

CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CYBERBULLYING CASES IN INDONESIA

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Abstrak: *The development of information technology has opened up new spaces for people to communicate and express themselves through digital media. However, this progress has also given rise to new forms of crime, one of which is cyberbullying, an act of bullying carried out through electronic devices and the internet. The purpose of this study is to determine how law enforcement and obstacles to law enforcement in cases of cyberbullying. The research method used is normative juridical research with data collection using literature studies, data analysis used in this study using legal reasoning methods. The results of the study Cyberbullying is a form of bullying in cyberspace using digital technology. Law enforcement against cyberbullying is also regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Transaction Information, formerly known as Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). In cases of cyberbullying, the Criminal Code can be used as a basis for criminal acts, such as in Articles 310, 311, and 315 of the Criminal Code. However, currently the most referred to legal basis for cyberbullying is Article 315. Obstacles in enforcing the law in cyberbullying cases include legislative factors, law enforcement factors, factors of facilities or means that support law enforcement, community factors and cultural factors.*

Keywords : *Law Enforcement, Cyberbullying, ITE Law, Criminal Code*

INTRODUCTION

The use of the internet in the digital communication era has changed the view of human communication patterns that have been carried out for centuries, Oetomo said the internet has changed the pattern of daily human life, because through the internet the earth seems to be a small village that never sleeps and all types of activities can be facilitated by internet technology.¹ Indonesia is listed as one of the countries with the highest number of internet users in the world, not surprising because Indonesia has a large population and rapid internet growth. Based on We Are Social 2025, the number of internet users in Indonesia reached 212.9 million with a penetration rate of 74.6% as of January 2025. This figure

experienced a growth of around 4% compared to the previous year, where half of the users were in the 15-22 age group, most of whom were teenagers.² A survey by Markplus Insight confirms that social media is the most frequently used site by internet users in Indonesia. Social networking sites are a medium or platform for sharing personal data or information. Some are open to everyone, while others are restricted by age.

Social media has now become an inseparable part of human life, not only for workers, adults, and teenagers, but has also spread to all levels of society, including young children. However, many social media users abuse its benefits. With the development of technology and the emergence of social media

such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, and so on, which make it easier for someone to receive new information from outside, on these media, someone can also give opinions according to what is thought and felt, but in this case there are opinions that are negative.

The internet and social media certainly have their downsides, as the convenience they offer can lead to various legal complications. Violations committed using the internet are generally known as cybercrimes. Thanks to the internet, individuals can engage in illegal activities, such as fraud, theft, or the spread of false information. Therefore, even with the latest technological advances, social media is still used as a vehicle for cybercrime. Such acts are often found in schools, communities, and homes.³ The nature of social media, which allows for the rapid and widespread dissemination of information, makes it fertile ground for various forms of legal violations, one of which is cyberbullying.

In Indonesian, Bullying, which comes from a foreign language, does not yet have a consistent meaning, however, there are two equivalent words that we can find the meaning of in Indonesian, namely *perunungan* or *perisakan*. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) we also have difficulty finding the meaning or explanation of the words *perunungan* and *perisakan*, if we search according to KBBI *perunungan* is taken from the basic word *rundung* with the meaning: disturbing, continuously bothering and troubling, while *merisak* comes from the basic word *risak* according to KBBI which has a similar meaning, namely disturbing or disturbing.⁴

Cyberbullying is an act of bullying, harassment, insults, or threats carried out through electronic media such as social media, instant messaging, email, or other digital platforms with the aim of causing psychological harm or social disadvantage. Cyberbullying is anonymous, widespread, and difficult to control, making its impact more severe than conventional bullying. Cyberbullying is a type of psychological violence that has a significant

impact on a child's growth and development. Child protection laws in Indonesia require that children not experience violence.⁵ However, Indonesian society is still not afraid of such actions, resulting in cyberbullying occurring everywhere and occurring daily. Cyberbullying occurs in all regions of the world, including Indonesia.

