability to monitor the continued emergence of gambling sites with changing domain names. Furthermore, the large number of digital platforms based overseas makes law enforcement increasingly difficult, particularly in terms of extraditing perpetrators and blocking gambling sites. Another problem is the difficulty of detecting and monitoring financial transactions related to online gambling. With increasingly sophisticated digital payment systems, perpetrators often use various payment methods that are difficult for authorities to trace. This makes online gambling increasingly difficult to eradicate, despite clear prohibitions in laws and regulations. Furthermore, differing interpretations of the provisions of the ITE Law also present obstacles to law enforcement. Some argue that the articles in the ITE Law are not strong enough to deter online gamblers.[10] The penalties imposed on perpetrators are often disproportionate to the impact, thus online gambling remains rampant.[11]

i. Throughout 2024, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) successfully uncovered 4,926 gambling cases, of which 1,611 were online gambling cases. Of these cases, 1,918 individuals were identified as suspects by the police in positions such as bookies, managers, operators, telemarketers, endorsers, collectors, and players. A total of 343 cases have been resolved, and 1,243 cases are still pending. In several cases handled by law enforcement, the process of establishing evidence for online gambling crimes also presents a challenge. Online transactions

often do not leave sufficient evidence to be used as strong evidence in court. This results in many perpetrators escaping prosecution or receiving only light sentences. On the other hand, the public often lacks understanding that online gambling is a crime regulated by the Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law. Many individuals are tempted by the instant profits without realizing the legal risks that lurk. The lack of public awareness and education regarding the dangers and legal consequences of online gambling is one factor contributing to the continued growth of this phenomenon. Globally, various countries have adopted various policies to address online gambling. Some have chosen to legalize it with strict regulations, while others have implemented a total ban with strict oversight. Indonesia is among the countries that prohibit this practice, but still faces challenges in effectively implementing these policies.

Online gambling is a form of cybercrime that has seen a significant increase with the development of information technology. Online gambling is easily accessible through websites and has a negative impact on society, both socially, economically, and morally. Parepare City, as one of the areas affected by this phenomenon, requires serious action from law enforcement officials, particularly the police, to maintain public order and security. Despite law enforcement efforts, online gambling remains rampant. In May 2025, the Mobile Detective Unit of the Parepare Police Criminal Investigation Unit arrested SA (52), a resident of Ujung District, Parepare City, on suspicion of involvement in online lottery gambling. SA, a motorcycle taxi driver, was arrested in action by the Mobile Brigade Team led by First Inspector Benny Hasan on Monday, May 12, 2025, at 4:30 PM WITA, following a public report. Police confiscated Rp105,000 in cash and a dark blue Redmi cellphone from the perpetrator. SA admitted to receiving, summarizing, and placing lottery numbers through the AGENNALLO website using his personal identity, and receiving a 10 percent profit from customer winnings. He had been operating this practice for approximately ten days, with markets in Sydney, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Therefore, the Parepare Police must immediately take steps to combat this online gambling crime to prevent it from disturbing the public.

B. METHOD

The type of research used in this thesis is non-doctrinal, which can be called empirical legal research. The empirical legal research method involves conducting direct research in the field (field research). Empirical legal research is technically known as social legal research or legal study.[12]

C. DISCUSSION

1. Parepare Police's Efforts to Combat Online Gambling Crimes.

The increasingly rapid development of information and communication technology has had a significant impact on various aspects of people's lives. While this progress brings convenience and efficiency, it also opens up opportunities for various new forms of crime, including cybercrime. One phenomenon currently receiving serious attention is the rise of online gambling practices, which not only disturb the public but also undermine morals, the economy, and public order. Parepare City, as one of the areas experiencing the impact of digital technology development, is not immune to the threat of cybercrime, such as online gambling. This illegal activity is increasingly difficult to control because perpetrators utilize various anonymous and hidden digital platforms. In this context, the role of law enforcement, particularly the Parepare Police, is crucial. Handling this crime requires strategic and integrated measures to maintain public security and order.[13]

