

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ARTICLE 412 OF THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE IN COMBATING THE PRACTICE OF COHABITATION IN MEDAN CITY

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**Abstract.** Cohabitation practices (locally known as cohabitation) have long been a social phenomenon that attracts public attention in Indonesia because they are considered contrary to religious norms, decency, and the moral values upheld by society. Prior to criminalization, various non-penal measures such as moral and religious guidance, family education, social supervision, and legal counseling had been implemented to address the practice. However, these efforts were considered insufficient to effectively prevent cohabitation, leading lawmakers to regulate cohabitation as a criminal offense through Article 412 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. The criminalization was based on the view that cohabitation constitutes conduct that is harmful, or at least contrary to the values embraced by society, thereby requiring the intervention of criminal law as a measure of last resort (*ultimum remedium*). Nevertheless, the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 412 remains a matter of debate because the offense of cohabitation is categorized as a complaint-based offense (*delik aduan*), which can only be prosecuted upon a complaint by certain authorized parties. This study aims to analyze the regulation of the criminal offense of cohabitation under the New Criminal Code and to assess the effectiveness of Article 412 in addressing cohabitation practices on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Subdistrict, Medan Petisah District, Medan City. The research employed an empirical legal method with a socio-juridical approach. Data were collected through interviews and library research and were analyzed qualitatively. The findings indicate that Article 412 has provided a clear legal basis for addressing cohabitation practices; however, its implementation has not yet been effective. The main obstacles include the complaint-based nature of the offense, the low number of complaints submitted, the limited public understanding of the applicable legal provisions, and the continued existence of cohabitation practices within the community. Therefore, greater legal awareness campaigns, stronger community involvement, and an evaluation of the complaint mechanism are necessary to ensure that the objectives of criminalizing cohabitation can be achieved more effectively.

**Keywords:** Cohabitation, Article 412 of the New Criminal Code, Legal Effectiveness.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Community life in Indonesia has always been characterized by moral, religious, and customary values that serve as guidelines for regulating social behavior. One social phenomenon that has long attracted public attention is the practice of cohabitation between a man and a woman as husband and wife without a legally recognized marriage, commonly known as *cohabitation* or cohabitation. This practice is not a new phenomenon but rather a longstanding social issue that continues to generate debate within society. The majority of Indonesian people view cohabitation as an act that contradicts religious norms, decency, and the moral values upheld by society; therefore, it is considered behavior that is inconsistent with the prevailing social order. Consequently, the existence of cohabitation practices is regarded as a problem that needs to be addressed and controlled (Safitri & Wahyudi, 2023).

Long before cohabitation was regulated as a criminal offense, various efforts had been undertaken to address this phenomenon through non-penal measures. These efforts

included moral and religious guidance, family education, social supervision by the community, legal awareness programs, and the involvement of religious and community leaders in promoting the importance of lawful marriage. Nevertheless, cohabitation practices continue to be found in various regions, including urban areas. This condition indicates that the non-penal measures implemented thus far have not been entirely successful in effectively preventing cohabitation practices (Semara & Maharani, 2026a).

According to criminal law policy theory, an act is generally criminalized when it is considered to have negative consequences for society and when non-criminal law measures are deemed insufficient to address it effectively. In other words, criminalization represents the last resort (*ultimum remedium*) employed by the state to protect legal interests and the values upheld by society (Saputri & Sulastru, 2025). Based on this consideration, lawmakers subsequently incorporated provisions concerning cohabitation into Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (the New Criminal Code). Article 412 of the New Criminal Code

stipulates that any person who lives together as husband and wife outside a lawful marriage may be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of six months or a fine not exceeding Category II. However, this offense is classified as a complaint-based offense (*delik aduan*), meaning that legal proceedings can only be initiated upon a complaint filed by parties explicitly designated by law, namely a spouse, parent, or child of the offender (Ramadhani, Razak, & Arif, 2026).