In the context of everyday life, bullying is also considered a violation of norms or an unacceptable act. Based on this, bullying is defined as aggressive behavior directed at an individual or group, involving an imbalance of power, and occurring repeatedly or with the potential to be repeated. This harmful behavior can cause various forms of harm, including physical, psychological, social, or educational harm.

Cyberbullying generally involves insults, harassment, intimidation, or the dissemination of personal information intended to degrade someone's dignity. In many cases, victims of cyberbullying experience mental health problems, emotional trauma, and, in extreme situations, even self-harm or suicide.⁶ This phenomenon is becoming increasingly concerning because it targets teenagers and students who are still psychologically vulnerable. In 2024, the number of cyberbullying cases in Indonesia experienced a significant increase, particularly in the form of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV). Data from SAFEnet shows that in the first quarter of 2024, OGBV cases increased fourfold compared to the first quarter of 2023, from 118 to 480 cases. Furthermore, other data shows that in 2024, there were 573 cases of violence reported in educational settings.⁷

In Indonesia, forms of cyberbullying have been categorized as criminal acts based on a number of positive criminal law provisions, including:

1. Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 29 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), in conjunction with Law No. 19 of 2016;

2. Articles 310 and 311 of the Criminal Code concerning insults and slander;
3. Article 335 of the Criminal Code concerns unpleasant acts.

Despite the legal framework in place, the effectiveness of law enforcement against cyberbullying in Indonesia remains questionable. Many cases of cyberbullying go unreported, are not prosecuted, or end without adequate sanctions. Several factors hindering this effectiveness include:⁸

1. The absence of a clear legal definition of cyberbullying in national legislation makes it difficult for law enforcement to classify and prosecute perpetrators appropriately.
2. The lack of digital literacy among the public causes victims to be unaware that they have experienced a crime, as well as ignorance about reporting and proof procedures.
3. Technical challenges in providing evidence, such as perpetrators using anonymous accounts, data being quickly deleted, and the limited digital forensic capacity of law enforcement officers.
4. The permissive culture on social media, where taunting, body shaming, and hate speech are considered commonplace, also complicates the ideal law enforcement process.

According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, law enforcement will be effective if five factors support each other: (1) legal regulations; (2) law enforcement officers; (3) means and facilities; (4) society (legal culture); and (5) the environment or situation. In the context of cyberbullying, these five factors often do not work in harmony, resulting in weak prevention and deterrent power of criminal law.⁹

Law enforcement is a fundamental aspect of a country's legal system, ensuring that laws and regulations are implemented fairly, appropriately, and effectively. Good law enforcement is crucial to a country's success in creating social order, justice, and protecting its citizens. In this context, the effectiveness of law enforcement refers to the extent to which existing laws are properly implemented, provide a deterrent

effect on perpetrators, and provide a sense of security and justice for the community.

Furthermore, ineffective law enforcement has the potential to create injustice for victims and exacerbate cybercrime. Criminal law, in fact, should serve as an *ultimum remedium*, not only repressive but also preventive and educational. Therefore, a comprehensive study is needed on the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement in cyberbullying cases in Indonesia, examining implementation on the ground, challenges faced, and possible solutions to improve legal protection.¹⁰

However, despite the existence of various laws and regulations, law enforcement in Indonesia still faces numerous challenges. This is evident in the large number of cases that are not processed or decided unfairly, as well as the weak implementation of legal policies. Various factors influence the effectiveness of law enforcement, including the quality of the laws and regulations themselves, the capacity of law enforcement officials, the legal culture of the community, existing facilities and infrastructure, and the social and political environment.

One concrete example of the challenges in law enforcement is the rise of information technology-based crimes, such as cyberbullying, which are often difficult to address within the existing legal system. Although there are legal provisions governing cybercrime, for example through the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), their implementation.

Law enforcement against cyberbullying, for example, is often hampered by factors such as the complexity of proving the case, the anonymity of perpetrators, and low legal and digital literacy among the public. Furthermore, law enforcement officials often face difficulties in addressing the challenges of rapidly evolving technology.

