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The Use of Social Media as a Provocation Tool: A Case Analysis of Pope Francis' Visit to Indonesia

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Abstract: This study discusses the use of social media as a provocation tool in the context of Pope Francis' visit to Indonesia. The background of this research stems from the increasing potential of social media in spreading provocative information that can trigger social tensions, especially during sensitive moments such as the visit of a religious leader. The aim of this research is to identify the forms of provocation that emerge on social media and evaluate the effectiveness of criminal law, particularly the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (ITE Law) and the Criminal Code (KUHP), in addressing the spread of such provocative content. The research method used is qualitative with a juridical-normative approach, where data is collected through literature studies and content analysis of related social media. The findings indicate that social media is utilized by various groups to spread provocative narratives that can lead to social conflict. Furthermore, the enforcement of the ITE Law and KUHP in addressing criminal acts of spreading provocative content still faces challenges, particularly in law enforcement and public awareness. This study suggests the need for stronger legal regulations and education for social media users to reduce the negative impact of provocative content.

Keyword: Social Media, Provocation, ITE Law, Criminal Code (KUHP), Pope Francis' Visit.

INTRODUCTION

Social media has transformed into a central platform for sharing opinions, information, and self-expression (Nikolinakou & Phua, 2023). However, it also presents significant challenges, particularly regarding ethics, privacy, and social stability (Choi & Sung, 2018). The accessibility of digital technology enables rapid information dissemination, which can yield both benefits and risks, especially when social media is misused for provocative content or hate speech that fuels social conflicts (Davis, 2012). This phenomenon is increasingly

evident in Indonesia during key events involving religious figures, such as Pope Francis' visit to Indonesia in 2024 (Rosana, 2024).

The visit of Pope Francis demonstrated how social media could be weaponized for provocation. Public reactions ranged from support to criticism; however, some criticisms included hate speech and threats targeting specific religious groups. Seven individuals were reportedly arrested for threats related to the visit, reflecting the existence of groups actively spreading fear and division through social media. According to (P. N. Safitri et al., 2021) social media's nature of anonymity and speed amplifies the risk of provocative content proliferating faster than clarifications or verified facts. Tim Cek Fakta Kompas identified instances of misinformation spread intentionally to incite negative reactions. This aligns with findings by (Margono et al., 2024) which reveal that provocative narratives on social media are often disseminated by accounts with specific political or ideological motives.

Indonesia has enacted regulations such as the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) to curb hate speech and provocative content. Article 28(3) of UU ITE explicitly prohibits the spread of information that incites conflicts based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations (SARA). Similarly, the KUHP includes provisions addressing hate speech and defamation against religious groups. However, challenges remain in enforcement and public awareness. As noted by (Siregar et al., 2020a) while legal frameworks play a crucial role in mitigating provocative content, many individuals lack a thorough understanding of legal boundaries on social media. Moreover, (Chetty & Alathur, 2018) emphasize the role of user behavior and the influence of echo chambers in exacerbating the spread of hate speech.

Social media platforms have dual potential: they can foster unity by spreading positive messages or fuel division through provocative content. During Pope Francis' visit, narratives promoting peace coexisted with those inciting division. This duality underscores the importance of understanding content dynamics on social media. A study by (Diaz Ruiz & Nilsson, 2023) found that provocative content is more likely to be shared and discussed in polarized environments, highlighting the need for digital literacy education to counter misinformation effectively.

This study aims to analyze the role of social media in disseminating provocative content that exploits the momentum of international figures' visits to incite division. By thoroughly understanding this phenomenon, the research seeks to identify patterns and characteristics of provocative content and the preventive measures that can be taken. This analysis is also expected to provide recommendations on the effective implementation of laws to prevent the misuse of social media in the future, particularly in cases that could impact national unity and religious harmony.

METHOD

The research employs a qualitative method with a normative juridical approach. This approach is designed to examine and analyze legal phenomena related to the use of social media as a tool for provocation and its implications in criminal law. The data for this study are obtained through comprehensive literature reviews, including analyses of legal regulations, academic literature, and other relevant sources.

By adopting a normative juridical approach, the study aims to identify and analyze existing legal regulations concerning the use of social media and evaluate their effectiveness in addressing provocative issues that may cause public unrest. Furthermore, this approach seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the legal implications of disseminating provocative information on social media and offer policy recommendations for future improvements. Through this approach, the research aspires to make a significant contribution to the development of legal science and the practice of law enforcement in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the research findings on the use of social media as a tool for provocation during Pope Francis' visit to Indonesia, as well as the effectiveness of the implementation of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) in addressing criminal acts related to the dissemination of provocative content.

