

**EFFECTIVENESS OF ITE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN OVERCOMING  
CYBERBULLYING IN INDONESIA**

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**Abstract**

The phenomenon of cyberbullying is one of the impact negative from rapid progress technology information in life modern society . Changes pattern communication public through digital media has bring impact positive at a time negative to dynamics interaction social . One of the impact the most prominent negative is emergence various form crime increasingly virtual world based complex . One of the form crime the is cyberbullying that often occurs done in a way anonymous , systematic , and massive . The phenomenon This No only bother comfort internet users , but can cause impact Serious to condition victim psychology , such as stress , depression , disorders anxiety , to internal trauma term long . In Indonesia it has available instrument law like Constitution Information and Transactions Electronics (ITE Law) as instrument law main in arrange behavior in space cyber in fact expected capable give protection law towards victims of cyberbullying. However in in practice , effectiveness enforcement law against cyberbullying in Indonesia is still become problem law that has not been handled optimally . Research This aiming For evaluate the effectiveness of the ITE Law in handle cyberbullying cases in Indonesia and identifying challenges faced by the authorities enforcer law . The method used is legal normative with approach qualitative sociological . Research results show that articles in the ITE Law which is open to multiple interpretations , the lack of understanding public to digital law , as well as weakness coordination between institution become factor inhibitor main in effort enforcement law against cyberbullying.. Therefore that , is needed reformulation regulation more specific , integrative , and contextual to modern forms of cyberbullying, as well as improvement capacity source Power man through education comprehensive law and counseling law massively to society , so that protection law in digital space is realized in a way effective.

**Keywords:** Cyberbullying , Technology Information , Law Enforcement , ITE Law, Legal Protection.

**INTRODUCTION**

Digital transformation has change pattern communication public fundamentally. One of the the consequences is emergence various form crime new, including cyberbullying. Cyberbullying can cause impact significant psychological, even until kill self. In Indonesia, the phenomenon This increase in a way quantitative, but handling not optimal. Although the ITE Law has arrange a number of provision about utterance hatred and pollution Name both in the digital realm, but its implementation in the field Still meet constraints. Research This want to answer question Main: To what extent is the effectiveness of the ITE Law in dealing with cyberbullying and what just obstacles faced by the authorities enforcer law in the process.

**METHOD**

Study This use method legal combined normative with approach sociological. Methods legal normative used For analyzing legal norms positive that is poured out in regulation legislation specifically Constitution Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronics (ITE) and the changes, and other relevant regulations. Approach sociological used For see How laws — especially the ITE Law — are implemented in life

society, and how far the authorities enforcer law and society understand , accept , and apply provision the in handle case cyberbullying . Approach This important remember enforcement law No only influenced by normative texts, but also by reality social, cultural, and institutional factors that surround it. Analysis done in a way descriptive qualitative, for map to what extent the instrument law capable applied in context Indonesian social. Triangulation technique used For test validity of data from various source, so that results analysis can accountable in a way methodological.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Effectiveness Substance of the ITE Law**

The ITE Law has regulate cyberbullying No direct through chapter about pollution Name good. Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronics (ITE Law), as has amended by law Number 19 of 2016, so far This become instrument law main in arrange behavior in the digital space. However, regulation This Not yet in a way explicit arrange about cyberbullying as a form digital crime that has dimensions psychological and social. In in practice, the apparatus enforcer law tend using Article 27 paragraph (3) concerning pollution Name Good as base For take action case cyberbullying. However, many expert law evaluate that provision This multi-interpretable and vulnerable misused.

### **Enforcement and Institutions**

Apparatus enforcer law face difficulty in identify the perpetrator who uses account anonymous. Besides that, limitations of human resources and technology become challenge main under investigation

### **Social and Cultural Factors**

The low awareness law society and the lack of education digital literacy worsens situation. Many victims of cyberbullying choose silent Because No know track law that can taken.

