


Legal Protection Against Insults on Social Media as a Form of Cyberbullying: Case Study of Decision Number: 21/Pid.Sus/2020/PN.Lbo

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Abstract

Introduction: The phenomenon of insults on social media as a form of Cyberbullying or bullying in cyberspace is an act of intimidation, humiliation, or deliberate harassment through the internet, focusing on the case study of Decision Number: 21/Pid.Sus/2020/PN.Lbo. The main issues raised are the legal protection of victims of cyberbullying and the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia.

Purposes of the Research: To identify the protection mechanisms available to victims and assess the extent to which the law can be enforced against the perpetrators of cyberbullying.

Methods of the Research: The research method used is normative juridical, with a legislative approach and case studies. Data were collected through a review of the literature, including relevant Laws and the results of previous research.

Findings of the Research: Showing that in the Cyberbullying case at the Lamboto District Court, the defendant was sentenced in accordance with the Electronic Information and Transaction Law for defamation on social media. This decision emphasizes justice, legal fairness, and protection for victims and provides a deterrent effect for perpetrators while showing that the Judge's commitment to providing justice in the judiciary in handling crimes in cyberspace.

Keywords: Cyberbullying; Legal Protection; Law Enforcement.

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INTRODUCTION

The major changes in the digital age have redefined the way humans interact, access insights, and run various professions. The pace of technological development and the increasingly sophisticated flow of information are the main elements in accelerating relationships between individuals globally, allowing for easier communication and without geographical barriers. We have the convenience of obtaining information, communicating with friends and colleagues, and carrying out various activities through digital platforms. Technological advancements, in addition to providing many benefits, also present a number of new problems. One of them is the increasing cases of bullying in cyberspace.¹ The advancement of internet technology has opened up opportunities for acts of bullying among citizens. Its ability to establish connections between individuals without territorial boundaries, both through active and passive communication, has now become an integral part of modern life and raises various social challenges in society.² The internet has two

¹ Misnah Irvita, Robi Rendra Tribuana, and Rahmiati Ranti Pawari, "Pembangunan Hukum Di Era Digital : Tantangan Dan Peluang Bagi Negara Dalam Menghadapi Transformasi Teknologi," *Jurnal Bisnis Mahasiswa* 5, no. 1 (2025): 164-74.

² Ni Luh Ayu Mondrisa Dwipayana, Setiyono Setiyono, and Hatarto Pakpahan, "Cyberbullying Di Media Sosial," *Bhirawa Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2020): 63-70, <https://doi.org/10.26905/blj.v1i2.5483>.

opposing sides. On the one hand, its presence provides convenience in various activities that aim to improve the quality of life of the community. However, on the other hand, the internet can also be used as a tool by certain individuals to launch criminal acts deliberately.

The rapid development of technology and information in Indonesia is not always balanced with adequate understanding among the public. As a result, many people are abusing these advances, especially in the use of social media, which is often triggered by a lack of digital literacy. This condition triggers various forms of cybercrime, one of which is cyberbullying. This phenomenon is now becoming more widespread, both at the global and national levels. Cyberbullying itself refers to acts of bullying or hurtful behavior carried out by individuals or groups through digital devices, repeatedly, by targeting someone who is unable to protect themselves from the attack.

The term cyberbullying is used to describe the behavior of a person or a group of individuals who consciously aim to hurt others, either through text, illustrations, or other visual media in the digital world. Cyberbullying is a form of intimidation or violence that occurs through digital platforms, such as social media. This issue is increasingly in the spotlight as a serious social problem. Reality shows that such actions can happen anywhere and anytime without the limitations of space and time.³

Cyberbullying refers to acts of violence or intimidation that are carried out intentionally and continuously through electronic platforms, either by individuals or groups. Cyberbullying can manifest itself in a variety of ways, including through flaming, which involves sending messages with hateful words, taunts, threats, or language that is extremely abusive and hurtful, online harassment (constantly sending messages containing insults, attacks, or hurtful feelings via text), denigration (sending harmful, false, or abusive information, spreading gossip about someone to others or posting it online), identity forgery (taking over the victim's account to pretend to be them, then sending or posting material that could damage reputation).

