



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Nature of Law Enforcement of Information Laws and Electronic Transactions in Handling Hate Speech Through Social Media

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Oct 20, 2024	The research aims to analyze the nature of law enforcement of information and electronic transaction laws in Indonesia in the aspect of criminal law in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police. Research can generally be classified into two types, namely empirical sociological research and normative legal research. The research results show that the Information and Electronic Transactions Law in Indonesia has the potential to be less effective because it is supported by society which currently tends to always use electronic information technology as a basic need in responding to modern era developments.
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INTRODUCTION

Government policy towards social media encourages public participation in the democratic process. Democratic life in Indonesia has become more alive with the availability of public communication channels on social media which transmit messages directly.^[1] Every individual must understand how to use social media wisely. It is necessary to continue to increase the ability to analyze media and messages, to determine quality, value and suitability for specific purposes. Need to determine when and how to select certain media and messages and when and how to cancel the choice, assume none, refuse to believe, or ignore the media and messages. Initially, social media functioned as a means to make friends, then it developed into a business marketing tool or socio-political campaign that influenced the topic of conversation. This shift in conversation topics causes problems when the user lacks understanding of the impact of the message being conveyed, even worse if it turns out they do not fully understand the contents of the message. Why is it necessary to reconsider the content of messages created through deep thought and feeling when expressing freedom of expression?

Hate speech contradicts the concept of language politeness as an indicator of linguistic intelligence, as well as communication ethics. Ethics is awareness and knowledge regarding the good and bad of behaviour or actions carried out by humans. Ethics can be seen from the way netizens (active social media users) speak. The absence of a filter or sieve for considering good and bad values is the beginning of the disaster of social media abuse in the gadget era

Hate speech is caused by individual disappointment because they experience something that does not match their expectations, why is there a need for a policy that regulates hate speech on social media? The reason for the interest in discussing social media is the increasing use due to the influence of ease of access by anyone through the use of an Android-based smartphone at an affordable price, plus its mobility nature, namely that it can be used anywhere and at any time. This hate speech aims to incite and ignite hatred against individuals and/or groups of people in various communities which are differentiated by ethnic aspects; religion; religious sect; confidence/belief; race; between groups; skin colour; ethnicity; gender; disabled people (handicapped) and sexual orientation. Furthermore, it is stated that hate speech (*hate speech*) can be done through various media, including in campaign activity speeches; banners or banners; social media networks; expressing opinions in public *demonstrations*; religious talk; print and electronic media as well as pamphlets.^[2]

In Makassar City itself, several cases have resulted in the trial process and ultimately have to spend time in prison, namely Kamaruddin Alias Kamar Alias Udin Bin Manaking, Elisabeth Damayanti Als Maya, James Als Jams Bin Max Lamusu, Wenda Ambraini, Lammauli Purba Als Lani Purba, Uun Nofri Artin Iningsih, Meinita Arisanti Als Arisan Als Santi Binti Joko Sunaryo, Syamsi Fuad Bin Rohadi, Alisa Pebrianti Purnama. The insulting hate speech found in the results of several of the cases above varied, some offending government officials, leaders of party organizations and sometimes even ending with SARA. Law enforcement officers have carried out their function to enforce the law by the norms and laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. Law enforcement officials in enforcing the law are certainly based on legal objectives, namely justice, expediency and legal certainty and must not conflict with each other. In enforcing laws related to hate speech, law enforcement officials such as public prosecutors use articles contained in the Criminal Code and laws related to hate speech.

One example of a case that recently occurred in the South Sulawesi Regional Police's jurisdiction was that in the name of Ernawati, the wife of a police officer was arrested and declared a suspect for defamation or hate speech by South Sulawesi Regional Police investigators. The attorney for the wife of a police officer in Makassar who was named a suspect in a case of alleged defamation and spreading hatred through social media, Rapen Sinaga, revealed the chronology of his client's arrest. Sinaga revealed that the arrest of his client, Ernawati Bakkarang, began with a report from three police officers. The three policemen were named Sangkala, Kaharuddin, and Andi Mapparumpa.