The regulation of cohabitation under Article 412 of the New Criminal Code represents one form of national criminal law reform aimed at protecting the values of morality and social order prevailing within society. The existence of this provision also demonstrates the criminalization policy toward cohabitation practices, which were not explicitly regulated under the previous Criminal Code. On the other hand, its status as a complaint-based offense raises various questions regarding the effectiveness of its implementation in practice. Although the state has utilized criminal law as a means of addressing cohabitation, the existence of criminal sanctions does not necessarily guarantee a reduction or prevention of cohabitation practices within society (Semara & Maharani, 2026b).

The issue of criminal law effectiveness is important to examine because the success of a legal rule is not measured solely by its normative existence but also by the extent to which it can be implemented and achieve its intended objectives. In the context of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code, its effectiveness may be assessed through the level of public compliance with the provision, the number of complaints submitted, the response of law enforcement authorities, and the provision's ability to reduce cohabitation practices within society. If cohabitation continues to occur frequently and is rarely processed through the available legal mechanisms despite its criminalization, this may indicate that the provision has not yet operated effectively (Kurniawan et al., 2024).

As one of the largest cities in Indonesia, Medan has a high level of population mobility and social heterogeneity, making it susceptible to various social issues, including cohabitation practices. Therefore, Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City, constitutes a relevant location for examining the effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in addressing cohabitation practices. This research is important to determine whether the criminalization of cohabitation through Article 412 of the New Criminal Code can genuinely function as an effective instrument for addressing such practices or whether it encounters various obstacles in its implementation (Pirandiy, Saragih, & Hanim, 2025).

Based on the foregoing discussion, a fundamental question arises as to whether the use of criminal law through Article 412 of the New Criminal Code is effective in addressing cohabitation practices, which have long been recognized as a social problem within society. This question has motivated the author to conduct a study entitled "The Effectiveness Of Article 412 Of The New Criminal Code In Combating The Practice Of Community In Medan City". Based on the background described above, the research problems proposed in this study are as follows: How is

cohabitation regulated under the New Criminal Code. How effective is Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in addressing cohabitation practices on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Legal Utility Perspective on the Crime of Cohabitation under Article 412 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, published in *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, Volume 7, Number 1, 2025, and written by Agilber Gamaliel Lase, Rizkan Zulyadi, and Ridho Mubarak from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Medan Area, explains that Article 412 of the 2023 Criminal Code classifies cohabitation, or living together as husband and wife without a legally valid marriage, as a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment and/or a fine. However, the provision does not provide a clear standard regarding the meaning of "living together as husband and wife." Furthermore, the article requires a formal complaint as the basis for initiating legal proceedings and creates room for multiple interpretations in its application because it is not accompanied by clear limitations or definitions within the legislation. The regulation of cohabitation as a criminal offense under Article 412 of the 2023 Criminal Code is considered to reflect legal utility because it strengthens the moral and ethical values of society based on Pancasila, fills a legal vacuum that previously often triggered vigilante actions, and promotes uniformity in the application of law throughout Indonesia. This provision is intended to preserve the integrity of the family institution and provide a legal basis for parties who feel harmed by cohabitation practices, although its implementation still requires caution to ensure consistency with human rights principles (Lase, 2025).

The Potential for Overcriminalization in the Regulation of Cohabitation as a Criminal Offense in the Criminal Code: A Fair Trial Perspective, published in *Jurnal Hukum Statuta*, Volume 4, Number 1, December 2024, and written by M. Rizki Yudha Prawira, argues that the regulation of cohabitation under Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code contains several fundamental problems, one of which is its potential to cause overcriminalization. The phenomenon of overcriminalization is considered capable of generating negative consequences for the criminal justice system and creating opportunities for human rights violations. Furthermore, the criminalization of cohabitation not only raises issues concerning the substance of the legal norm but also presents challenges in law enforcement practice. These problems include difficulties in proving all elements of the offense, questions regarding the urgency of criminal regulation in relation to the level of harm caused, the risk of abuse of authority by law enforcement officers, the possibility that vulnerable groups may become the primary targets of enforcement, and the potential to worsen overcrowding in correctional institutions and detention facilities that are already operating beyond capacity (Prawira, 2024).