The influence of cyberbullying is very destructive, especially on aspects of mental health and individual well-being. Victims can experience emotional disturbances, depression, and deep depression, and even risk having thoughts of ending their lives, in some cases, for example in Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/Pn.Lbo where the victim feels that his pride is humiliated and feels that his good name has been tarnished, it then affects the overall quality of life of the victim.

In addition to the significant psychological impact, cyberbullying can also have far-reaching social and economic consequences.⁴ Victims often have difficulty establishing social relationships, losing confidence, and withdrawing from the surrounding environment. This can hinder their productivity and personal development, both in the academic and professional worlds. In some cases, victims also face economic impacts due to job losses or job opportunities due to reputations that have been damaged in cyberspace.

In Indonesia, regulations regarding cyberbullying have been regulated in various laws and regulations, such as Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (hereinafter abbreviated as the Electronic Information and Transaction Law)

³ Muttafaqur Rohmah, "Pesan Singkat Film Budi Pekerti: Beretika Dalam Bermedia," *AL-MIKRAJ Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora* 4, no. 2 (2024): 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.37680/almikraj.v4i02.4396>.

⁴ Roza Fitrialis et al., "Dampak Negatif Media Sosial Terhadap Remaja," *Jurnal Akuntansi, Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Indonesia (JABEI)* 3, no. 2 (2024): 30–34.

which has been revised through Law Number 19 of 2016.⁵ Article 27 paragraph (3) of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, for example, regulates insults and defamation in the digital world that can be subject to criminal sanctions. However, the implementation of the law on cyberbullying cases still faces various challenges, such as the difficulty of identifying perpetrators who often use anonymous accounts and low public awareness of their rights and obligations in using digital technology responsibly.

Therefore, a more comprehensive strategy is needed in overcoming cyberbullying, including increasing digital literacy among the public, especially the younger generation, in order to better understand ethics in using the internet. Education about digital security and the legal consequences of cyberbullying should be strengthened from an early age. In addition, collaboration between the government, social media platforms, and civil society is needed to create a safer and more inclusive digital ecosystem, with stricter regulations and higher collective awareness, it is hoped that cyberbullying cases can be minimized and the rights of individuals in the digital space can be more guaranteed.

The existence of legal protection for technology users is an urgent need, considering that in handling criminal acts, the legal system often prioritizes the prosecution of criminals, while the position of the victim often goes unnoticed. In fact, as the most affected party, victims deserve fair treatment and adequate protection to restore the rights harmed by the crime. Crimes often have adverse impacts, both directly for the victim and indirectly for other parties. Protection for victims is crucial, not only to minimize the suffering experienced, but also to prevent the emergence of new victims, so as to reduce the potential for further crimes. Based on this, the author intends to examine in depth the legal protection mechanism provided to victims of cyberbullying on social media platforms.

As cyberbullying cases become more prevalent, it is important to examine how the criminal justice system can address this issue. Proper legal protection and strict law enforcement are needed to ensure justice for victims and prevent similar bullying in the future. Therefore, research related to legal protection against insults on social media as a form of cyberbullying in the digital era is very urgent and needs to be done immediately.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This paper uses the normative juridical law research method. This research will analyze secondary data, such as literature, laws and regulations, and court decisions relevant to the issue being studied. This type of research is descriptive-analytical. The case approach was used to analyze Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/Pn.Lbo as a case study related to legal protection against insults on social media as a form of cyberbullying. This research explores the background of the decision, the legal considerations used by the court, and its impact on protection efforts for victims of cyberbullying. In addition, this study also uses a conceptual approach to analyze concepts related to legal protection, human rights, and criminal law developments related to criminal acts on social media. The secondary data of this research is taken from relevant documents, including Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/Pn.Lbo, the Criminal Code, and other related regulations. Secondary legal materials obtained from journals and related literature are also used to deepen the understanding of primary legal materials. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed

⁵ Doyoba Reza, Sulys Setyorini, and Lisa Karang, "Penegakan Hukum Penyalahgunaan Media Sosial Untuk Bullying Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Informasi Transaksi Elektronik Dan Hukum Pidana Islam," *Wasatijah: Jurnal Hukum* 4, no. 2 (2023): 19-35, <https://doi.org/10.70338/wasatijah.v4i2.141>.

descriptively to provide an overview of the application of legal protection to cases of insult on social media in the context of Indonesian law. Qualitative analysis was carried out to interpret the data, relate legal protection theory to the legal facts found, and analyze the consistency of these decisions with the principles of human rights and protection of victims in the perspective of criminal law.⁶

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Referring to previous research that has a different classification approach, this study raises the topic "Legal Protection Against Insults in Social Media as a Form of Cyberbullying (Case Study of Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/Pn.Lbo)." The main focus of this study is to explore the legal protection measures that can be provided to victims of cyberbullying on social media platforms in Indonesia. The goal is to see the extent of the existing level of legal protection and law enforcement to avoid a legal vacuum, because the protection mechanism for victims of cyberbullying is still inappropriate. The reason is the lack of existing legal protections and laws that are considered inadequate related to Cyberbullying cases. Therefore, the author will examine the legal protection and the role of the government and cyber law policy regulations in Indonesia because there is a great need for legal regulations that can overcome the challenges that arise as a result of this technological development.

A. Legal Protection for Victims of Cyberbullying on Social Media

In the current era, respect for human rights has become one of the main pillars in the principle of the state based on the law. This includes protection for victims of various forms of crime, including cyberbullying which is increasingly rampant in this digital era.⁷ Currently, Indonesia's criminal justice system has been equipped with various regulations that guarantee protection for witnesses and victims. As an illustration, Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims is a legal reference that regulates the protection in the course of the criminal justice process. However, the existing legal system is still not fully adequate, especially in handling cyberbullying cases. In the Criminal Procedure Code (Criminal Procedure Code), most of the provisions focus more on protecting the human rights of perpetrators, while protection for victims receives less attention. In fact, these articles pay more attention to the rights of suspects in the judicial process, while protection for victims, especially in cyberbullying cases, is still limited. This shows that there is an imbalance in legal attention to perpetrators and victims, even though victims are the most vulnerable parties and often experience the greatest impact of these actions.

Victims of cyberbullying often experience serious psychological disorders, such as depression, anxiety, and even suicide. These impacts are very dangerous for the mental health of victims.⁸ Therefore, effective legal protection is needed so that victims feel protected, especially when facing intimidation or threats from perpetrators. Therefore, Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims provides a legal basis to maintain the safety of victims, especially in terms of physical and mental protection.

⁶ Taufik Firmanto et al., *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum : Panduan Komprehensif Penulisan Ilmiah Bidang Hukum* (Jambi: PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia, 2024).

⁷ Ahmad Ziruddin, Kholilur Rahman, and Mohammad Agus Maulidi, *Merawat Negara Hukum* (Jakarta: Guepedia, 2023).

⁸ Ema Rizky Ananda and Marno, "Analisis Dampak Teknologi Penggunaan Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Bullying Ditinjau Dari Nilai Karakter Self-Confident Siswa Sekolah Dasar," *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, no. 5 (2023): 1-11.

This protection includes guarantees of safety, confidentiality of identity, and the right to testify without having to meet the defendant in person. In addition, victims are also entitled to assistance in the form of psychological support and restitution in the form of compensation for the losses suffered, both in the form of medical expenses and compensation for the emotional suffering experienced.

Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims also regulates the rights of victims to receive adequate protection, including protection for the safety of their personal and family.⁹ Therefore, Indonesian law recognizes the right of victims to choose the form of protection that suits their needs, as well as the right to obtain compensation for losses caused by the criminal acts experienced. Although there are regulations that regulate the protection of victims in general crimes, the protection of victims of cyberbullying on social media is still not specifically regulated in Indonesian legislation.¹⁰ Crimes such as insult and defamation, which are often the basis of cyberbullying, are listed in the Criminal Code, especially in Article 433 which regulates defamation. This article regulates acts that degrade a person's dignity or honor, either verbally or in writing, which fall under the category of cyberbullying.