Meanwhile, Kaharuddin submitted a report on December 1 2022. Three days later after Kaharuddin, Andi Mapparumpa made a report. After the three police reports, an investigation warrant was issued dated February 22 2023. Then on the same day, Ernawati was also sent a letter on February 22 2023 from the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Ditreskrimsus regarding mediation efforts with the three police officers who reported her. "Then Ernawati received a letter from the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate Number: B/1182/II/RES.2.5/2023/Ditreskrimsus on February 22, 2023, regarding an invitation for mediation to attend on February 24, 2023, at 10.00 WITA to meet with AKP ABD Kadir Tuhulele, SH as Head of Unit 4 Subdit 5 Tipidsiber and Bripka Bayu Reski Julianto Basri, SE as assistant investigator," said the release. After receiving the letter, Ernawati complied with the summons from the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Ditreskrimsus. However, the three police officers who reported him were not present. Then suddenly, the reported case escalated into an investigation. However, at the same time, mediation was taking place even without the presence of the reporter.

"That on February 24 2023, an Investigation Order Letter Number: Sp.idik/12.a/II/2023/Ditreskrimsus was issued. Note: Mediation and Investigation Order will coincide on February 24 2023," said Sinaga in his release. Three days later, Ernawati

received a second summons as a witness on February 27 2023 and was asked to appear the next day. The first summons as a witness has never been carried out. The witness summons letter is numbered: S-Pg/511.a/II/RES.2.5/2023/Ditreskrimsus.

Knowing this, one of the members of Rapen Sinaga's team of lawyers, Johannis Reinaldy, also contacted AKP Kadir Tuhulele to request that the examination of Ernawati be postponed until March 6 2023. The release explained the reason for moving the schedule for the examination because all members of Ernawati's legal team were out of town. However, on February 28 2023, when Ernawati was about to return home, around 20 police officers came to her residence. This was known from the statement from Ernawati's neighbour. "That with the notification by the legal team that Ernawati would be examined on March 6 2023, Ernawati considered that there would be no examination on February 28 2023."

"However, it turned out that when Ernawati had not yet returned home, based on information from Ernawati's neighbours, Ernawati's house was visited by a number of police, approximately 20 people. Because they heard this information, Ernawati did not return to her house because Ernawati was afraid, suspecting that members of the South Sulawesi Regional Police would take her," said Sinaga. "At the same time, Sinaga said that the police officers, who were actually from the South Sulawesi Regional Police, also brought an Order to Bring Witnesses dated February 28 2023 and a Notification Letter for the Commencement of Investigation dated February 24 2023."

If we look at it from a regulatory perspective, there are at least two laws and regulations that positively regulate hate speech norms, namely the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). , in addition to other related laws such as Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination and Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflicts. Articles 156-157 and Articles 130-131 of the Criminal Code essentially regulate the prohibition of:

1. Expressing feelings of hostility, hatred or derogation towards one or more Indonesian ethnic groups in public;
2. Broadcasting, showing or posting writings or paintings in public, the contents of which contain statements of feelings of hostility, hatred or humiliation between or against groups of the Indonesian people, to make the contents known or better known to the public; And
3. Deliberately attacking someone's honour or good name by accusing them of something, with the clear intention of making it known to the public.

More specifically, Article 28 of the ITE Law regulates the prohibition of hate speech about electronic transaction activities as follows:

1. Deliberately and without right spreading false and misleading news which results in consumer losses in Electronic Transactions, and
2. Deliberately and without any right to disseminate information aimed at creating feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA).

Normatively, as is known, Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, the criteria and qualifications for insults or defamation that cause privacy violations committed via social media have been regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) in conjunction with Article 45 paragraph (3) of Law Number 19 of 2016, the offence of defamation is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) which reads as follows: "every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents which contain insulting and/or defamatory content." Criminal

sanctions for someone who violates this Article are regulated in Article 45 paragraph (3) which reads as follows: "any person who intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have Content of insults and/or defamation as intended in Article 27 paragraph (3) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah). The elements of Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law are as follows: Every person; Deliberately; Without rights; Distribute and/or transmit and/or make accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents; AND Contains insulting and/or defamatory content.