The Use of Social Media as a Tool for Provocation in Cases of Threats During Pope Francis' Visit to Indonesia

The visit of Pope Francis to Indonesia in 2024 highlighted the strategic use of social media platforms by various groups and individuals to disseminate provocative content and threats. Platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram were utilized to spread information that could elicit emotional reactions from the public. This aligns with findings by Lumenta (2024), who noted that social media's rapid information dissemination capabilities make it a potent tool for spreading provocative content. During the Pope's visit, law enforcement agencies arrested seven individuals suspected of issuing terror threats related to the event. These individuals allegedly used social media platforms to propagate messages of fear and division, including threats of bombings and attacks on places of worship (K. Safitri & Ramadhan, 2024).

This incident underscores the dual-edged nature of social media: while it facilitates swift communication, it also enables the rapid spread of harmful content. The Indonesian government has implemented legal frameworks, such as the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP), to address the dissemination of provocative content. However, the effectiveness of these laws in curbing such activities remains a subject of debate. Research by (Castaño-Pulgarín et al., 2021) indicates that while these regulations provide a legal basis for action, challenges persist in enforcement due to factors like public awareness and the dynamic nature of social media content. In conclusion, the case of Pope Francis' visit to Indonesia illustrates the complex role of social media in modern society. While it serves as a platform for information sharing and public discourse, it can also be exploited to spread provocative content that threatens social harmony. Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted approach, including effective law enforcement, public education on digital literacy, and collaboration with social media platforms to monitor and manage harmful content.

Strategies for Disseminating Provocative Content

Groups with specific agendas have effectively utilized Pope Francis' visit to Indonesia as a means to disseminate provocative content, employing strategies designed to manipulate public sentiment and incite social tension. These strategies align with findings from previous studies and academic analyses, which emphasize how misinformation and strategic digital engagement can amplify polarizing narratives. Misinformation and exaggerated claims were pivotal in framing Pope Francis' visit as a potential threat to national interests or cultural harmony. Similar patterns were observed in the study by (Sun et al., 2023) which analyzed the dissemination of false information during political campaigns in Indonesia. They highlighted how misinformation often targeted sensitive topics to evoke emotional reactions and polarize audiences, paralleling the accusations of hidden agendas during the Pope's visit. Further, (Alim, 2024) explored the role of fabricated narratives in influencing public discourse on religious matters, demonstrating that provocative content leveraging religious sentiments can quickly escalate tensions within pluralistic societies. In the context of Pope

Francis' visit, allegations of his intent to influence governmental policies on human rights and religious practices exemplify such tactics.

The deliberate use of trending hashtags was another critical strategy. By associating their content with popular hashtags, these groups expanded their reach and visibility, effectively drawing in audiences beyond their immediate followers. This aligns with the findings of (Schlogl, 2022), who studied the role of hashtag activism in political and social movements in Indonesia. Their research revealed how hashtags act as digital rallying points, creating echo chambers that reinforce shared narratives and galvanize online communities. Additionally, the study by (Yoga et al., 2020) on hashtag-mediated mobilization found that provocative hashtags often function as triggers for broader online discussions, both supportive and oppositional. During Pope Francis' visit, hashtags expressing distrust or skepticism toward his agenda not only disseminated negative sentiment but also spurred wider debates, amplifying the visibility of these narratives.

The strategic dissemination of provocative content during significant events poses challenges to societal harmony and governance. The findings indicate a need for preemptive measures to counter such content, as emphasized by (Ummah & Fajri, 2020) who argued for the importance of digital literacy programs in mitigating the spread of misinformation. Enhanced public awareness about verifying information and recognizing manipulative strategies could significantly reduce the impact of provocative content. Moreover, regulatory measures, such as the enforcement of Indonesia's UU ITE, must be strengthened to address the misuse of digital platforms. Clear guidelines and strict penalties for spreading false information and inciting social tensions are essential to curbing such activities

Social and Psychological Impacts of Provocative Content Dissemination

The use of social media as a tool for provocation, especially during sensitive events such as Pope Francis's visit to Indonesia, has profound social and psychological implications. The spread of provocative content can foster uncertainty and social tension, aggravating relationships between already polarized groups. Accusatory and derogatory content intensifies divisions, threatening the fabric of social cohesion. Studies by (Anwar, 2024) reveal that repeated exposure to negative narratives on social media can normalize intolerant attitudes and foster hostility toward specific groups, particularly in heterogeneous societies like Indonesia.

Polarized societies are particularly vulnerable to the rapid spread of provocative content. The research by (Iandoli et al., 2021) emphasizes that provocative messaging exploits pre-existing divisions, amplifying distrust and reinforcing group stereotypes. For example, during Pope Francis's visit, unfounded allegations, such as covert agendas to influence national religious policies, gained traction on platforms like Twitter and Facebook. The virality of such narratives demonstrates the powerful role of social media algorithms in perpetuating echo chambers, where users are exposed predominantly to content that aligns with their pre-existing beliefs, as highlighted in the work of (Sunstein, 2018) on information cascades.

