

## **INDONESIA'S CRACKDOWN ON RISING ONLINE GAMBLING**

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### **Abstract**

*The rapid rise of online gambling in Indonesia stems from economic hardship, limited legal awareness, and the exploitation of digital technologies for illegal activities. This study aims to examine the accountability of the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Komdigi) in combating online gambling through a normative juridical approach. The central issue addressed is how Komdigi's legal authority and strategic role are implemented in managing a secure digital space. The research applies a normative legal method by analysing relevant legislation and administrative practices. Findings indicate that Komdigi has exercised its mandate through AI-based detection systems, public reporting platforms, and inter-agency collaboration with the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the National Police to block access and take enforcement actions. This research is novel in its mapping of cross-sectoral synergy, reflecting the state's collective effort to combat digital crime. The results show that blocking alone is insufficient, as gambling websites are highly adaptive. It recommends enhancing digital literacy, reinforcing social values, and regularly assessing blocking mechanisms for long-term prevention.*

**Keywords:** Online Gambling; State Accountability; Blocking.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Information and communication technology advances have significantly impacted global society, including in Indonesia. Digital transformation offers various conveniences, from information access to economic transactions within seconds. (Sarkawi et al., 2024). However, despite these advantages, digitalization facilitates the proliferation of illicit activities, such as online gambling. (Ditya Kesuma, n.d.). This phenomenon has become an increasingly serious issue with the rising number of gambling websites and applications that are easily accessible via the internet. Online gambling, including games such as slots, poker, sports betting, and virtual casinos, not only damages individuals' financial conditions but also triggers a variety of social problems, ranging from addiction

and household conflicts to criminal acts. (Daniel Hasianto Hendarto & Riska Sri Handayani, 2024).

The state is responsible for guaranteeing legal certainty, including addressing all forms of criminal acts that conflict with legal norms and the values of Pancasila. One of the prohibited activities in Indonesia that has become increasingly prevalent through digital media is online gambling (Army Handayani et al., 2025). Efforts to eradicate it have not been fully effective. This is due to the dominance of online gambling websites operated from abroad, where gambling practices are legalized and conducted through global internet networks. Given the cross-border nature and accessibility of the internet, international gambling sites remain



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\* Received: 21 March 2025, Received in revised form: 17 June 2025, Accepted: 23 June 2025

Doi: 10.3376/jch.v10i1.1096

accessible to the Indonesian public (Hernanda Ramdhani et al., 2020).

Cybercrime is a new form of crime emerging as a negative impact of technology. Volodymyr Golubev describes it as “a new form of antisocial behavior.” In various literature, other terms commonly used to refer to this crime include cybercrime (cyberspace or virtual space offense), high-tech crime, transnational crime, and a new dimension of white-collar crime (Barda Nawawi Arief, 2007). Because of technological development, cybercrime, often abbreviated as CC, has a wide-reaching influence across many aspects of modern life. Until now, there has been no universally accepted definition of cybercrime. However, it generally refers to criminal acts that use computers or the internet as the main tools. This crime may include various violations, such as hacking, identity theft, and cyberattacks on critical infrastructure. Due to its borderless and complex nature, efforts to prevent and combat cybercrime require international cooperation and continuously evolving legal regulations (Hadion Wijoyo et al., 2024).

Gambling activities in Indonesia, whether offline or online, are officially classified as criminal acts. The legal basis for this prohibition is outlined in several laws and regulations, including the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions No. 1 of 2024 (ITE Law). Articles 303 and 303 bis of the KUHP generally regulate the prohibition of gambling practices and individual involvement in such activities, including criminal penalties of imprisonment and fines. Meanwhile, Article 27, paragraph

(2), of the ITE Law explicitly criminalizes distributing, transmitting, or providing access to gambling content through electronic media. This positions online gambling, including app-based and website-based slot gambling, as a form of cybercrime that can be legally prosecuted in Indonesia.