Cohabitation as a Criminal Offense in the New Criminal Code: A Juridical Analysis of the Principle of Proportionality in Criminal Law, published in *Dinamika*:

*Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum*, Volume 31, Number 2, 2025, and written by Bertholomeus Dwiputra, emphasizes that the regulation of cohabitation as a criminal offense under Article 412 of the New Criminal Code is not fully consistent with the principle of proportionality because it fails to satisfy its three essential elements. From the perspective of suitability of purpose, the protection of moral norms is not always relevant because cohabitation does not necessarily cause harm to society and, in certain social contexts, has begun to gain acceptance. From the perspective of necessity, the use of criminal sanctions is not considered the least restrictive means of limiting human rights, as non-penal alternatives, such as educational approaches or administrative mechanisms, remain available and may be more effective while avoiding interference with private matters. From the perspective of balance, although the threatened sanctions are relatively mild, the resulting social consequences—including stigma, persecution, and potential injustice toward vulnerable groups—remain disproportionate, particularly in light of changing social values within society. Therefore, Article 412 tends to be excessive and disproportionate and should be re-evaluated to ensure compatibility with the pluralistic character of Indonesian society. Furthermore, the criminalization of cohabitation under Article 412 of the New Criminal Code reflects the intention of lawmakers to enforce moral norms derived from cultural and religious values. However, from the perspective of modern criminal law, the provision raises serious concerns, particularly regarding the principles of proportionality and legality. The ambiguity surrounding the meaning of “living together as husband and wife” and the broad interpretive nature of the provision make it vulnerable to misuse and potentially capable of generating social discrimination, especially against women and other vulnerable groups. Moreover, the imposition of criminal sanctions on conduct that is essentially private and does not cause direct harm is inconsistent with the principle of *ultimum remedium* and may create opportunities for human rights violations (Dwiputra, 2025).

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research method with a socio-juridical approach. This approach is used to determine the extent to which Article 412 of the New Criminal Code is effective in addressing the criminal offense of cohabitation within society, particularly on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City. The study does not merely examine legal provisions from a theoretical perspective but also observes their implementation in practice and explores public responses to the regulation.

The type of research applied is descriptive-analytical research, which aims to explain and analyze facts occurring within society regarding the relationship between legal provisions and social realities. This study also examines the effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in preventing and addressing the offense of cohabitation based on conditions identified in the field.

The research was conducted on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan

City. This location was selected because of the existence of cohabitation practices directly related to the subject matter of the study.

The sources of data consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through interviews with parties relevant to the research, including police officers, community leaders, religious leaders, and local residents. Meanwhile, secondary data were obtained through library research, including legislation, legal textbooks, scientific journals, articles, and other sources relevant to the study.

Data collection was carried out through both field research and library research. Field research involved direct interviews with informants, while library research was conducted by examining primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials related to the research topic.

The data were analyzed using a qualitative analysis method. The collected data were organized, examined, and analyzed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in addressing the criminal offense of cohabitation on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City. The results of the analysis were then presented descriptively in order to provide clear conclusions regarding the issues under investigation.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Regulation of Cohabitation in the New Criminal Code

Cohabitation, or living together without a legally recognized marriage, is commonly referred to in Indonesia as *kumpul kebo* (Multazam & Mujab, 2023). Couples who live together under the same roof without a marital bond are generally considered inconsistent with national cultural norms and are regarded as reprehensible behavior according to religious teachings that prohibit adultery. Although such couples live together and maintain a relationship similar to that of a family, they do not possess a legally valid marital relationship and may therefore be subject to criminal sanctions under the latest edition of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) (JDIH BPK RI, 2023). Cohabitation may be defined as a consensual informal union, namely a living arrangement between a man and a woman who maintain a relationship resembling that of husband and wife without a legally recognized marriage. In other words, the relationship is based on mutual consent between the parties but lacks legal recognition under marriage law (Dariyo, n.d.).