Based on Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, only Article 27 paragraph (3) regulates defamation. However, this article has invited a lot of debate in society, some parties support this article and some parties reject this article. Those who reject it say that this Article limits a person's freedom of opinion in cyberspace, the press also rejects this Article because they think that with this Article their freedom of opinion reported online is limited. The thing that needs to be emphasized here is that the offence of insult in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law is subjective, the same as Article 310 of the Criminal Code. What this means is that the feeling that someone's honour or good name has been attacked is only felt by the victim. It is the victim who can determine which part of the electronic information has attacked his honour or good name. However, this subjective assessment must be balanced with more objective criteria.

Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law is very overlapping and can take advantage of personal interests and commercial purposes. "Meanwhile, the quo articles and paragraphs regarding insults and defamation have been promulgated in more detail in 11 articles and/paragraphs of the Criminal Code as well as Article 5 of Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press." According to Ronny Wuisan, he said:^[3] "That in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law, the term "distribution" is not found, so it will give rise to multiple interpretations. The ITE Law should explain, especially in Article 1 of the general provisions of the ITE Law that term is not explained at all and what is even more strange is that Article 27, Article 28 and so on relate to prohibited acts, while the terms distributing and transmitting are not quoted consistently. In the formulation of Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law, the term distribute, transmit, while Article 28 paragraph (2) uses the word disseminate, this is confusing and will cause *ambiguity*.

"As a result, it will give rise to multiple interpretations, ambiguity and will give rise to legal uncertainty." Because it is considered that there are many shortcomings in this Article, there are parties who carry out a Judicial Review at the Constitutional Court, the reason is that a Judicial Review is carried out on Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008 as revised by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, are:

1. Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law creates legal uncertainty, injustice, discrimination, fear and insecurity in distributing information as a human right;
2. The content of Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law is contrary to the 1945 Constitution, especially Article 28D paragraph (1), Article 28F, Article 28G paragraph (1) and Article 28I paragraph (2);
3. The insult articles in the Criminal Code can be used to ensnare perpetrators of disseminating electronic information containing insults and/or defamation.

Through Decision Number 50/PUU-VI/2008, the Constitutional Court rejected the applicant's Judicial Review which contained the following: a) The applicant has legal standing (*legal standing*) to act as the applicant, b) the Court has the authority to examine, try and decide the quo case. The norms of Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic

Transactions are constitutional and do not conflict with democratic values, human rights, and the principles of the rule of law and the applicant's arguments are incorrect and have no legal basis.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used by researchers here is Research can generally be classified into two types, namely empirical sociological (field) research, namely research carried out with an approach to the legal reality in society. and normative research, namely research carried out with an approach to legal norms or substance, legal principles, legal theory, legal postulates and legal comparisons. In this research, the author combines the two types of research, namely in this type of research the researcher conducts research by combining the two types of research as mentioned above in one study.

DISCUSSION

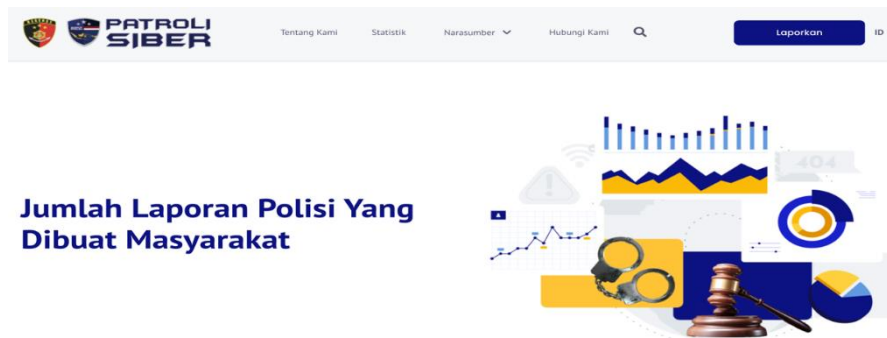
Speaking, uttering, and communicating, is a form of freedom of expression which is protected as a human right (HAM). Through speech and action, modern democracy embodies all kinds of values, even values that may be in conflict. So the release of speech, even those containing hatred and intolerance, is considered an exercise of freedom of speech or freedom of expression, which is a manifestation of human rights.