In overcoming Cyberbullying in Indonesia which is currently rampant, the government is not silent, they provide legal protection related to victims of Cyberbullying which is regulated in the Criminal Code and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, even though the Criminal Code does not regulate significantly regarding Cyberbullying.¹¹ In the Criminal Code regarding bullying, it is regulated in Chapter XVII of the Criminal Code which discusses the crime of insult. If you look at Article 433 of the Criminal Code which contains all forms of insult that are carried out, both written and unwritten, oral or written, face-to-face or deeds, punishment will be carried out which also discusses Cyberbullying in terms of defamation and insult. Legal protection refers to the granting of recognition and guarantees by the legal system to the rights of individuals. The main function of legal protection is to ensure that basic rights, both for perpetrators and victims, are guaranteed and justice is achieved. The purpose of this legal protection is to protect the rights of victims and prevent abuse of authority by law enforcement that can degrade the dignity of victims. In addition, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law also provides legal consequences for individuals who disseminate information that can harm others, such as insults and defamation (Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions). Article 27 paragraph 3 of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law stipulates that anyone who deliberately and without permission disseminates information that contains insults or defamation can be sentenced to imprisonment of up to 4 years or a maximum fine of Rp 750 million. This shows that although Indonesia does not yet have specific regulations on cyberbullying, some legal provisions can still be applied to punish the perpetrators of such acts. Although there are regulations that regulate protection for cyberbullying victims, its implementation in the field still faces many obstacles. One of the main obstacles is the lack of public understanding and awareness about the bad consequences that cyberbullying can cause. Many victims feel afraid or embarrassed to

⁹ Budi A Safari and Fauzan Hakim, "Hak Restitusi Sebagai Perlindungan Terhadap Korban," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Prima* 6, no. 1 (2023): 120-29.

¹⁰ Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima and Anita Pristiani Rahayu, "Anak Korban Tindak Pidana Perundungan (Cyberbullying) Di Media Sosial," *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah* 20, no. 2 (2020): 125-36, <https://doi.org/10.31599/jki.v20i2.102>.

¹¹ Eka Rizkiyanto, Fajar Ari Sudewo, and Kus Rizkianto, *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Cyberbullying Melalui Media Elektronik* (Pekalongan: Penerbit NEM, 2024).

report cyberbullying they experience, mainly because of threats from the perpetrator or uncertainty about the protection they will receive.¹²

Victims of cyberbullying have the right to adequate legal protection, as stipulated in Article 28D paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution which states: "Everyone has the right to fair legal recognition, guarantee, protection, and certainty as well as equal treatment before the law." This article affirms the right of everyone to equal treatment and legal protection without discrimination. Legal certainty here requires that the law be applied fairly and in accordance with existing regulations, with professional implementation.

Theologically, in Islam, cyberbullying is also considered an act that damages a person's dignity. It is strictly forbidden in the Qur'an against the act of ridiculing or insulting others as contained in QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11 which states that "one should not demean others, because it can lead to unjust behavior".¹³ This Islamic view is strongly emphasized to respect the honor and dignity of others, and to stay away from actions that can have a bad impact on others, both physically and emotionally. So, both in terms of positive law and religious teachings, cyberbullying must be prohibited and avoided. Protection of victims of cyberbullying is essential to ensure that their rights are protected and that they are not caught up in a cycle of violence that repeats itself. To create a safe and free environment from cyberbullying, especially on social media, it is imperative for the public, law enforcement, and relevant institutions to work together synergistically,¹⁴ With the right protective measures, it is hoped that victims can feel safe and protected from the adverse impact caused by cyberbullying.

B. Law Enforcement for the Crime of Cyberbullying in Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/PN. Lbo

In trials, law enforcement is carried out in a transparent and open manner to create discipline and order. This law enforcement process is based on the principles of the rule of law.¹⁵ One of the main principles is the equality of every individual before the law, which is stated in Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which states, "All citizens have the same position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception."