Thus, it is important to evaluate the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement in Indonesia, particularly in cases related to cybercrime, such as cyberbullying, which has a significant impact on victims. This study aims to identify and analyze existing

obstacles to law enforcement and provide recommendations for improving the effectiveness of law enforcement in the future. Based on this background, the identifications in this study are:

1. How is criminal law enforcement regarding cyberbullying cases in Indonesia currently?
2. What are the obstacles to criminal law enforcement in cyberbullying cases?

METHODOLOGY

The research method used is normative juridical research, namely a legal research method that focuses on studying documents and statutory regulations to analyze applicable legal norms.¹¹ The object of research is the case of cyberbullying, which is currently a serious concern for law enforcement and the government. The data collection technique used by the researcher is a literature study, namely collecting data by studying secondary data consisting of primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations and secondary legal materials in the form of literature or books that are relevant to the problems being studied and these legal materials are studied and reviewed to be used as guidelines or foundations in compiling and conducting research.¹² The data analysis method used in this research is the legal reasoning method, namely an activity to find the legal basis contained in a legal event, whether it is a legal act or a case of legal violation (criminal, civil, or administrative) and include it in existing legal regulations.¹³

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Criminal law enforcement against cyberbullying cases in Indonesia

Law enforcement is an effort to transform previously mere ideas, concepts, and concepts into reality. These ideas, concepts, and concepts are the thoughts behind the creation of legislation, which are formulated into legal regulations.¹⁴ Law enforcement measures are based on the ideas and beliefs of society, enabling the law to be enforced. Laws can be formulated and implemented through considerations that

address the interests of society, including the public interest, personal interests, and private interests.¹⁵

Law as social engineering or social planning means that law is a tool used by agents of change or pioneers of change who are entrusted by society as leaders to change society as desired or planned. Law as a behavioral order that regulates humans and is a coercive order, so that law can function effectively to change behavior and force people to implement the values contained in legal rules, the law must be disseminated so that it can be institutionalized in society.

In addition to the institutionalization of law in society, law enforcement is necessary as part of a series of legal processes that include lawmaking, law enforcement, trials, and the administration of justice. Satjipto Raharjo expressed his opinion regarding law enforcement.

Law enforcement is the concrete implementation of law in society. After a law is enacted, it must be implemented in everyday life; this constitutes law enforcement. However, it is often referred to as "application of law," or in foreign languages, "rechistoeypassing" and "rechtshandhaving" (Dutch), and "law enforcement" and "application" (American).¹⁶

Sudikno Mertokusumo (2005: 160-161) said that the law functions as a protection for human interests, so the law must be implemented normally and peacefully, but violations of the law can also occur, so the law must be enforced so that the law becomes a reality.¹⁷ In law enforcement there are three elements, including:

1. First, legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*), which means that the law must be enforced and must not be deviated from, or in the saying, even if the world collapses, the law must be upheld (*fiat justitia et perat mundus*). The law must be able to create legal certainty because the law aims to maintain social order.
2. Secondly, benefit (*zweckmassigkeit*), because the law is for humans, the implementation of the law or law

enforcement must provide benefits or uses for society, do not let the law be implemented to cause unrest in society.

3. Third, justice (*gerechtigheit*), which states that the implementation of law or law enforcement must be fair because the law is general and applies to everyone and is equal. However, law is not identical to justice because justice is subjective, individualistic, and non-equal.

Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri stated: "It should be noted that law enforcement is carried out through various channels with various sanctions, such as administrative sanctions, civil sanctions, and criminal sanctions." Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri continued by saying that: "Law enforcement is the obligation of all members of society and for this, understanding rights and obligations is an absolute requirement. Society is not a mere spectator of how the law is enforced, but society plays an active role in law enforcement."

Cyberbullying is an action or treatment carried out by someone intentionally aimed at other people repeatedly via social media or electronic text media and the internet.¹⁸ Cyberbullying can have a negative impact on victims and trigger victims to behave in ways that are detrimental and psychologically damaging.¹⁹

In the era of globalization, information and communication technology is developing rapidly in Indonesia. The result of this technological and communication development is social media. Social media influences all groups, from children to teenagers to adults. For example, the influence of social media on children can facilitate the learning process through applications such as Ruang Guru. The influence of social media on teenagers and adults can be used to express opinions and express creativity through ideas and thoughts.