The impact of online gambling carries serious consequences across various aspects of life, including social, economic, and psychological dimensions. Socially, this activity often causes tension within families, particularly due to financial strain and the addictive behavior it fosters. Relationships among family members, friends, and even coworkers are frequently disrupted, as individuals struggling with addiction tend to withdraw from their social environments. (Chóliz & Marcos, 2022). As a result, many individuals engaged in online gambling experience isolation and a loss of emotional support, which ultimately leads to a decline in their quality of life and mental health. (Chóliz & Marcos, 2022).

From an economic perspective, online gambling leads to uncontrolled spending, which negatively affects household financial conditions. Money that should be allocated for basic needs is often diverted to gambling, resulting in debt and even bankruptcy. (Annisa Laras et al., 2024a). Individual productivity also declines, as time and energy are consumed by gambling activities. The perception of a loss as a “near win” further drives players to continue gambling without realizing the escalating risk of financial losses.

Psychologically, online gambling addiction contributes to increased levels

of stress, anxiety, and depression. Many individuals also suffer from sleep disorders and various other mental health issues (Annisa Laras et al., 2024a). These impacts collectively reduce an individual's quality of life and emphasize the urgent need for preventive measures, public education, and sustainable rehabilitation programs.

Therefore, online gambling in Indonesia can be categorized as a form of cybercrime, as it occurs in digital spaces and leverages evolving technological advancements in the modern era. (Hasianto Hendarto et al., 2024). This crime is committed through web-based platforms that allow individuals to gamble without being physically present at a specific location. As a type of cybercrime, online gambling possesses unique characteristics that distinguish it from conventional forms of gambling. One such characteristic is its cross-border nature, where perpetrators and users are not confined to a single legal jurisdiction. This complicates law enforcement efforts, as transactions are often carried out through foreign servers and payment methods that are difficult to trace. Moreover, the anonymity of the digital realm enables offenders to conceal their identities, making it challenging for authorities to identify and prosecute violators. Online gambling also poses various harmful impacts on economic, social, and legal contexts.

Several explanations regarding online gambling itself adopt different opinions and interpretations, such as those found in the Indonesian Dictionary. (KBBI, 2024) Gambling is a game involving money or valuable items as stakes. According to Hasanah and Isroyo (Hasanah & Isroyo,

2022) Online gambling involves using money as a stake, where players wager a certain amount of money in the hope of gaining profit. This activity is carried out by following specific rules and mechanisms established within the game system. Unlike conventional gambling, which requires players to meet in person at places such as casinos or other gambling venues, online gambling utilizes digital technology as its primary medium. With internet access, players can participate in various gambling games online through electronic platforms such as websites. This ease of access allows anyone to play at any time and from any location without the need to be physically present at traditional gambling sites. According to Dr. Kartini Kartono (Dr Kartini Kartono, 2009) Gambling is a form of betting carried out consciously by staking something of value. In this activity, the individual is aware of the risks and the potential for gain or loss, which depends on the outcome of an event, game, match, or other uncertain occurrence. In short, gambling involves speculation and uncertainty, where the player places bets in the hope of gaining a profit but also faces the possibility of loss.

The rapid development of information technology, particularly the internet, has brought significant benefits across various aspects of life. However, new challenges have emerged behind this progress, including the increasing presence of online gambling sites. Online gambling comes in many forms, and one of the most prominent types is slot gambling. In Decision Number 17/Pid.B/2025/PN Sby (Putusan Nomor 17/Pid.B/2025/PN Surabaya, 2025), Online slot gambling is a digital-based

game that mimics slot machines in physical casinos. This game operates through spinning reels containing various symbols, and the outcome is determined by a system known as a Random Number Generator (RNG), which ensures that each spin is entirely random. In this case, the defendant engaged in the online slot gambling game using money as a bet, and any winnings obtained were used to meet daily living needs.