Public reactions to provocative content can vary widely, from endorsing the disseminated narratives to outright rejection and engagement in counter-narratives. Research by (Osama, 2023) reveals that counter-narratives, when effectively employed, can mitigate the negative impact of provocative messaging by promoting inclusivity and understanding. However, the ease of sharing and the emotionally charged nature of provocative content often result in its rapid diffusion, outpacing the spread of corrective information. On an individual level, prolonged exposure to provocative content can contribute to anxiety, anger, and social alienation. (Petraglia, 2007) found that emotionally laden narratives increase users' likelihood of sharing content, thus perpetuating cycles of misinformation and social tension.

Additionally, the study by (Pramono, 2020) on the psychological impacts of online hate speech highlights how negative online environments can decrease trust and solidarity within diverse communities. Given these significant social and psychological impacts, mitigating the spread of provocative content requires a multifaceted approach. Strengthening digital literacy, promoting counter-narratives, and implementing stricter content moderation policies are essential. Legislative frameworks like Indonesia's UU ITE must also be revised to balance free expression with accountability effectively.

Mobilization and Collective Action

The utilization of social media to mobilize individuals and organize collective action during Pope Francis's visit highlights its role as a double-edged sword in modern communication. While it fosters the organization of peaceful protests and public demonstrations, it also amplifies tensions by enabling the rapid dissemination of provocative narratives. This phenomenon reflects the growing impact of digital platforms in shaping public discourse and mobilizing collective actions, as discussed by (Castells, 2015) in his work on networked movements. Social media's ability to connect individuals with shared ideologies facilitates the creation of online communities that can translate into offline actions. Research by (Molaei, 2015) indicates that social media is often leveraged to coordinate protests or solidarity actions, particularly in politically or socially charged contexts. For instance, during Pope Francis's visit, platforms like Twitter and Facebook were instrumental in rallying groups with opposing views, demonstrating the power of hashtags and trending topics in mobilizing public support or opposition.

The strength and organization of online communities significantly impact their ability to influence real-world outcomes. According to (Tye et al., 2018) movements that effectively use social media to synchronize their messaging and logistics tend to achieve greater visibility and influence. This is evident in the creation of unified narratives through strategic use of hashtags, imagery, and viral content, which were prominent during Pope Francis's visit. For example, hashtags promoting or opposing his visit shaped public opinion and mobilized grassroots movements. Social media not only facilitates mobilization but also intensifies polarization by reinforcing echo chambers. (Tucker et al., 2018) found that provocative content serves as a catalyst for collective action, particularly in polarized societies. In this case, narratives accusing Pope Francis of ulterior motives acted as a rallying point for certain groups, amplifying their collective resolve and prompting them to organize demonstrations or solidarity events.

The use of social media for mobilization during events like Pope Francis's visit underscores its profound influence on the sociopolitical landscape. As digital platforms become integral to public discourse, their role in enabling both constructive and divisive actions becomes increasingly apparent. The lack of robust digital literacy among users exacerbates the risks of misinformation and manipulation, as highlighted in the study by (Sunstein, 2018) on digital echo chambers. To address the challenges posed by social media in mobilizing collective actions, governments and civil society must prioritize digital literacy programs. Additionally, platforms should enhance their content moderation mechanisms to prevent the spread of inflammatory narratives while preserving freedom of expression. Legal frameworks like Indonesia's UU ITE can play a critical role but require careful implementation to avoid misuse.

The Effectiveness of UU ITE and KUHP in Addressing the Crime of Spreading Provocative Content

The application of Indonesia's Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) in addressing the dissemination of provocative content

during Pope Francis's visit underscores their critical role in maintaining societal stability. However, the effectiveness of these legal frameworks is frequently debated, given the challenges of enforcing laws in the fast-evolving digital landscape. UU ITE serves as a pivotal regulation for handling cybercrimes, including the dissemination of provocative content. It provides legal tools to investigate and prosecute individuals or groups responsible for online offenses. Similarly, the KUHP lays the groundwork for addressing broader criminal offenses, including those related to public order and hate speech. According to (Fahriza et al., 2024) the synergy between these laws has improved Indonesia's ability to respond to cybercrimes, but gaps remain in their enforcement, particularly concerning the speed and anonymity of digital communication. Several studies highlight the mixed success of these legal frameworks in curbing provocative online behavior. For instance, (Nugroho et al., 2023) found that while UU ITE has facilitated the prosecution of online defamation and hate speech cases, its implementation often faces public criticism due to perceived misuse against freedom of expression. The complexity of proving intent and tracing digital evidence further complicates enforcement, as demonstrated in a study by (Lubis & Maulana, 2010). During Pope Francis's visit, social media platforms became a battleground for conflicting narratives. The swift dissemination of provocative content exploited legal grey areas, highlighting the limitations of UU ITE and KUHP in mitigating such situations. As per (Nugroho et al., 2023) while authorities identified and acted against several perpetrators, the overall impact was dampened by the lack of digital literacy among users and the rapid spread of misinformation.