The Lamboto District Court in deciding the case requested in the case of Elen Mantu alias Elen used various points of view so as to give a conclusion as written in its decision, in the approach of studying several kinds of legal theories we have known, including the theory of legal certainty. The theory of legal certainty explains that this law itself as a rule that must be followed, governs and coerces and has sanctions if violated, it can result in all citizens concerned having to understand it without exception because the law is seen as a protective shield for fellow citizens.

The decision of the Lamboto District Court Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/PN Lbo, is a decision that contains a case of Cyberbullying, in this case Elen Mantu committed

¹² Rossyta Wahyutiar et al., "Penciptaan Komik Webtoon Sebagai Sarana Edukasi Bagi Remaja Tentang Perilaku Berkomentar Yang Baik Di Media Sosial," *Artika* 7, no. 1 (2023): 39-62, <https://doi.org/10.34148/artika.v7i1.660>.

¹³ Retna Dwi Estuningtyas, Farida, and Kristopo, "Bullying Dalam Perspektif Islam: Studi Tafsir Al Munir, Jalalain Dan Al-Mishbah Terhadap Surat Al-Hujurat Ayat 11," *Al Muqaddimah: Journal Islamic Studies* 15, no. 5 (2024): 47-62, <https://jurnal.uic.ac.id/index.php/muqaddimah/%0ABULLYING>.

¹⁴ Shenti Agustini, Winsherry Tan, and Grace Geovanni, "Analisis Hukum Terhadap Penyampaian Informasi Elektronik Yang Melanggar Norma Moral," *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 37, no. 2 (2023): 349-37, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.2019.1686094>.

¹⁵ Fauzi Iswari, "Aplikasi Konsep Negara Hukum Dan Demokrasi Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Di Indonesia," *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)* 6, no. 1 (2020): 127, <https://doi.org/10.33760/jch.v6i1.285>.

defamation on his social media to Ayu Riska Abas who was a witness to the victim, in this case the judge decided through various considerations and handed down a verdict to the defendant Elen Mantu to serve his sentence. Determining and deciding a case in court, the panel of judges is not only a mouthpiece of the law or the mouth of the law, but the judge is also responsible for law enforcement, so that this will be a reflection of justice, utility, and legal certainty. Judges cannot act arbitrarily in deciding a case, because there are rules that become a guideline or legal basis for judges to carry out their duties and authorities in court. One of them is stated in Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, Article 1 Paragraph (1), which states that "Judicial Power is the power of an independent state to administer justice for the sake of law enforcement and justice based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, in order to realize the Rule of Law of the Republic of Indonesia."

Legal follow-up to cyberbullying cases listed in Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/PN. The LBO shows the involvement of a number of institutions, such as the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and correctional institutions, in order to ensure that the criminal justice system runs in accordance with the principles of justice and respect for human rights. Law enforcement involves the stages of investigation, investigation, and prosecution with the main goal of upholding justice and truth, with transparency that guarantees discipline and order. Therefore, the principle of equality before the law is an important basis for providing fair treatment for all individuals.

Legal considerations in deciding a case consist of juridical and non-juridical aspects.¹⁶ Considerations in legal decisions focus on facts and evidence found during the judicial process, such as evidence that shows violations in accordance with the provisions of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. On the other hand, non-legal considerations include other elements that can affect the determination of punishment, both which can reduce or increase the severity of the punishment, in the case of cyberbullying involving the defendant Elen Mantu, the panel of judges considered that the defendant's actions defamed the victim through social media, which had the potential to damage the victim's reputation and mentality. This is a consideration to provide appropriate punishment.

Judges in the court are responsible not only as law enforcers, but also as guardians of justice who ensure that the verdicts handed down are based on clear and transparent laws.¹⁷ One of the important principles in this case is to ensure that the judge decides the case based on the applicable law, without the intervention of other parties. The theory of legal certainty and justice is essential in ensuring that any unlawful act can be subject to appropriate sanctions.¹⁸ The cyberbullying case carried out by Elen Mantu began with a personal conflict related to buying and selling transactions, where the defendant felt aggrieved by the victim. His actions, which then led to the dissemination of insulting information through social media, caused serious harm to the victim.