In Decision Number 17/Pid.B/2025/PN Sby, the case focuses on the actions of the defendant, Eka Lusnan Julian Drianto, who was charged with committing online gambling. On November 6, 2024, at approximately 2:21 PM Western Indonesia Time, the defendant allegedly engaged in an online slot gambling game in the motorcycle parking area of Bank Mandiri, Surabaya, using an Oppo Reno 11 F 5G mobile phone. The defendant initially deposited between Rp. 100,000 and Rp. Three hundred thousand via mobile banking, logged into an online gambling website, selected a slot game, and placed bets ranging from Rp. 200 to Rp. 80,000. (*Putusan Nomor 17/Pid.B/2025/PN Surabaya*, 2025). This game was based on chance and conducted without authorization from the relevant authorities. The defendant was charged under Article 303 bis paragraph (1) of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), which regulates the prohibition of gambling. The public prosecutor stated that the defendant's actions fulfilled all elements of the criminal offense of gambling. During the trial, the defendant admitted to the offense, did not contest the charges, expressed remorse, and promised not to repeat the act. The

defendant's conduct disturbed the public and potentially damaged the younger generation, which became an aggravating factor in the sentencing. This case highlights the issue of online gambling as a legal violation and its impact on society and the youth.

The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, now renamed the Ministry of Communication and Digital (KOMDIGI), is primarily responsible for supervising and controlling online content. In addressing the rise of online gambling websites, KOMDIGI is expected to exercise its authority to block and eradicate access to such illegal platforms. However, many gambling sites continue to operate freely in cyberspace. This situation raises questions about the effectiveness of the policies and measures implemented by the government, particularly by KOMDIGI, in combating the rapid proliferation of online gambling sites. It reflects the significant challenges in digital oversight and law enforcement, especially in dealing with various methods that gambling site operators use to evade blocking efforts.

The impact of online gambling is highly detrimental. Various studies (Chóliz et al., 2022) revealed that gambling activities can trigger financial difficulties, increase family conflicts, and contribute to mental health disorders such as stress and depression, especially among the younger generation. Online gambling has become a particular concern due to its easy and rapid access, often via mobile devices and social media platforms, making it more difficult to control by both families and authorities. Furthermore, online gambling can lead to addictive

behavior that affects an individual's social life. Those addicted to gambling tend to neglect academic or professional responsibilities, experience social isolation, and fall into debt as they repeatedly attempt to recover their losses. In more extreme cases, this addiction can lead to criminal acts such as fraud or theft to obtain funds for gambling. Beyond personal impacts, online gambling also creates broader social issues. The rising number of divorces due to financial disputes, increased crime rates linked to gambling, and the potential for economic exploitation by irresponsible parties are some of the serious consequences that have emerged. (Wahyu Kusumaningtyas & Sutanto, 2024).

Based on the explanation, online gambling, particularly slot games, can no longer be viewed merely as an individual issue but has evolved into a complex social problem with multidimensional impacts. The increasing cases of addiction, family breakdowns, financial losses, and mental health disorders serve as concrete evidence that online gambling practices have reached various layers of society and triggered significant public concern. The ease of access to gambling websites, which are generally operated from abroad and utilize legal loopholes and advanced technologies to avoid being blocked, adds further challenges to eradication efforts. In this regard, the state must protect its citizens from crimes damaging morality, social order, and public welfare. This study aims to analyze the factors behind the rise of online gambling in Indonesia and to evaluate the extent of the state's responsibility, specifically the Ministry of Communication and Digital (KOMDIGI),

in overseeing and combating such activities. One form of this responsibility is implemented through KOMDIGI's active role in monitoring digital spaces and shutting down access to illegal content. However, the continued accessibility of online gambling sites raises critical questions about the effectiveness and commitment of the state in enforcing digital law. Therefore, this research adopts the title "State Responsibility for the Rise of Online Gambling Sites in Indonesia," with the problem formulation: What are the factors behind the rise of online gambling in Indonesia ? And how is the responsibility of the Ministry of Communication and Digital (KOMDIGI) carried out in response to the increase in online gambling sites ?