Cohabitation in the New Criminal Code is regulated under Article 412 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. The article explicitly regulates cohabitation outside marriage by stipulating that: (1) any person who lives together as husband and wife outside a lawful marriage shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of six months or a fine of up to Category II; (2) prosecution for the offense referred to in paragraph (1) may only be initiated upon a complaint filed by: (a) a husband or wife, in the case of a person bound by marriage; or (b) a parent or child, in the case of a person who is not legally married; (3) the provisions of Articles 25, 26, and 30 shall not apply to complaints as referred to in paragraph (2); and (4) the complaint may be

withdrawn before the commencement of court proceedings (JDIH BPK RI, 2023).

The term *kumpul kebo* originates from traditional Javanese society, particularly among older generations. In simple terms, it refers to an unmarried couple living together in the same house or under the same roof. The behavior is metaphorically associated with buffaloes (*kebo*), animals often perceived as acting according to their own will. Consequently, living together without a legal marriage is viewed as a manifestation of arbitrary or socially unacceptable behavior (Gugu, 2025).

Article 412 regulates the criminal offense of cohabitation, which refers to living together as husband and wife without a legally recognized marriage. The prescribed penalty is imprisonment for a maximum of six months or a Category II fine. However, prosecution can only proceed upon a formal complaint. A complaint offense (*klacht delict*) is a criminal offense that may only be prosecuted if a complaint is submitted by an authorized party requesting legal action against the offender. In such cases, the public prosecutor cannot initiate prosecution independently but must first receive a complaint from a person who has directly suffered harm or is legally entitled to file the complaint (Hutabarat et al., 2024).

Complaints may be filed by a legally recognized husband or wife, or by parents or children in cases involving unmarried individuals. Certain provisions ordinarily applicable in criminal proceedings do not apply in complaint-based offenses (Indonesia, 2023). The article further stipulates that a complaint may be withdrawn before court proceedings commence. This provision reflects the possibility of settlement outside the court process or a change of decision by the complainant before the formal legal process begins.

Thus, Article 412 provides a specific legal framework governing cohabitation by imposing criminal sanctions while ensuring that prosecution is conducted only on the basis of a valid complaint. Under Article 412, individuals who live together as husband and wife without a lawful marriage may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to six months or fined up to ten million rupiah in accordance with Article 79 of the New Criminal Code. In this regard, the evidentiary requirements for proving cohabitation are less stringent than those for proving adultery, which requires evidence of sexual relations. For cohabitation offenses, it is sufficient to establish that the accused lived together without a lawful marriage. The admissible forms of evidence include witness testimony, expert testimony, documentary evidence, indications, and statements made by the accused, as provided under Article 235 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Sepranadja & Hamid, 2026).

From the perspective of criminal law policy, Article 412 gives rise to a dialectic between the protection of public morality and the respect for individual privacy rights. The legal reform is intended to protect public interests, including safeguarding societal standards of decency from emerging phenomena in sexual behavior that are perceived as deviant. One form of such perceived deviation is cohabitation, which occurs when two individuals live together without a legally recognized marriage. This phenomenon is not limited to

adults or employed individuals but is also frequently observed among young people sharing a residence.

The offense of cohabitation is categorized as a complaint offense. Consequently, legal action against individuals engaging in cohabitation may only be initiated upon a complaint filed by a husband or wife in the case of married persons, or by parents or children in the case of unmarried persons. This means that complaints submitted by other parties, such as neighbors, cannot serve as the basis for criminal prosecution. This limitation demonstrates that legal enforcement in cohabitation cases is restricted with regard to who may report and initiate legal proceedings against the alleged offenders (Amrianto et al., 2023).