The Parepare Police are working synergistically with the Parepare City government to combat the rampant practice of online gambling in the community. This collaboration is reflected in the Parepare City Government's full support for monitoring Civil Servants (ASN) to prevent them from engaging in online gambling, and instructing the Inspectorate to investigate any violations by ASN. This step demonstrates the state's commitment to building an anti-gambling culture within the bureaucracy while also setting an example for the general public. In addition to internal oversight, the Parepare Police also support educational activities organized by the Parepare District Attorney's Office, known as "Jakarta Masuk Sekolah" (Prosecutors Enter School). By presenting prosecutors as speakers, students at Parepare 11 Junior High School received important information about the negative

impacts of online gambling and the dangers of personal data theft. This approach involved visualization and active interaction, raising awareness among young people about digital risks. In its implementation, the Parepare Police, through the Mobile Crime Investigation Unit (Resmob), actively prosecute online gambling perpetrators based on citizen reports. For example, the arrest of SA (52), a motorcycle taxi driver, who was running an online lottery gambling operation and placing bets on numbers through a gambling platform. The Police secured cash and communication devices as evidence and then charged him under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE) and the Criminal Code, which carries a minimum sentence of four years in prison. Cases like this emphasize that the Parepare Police Department not only educates but also implements the law concretely.[14]

In addition to taking action against residents, the Parepare Police Department also implements an internal prevention policy: routine weekly inspections of members' cell phones by senior officials. Every member of the Parepare Police Department is reminded that involvement in online gambling will be subject to strict sanctions. According to Police Chief, AKBP Arman Muis, this effort represents a direct commitment from the National Police Chief and the President to all regional police forces to enforce discipline regarding online gambling. The Parepare Police Department continues to encourage the public to participate in combating online gambling by actively reporting suspicious activity in their neighborhoods.[15] This education program not only focuses on cases involving perpetrators but also builds collective awareness that online gambling has the potential to damage the social and economic fabric of families. Through educational and legal approaches, the Parepare Police Department, together with the government, hopes to create a deterrent effect and foster a culture of zero tolerance for online gambling in Parepare.

One of the preventive measures the Parepare Police Department has taken to combat the rise of online gambling is to intensify visual campaigns by installing banners, signs, and videotrons at various strategic locations throughout the city. This visual media contains strong messages about the prohibition of online gambling, the threat of criminal penalties, and an appeal to the public to avoid this practice. The goal is to convey legal messages directly and openly to the wider public, so they are aware of the dangers and legal

consequences of such actions. Banners and signs are displayed in locations with high levels of public activity, such as markets, terminals, town squares, public service offices, schools, and mosques.[16] This information is accessible to a wide range of groups, from students, workers, traders, to community leaders. This media is effective because it is visual, easily digestible, and constantly visible in people's daily lives. The Parepare Police realize that this persuasive approach can better reach public awareness than relying solely on legal enforcement. In addition to print media such as banners and signs, the Parepare Police also utilize digital technology through videotrons that display educational messages and appeals from the National Police Chief and the Chief of Police regarding the dangers of online gambling. Videotrons are installed at major traffic nodes and busy centers.[17]

Law enforcement against online gambling in Indonesia is carried out through two main approaches: preventive measures and repressive measures. These two measures complement each other in eradicating this illegal practice. Preventive measures aim to prevent the public from engaging in online gambling. These efforts are non-penal, meaning they do not use direct criminal sanctions. These preventive measures focus more on education, outreach, and access restrictions.[18] Some examples of preventive measures include. Providing regular education to the public, including in schools, about the dangers and negative impacts of online gambling, both socially, economically, and psychologically. These educational campaigns often involve community leaders, religious figures, and influencers.[19]

Conducting regular cyber patrols to monitor internet and social media activity that has the potential to promote or facilitate online gambling. Cooperating with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) to block websites, applications, and content containing elements of online gambling. Building strong collaboration between the police, Kominfo, non-governmental organizations, and community leaders to strengthen prevention efforts. Conduct strict monitoring of suspicious financial transactions and request banks to close accounts suspected of being used for online gambling activities. Repressive measures are taken after an online gambling crime occurs. The goal is to take firm action against the perpetrators to create a deterrent effect, both for the perpetrators themselves and for the wider community. These repressive measures utilize criminal law. Examples of

repressive measures include: Conducting investigations and inquiries into reports or findings of online gambling cases. This process often relies on cyber teams or IT experts to trace the perpetrators' digital footprints. Arresting perpetrators, including players, organizers (bookies), and those promoting online gambling. Bringing cases to the prosecutor's office for further processing and even to court. Online gambling perpetrators can be subject to criminal sanctions under applicable laws.[16]