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study employs a normative juridical method, which examines the meaning of law within a specific jurisdiction (David Tan, 2021). It analyzes the Ministry of Communication and Digital (KOMDIGI) 's responsibility and role in supervising and combating online gambling websites in Indonesia.

The approaches used include statutory and case approaches. The data analyzed are secondary data obtained from laws and regulations, court decisions, legal literature, scholarly articles, and relevant prior research. The data were analyzed qualitatively through interpretation, evaluation, and descriptive-analytical conclusion drawing based on the legal documents reviewed. (Agfanwarman & Nugroho, n.d.).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Factors Contributing to the Rise of Online Gambling in Indonesia**

The advancement of human culture and civilization has accelerated technological development. The interconnection between culture and technology is increasingly evident, where every cultural progress triggers innovation and renewal across various aspects of life. (Al-Kansa et al., 2023). This has given rise to new issues and challenges in the era of expanding globalization, which demands readiness in multiple dimensions of life. The rapid pace of societal and technological advancement requires individuals and communities to adapt to ongoing changes. Such readiness is not limited to material aspects like technology and economic resources, but also includes mental and psychological preparedness as crucial factors in facing global competition. (Ali Taufik & Tatang Apendi, 2021).

Several underlying factors contribute to the increasing prevalence of online gambling and serve as standard references for individuals who engage in it, as stated in the court decision. (Putusan Nomor 17/Pid.B/2025/PN Surabaya, 2025). The defendant committed the criminal act of online gambling because it served as a means of livelihood, and the money obtained was used for daily needs. This has become one of the pieces of evidence supporting the argument that online gambling users are driven by factors stemming from the impact of digital technological developments, which in turn contribute to the widespread growth of online gambling. In this case, the type of gambling involved was slot games,

which were originally physical casino machines operating randomly on-site but have since evolved into online-based gaming machines.

Therefore, the rise in online gambling crimes is influenced by various factors that drive individuals to engage in such activities. According to research conducted by Septu Haudli Bakhtiar and Azizah Nur Adilah in the journal *INNOVATIVE: Journal of Social Science Research* (2024), (Septu Haudli Bakhtiar & Azizah Nur Adilah, 2024), there are two main factors contributing to the rise of online gambling practices in society, namely internal factors and external factors, which can be explained as follows:

1. Internal Factors
  - a. Economic Factors

Difficult economic conditions are often the dominant factor driving individuals to engage in online gambling practices. The inability to meet daily basic needs due to limited employment opportunities, rising prices of essential goods, increasing inflation, and the widening gap between income and the cost of living creates social unrest, prompting some members of society to seek quick and easy solutions. (PPATK, 2024). In such situations, online gambling is perceived as a shortcut that offers instant financial gain with relatively small capital. This perception is reinforced by various misleading narratives circulating within society, including fake testimonials, digital advertisements, and social media content that showcase fabricated success stories, as if online gambling were a legitimate and promising financial strategy. Furthermore, economic

hardship has also led to a decline in trust toward the real sector as a sustainable source of livelihood, ultimately causing some individuals to turn to gambling as a survival strategy in coping with harsh economic realities. (Sriyana, 2025).

A concrete example of the link between economic pressure and online gambling practices can be seen in one of the judicial considerations in Decision Number 17/Pid.B/2025/PN related to online gambling. In its ruling, the panel of judges stated that the defendant admitted to using the winnings from slot-type online gambling to meet daily living expenses. This indicates that economic motives were a driving factor behind the defendant's involvement in the illegal activity. The defendant's confession reflects the reality that, for some individuals trapped in economic hardship, online gambling is perceived as the only remaining option to generate income (Decision Number 17/Pid.B/2025/PN Surabaya, 2025). This fact highlights that structural problems such as poverty and unemployment significantly contribute to the high participation of society in online gambling practices, an issue that deserves serious attention in the formulation of online gambling mitigation policies in Indonesia (Septu Haudli Bakhtiar & Azizah Nur Adilah, 2024).