Furthermore, if the parents of an unmarried individual knowingly allow their child to live with a partner in the same residence without marriage, the individuals involved cannot be prosecuted unless a legally authorized complaint is submitted. Therefore, the initiation of legal proceedings largely depends on the willingness of the spouse, parents, or children to file a complaint. The complaint element generally arises only when there is direct or indirect coercion involving the partner or related parties (Nasional & BAB, 2015).

#### **Effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in Addressing Cohabitation Practices on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City**

The effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in addressing the criminal offense of cohabitation on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City, continues to raise various concerns within the community. Following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, the public expected that the regulation would serve as a solution to reduce the practice of cohabitation, namely living together without a legally recognized marriage. In reality, however, cohabitation remains relatively common, particularly among young people, university students, and workers residing in boarding houses and rented accommodations in the area.

The phenomenon of cohabitation has generated concern among local residents. Many members of the community believe that such practices contradict social norms, moral values, and religious principles that have long been upheld in society. Furthermore, the presence of couples living together without a lawful marital status is perceived as having a negative influence on the social environment, especially on younger generations and children residing in the surrounding area. Many residents feel uncomfortable because cohabitation is viewed as undermining morality and the cultural values traditionally embraced by Indonesian society.

Although Article 412 of the New Criminal Code explicitly prohibits cohabitation, its implementation has not yet been considered effective. One of the primary reasons is that the offense of cohabitation is categorized as an absolute complaint offense (*delik aduan absolut*), meaning that legal proceedings may only be initiated upon a complaint submitted by specific parties, namely a husband, wife, parent, or child of the offender. Consequently, members of the community and local authorities do not have the legal authority to report



or pursue cohabitation cases independently unless a complaint is filed by an authorized party as stipulated by law.

This condition results in many instances of cohabitation within the community remaining beyond the reach of legal enforcement. It demonstrates that the existence of Article 412 has not yet fully addressed public concerns regarding the prevalence of cohabitation in residential neighborhoods.

In addition to the complaint-based nature of the offense, the limited public understanding of Article 412 also constitutes a significant obstacle to its implementation. Many individuals remain unfamiliar with the legal procedures governing cohabitation cases, including who is legally entitled to submit a complaint. Moreover, some members of the community are reluctant to bring such matters into the legal sphere because they regard them as private affairs. As a result, the implementation of Article 412 in addressing cohabitation practices on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, has not yet achieved its intended effectiveness.

Based on empirical research conducted in Sei Putih Timur II Village, it was found that cohabitation practices occur more frequently in boarding houses occupied by workers from outside the region. Several couples were found to be living together in the same residence without a legally recognized marriage, while others were reported to visit and stay overnight regularly without permanently residing together. These findings indicate that despite the enactment of Article 412, cohabitation practices continue to occur and remain difficult to address effectively.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in addressing the criminal offense of cohabitation on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City, remains relatively low. This situation is influenced by the complaint-based nature of the offense, inadequate community supervision, and changing patterns of social interaction in modern society, which has become increasingly tolerant of cohabitation outside marriage. Accordingly, greater legal awareness among the public, strengthened community involvement, and closer cooperation between society and law enforcement authorities are required to ensure that the objectives of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code can be implemented more effectively.

#### **Interview Results with Mr. M. Yarhamuddin Harahap, Assistant Investigator at Medan Baru Police Sector**

Based on the interview conducted with Mr. M. Yarhamuddin Harahap, an Assistant Investigator at the Medan Baru Police Sector, regarding the implementation of Article 412 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (New Criminal Code), it was found that since the New Criminal Code came into effect on January 2, 2026, until June 2026, the Medan Baru Police Sector has not received any reports or complaints related to the criminal offense of cohabitation, commonly known as *kumpul kebo*, as regulated under Article 412 of the New Criminal Code.

According to the informant, during the approximately six-month period following the enactment of the provision, no members of the public submitted any formal complaints

regarding alleged acts of cohabitation. As a result, the police have never conducted any investigation or law enforcement process concerning cohabitation cases under Article 412 of the New Criminal Code.