2. Inhibiting Factors in Combating Online Gambling Crimes

One of the main obstacles to combating online gambling crimes is the limited legal jurisdiction of Indonesian law enforcement officials. Online bookies generally operate their illegal businesses from abroad, exploiting legal loopholes and protections in countries that have not yet established legal cooperation with Indonesia. In this case, police officers lack the authority to conduct cross-border investigations without mutual legal assistance. As a result, even if an online gambling network can be identified, the main perpetrators are difficult to reach legally because they are located in other countries that are uncooperative or even covertly protect their activities. Besides jurisdictional factors, the rapid development of information technology also poses a significant obstacle to eradicating online gambling. Criminals utilize various digital platforms, hidden applications, and digital payment systems that are difficult to trace. Online gambling sites frequently change domains and servers, even using Virtual Private Network (VPN) technology to disguise their true location. Advanced encryption technology is also used to conceal communications and financial transactions between perpetrators and users. This prevents law enforcement officials from always being one step behind the perpetrators, resulting in a strategy.

There's also the factor of limited technology available to law enforcement officials, which is a significant obstacle in combating online gambling. The rapid development of information technology has forced criminals to constantly seek out and discover new loopholes in digital security systems. They utilize various sophisticated methods such as virtual private networks (VPNs), data encryption, and floating servers to disguise their digital footprints and complicate tracking. Meanwhile, the technological infrastructure of law enforcement

institutions in Indonesia has not fully kept pace with this rapid development. Limited software and hardware capabilities for detecting and uncovering cybercrime pose a serious obstacle to the investigation and prosecution process.[20]

Beyond technological aspects, limited human resources (HR) among law enforcement officials are also a significant inhibiting factor. Online gambling is classified as a high-tech, transnational crime that requires specialized expertise in digital forensics, programming, cryptography, and cyber data analysis. Unfortunately, the number of personnel with these skills remains very limited. Not all investigators have adequate educational background or training to deal with digital crimes. This slows down the investigation process and often leads to the failure to fully dismantle criminal networks. These technological and human resource limitations are further exacerbated by the lack of synergy between institutions that should be working together to combat cybercrime. Agencies such as the police, the Ministry of Communication and Information, the National Cyber and Information Technology Agency (BSSN), and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) often operate in silos and are not optimal in sharing data and coordinating joint operations. Without an integrated and collaborative work system, enforcement efforts are less than optimal. Therefore, significant investment in the development of technology to support cyber investigations and ongoing human resource training is needed so that law enforcement officers can compete with criminals who continue to exploit technological advances to carry out their activities.

The lack of specific and firm regulations regarding online gambling crimes is one factor hampering efforts to combat it. Although Indonesian criminal law, particularly the Criminal Code (KUHP) and several other regulations, such as the ITE Law, regulates gambling, these provisions do not specifically and in detail accommodate new forms of complex and cross-border online gambling practices. As a result, law enforcement officers often struggle to interpret existing legal provisions to reach perpetrators of this digital crime. Unclear legal boundaries also open up opportunities for perpetrators to exploit legal loopholes and claim that their activities are not explicitly regulated by applicable regulations. The absence of specific regulations also weakens the legal basis for taking action against and blocking online

gambling sites. In many cases, the blocking measures implemented by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) are temporary, as the sites quickly reappear with new domains. Without a strong legal framework and clear procedures, these blocking measures are like a patchwork that doesn't address the root of the problem. Furthermore, there is no specific law governing online gambling. It is the responsibility of internet service providers, digital platform operators, and electronic payment systems to prevent the use of their services for illegal gambling activities.[21]