#### b. Perception Factors Toward the Game

An individual's involvement in online gambling practices is not solely triggered by economic needs or the accessibility of digital platforms. Still, it is also heavily influenced by how they perceive the chances of winning and the game mechanisms offered. (Rahmat Farhan

Gurusinga, 2024). One common strategy online gambling site operators use is to provide initial wins to novice players. (UPH, 2024). This initial win creates a positive reinforcement effect psychologically, leading players to form a belief that they have a high chance of continuously winning. (Fitriya et al., 2024). This phenomenon is often unrecognized as part of a systematic strategy designed to maintain player engagement by making them feel compelled to keep playing and to make further deposits. (Ilham Fathurahman, 2024). When players begin to experience losses, they tend not to back down; instead, they continue to play under the assumption that victory is just a matter of time. (Rahmat Farhan Gurusinga, 2024). This mindset has the potential to trigger dependency, as players no longer engage in the game rationally, but are instead driven by perceptions distorted by illogical emotional expectations. (Ulfa Sofiati, 2015).

#### c. Legal Awareness

Low levels of legal awareness in society are one of the primary roots of the increasing practice of online gambling, where many individuals are aware of the regulations but do not comply with the rules. Online gambling activities are regulated and prohibited under Article 303 of the Penal Code in conjunction with Article 303 bis of the Penal Code, Law No. 7/1974 on Gambling Control, and Law No. 1 of 2024 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), Article 27 (2) in conjunction with Article 45 (2). However, in practice, legal education has yet to reach these

individuals adequately (Nopesius Bawembang et al., 2024). As a result, even though they engage in gambling openly, awareness of the potential legal risks is minimal, as if online gambling is merely a regular form of entertainment without any real consequences.

Therefore, there are several reasons why people do not comply with the law despite knowing the regulations. First, many perceive the risk of being caught and punished as very low. This is due to the observation that many others engage in the activity without facing any issues, creating a false sense of security. The difficulty of proving cases in cyberspace also contributes to this view. (Reza Ditya Kesuma, 2023). Second, the sanctions imposed are often perceived as disproportionate to the potential gains, leading offenders to underestimate the legal threats. (Septu Haudli Bakhtiar & Azizah Nur Adilah, 2024). Third, the ease of access and anonymity offered by online gambling provide a false sense of security, making individuals believe that their identity will not be easily revealed. (Reza Ditya Kesuma, 2023). All of these factors come together, creating a significant gap that leads many individuals to disregard the regulations surrounding online gambling.

## 2. External Factors

### a. Technological Accessibility Factors

The development of information technology has facilitated easy access to various platforms, including online gambling sites. In this regard, although the government and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) routinely block such sites, gambling operators have

successfully exploited technologies such as DNS/IP blocking bypass, VPNs, and mirror links, allowing their platforms to remain accessible within just a few hours (Rizka Albar et al., 2024). These technologies persistently challenge blocking efforts, as illegal sites continuously migrate to new domains. Moreover, the widespread adoption of financial technologies, including digital wallet (e-wallet) services and QRIS, has simplified online gambling users' deposit and withdrawal processes. This convenience is reflected in data from the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), which reported that over 8.7 million individuals used digital wallets for gambling transactions during 2023–2024, with total deposits reaching Rp 4.53 trillion (Saputra & Hidayat, 2024). The low top-up costs and the broad reach of digital wallet services, even in rural and remote areas, have made e-wallets the primary means of conducting online gambling transactions (Ryan Purnama Putra & Merline Eva Lyanthi, 2024). The privacy protection and transaction security offered by fintech are often used as a shield to obscure players' digital footprints, thereby making it more difficult for authorities to trace evidence of illegal activities. In addition, online gambling is also promoted through influencers and social media communities, further blurring the line between entertainment and illicit gambling (Saptaning Ruju Paminto et al., 2024).