Crimes on social media are easily disseminated. Digital traces remain even after someone deletes the criminal content or information from social media because it has

already been shared with several people. Disseminated information can give rise to new, unsavory information that can harm others. This information can include insults, fake news, threats, and racial and ethnic (SARA) issues. However, the use of social media is restricted by applicable regulations, namely Law Number 19 of 2016, an amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. *Cyberbullying* is a form of cyberbullying that uses digital technology. Law enforcement against cyberbullying is also regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. Electronic Transactions were previously known as Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law).

Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions is a manifestation of Indonesia as a nation based on law. Therefore, all aspects of life in Indonesia, such as the social, national, and state sectors, including government, have a legal basis that is in accordance with the national legal system. National law is a law in Indonesia that supports one another, aiming to prevent and resolve problems that occur in the lives of society, the nation, and the state.²⁰

The aim of law enforcement in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Transaction Information is to adjust the values and norms that apply in Indonesian society so that it can realize and maintain the integrity and unity of the Indonesian state in the context of common interests.²¹

Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code consists of two books: Book I, which explains General Provisions, and Book II, which explains Criminal Acts. The Draft Criminal Code does not directly regulate cyberbullying. Generally, criminal acts that violate the law can be resolved using the Criminal Code (KUHP). The Criminal Code is the primary reference book for seeking punishment for a crime.²²

In cases of cyberbullying, the Criminal Code can be used as a basis for criminal prosecution, as found in Articles 310, 311, and 315. However, Meanwhile, the one that most refers to the legal basis for cyberbullying is Article 315 which explains that "Every intentional insult that is not defamatory or written defamatory, which is carried out against a person, either in public orally or in writing, or in front of the person himself or herself orally or by means of a letter sent or received by him, is threatened as a light insult with a maximum prison sentence of four months and two weeks or a maximum fine of three hundred rupiah."

Article 315 regulates the criminal act of insulting someone, whether verbally or in writing. The insult in question is not defamatory or libelous. However, the weakness of Article 315 of the Criminal Code is that it does not explain the forms of insults in detail and only explains them broadly, which is feared to trigger misunderstandings and its implementation. Article 315 of the Criminal Code can be used in criminal acts that apply to someone if it leads to cyberbullying in the comments column or direct messages, because it is written and carried out by someone in public and can be accessed by many people. 315 of the Criminal Code can also apply to someone who sends a message that refers to cyberbullying carried out in front of that person.

The Criminal Code can be used as a basis for criminal acts, but it cannot be used as a primary or permanent reference. This is because the Criminal Code regulates criminal acts in a broad sense.²³In the case of cyberbullying in the form of spreading pornography in accordance with the regulations in Article 27 paragraph (1) Jo Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. Article 27 Paragraph (1) reads: "Any person who intentionally and without the right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates morality." Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law

aims to provide protection to the public from criminal acts related to pornography. Criminal acts of pornography. Cybercrime is a fairly common crime in Indonesian society. It is spread through electronic media and is a common method of distribution today. This results in greater harm to victims due to its easy and quick access to the general public.²⁴

Article 45 of the ITE Law states that: "Any person who fulfills the elements as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), or paragraph (4) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)."²⁵

Similar cases also occur or can also be called Outing. Outing is sending secrets, personal photos of other people, and distributing them on social media without the consent of the person concerned. In cases of cyberbullying in the form of defamation according to Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law states that "Any person intentionally and without the right to distribute and/or transmit and/or make accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that contain insults and/or defamation." The article explains that:

- 1) 1. "Distributing" means sending, while "transmitting" means sending electronic information or documents to another party via an electronic system.
- 2) 2. "Creating access" is all actions of the perpetrator other than distributing and transmitting through an electronic system which can cause the electronic information system to be known by other parties or the public.