It's just that the right or freedom to express opinions both orally and in writing must still take into account the rights of other people, Article 28J paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states: "In exercising his rights and freedoms, every person is obliged to comply with the restrictions stipulated with the law with the sole intention of guaranteeing recognition and respect for the rights to freedom of other people and to fulfil fair demands by moral considerations, religious values, security and public order in a democratic society."

The theory of free speech is a highly contentious area. Several explanations of the underlying values have been proposed. The main explanations of free speech are those that focus on individual autonomy, political participation, validation of different ways of life and the free competition of ideas.

In the current modern era, the speed of technology has brought about various social problems in society, one of which can create division is hate speech which in the end causes a lot of slander, because it can cause slander, Islamic perspectives are prohibited. In various countries, countries in Europe that have had bad experiences with hate propaganda such as those carried out by the Nazis generally have stricter regulations to prohibit hate speech. Meanwhile, America, where civil liberties are an important part of its national history, chooses to tolerate hate speech. However, criminal acts based on hatred (*hate crimes*) have been regulated in separate legislation. In several cases, America also has a precedent for criminalizing hate speech which is strongly considered to cause acts of violence. The dangers of hate speech were also confirmed by the UN which in 1966 issued the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)* which prohibits "campaigns of hatred against national, racial and religious groups that are instigated in nature (*incitement*) to acts of discrimination, hostility and violence." The consequences of all this have an impact on the stability of society and result in suspicion of one another.^[4]

As time goes by, crime in Indonesia is also growing more rapidly. Data obtained from the National Police's Directorate of Cyber Crime (Dittipidsiber) shows the forms of crime in cyberspace is increasing.^[5]



In this data, there are around 14,495 cases of online fraud, 8,614 cases of Threats of Violence, 6556 cases of defamation, 3,675 cases of Threats of Violence, 952 cases of pornography, 778 cases of fake news, 597 cases of unauthorized data manipulation, 499 cases of Provocation/Incitement, 237 prostitution cases, 220 online gambling cases, 42 online drug trafficking cases and Another 2,880 cases.

From this data, it is illustrated that in the current digital era, crime is starting to spread to include cyberspace, namely the internet. Many new crime models have emerged in cyberspace. One of them is hate speech where the perpetrator must be held accountable for his actions before the law. This arises because people's understanding of freedom of opinion is weak so they think that freedom of opinion is an absolute right given to them to express themselves.

The criminal provisions for cases that occur on social media are quite clearly regulated in the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, where people found guilty will be sentenced to a maximum of 6 (six) years in prison or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00,- (One Billion Rupiah). In Article 45A Paragraph (2) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, it is stated that criminal sanctions are imposed for perpetrators of hate speech crimes who violate Article 28 Paragraph (2) which reads, "Everyone who intentionally and without right disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or enmity towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA) as intended in Article 28 Paragraph (2) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion."

This punishment is quite severe if the perpetrator does not understand and does not know that his actions on social media could lead him to legal action. This creates a new problem when the people involved in cases on social media are small members of society. This ignorance results in people having to pay fines or being sent to prison.

The nature of legal enforcement of the ITE Law against hate speech emphasizes that it is necessary to pay attention to the security and legal certainty aspects in the use of information, media and communication technology so that it can develop optimally. Therefore, there are three approaches to maintaining security in *cyberspace*, namely approaches to legal aspects, technological aspects, social, cultural and ethical aspects. To overcome security disturbances in the implementation of electronic systems, a legal approach is absolute because, without legal certainty, the problem of using information technology will not be optimal.