### b. Environmental Factors

Social and peer environments play a significant role in encouraging individuals to engage in online gambling.



Environments that facilitate gambling practices, whether through friendships, family, or community networks, can prompt individuals to try or even become deeply involved in such activities. (Fitrinoviana Salsabila & Jainah, n.d.). This influence can manifest in various forms, such as behavioral examples set by close individuals, social pressure to conform to peer norms, and easy access to gambling platforms. Social circles that are permissive toward gambling create an atmosphere that normalizes the activity. When individuals see their peers engaging in gambling, discussing their winnings, or even inviting them to participate, there is a strong urge to follow suit or give it a try. (Agil Al Arif, 2024) In this context, it is not merely a matter of curiosity but also a form of social pressure that compels individuals to conform to their surrounding environment. (Annisa Laras et al., 2024).

When online gambling is perceived as a status symbol or a shortcut to earning money, the pressure to prove oneself becomes even greater. Access to gambling sites is often directly facilitated by the surrounding environment, through sharing website information, technical assistance with registration, and even the provision of initial capital. (Putra et al., 2024). Behavior consistently exhibited by close individuals can normalize the practice of online gambling. When individuals observe gambling being carried out without any apparent negative consequences, they tend to perceive it as a regular activity. Such perceptions shape a mindset that gambling is an accepted part of daily life within their social sphere. This combination of social influence, collective pressure, and easy access

makes the social environment one of the most potent factors driving individuals toward online gambling addiction. (Addiyansyah et al., 2023).

### **Responsibility of the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Komdigi) in Tackling the Proliferation of Online Gambling Sites**

In addressing the proliferation of online gambling sites, the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Komdigi) operates under a legal framework that governs its authority and responsibilities in providing, managing, and supervising legal information in the digital domain. Several key regulations serve as the primary legal basis for Komdigi in carrying out its duties, including:

1. Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2012 on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network governs the implementation of a national system for legal documentation and information to ensure accessibility and transparency of legal information for the public. This regulation serves as a reference in managing data related to legal violations in the digital realm, including online gambling activities (Peraturan Presiden Nomor 33 Tahun 2012 Tentang Jaringan Dokumentasi Dan Informasi Hukum Nasional, n.d.).
2. Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology No. 20 of 2013 on the Legal Documentation and Information Network of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology affirms the

Ministry's authority to compile, manage, and disseminate legal information digitally. This regulation provides the foundation for Komdigi to carry out the identification and publication of websites that violate the law, including online gambling sites (Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi Dan Informatika Nomor 20 Tahun 2013 Tentang Jaringan Dokumentasi Dan Informasi Hukum Kementerian Komunikasi Dan Informatika, n.d.).

3. Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. 8 of 2019 on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information, which establishes national standards for the management of legal documents and information, including regulations related to the blocking and enforcement actions against websites suspected of engaging in legal violations in cyberspace (Peraturan Menteri Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 8 Tahun 2019 Tentang Standar Pengelolaan Dokumen Dan Informasi Hukum, n.d.).
4. Decree of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology No. 701 of 2018 on the Use of Electronic Signatures in the Legalization of Copies of Legal Products of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, which strengthens the legal aspect in the verification process and the issuance of decisions related to the blocking and administrative actions against illegal websites, including online gambling sites (Keputusan Menteri Komunikasi

Dan Informatika Nomor 701 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penggunaan Tanda Tangan Elektronik Pada Pengabsahan Salinan Produk Hukum Kementerian Komunikasi Dan Informatika, n.d.).

Based on the provisions of prevailing laws and regulations, Komdigi possesses a strong legal foundation in exercising its authority to implement access termination or access blocking of internet content that contains or disseminates unlawful material, including online gambling content. This authority is explicitly regulated under Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), particularly in Article 40 paragraphs (2a) and (2b). These articles stipulate that the government is obliged to prevent the dissemination and use of electronic information containing content prohibited by law, including elements of gambling, pornography, SARA (ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations), fraud, and other criminal acts (Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, Article 40 Paragraphs (2a) and (2b), n.d.). With this legal basis, Komdigi not only holds formal legitimacy to block websites that violate the law but also bears an active responsibility to maintain Indonesia's digital space as clean, healthy, and free from the destructive influence posed by online gambling (Tazkia Asshiva Maryam et al., 2024).

The Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Komdigi) implements three main strategies to prevent the spread of online gambling, namely:

First, web crawler technology, spiders or bots, is an automated software program designed to systematically browse and scan web pages (Muslihi, n.d.). The main task of a web crawler is to access various web pages through the links available on a given page, then download the content or data from those pages for indexing purposes by search engines such as Google, Bing, or Yahoo. This process is known as crawling, which involves visiting a web page, reading its content, and following all its links to reach other pages, forming a vast and structured network of information.

Second, manual patrol, which refers to the process of direct inspection and monitoring conducted by officers or supervisors, aims to detect suspicious content or activities in the digital space that are not identified by automated systems such as web crawlers or artificial intelligence (AI) (Kusumaningsih & Suhardi, 2023). Manual patrols are carried out to eradicate online gambling sites as a complementary measure to address technology's limitations, since algorithms cannot accurately detect all forms of violations or content manipulation. (Riswanto et al., 2024). Online gambling actors often employ camouflage strategies such as altering keywords, inserting special symbols, or using slang to evade automated detection. Officers can actively access suspicious pages through manual patrols and make informed decisions to implement access blocking against online gambling websites. (Riswanto et al., 2024). In addition, these patrols are also helpful in investigating public reports submitted through complaint channels such as [aduankonten.id](https://aduankonten.id), where content verification must be conducted manually

to prevent erroneous blocking (false positives) (Pahrijal et al., 2024).

Third, a responsive mechanism for handling public complaints is a key element in eradicating online gambling sites, as it provides a two-way communication channel between the government and citizens. (Yahya & Setiyono, 2022). This mechanism enables the public to report the presence of suspicious websites or content directly through an official platform such as the [aduankonten.ID](https://aduankonten.id) website or the SP4N-LAPOR! (Rivano Adi Sowa et al., 2024). This system strengthens a participatory approach to digital space monitoring, where the public functions as users and active government partners in creating a safe and clean online ecosystem. The rapid response measures involved include complaint verification, content source tracking, and access blocking of websites proven to contain gambling elements. (SecylliaMarrisca & AgusPrastyawan, 2024). This rapid response is crucial because online gambling sites tend to be dynamic, frequently changing domains and often reappearing in new forms. Therefore, public reports are vital as an early detection tool for emerging patterns or loopholes that automated systems have not yet captured. Moreover, this mechanism also reflects the principles of good governance, namely a government that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to public needs.

The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) supports Komdigi in collaborating with the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Through this effort, Komdigi receives strategic support from PPATK to take decisive actions to eradicate online

gambling. To date, approximately 3.8 million online gambling applications have been blocked, reflecting an increasingly severe threat level, with transaction values nearing IDR 400 trillion and the number of players surging to three million. (Yusril Irza & Awaludin, 2024).

In its efforts to prevent and combat the widespread practice of online gambling, the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Komdigi) does not operate alone. Instead, it establishes strategic collaborations with various state institutions, including the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) (Yusril Irza & Awaludin, 2024). Each institution has distinct roles and authorities complementing one another in combating digital crime.

OJK plays a role in supervising and regulating the financial services sector to ensure it is not exploited to support online gambling activities (Saut & Sinaga, 2023). Through its collaboration with Komdigi, OJK assists in blocking bank accounts identified as being used for online gambling transactions. In addition, OJK also enhances financial literacy among the public to prevent individuals from falling into gambling practices disguised as digital investments. (Mayasonda et al., 2020). OJK is authorized to issue advisories to financial institutions, urging them not to facilitate the flow of funds to or from accounts affiliated with gambling activities.