The threat of punishment for violating Article 27 paragraph (3) is a maximum of 6 (six) years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).⁶⁷ Based on Constitutional Court Decision Number 50/PUU-VI/2008, the application of Article 27 Paragraph (3) refers to the provisions on defamation, namely Article

310 of the Criminal Code. Thus, defamation as stated in Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the ITE Law covers the legal norms in Article 310 regarding the object of insult and/or defamation related to individuals.²⁶ The elements listed in Article 310 of the Criminal Code emphasize that a criminal act can be said to constitute defamation if it fulfills the following elements:

1. The element of “whoever”

In this case, every person or anyone who is a legal subject of a criminal act who is deemed capable and can be legally responsible for his actions and accountable for his actions in relation to the case according to the statements of witnesses.

2. The element of “intentionally”.

In this case, the perpetrator is aware of his actions and is consciously aware that he is saying or sending messages in the form of words that contain violations of someone's honor or good name.

3. The element of “attacking the honor or good name of another person”

The word "attack" means to violate, to denigrate what is offensive.

someone's good name

4. The element "with the real intention of making it known to the public".

In the context of criminal law in Indonesia, cyberbullying has not been explicitly

Although regulated as a separate crime, criminal law enforcement regarding cyberbullying cases has not been optimal. Many cases are not prosecuted due to various obstacles, such as:

1. The inaccuracy of legal norms that do not explicitly regulate cyberbullying
2. Low digital literacy in society
3. Limited capacity of law enforcement officers in handling cybercrime
4. The difficulty of proving and tracking the identity of the perpetrator

In this case, it means that the perpetrator consciously and openly said or sent to the victim and/or the message sent to the public as a violation of defamation and knew that the sentence sent or said would be known to many people.

In this case, a complaint can be accepted if a person who is a victim of defamation in Indonesia reports the incident to the authorities within six months. If the victim is abroad, the complaint must be filed within nine months. This is in accordance with the provisions of Article 74 of the Criminal Code, which states:

Article 74 Paragraph (1) “Complaints may only be submitted within six months from when the person entitled to complain becomes aware of the crime, if they reside in Indonesia, or within nine months if they reside outside Indonesia.”

Article 74 Paragraph (2) "If the person who has been convicted of a crime has the right to complain before the time limit mentioned in paragraph 1 has expired, then after that time, the complaint may still be submitted only for the remaining time period." In the case of cyberbullying in the form of spreading hate speech aimed at ethnic groups, religions, races and inter-groups (SARA), this is stated in Article 28 Paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, which is one of the regulations in force in positive law in Indonesia which has the function of Limiting cyberbullying related to hatred, ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA) elements. Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law states that "Any person who intentionally and without the right disseminates information intended to incite hatred or hostility towards individuals and/or certain community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA)."

Hate speech that often occurs on social media is hate speech containing elements of SARA because the issue is sensitive and triggers provocative actions. This hate speech is contrary to Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights announced by the United Nations General Assembly (UN) in 1948. The article reads: Article 2 "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any

kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." In this case, the declaration becomes a reference for the government to be able to create and fulfill the principle of legal certainty (*rechtmatigheid*) and efforts to enforce the concept of the Pancasila state.

The perpetrator who is proven guilty and violates Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, the sanctions given are based on Article 45A Paragraph (2) of the ITE Law which reads "Any person who intentionally and without the right to disseminate information aimed at causing hatred or hostility towards individuals and/or certain community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group relations (SARA)" and "Any person who intentionally and without the right to disseminate information aimed at causing hatred or hostility towards individuals and/or certain community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group relations (SARA) as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)".

A. Obstacles to criminal law enforcement in cyberbullying cases

Law enforcement can be effective if law enforcement institutions and officers have the capacity and quality to support law enforcement efforts. Law enforcement is divided into two categories:²⁷

1. Viewed from the subject's perspective:

In a broad sense, the law enforcement process involves all legal subjects in every legal relationship. Anyone who implements normative rules or does or does not do something based on applicable legal norms is implementing or enforcing the law. In a narrower sense, law enforcement is simply defined as the efforts of certain law enforcement officials to guarantee and ensure that a legal rule is implemented as it should.

