

Online Gambling Never Dies Down: How Effective is the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Cyber SubDirectorate

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas Subdirektorat Siber Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dalam menanggulangi kejahatan perjudian *online* serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Dalam penelitian ini, dilakukan analisis terhadap aspek normatif peraturan perundang-undangan dan evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaannya di lapangan, sebagai landasan dalam merumuskan jawaban atas permasalahan yang dikaji. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum empiris, dengan lokasi penelitian di Subdirektorat Siber Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penanggulangan kejahatan perjudian *online* oleh Subdirektorat Siber Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan masih kurang efektif dilihat dari peningkatan jumlah kasus dalam empat tahun terakhir. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh keterbatasan kewenangan dan kapasitas penyidik, minimnya dukungan anggaran, faktor ekonomi masyarakat, serta rendahnya tingkat kesadaran hukum masyarakat terhadap perjudian *online*. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, penelitian ini merekomendasikan agar Subdit Siber meningkatkan upaya preventif melalui sosialisasi hukum yang berkelanjutan kepada masyarakat, serta peningkatan koordinasi lintas sektor dalam patroli siber dan pemblokiran situs perjudian *online*. Selain itu, diperlukan kebijakan internal sebagai dasar pembuktian, peningkatan kapasitas penyidik melalui pelatihan yang berkelanjutan, serta dukungan pemerintah dalam penyediaan sarana, prasarana, dan anggaran yang memadai untuk mendukung penegakan hukum.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas, Penanggulangan, Perjudian Online.

Abstrak: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Cyber Sub-Directorate in combating online gambling crimes and the factors that influence it. In this study, an analysis of the normative aspects of legislation and an evaluation of its implementation in the field were conducted as a basis for formulating answers to the issues under review. This study uses an empirical legal research method, with the research location at the South Sulawesi Regional Police Cyber Sub-Directorate. The results show that the South Sulawesi Regional Police Cyber Subdirectorates efforts to combat online gambling crimes are still ineffective, as evidenced by the increase in the number of cases over the past four years. This is influenced by the limited authority and capacity of investigators, lack of budgetary support, economic factors within the community, and low public awareness of the laws regarding online gambling. Based on these findings, this study recommends that the Cyber Subdirectorates increase preventive efforts through continuous legal socialization to the community, as well as increased cross-sector coordination in cyber patrols and blocking online gambling sites. In addition, internal policies are needed as a basis for evidence, increased

investigator capacity through continuous training, and government support in providing adequate facilities, infrastructure, and budget to support law enforcement.

Keyword: *Effectiveness, Countermeasures, Online Gambling.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology is closely related and mutually influencing. Its development in a country not only drives progress in various sectors but also has both positive and negative consequences for people's lives.[1] As time goes by, advances in information and communication technology have changed the structure of society from being local to being global.[2] The development of information technology combined with electronic media has produced a new innovation known as the "internet." The internet has brought significant changes to human life and eliminated the barriers of distance and time.[3]

In the era of globalization, internet usage continues to grow rapidly. As internet technology advances, social networks are becoming more and more prevalent, leading to social media addiction. People believe that social media can spread news and information faster than electronic and traditional media.[4] However, the rapid use of the internet and social media also presents new challenges, such as the misuse of technology for negative purposes. Widespread internet use creates the potential for various cybercrimes.[5] One of the negative impacts arising from the rise in cybercrime on the internet is gambling conducted online, also known as internet gambling or online gambling. Online gambling is a form of deviant technology that has shown significant development. Ease of access through internet sites and the use of personal technological devices have expanded the scope for participation in this activity by using money as a betting instrument.[6] This phenomenon shows a tendency towards social transformation, where online gambling is starting to be internalized as part of the lifestyle of some teenagers who are relatively easily influenced by the currents of modernization.[7]

Based on available data, there has been a significant surge in the number of online gambling players, accompanied by a consistent and sharp increase in transaction values each year, particularly in recent years, reflecting the industry's increasingly massive growth in Indonesia. By 2023, the number of players is estimated to reach around 2.7 million, with transaction values exceeding IDR 200 trillion. Meanwhile, by 2024, the number of players is expected to increase to 4 million, with transaction values also soaring to around IDR 327 trillion.[8] Geographically, West Java province has the highest number of online gamblers, with 553,644 players and a transaction value of IDR 3.8 trillion. Jakarta is next in line with 238,588 players and a transaction value of IDR 2.3 trillion.[9] One of the government agencies authorized to eradicate online gambling crimes is the Indonesian National Police (Polri), as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. To address the increasing number of online gambling crimes in Indonesia, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) established a Cyber Investigation Directorate (Ditres Siber) at the

Regional Police (Polda) level. The establishment of this Cyber Investigation Directorate was implemented as a follow-up to amendments to Police Regulation (Perpol) Number 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures (SOTK) at the Regional Police (Polda).