### **Comparison International**

Some countries such as South Korea and Australia have own regulation specific about cyberbullying. Indonesia needs Study from the legislative model the For drafting a special law on cyberbullying that is more comprehensive.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Effectiveness enforcement law in addressing cyberbullying in Indonesia, although has attempted through Constitution Information and Transactions Electronics (ITE Law), still face various challenge significant . Study This find that constraint main lies in three main pillars : substance law , institutions apparatus enforcer law , and factors social culture society . In terms of substance law , ITE Law, especially Article 27 paragraph (3) concerning pollution Name well , often become reference main in Handling cyberbullying cases . However , the article This No in a way explicit define or accommodate characteristics unique from cyberbullying. As a result , the interpretation is multi-interpretive and the space too wide scope wide cause vulnerability to abuse and uncertainty law . This is in line with view Prasetyo (2023) who criticized articles similar Because its nature can misused . Absence clear definition complicates the process of identification and proof elements of cyberbullying, so Lots case No can processed in a way maximum or even stop at stage investigation . Furthermore , from aspect institutions and enforcement law , apparatus police and law enforcement law other faced with limitations source Power humans and technology . Cyberbullying perpetrators often hiding behind cyber anonymity , using account fake , or even servers abroad , which greatly complicates the identification and tracking process . In addition that , the lack of training

special and understanding deep about characteristics crime cyber among apparatus enforcer law become obstacle serious . As highlighted by Wahyudi (2020), many cyberbullying cases do not to be continued to court Because lack of tool valid digital evidence and unpreparedness apparatus in gather as well as analyze it . Coordination between institution related , such as Kominfo , the police , and digital platform providers are also still in words weak , inhibiting response fast and handling comprehensive case . Lastly , the factor social and cultural public participate to aggravate condition This .

The low literacy digital law among public cause Many victims of cyberbullying do not realize rights they or track law that can taken . Fear of social stigma , lack of trust to system law , or even threat come back from perpetrator often make the victim reluctant For report the case that befell him . Culture permissive to utterance hatred on social media is also becoming challenges , where cyberbullying actions are often considered as matter trivial or consequence from online expression . As comparison , some countries such as South Korea and Australia have take step proactive with to form regulation specific which is explicit regulate cyberbullying, including mechanism clear reporting and strict sanctions . Legislative model This show that approach comprehensive and specific is very necessary For overcome the phenomenon of cyberbullying effectively . In Overall , the effectiveness of the ITE Law in combating cyberbullying is still Far from optimal. Ambiguity substance law , challenges operational for apparatus enforcer law and its lack awareness law public create gap big that is exploited by cyberbullying perpetrators . For reach more protection Good for the victims and provide effect deterrent for actors , systematic and integrated reform is urgently needed .

### **Suggestion**

Based on the findings and conclusions above, several strategic recommendations are proposed to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against cyberbullying in Indonesia:

1. Revision Constitution ITE And Formation Regulation Special :
  - Formulation Definition Explicit : Urgent For quick revise the ITE Law or even to form Constitution special about cyberbullying which contains clear definition , characteristics , and types cyberbullying actions . Definition This must covers aspect psychological , social , and digital, not only limited to pollution Name Good .
  - Classification and Proportional Sanctions : Classifying various forms of cyberbullying based on impact and intensity , as well as set sanctions criminal and/ or civil law that is proportional and provides effect deterrent , including possibility sanctions fines and restitution for the victims.
  - Mechanism Victim Friendly Reporting : Setting Up mechanism more reporting easy accessible , fast responsive , and protective victim privacy , as well as ensure existence support psychological and legal for the victims.
2. Improvement Capacity Institutional and Apparatus Enforcer Law:
  - Training Special Handling Digital Crime : Committing training intensive and sustainable for apparatus enforcer law ( police , prosecutors , judges) regarding ins and outs crime cyber , digital forensics , collection proof electronics , as well as aspect psychology of cyberbullying victims.
  - Strengthening Resources and Technology : Provide adequate budget For procurement technology sophisticated and tools cutting-edge digital forensics , as well as improvement quantity and quality source Power human being who has expertise in the field cyber .
  - Formation of Special Units : Considering formation of special units Handling crime cyber at the level integrated policing with institution related others , such as the Ministry of Communication and Information ( Kominfo ) , to ensure effective coordination .

- International Cooperation : Strengthening Work The same with other countries and organizations international in handling cross- border cyberbullying , including exchange information and assistance law of reciprocity .
3. Improvement Literacy Law Digital And Awareness Public:
- Massive Education Program : Developing and implementing education programs literacy digital law in massive and sustainable in various levels society , starting from school base until college high , and through campaign public in mass media and social media .
  - Distribution Victim Rights Information : Providing easy information understood about cyberbullying victims rights , procedures reporting , as well as institutions that can give help legal and psychological .
  - Involving Community Leaders and Influencers : Partnering religious figure , figure society , and digital influencers to spread messages positive about ethics media social and the dangers of cyberbullying.

By implementing these recommendations comprehensively, it is hoped that law enforcement against cyberbullying in Indonesia can become more effective, provide optimal protection for victims, and create a safer and more responsible digital space for the entire community.

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