Indonesia already has a National Police and has formed a special team to handle cybercrime problems. Law enforcement has a special team to handle problems which of course follows the sophistication of existing technology, however, the obstacles they face are very difficult because this crime model is universal so it requires a lot of bilateral cooperation between countries and cooperation with social media service providers. This is the biggest obstacle faced by law enforcement in eradicating cybercrime, especially hate speech crimes.

The police have a role in the judicial process, namely playing a role from the investigation process to the detention process. The police have the authority to determine who should be investigated, arrested and detained. The public prosecutor can also only carry out his functions if the submission of the results of the investigation to the investigator has been completed. The public prosecutor can make an indictment based on the results of the investigation by the investigator based on the minutes of the investigation. Likewise, demands can be adjusted to the official report from the Police investigator. After that, there is a prosecution process, namely the action of the public prosecutor to transfer the case to the competent District Court, in terms and according to the method regulated in the Criminal Procedure Law with a request to be examined and decided by a judge at the court session.

Law enforcement of hate speech in the police refers to the National Police Chief's Circular Letter Number: SE/06/X/2015 concerning Handling Hate Speech. Because this Circular is an internal regulation that is used as a reference in handling hate speech cases. In enforcing the law regarding cases of hate speech based on the Circular there is a division of handling. If the case of hate speech violates the articles contained in the Criminal Code, the case will be handled in the Crimes (General Crimes) section. Meanwhile, if the case of hate speech violates articles contained in other laws outside the Criminal Code, for example, the ITE Law, then the case will be handled in the Crimes (Special Crimes) section.

The National Police Chief's Circular, as a variant of the policy regulations, is only intended to ensure compliance with police actions in handling actions *hate speech* as referred to in various laws and regulations which are referred to by the National Police Chief's SE. The National Police remains bound to comply with various legal procedures contained in general administrative law norms (Government Administration Law) as well as sectoral administrative law norms which regulate various categories of actions which in the SE are categorized as hate speech.

In the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police Number SE/06/X/2015 concerning Hate Speech Number 2 letter (f) Circular Letter of the Chief of Police Number SE/06/X/2015 it is further explained that hate speech can take the form of a criminal act as regulated in The Criminal Code (KUHP) and other criminal provisions contained outside the Criminal Code (KUHP) in the form of insults, defamation, Defamation, unpleasant acts, provoking, inciting, spreading false news and all these actions have a purpose or can have an impact on acts of discrimination, violence, loss of life and/or social conflict. Furthermore, the revision of the new ITE Law with Law No. 19 of 2016 was promulgated on November 25 2016. This is by Article 87 of Law No. 12 of 2011 so, since the promulgation of Law Number 19 of 2016, it has the force of law and all Indonesian people are considered to know and are obliged to implement it.

Law No. 19 of 2016 has an important mandate for society to build ethics in the use of social media. Law no. 19 of 2016 is not intended to prohibit people from expressing opinions or criticizing via social media. It must be understood that Article 28 E paragraph (3) explicitly states that everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion. Freedom is a human right (HAM) which is protected by the Constitution. But it must also be seen in Article 28 J paragraph (2) of Law 30 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, because human rights are not freedom without limitations but the state also has a role in setting the boundaries, one person's human rights need to be limited by other people's human rights by the mandate of Article 28J paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution.

There are two elements in the hate speech offence formulated in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, namely objective and subjective elements. 34 The subjective element in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law is found in the word "intentionally" which means the act was carried out by The perpetrator is conscious and knows that the act is a

prohibited act. Apart from that, there are 4 objective elements contained in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, namely:

1. In the sentence "without rights", "spreading information to create feelings of hatred or enmity" and "certain individuals and/or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA).
2. "Deliberately" is an element of error which can be a requirement in legal provisions, intentionality is the element referred to in this article. This has the meaning of intentionality in several types which have the opportunity to be applied to the intent of the intentional element, intentionality has two meanings, namely as a possibility and as a certainty. Where the perpetrator has a goal to achieve so that it is reflected in his actions. The act must have issues of ethnicity, religion, race and group (SARA) which are important as material for the perpetrator so that it can give rise to disputes and create feelings of hatred and hostility within them.
3. "without right" is an element that is given simultaneously with the subjective element, namely "intentionally", this means that the public prosecutor must be able to prove both elements simultaneously. The meaning of "without rights" is that the perpetrator carries out his actions without being based on rights or authority. Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA) issues are the objects aimed at and touched upon by the perpetrator in realizing his goals to give rise to feelings of hatred and hostility.
4. "disseminating information intended to cause feelings of hatred or enmity" in the form of information based on the ITE Law by utilizing internet network facilities or other electronic systems.

The object that is the target of the action referred to in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law is "individuals and/or certain community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race and group (SARA)" which can occur by anyone, victims who What is meant in this issue is every person and/or group of people who as a human being have an identity based on the important issues referred to in this article.

Law enforcement of criminal acts related to hate speech will be effective if law enforcement officers can work together professionally in enforcing the law. Because the duties, authority and responsibilities of law enforcement officers are different but interrelated and cannot be separated. Such as in law enforcement practices, investigations carried out by the police, prosecution by prosecutors, up to the delivery of sentences through the judge's decision. This all must be done professionally so that a sense of justice can be realized. The police have a role in the judicial process, namely playing a role from the investigation process to the detention process.

Referring to the National Police Chief's Circular Number: SE/06/X/2015 concerning Handling Hate Speech (*hate speech*). Because this Circular is an internal regulation that is used as a reference in handling hate speech cases. In enforcing the law regarding hate speech cases based on this Circular, there is a division of handling. If the case of hate speech violates the articles contained in the Criminal Code, the case will be handled in the Crimes (General Crimes) section. Meanwhile, if the case of hate speech violates articles contained in other laws outside the Criminal Code, for example the ITE Law, then the case will be handled in the Crimes (Special Crimes) section.

If an act is found that has the potential to lead to a criminal act of hate speech, every member of the National Police is obliged to take various preventive measures. If preventive measures have been taken, but do not resolve the problem, the resolution can be carried out through law enforcement efforts by the Criminal Code, Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, Law Number 40 of 2008

concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination, Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflicts, and Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2013 concerning Technical Handling of Social Conflicts.

In the context of handling criminal cases related to hate speech, Investigators *Cyber Crime* The Sulses Regional Police have implemented it by the laws and regulations governing hate speech, starting from the National Police Chief's Circular Number: SE/06/X/2015 concerning Handling Hate Speech, the Criminal Code, to other laws regulating speech. hatred. As legal practitioners, the police must conduct a proper and correct review during the investigation stage to collect initial evidence or sufficient evidence so that follow-up can be carried out at the investigation stage. After the investigation stage has been carried out and sufficient evidence has been obtained, it will then move to the investigation stage. If there is a law that is not clear, he continued, then as a law enforcement officer, they are allowed to interpret the law as long as it does not conflict with statutory regulations.

There are two perspectives on the crime of hate speech committed via social media, where there is a group of people who think that the act of expressing an opinion or criticism of a figure or group via social media is not a criminal act but only an expression expressed openly, but there are also parties (especially the party who is the object of criticism) considers this to be an act that is detrimental to them so that when he feels he is being criticized and he does not accept it, he will make a complaint to the police based on hate speech charges. This is where the role of law enforcers is to assess and take follow-up action, whether the act of criticizing is merely expressing an opinion or is classified as an act of hate speech. Therefore, law enforcement efforts to eradicate hate speech crimes must be based on legal objectives: justice, expediency and legal certainty.

CONCLUSION

The Essence of Law Enforcement of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law in Handling Hate Speech Through Social Media in the Legal Area of the South Sulawesi Regional Police is an effort to realize the idea of justice, certainty and usefulness in the use of information, media and communication technology so that it can develop economically. optimal.

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