2. Viewed from the object's perspective, namely from a legal perspective:

In a broad sense, law enforcement

encompasses the values of justice, both formal and socially embedded, while in a narrower sense, law enforcement only involves enforcing formal, written regulations.

There are 3 elements that are always taken into account in law enforcement, namely:²⁸

a. Legal certainty (*Rechtssicherheit*)

Legal certainty is legal protection against arbitrary actions by actors who have interests. With legal certainty, society is more orderly and bound by the laws that should apply.

b. Justice (*gerechtigkeid*)

Justice is highly desired by all parties, but the law is not always identified with justice because it is general and binding on everyone.

c. Benefit (*Zweckmassigkeit*)

Benefit, namely achieving a sense of benefit for all parties in dispute. Law enforcement in dispute resolution.

Criminal law enforcement has several specific objectives. Several stages are part of a rational effort or process that is deliberately planned to achieve a specific goal. These stages are:²⁹

3. Formulation Stage

The stage of criminal law enforcement in abstracto by the legislative body which carries out the activity of selecting what is appropriate to the current and future circumstances and situations, then formulating it in the form of legislation that is best in the sense of fulfilling the requirements of justice and utility. This stage is called the legislative policy stage.

4. Application Stage

The stage of criminal law enforcement (the stage of implementing criminal law) by law enforcement officials, from the police to the courts. Thus, law enforcement officials are tasked with enforcing and implementing the criminal laws and regulations established by lawmakers. In carrying out this task, law enforcement officials must adhere to the values of justice and utility. This stage is referred to as the judicial stage.

5. Execution Stage

The stage of law enforcement

and concrete implementation by criminal enforcement officers. At this stage, criminal enforcement officers are tasked with enforcing the laws and regulations that have been made by lawmakers through the application of criminal penalties that have been applied in court decisions.³⁰ Disruption of law enforcement may occur, if there is inconsistency between values, rules, and behavioral patterns. This disturbance arises when there is inconsistency between paired values, which manifests in conflicting rules and undirected behavioral patterns that disrupt peaceful social interactions. Soerjono Soekanto stated that there are several inhibiting factors in law enforcement, namely:³¹

6. Legislative Factors

There are several principles in the law that aim to ensure that the law has a positive impact. This means that the law effectively achieves its objectives in society.

7. Law enforcement factors

Law enforcement officers have a position and role. Law enforcement officers are one of the most important pillars in the law enforcement process, often engaging in actions that violate legal provisions, thus giving rise to various problems.

8. Facilities and infrastructure factors that support law enforcement: Law enforcement cannot run smoothly without facilities and infrastructure factors. These facilities and infrastructure include educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, and sufficient finances.

9. Factor public

Law enforcement originates from the community. It aims to achieve peace within society, and therefore, from a certain perspective, the community can influence law enforcement.

10. Cultural factors

A society's legal culture is a process of internalizing values in order to understand the law and strive to apply it effectively for the common good. Culture essentially encompasses the values

underlying applicable law, values that are abstract conceptions of what is considered good and what is considered bad.

CONCLUSION

Cyberbullying is a form of bullying in cyberspace using digital technology. Law enforcement against cyberbullying is also regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Transaction Information, formerly known as Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE). In this case of cyberbullying, the Criminal Code can be used as a basis for criminal acts, such as in Article 310, Article 311, and Article 315 of the Criminal Code. However, currently the most referred to legal basis for cyberbullying is Article 315 which explains that "Every intentional insult that is not defamatory or written defamatory, which is carried out against a person, either in public orally or in writing, or in front of the person himself orally or by action, or by letter sent or received to him, is threatened as a light insult with a maximum imprisonment of four months and two weeks or a maximum fine of three hundred rupiah."

Obstacles in law enforcement in cyberbullying cases include legislative factors, law enforcement factors, factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement, community factors. Law enforcement comes from the community. Cultural factors: Community legal culture.

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