The eradication of online gambling crimes handled by the Cyber Unit has been quite good in several regions, such as the Metro Jaya Police which has handled 235 online gambling cases with 259 suspects from May to August 26, 2025.[10] Likewise, the Aceh Regional Police have arrested 172 online gambling players and seized evidence totaling Rp. 42.5 million, the result of a number of operations from May to June 2024. In June 2024, there were 77 cases with 96 suspects and Rp. 7.4 million in cash evidence.[11] The Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police have also handled 11 online gambling cases and named 15 people as suspects throughout 2024.[12] Then, the South Sulawesi Regional Police also handled 7 online gambling cases throughout 2024 and of those cases, 14 suspects were arrested, including 4 endorsement cases (online gambling) with 4 suspects, and 3 Higgs Domino cases with 7 suspects.[13]

Several previous studies have examined the legal aspects, particularly law enforcement, of online gambling crimes. Research conducted by Sri Gustina et al. (2025) shows that the police's approach still requires evaluation and renewal, particularly through strengthening human resource capacity, improving inter-agency coordination, and updating more specific regulations related to online gambling.[6] Meanwhile, research conducted by Army Handayani, shows that there are still weaknesses in the criminal procedural legal framework which is not yet able to optimally accommodate the complexity of cybercrime, accompanied by limited digital forensic capacity and low international coordination and cooperation, so that it is necessary to update criminal procedural law.[14] In contrast to the aforementioned research which used qualitative research methods through a library research approach, this research uses qualitative research methods with an empirical approach, thus offering new elements from previous research, with the main objective being to analyze the efforts made by the police in tackling online gambling crimes and examine the factors that influence the effectiveness of tackling them in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, especially those implemented by the Cyber Subdirectorate of the South Sulawesi Regional Police.

B. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with an empirical approach. This research will be conducted at the South Sulawesi Regional Police based on the agency's authority in handling online gambling crime cases, specifically the Cyber Subdirectorate under the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate (Ditreskrimsus), so it is considered relevant and in accordance with the focus and title of the research raised. The types and sources of data to be used in this study consist of primary data, namely data obtained directly from the first source through interviews with the Police at the South Sulawesi Regional Police, especially the Cyber Subdirectorate; and secondary data, namely data obtained through literature

studies, such as laws and regulations, books, scientific articles, papers, documents or archives. The data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, and documentation. Furthermore, the analysis used in this study is a qualitative analysis method as the first stage, followed by a descriptive stage, in which the author explains, describes, and illustrates the research results through sentences that are easy to understand, so that a logical conclusion can be obtained.

C. DISCUSSION

1. The Effectiveness of Online Gambling Crime Prevention by the Cyber Sub-Directorate of the South Sulawesi Regional Police

In the last 4 (four) years, the most common online gambling game played by online gamblers in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police is the type of online gambling Farming, where perpetrators use a large number of computers, virtual devices, or automatic accounts to access and run online gambling games simultaneously, such as Higgs Domino or Slot Royal Dream, Scatter. In principle, crime prevention efforts are divided into 3 (three) main parts, namely pre-emptive, preventive (prevention), and repressive efforts.[15] In the case of online gambling crimes, the Police, in this case the Cyber Sub-Directorate of the South Sulawesi Regional Police (Subdit Siber Polda Sulsel) have carried out these three efforts, as conveyed by Briptu Andi Ahmad: "For online gambling cases, we take pre-emptive measures by issuing warnings, many people consider this gambling as entertainment, even though gambling is a criminal act. We also conduct socialization at counters, that selling chips is illegal. Because we also handle cases, the chip dealers are confiscated (arrested) and detained. For preventive efforts, we conduct cyber patrols. Then the repressive efforts include arrests, detention, and trials." Based on the investigator's statement above, the preventive efforts carried out are cyber patrols, regarding the mechanism for implementing these cyber patrols, Muhammad Aksan conveyed. "One of our preventative measures is cyber patrols. These patrols are conducted daily, and investigators issue warrants to carry them out in rotation. Every member is required to perform these patrols. This is not an obligation imposed by each Sprint (Warrant), but rather by all members assigned to the cyber unit. They are required to monitor how they use cyberspace for activities suspected of violating the ITE Law, including online gambling, online fraud, and so on—essentially anything prohibited or in conflict with the ITE Law." Based on this information, cyber patrols are mandatory for all members/investigators assigned to the cyber unit. Investigators who carry out cyber patrols carry out monitoring, prevention, and repressive (enforcement) functions against various forms of crime occurring in cyberspace. In repressive efforts, prosecution is being taken against online gambling perpetrators. Investigators are also conducting investigations to handle online gambling cases. Muhammad Aksan explains the investigative process: "The police's investigation into online gambling involves catching someone red-handed. If they wait for people to report online gambling, the police won't arrive, as they usually arrive when the perpetrator is no longer present. So,

this investigation focuses on the actual catching, how the police find them directly, how they observe them directly. The investigation focuses on how the police investigate. If they're looking for the dealer, the police use undercover work, how the police pretend to be the gambler to find the dealer. The administrative process starts with the LPA (Report Report), and so on."