The lack of regulation also impacts prevention and public education. Without clear regulations, the government struggles to formulate long-term policies to raise public legal awareness about the dangers of online gambling. This slows down preventive measures, as there is no clear legal basis for regulating digital campaigns, banning hidden advertising on social media, or imposing sanctions on parties who indirectly facilitate gambling activities. Therefore, it is crucial for the government and lawmakers to immediately formulate comprehensive regulations that are responsive to developments in digital technology so that efforts to eradicate online gambling can be effective and sustainable.[22]

Economic motives are also a strong driving factor behind the rise in online gambling crimes, while also constituting an obstacle to combating them. Many individuals, especially those from lower-middle income groups, are tempted by the promise of instant profits offered by online gambling sites. Amid economic pressures such as unemployment, low wages, and rising living costs, gambling is seen as a shortcut to quick money. This misconception thrives on a lack of understanding of the legal risks and social impacts of gambling. As a result, despite various repressive measures taken by authorities, many people still fall into the trap driven by pressing economic needs.

Furthermore, the increasingly entrenched consumerist lifestyle in society is also a hindering factor in eradicating online gambling. The flow of digital information and social media, which portrays a glamorous lifestyle, instant wealth, and apparent success, encourages many people, especially the younger generation, to pursue a similar lifestyle without regard for process and ethics. Online gambling is then seen as a quick way to achieve this lifestyle. This consumerist mindset makes people more susceptible to the lure of online gambling,

even when they know the activity is illegal and high-risk. The desire to make money quickly to support a hedonistic lifestyle makes many people willing to take legal and financial risks.

These economic motives and consumerist lifestyles are further reinforced by easy access to online gambling platforms through mobile devices and social media. The lack of filtering or oversight of digital content, as well as the absence of an effective education system regarding financial literacy and the risks of gambling, makes it difficult for people to escape this trap. Addressing the problem is not just a legal approach; it must also be accompanied by strategies for socialization, education, and community economic empowerment. The government needs to promote welfare improvement programs, job training, and digital literacy to prevent people from easily falling into a pragmatic mindset that sees online gambling as a short-term solution to economic and lifestyle problems.

Researchers also interviewed a victim of online gambling, who stated that one of the factors that led him to engage in online gambling was environmental influence. Environmental factors play a significant role in pushing someone into online gambling. A social environment that is permissive of deviant behavior like gambling, including peer influence, can influence individuals to try and ultimately become addicted to online gambling. When someone is in a circle of friends who regularly gamble or flaunt their winnings, social pressure or a desire to try again can arise. In many cases, individuals perceive gambling as a quick and easy way to make money, especially when accompanied by encouragement and validation from their environment. Furthermore, family environment factors are also crucial. Families that provide insufficient supervision, attention, or emotional support often lead family members, especially children and adolescents, to seek escape or entertainment in the digital world, including online gambling. A family's difficult economic situation can also push someone to seek shortcuts through gambling. If families do not provide adequate moral and financial education, individuals can easily be tempted by online gambling advertisements promising large, instant profits. The digital environment and technology also contribute to new environmental factors that facilitate easy access to online gambling sites. The proliferation of gambling advertisements on social media, YouTube content, and promotions through other digital platforms makes online gambling a

D. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the efforts of the Parepare Police in overcoming online gambling crimes are cooperation with the government in conducting socialization about the dangers of online gambling demonstrations through the installation of banners, banners and videotrons at certain points in the city of Parepare, blocking sites and restrictions on accessing online gambling websites, prohibiting internet package sales businesses from selling online gambling such as domino chips and inhibiting factors in overcoming online gambling crimes in the city of Parepare include the difficulty of tracking the whereabouts of bookies who are generally abroad, limited legal jurisdiction of law enforcement officers, limited technology owned by law enforcement officers, and limited human resources among law enforcement officers, lack of specific regulations, economic motives and consumptive lifestyles. The author's suggestion is that the Parepare Police should be able to increase routine and intensive cyber patrol activities to detect online gambling sites that continue to emerge. In addition, it is necessary to increase human resource capacity through special training on information technology-based crimes so that case handling is more effective and efficient and improve suggestions and infrastructure in terms of technology development to be able to overcome online gambling crimes.

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