The defendant's actions in the judge's assessment were clearly proven to contain elements of insult that are contrary to Article 27 Paragraph (3) Jo Article 45 Paragraph (1) of the

¹⁶ Yuniar Hati Laia, "Pertimbangan Hakim Dalam Pemidanaan pelaku Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan (Studi Kasus Putusan Nomor. 104/Pid.B/2016/PN.Gst)," *Jurnal Panah Hukum* 1, no. 2 (2022): 178-90, <https://jurnal.uniraya.ac.id/index.php/JPHUKUM/article/download/785/704>.

¹⁷ Vinna Apriskaputri, Siregar Andry, and Syafrizal Tanjung, "Persepsi Hakim Pengadilan Tinggi Medan Terhadap Keadilan Dalam Proses Pengambilan Keputusan," *Juris Sinergi Journal* 1, no. 1 (2024): 73-82.

¹⁸ Fikriya Anika Fitri, Nisaul Muftia, and Irda Trilia, "Tinjauan Teoritis Tentang Asas Legalitas Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia," *Jimmi: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Multidisiplin* 1, no. 2 (2024): 202-9.

Electronic Information and Transaction Law. As a result, the judge decided to impose a three-month prison sentence and ordered the defendant to bear the costs of the case, considering that the act had harmed the victim and should be given a strict sentence. This ruling not only protects the rights of victims, but also puts forward the principles of justice and legal certainty, where every individual who violates the law will be held accountable. In addition, this verdict also has a deterrent effect, not only on the defendant, but also on the wider community, by emphasizing that acts of cyberbullying cannot be left without consequences. This is important to create awareness in the community about the negative impact of social media and the importance of being responsible in using digital platforms. So this decision shows the commitment of the justice system to handle cybercrime seriously, in order to provide protection to victims and build a safer and law-aware society.

It's important to remember that this case doesn't just focus on individual actions, but also reflects a larger social issue regarding the negative impact of social media on relationships between individuals. Cyberbullying often has broader consequences, including mental health disorders for victims.¹⁹ This ruling also serves as a reminder for the public to be more prudent in using digital platforms, as well as raising awareness of the dangers of spreading inaccurate information or harming others. Overall, Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020 is an important example in law enforcement related to Cyberbullying, reflecting a commitment to protecting individuals from harmful actions in cyberspace. This shows that the law can adapt to technological developments, and that the protection of individual rights remains a priority in the justice system. This decision not only provides justice for victims, but also contributes to efforts to prevent cybercrime in society, creating a safer and healthier environment for all social media users.

CONCLUSION

Legal protection efforts for victims of cyberbullying on social media in Indonesia are still faced with various challenges. Although there have been regulations such as the Witness and Victim Protection Law and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, their implementation has not been fully effective. This obstacle is caused by the lack of public understanding of the dangers of cyberbullying and weak attention to victims' rights in the criminal justice process. Although legal provisions related to insult and defamation can be used as a foothold, until now there has been no special regulation that regulates cyberbullying as a stand-alone criminal act. In addition, law enforcement against cyberbullying crimes, as seen in Decision Number 21/Pid.Sus/2020/PN Lbo, shows that the implementation of the law in the criminal justice system in Indonesia involves institutions such as the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and correctional institutions, with the aim of upholding justice professionally and fairly, as well as prioritizing human rights principles, in the case of cyberbullying crimes that occurred in the Lamboto District Court. The defendant, Elen Mantu, was sentenced for defamation on social media based on the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. The judge considered various elements, both juridical and non-juridical, before imposing a sentence, by imposing sanctions in the form of three months in prison and court costs. This ruling emphasizes the importance of justice, legal certainty, and legal benefits in providing protection to victims and providing a deterrent effect to perpetrators. In addition, this decision demonstrates the commitment of

¹⁹ Audrey Afralia, Desy Safitri, and Sujarwo, "Analisis Penyebab Maraknya Cyberbullying Di Era Digital Pada Remaja," *Mutiara: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Indonesia* 2, no. 2 (2024): 70–80, <https://doi.org/10.61404/jjimi.v2i2.199>.

the justice system in tackling cybercrime and maintaining the safety and honor of individuals in the digital world.

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