Regarding the administrative process, Andi Ahmad added: "For online gambling, it's based on the LPA (Report). A public report or a police finding is made, and then an investigation is conducted. The investigation is conducted before issuing a LP based on the information received." Based on the investigator's statement above, it can be concluded that the investigation process for online gambling crimes focuses on catching someone red-handed. If investigators wish to arrest the gambling boss, they conduct an undercover operation to gather evidence, uncover the criminal network, and apprehend the perpetrators in the act. Furthermore, administratively, upon receipt of a police report or finding, an investigation is conducted. Over the past four years, the number of online gambling cases handled by the South Sulawesi Regional Police Cyber Subdirectorates has increased, as can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 1
Jumlah Kasus Perjudian *Online* di Sulawesi Selatan

| NO. | TAHUN | CT | CC | SIDIK | P21/TAHAP II |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2021 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | 2022 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 3 | 2023 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 2024 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| JUMLAH | | 13 | 10 | 3 | 10 |

Sumber Data: Subdit Siber Ditreskrimsus Polda Sulsel, Tahun 2025.

Based on the data in the table above, CT (Total Crime) can be understood as the number of cases received, while CC (Crime Cleared) is the number of cases successfully resolved by the police. This data shows a trend of increasing case handling from year to year. In 2021, no case reports were received. In 2022, one case report was recorded, and all were resolved to the P21 stage. Furthermore, in 2023, there was a significant increase with five case reports, of which three were successfully resolved, while two cases were still under investigation. In 2024, the number of case reports increased again to seven cases, with six cases declared complete (P21/Stage II) and only one case still under investigation. This condition indicates that despite the increase in the number of cases handled, the police's

performance in resolving cases is relatively effective, reflected in the high proportion of cases reaching the P21 stage..

2. Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Online Gambling Crime Prevention by the Cyber Sub-Directorate of the South Sulawesi Regional Police

The success of a legal rule is judged by its ability to regulate and direct societal attitudes and behavior in accordance with the objectives of its formation. Legal effectiveness reflects the level of legal validity and awareness of the established norms, while also affirming that each legal rule has values, expectations, and a philosophical-theological foundation that function to regulate and guide society toward a better way of life.[8] A legal system is considered adequate if the factors that influence its implementation can function optimally so that it can provide benefits to society. The function of good law is determined by five interrelated factors, namely the nature of law enforcement and the benchmark for its effectiveness as put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, namely: (1) the law itself (statutory regulations); (2) law enforcers (the parties who form and implement the law); (3) means or facilities for law enforcement; (4) society (the environment in which legal norms apply); and (5) culture (the results of human works, creations, and feelings in social interactions).[16] Furthermore, the factors influencing the effectiveness of online gambling crime prevention by the South Sulawesi Regional Police Cyber Sub-Directorate will be reviewed from these five aspects. The existence of clear and comprehensive laws and regulations concerning online gambling is a crucial legal basis for effective law enforcement. Unclear or inadequate regulations have the potential to create obstacles in the process of prosecuting and imposing sanctions on online gambling perpetrators.[17] In a positive legal perspective, gambling crimes are regulated in Article 303 of the Criminal Code, then regarding online gambling it is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 45 paragraph (3) of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. Based on the results of interviews with investigators, Andi Ahmad conveyed his response regarding the regulations governing online gambling in Indonesia, in full he stated: "In my opinion, the regulations regarding online gambling are good and appropriate, likewise these regulations are quite clear and easy to implement in the field."

However, investigators face legal challenges regarding existing regulations, as stated by Muhammad Aksan: "In my opinion, there are many legal challenges. For example, if we focus on gambling, it's divided into two categories: conventional gambling and online gambling. In conventional or direct gambling, the money transactions are also direct (face-to-face). Furthermore, in online gambling, the people we're dealing with don't know each other and the money transactions are indirect (transfers, etc.), so we're limited in evidence. The evidence is something that can be wagered, but in online gambling, to prove the existence of a bet, such as

money, or chips, our challenge is that we're not given the freedom to open other people's account transactions, because it conflicts with other laws, such as the Consumer Protection Law (Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection), and so on"Based on the investigator's statement above, one of the legal obstacles faced by investigators is limited evidence. Evidence such as money or chips can yield evidence such as bank statements or transaction histories (documentary evidence) and the connection of money to gambling activities (indicative evidence). To prove the existence of gambling with money or chips, it is necessary to check other people's transactions, but investigators are not given the freedom to do so because it conflicts with other laws such as Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection and Law Number 27 of 2002 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law). The legal advisor for online gambling perpetrators also provided her response regarding handling cases related to the ITE Law, specifically online gambling. She stated:

"In principle, in my experience handling the ITE Law, specifically online gambling, the existing regulations and the facts on the ground are not the same or contradictory. It is prohibited but (the media) is provided. In the past, the government broke the chain of conventional gambling, such as cockfighting in Toraja, where the police (Criminal Investigation) raided it. But why does online gambling still exist? For example, Higgs Domino can still be downloaded. If the government truly intends to shut down online gambling, it should be stopped. If I'm not mistaken, Roy Suryo said it's from Hong Kong, but its headquarters are in Jakarta.

Based on the statements of the advocates or legal advisors above, there is a discrepancy between regulations and the facts on the ground. This situation reflects criticism of the government regarding the lack of alignment between regulatory implementation and the facts. Even though regulations have been established, the media or applications that facilitate these activities are still accessible and operational.

Law enforcement officials play a crucial role in the entire law enforcement process, from the investigation stage to the execution. Law enforcement efforts against online gambling in Indonesia include prevention and eradication, which is realized through the establishment of the Online Gambling Eradication Task Force (Satgas) based on Presidential Decree Number 21 of 2024.[8] The Task Force consists of various ministries and institutions, such as the Coordinating Ministry for Law and Security, the Ministry of Communication and Information, and the Indonesian National Police. The Online Gambling Task Force carries out three main operations, namely: (1) freezing suspicious accounts used for online gambling transactions; (2) taking action against the practice of buying and selling accounts; and (3) taking action against online game transactions via top-ups at minimarkets.[18]

Based on interviews with investigators, in addition to limited evidence, investigators also face challenges, including a system that doesn't restrict individuals from creating websites. Muhammad Aksan further stated: "The police can block websites by requesting cooperation with Komdigi, but again, one site disappears, and a hundred more emerge. The system doesn't restrict individuals from creating websites; that's our biggest challenge. No website lasts forever, except for foreign websites where gambling is legalized. In Indonesia, sites are blocked for a short time, but if one site is blocked, they create ten." Investigators do not have the authority to block websites, but they can request the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) to collaborate in blocking websites suspected of violating the ITE Law.

Regarding human resources (HR), regular training in cybercrime is needed to improve investigator capacity. Regarding this matter, First Brigadier Andi Ahmad stated: "To improve the capacity of investigators, cyber education is needed for police officers assigned to the cyber sector, as not everyone assigned to the cyber sector has attended cyber training. This specialist development is usually carried out by the National Education and Training Institute (Lemdiklat), but the quota is limited. Due to insufficient personnel, personnel take turns attending the training."

Based on interviews with investigators, routine training and capacity development for investigators in the Cyber Sub-Directorate is conducted by the National Police Education and Training Institute (Lemdiklat). Lemdiklat Polri's role is to provide education, training, and vocational courses related to information technology, digital forensics, and cybercrime handling. However, due to limited quotas, investigators must take turns attending the training.

D. CONCLUSION

The prevention of online gambling crimes by the South Sulawesi Police Cyber Sub-Directorate (Subdit Siber Polda Sulsel) has been carried out through 3 (three) crime prevention efforts, namely: 1) Pre-emptive efforts, where investigators provide appeals or socialization to the community; 2) Preventive efforts, where investigators conduct cyber patrols and block online gambling sites; and 3) Repressive efforts, where investigators take action against online gambling perpetrators by making arrests, detentions, investigations, until they reach stage II or the files are complete and the online gambling perpetrators are brought to the Prosecutor's Office as a form of follow-up to law enforcement. In terms of handling online gambling cases, it is considered effective when seen from the high number of online gambling cases that have been resolved by the Cyber Sub-Directorate up to stage II. However, overall, the prevention of online gambling crimes is considered still less effective, this is seen from the number of online gambling cases that have increased in the last 4 (four) years. There are a number of factors that cause the ineffectiveness of online gambling crime prevention by the South Sulawesi Regional Police Cyber Sub-Directorate, namely: 1) Legal factors, where investigators still have limited authority due to conflict with other laws in proving the existence of online gambling crimes; 2) Law enforcement

factors, where the implementation of routine training and capacity building for investigators is still limited by the limited quota available, and the blocking of online gambling sites (by Komdigi through requests from the Police), if one site is blocked, more sites will appear, because the system does not limit someone from creating a site.

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