PPATK, as the financial intelligence agency, possesses the capacity to detect suspicious financial flows related to online gambling activities (Ryan Purnama Putra & Merline Eva Lyanthi, 2024b).

The collaboration between PPATK and Komdigi aims to strengthen the monitoring system for irregular financial transactions, thereby enabling the exposure of economic networks that support the operations of online gambling sites. The economic intelligence data collected by PPATK is a crucial foundation for legal proceedings against the perpetrators.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri), through the Directorate of Cyber Crime (Dittipidsiber) under the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), plays a direct role in law enforcement. Komdigi provides digital data collected through its monitoring systems, while Polri is responsible for conducting investigations, inquiries, and arrests of individuals involved in organizing or facilitating online gambling. This collaboration sometimes extends to dismantling the servers and technical networks that support gambling websites. (Sri Gustina et al., 2025).

The synergy between the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi), the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) serves as the primary foundation in developing a comprehensive strategy to eradicate online gambling practices. This approach does not merely focus on cutting off digital access to illegal websites, but also aims to trace and sever funding networks and identify the actors behind these illicit activities. This cross-sector collaboration reflects the necessity of inter-agency cooperation, with each institution carrying out complementary mandates and authorities, to establish a national digital

space that is safe, healthy, and accountable.

## **CONCLUSION**

The proliferation of online gambling in Indonesia results from the reinforcement of internal and external factors. Internally, severe economic pressures such as poverty, unemployment, and income inequality drive individuals to seek quick solutions through illegal means. Online gambling is often viewed as an instant way out of financial hardship, especially with the lure of easy winnings frequently amplified by manipulative content on social media. Furthermore, distorted perceptions of winning odds encouraged by initial positive outcomes trap users in an addictive cycle. Weak legal awareness also plays a role, as many people knowingly violate gambling laws due to a lack of deterrence and low digital legal literacy at the grassroots level.

Externally, advances in digital technology have only bolstered the reach of online gambling. Despite government efforts to block access to such sites, perpetrators adapt quickly using bypass tools such as VPNs, mirror links, and rapid domain changes. Financial transactions are now facilitated by digital wallets and QRIS systems, enabling gambling even in remote areas. Additionally, social environments significantly influence participation; permissive peer groups, peer pressure, and even familial examples normalize gambling behavior in daily life. All these elements create an ecosystem that sustains the rise of online gambling, thus requiring a holistic approach that includes economic empowerment, legal education,

technological monitoring, and transformation of societal values.

The Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) bears both strategic and legal responsibilities in combating the surge of online gambling sites, as mandated by Law No. 1 of 2024 amending the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law). Komdigi is authorized to carry out administrative actions such as access termination for illegal content, including gambling sites, as part of its mandate to keep Indonesia's digital space safe and orderly. To this end, Komdigi utilizes AI-based web crawlers, manual patrols, and public reporting platforms like *aduankonten.id*. This combination of automated detection and community engagement illustrates Komdigi's proactive, participatory approach to systematically tackling online gambling.

In addition to its internal capabilities, Komdigi collaborates with key institutions including the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Indonesian National Police (Polri). OJK helps disrupt the financial flow and oversees the financial services sector to prevent misuse by gambling operators. PPATK contributes financial intelligence data regarding suspicious transactions. Meanwhile, Polri plays a direct role in law enforcement through investigations and arrests. This inter-agency cooperation proves that accountability in combating online gambling is not solely Komdigi's burden; it is a collective national effort to protect society from digital crime sustainably.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to express sincere gratitude to Mr. Andriyanto Adhi Nugroho, S.H., M.H., as the supervising lecturer, as well as to all lecturers and staff of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, whose names cannot be mentioned one by one. Special thanks are also extended to the author's father, mother, and friends for their unwavering support and assistance throughout this research. Furthermore, the author would like to thank the editorial team of Jurnal Cendekia Hukum (JCH) for the opportunity to publish this study.

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