

ABSTRAK

Kasus Nth Room mengungkap kerentanan struktural Korea Selatan dalam menghadapi eksploitasi seksual terorganisir di platform digital terenkripsi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis upaya pemerintah Korea Selatan dalam mengatasi kejahatan seksual digital pasca-skandal Nth Room serta mengevaluasi efektivitas respons tersebut. Menggunakan kerangka konsep tata kelola keamanan siber dan metode penelitian kualitatif berbasis studi pustaka, penelitian ini menelaah dimensi koordinasi institusional, implementasi kebijakan, dan evaluasi efektivitas. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah Korea Selatan menerapkan respons komprehensif melalui pembentukan satuan tugas lintas lembaga, reformasi hukum melalui Nth Room Prevention Act, peningkatan kapasitas forensik digital, serta perluasan layanan perlindungan korban yang terintegrasi. Upaya ini berhasil meningkatkan kecepatan penghapusan konten ilegal dan penegakan hukum secara signifikan. Namun, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa efektivitas jangka panjang kebijakan tersebut masih menghadapi tantangan berupa ketimpangan kapasitas sumber daya manusia dibandingkan volume kasus, hambatan yurisdiksi dalam kerja sama internasional, serta inkonsistensi pemidanaan terhadap pelaku.

Kata kunci: Nth Room, Kejahatan Seksual Digital, Tata Kelola Keamanan Siber, Korea Selatan, Kebijakan Pemerintah

ABSTRACT

The Nth Room case revealed structural vulnerabilities in South Korea regarding organized sexual exploitation on encrypted digital platforms. This research aims to analyze the South Korean government's efforts in addressing digital sex crimes following the Nth Room scandal and to evaluate the effectiveness of these responses. Utilizing the cybersecurity governance framework and a qualitative library research method, this study examines the dimensions of institutional coordination, policy implementation, and effectiveness evaluation. The findings indicate that the South Korean government implemented a comprehensive response through the establishment of an inter-institutional task force, legal reforms via the Nth Room Prevention Act, enhancement of digital forensic capacities, and expansion of integrated victim protection services. These efforts successfully improved the speed of illegal content removal and law enforcement significantly. However, this research concludes that the long-term effectiveness of these policies still faces challenges, including a disparity between human resource capacity and case volume, jurisdictional barriers in international cooperation, and inconsistencies in sentencing perpetrators.

Keywords: Nth Room, Digital Sex Crimes, Cybersecurity Governance, South Korea, Government Policy