Mr. M. Yarhamuddin Harahap further stated that the criminalization of adultery and cohabitation is essentially a positive step toward maintaining social norms and public order within society. However, he argued that the regulation under Article 412, which classifies cohabitation as a complaint-based offense (*delik aduan*) with a very limited scope of eligible complainants, may create obstacles to its implementation. According to him, restricting the right to file complaints only to certain parties results in many acts of cohabitation known to the public being legally unenforceable because they do not meet the requirement of a complaint from an authorized party.

Based on this view, the informant believes that although the criminal offense of cohabitation has been accommodated in the New Criminal Code, the complaint-based nature of the offense may make cohabitation cases difficult to reach through the criminal justice process. Consequently, the effectiveness of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code in addressing cohabitation practices within society continues to face various challenges, particularly concerning the complaint mechanism, which serves as the primary prerequisite for initiating legal proceedings.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of this study regarding the effectiveness of Article 412 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code in addressing the practice of cohabitation on Gatot Subroto Street, Sei Putih Timur II Village, Medan Petisah District, Medan City, it can be concluded that Article 412 has provided a legal basis prohibiting individuals from living together as husband and wife without a legally recognized marriage. Under this provision, individuals engaged in cohabitation may be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of six months or a Category II fine. However, this offense is classified as an absolute complaint-based offense (*delik aduan absolut*), meaning that legal proceedings can only be initiated upon a complaint filed by an authorized party, namely the spouse, parent, or child of the offender, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

In practice, Article 412 of the New Criminal Code has not yet demonstrated an optimal level of effectiveness. The findings reveal that cohabitation practices continue to occur within the community, particularly in boarding houses occupied by university students and workers from outside the area. Furthermore, the interview conducted with Mr. M. Yarhamuddin Harahap, Assistant Investigator at the Medan Baru Police Sector, indicated that since the enactment of the New Criminal Code on January 2, 2026, until June 2026, no reports or complaints regarding the offense of cohabitation had been filed within the jurisdiction of the Medan Baru Police Sector. This suggests that the limited number of individuals authorized to submit complaints constitutes one of the primary obstacles to the enforcement of this legal provision.

The limited effectiveness of Article 412 is also influenced by several other factors, including the public's low level of understanding regarding the legal provisions governing cohabitation, weak social supervision within the community, and the tendency of society to resolve such matters through familial and social approaches rather than through formal legal mechanisms. Therefore, although Article 412 of the New Criminal Code specifically regulates the offense of cohabitation, its implementation continues to face various challenges and has not yet produced a significant impact in reducing the prevalence of cohabitation practices within society.

Based on the conclusions of this study, efforts are needed to improve the regulation of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code so that the objectives underlying its enactment can be achieved more effectively. One aspect that requires particular attention is the complaint-based mechanism, which currently grants the right to file complaints only to the spouse, parents, or children of the offender. This limitation results in many cases of cohabitation known to the public being unable to proceed through legal channels due to the absence of an authorized complainant. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate this provision while maintaining a balance between law enforcement interests, the protection of moral values, and respect for the privacy rights of citizens.

In addition, the government and law enforcement authorities should intensify public dissemination and education regarding Article 412 of the New Criminal Code to improve legal awareness and understanding among the public. Continuous legal education can help society understand the purpose of regulating cohabitation and the applicable legal procedures when alleged violations occur. Furthermore, the roles of religious leaders, community leaders, local government officials, and neighborhood administrators should be strengthened in providing guidance and preventing cohabitation practices through persuasive and educational approaches.

Effective cooperation among the community, law enforcement agencies, local government, and community leaders is also necessary to create an environment that upholds moral values and social order. Through such synergy, it is expected that the implementation of Article 412 of the New Criminal Code will function not only as an instrument of law enforcement but also as a means of social development capable of preventing the occurrence of cohabitation practices within society.

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