Analysis of Relevant Legal Foundations: UU ITE and KUHP in Addressing Provocative Content

The legal frameworks underpinning the regulation of provocative content in Indonesia are primarily embodied in the (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik, 2024) particularly Article 28, paragraph 2, which prohibits the dissemination of content that incites hatred or violence based on ethnicity, religion, race, or inter-group relations (SARA). This provision has become a crucial legal foundation in the fight against hate speech and provocative content on social media platforms. Alongside this, (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, 2023) also includes provisions that criminalize acts that harm the reputation of others and disrupt public order, further complementing efforts to control the spread of harmful online content.

(Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik, 2024) especially in its handling of SARA-related offenses, provides a legal mechanism for addressing harmful online content that can incite social division or even violence. The law aims to ensure that digital platforms are not used to undermine social harmony. However, despite its intent, its application has generated controversy, particularly with regard to balancing freedom of expression and protecting individuals from harmful speech. (Muslim & Solapari, 2024) argue that while UU ITE is vital in curbing hate speech, its broad interpretation has led to concerns about the over-criminalization of online discussions and the potential for abuse by state authorities to silence dissent. This challenge is further compounded by the rapidly evolving nature of digital communication, making enforcement of the law both complex and resource-intensive.

On the other hand, the (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, 2023) provides an additional layer of protection against defamation and the disruption of public order, both of which can be affected by the spread of

provocative content. The KUHP's general provisions on defamation and disturbance of public peace allow for the prosecution of individuals whose actions create social unrest. According to (Kurniawan et al., 2021) the application of KUHP in cases involving online provocations has been effective in some cases but insufficient in addressing the unique nature of online crimes, such as anonymity and the rapid spread of information.

One of the central challenges in applying these legal frameworks is finding the right balance between upholding freedom of expression and protecting society from harmful content. (Iristian, 2024) emphasizes that the line between legitimate expression and harmful speech can often be blurry, leading to concerns about the overreach of regulations that may inadvertently suppress free speech. Moreover, the subjective nature of what constitutes "provocative" content adds further complications for law enforcement, making it difficult to create clear and consistent legal interpretations.

A critical issue also arises from the enforcement of these laws. (Isfihani et al., 2024) argue that while UU ITE and KUHP are theoretically strong legal instruments, their practical implementation has been inconsistent. In some cases, perpetrators of provocative content have faced legal consequences, but in other instances, the lack of digital literacy among law enforcement and the anonymity of the internet allows offenders to evade punishment. This inconsistency can embolden individuals to continue spreading provocative content without fear of legal retribution.

Analysis of Challenges in Law Enforcement: UU ITE and KUHP in the Digital Era

The enforcement of Indonesia's (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik, 2024) and the (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, 2023) in cases involving provocative content on social media presents significant challenges. One of the most prominent issues is the sheer volume of content disseminated across platforms, making it difficult for law enforcement agencies to effectively monitor and address potentially harmful material. Social media platforms generate millions of posts daily, with a large portion of them potentially violating the law. According to (MacAvaney et al., 2019) many violations go undetected, and offenders often face no legal consequences, highlighting the gap between the legal framework's reach and its actual implementation.

The enormous amount of content generated on social media creates a fundamental challenge for law enforcement to monitor and detect illegal activities. (Brown, 2018) observe that traditional methods of monitoring, which rely on manual interventions or reports from users, are inadequate to address the scale of digital content. Automated tools and artificial intelligence (AI) could provide some solutions, but even these technologies are not foolproof in distinguishing between harmful and harmless content, especially when it comes to subjective matters like what constitutes provocation or hate speech. This problem is compounded by the fact that social media platforms themselves are often reluctant to cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies, either due to privacy concerns or the platforms' interests in maintaining user engagement. (Patel, 2018) further notes that the decentralization of social media content and the use of encryption technology have added layers of complexity to identifying and acting against those responsible for uploading provocative materials. As a result, law enforcement agencies face an uphill battle in detecting violations swiftly and preventing the proliferation of harmful content.

Another critical challenge in enforcing laws like UU ITE and KUHP is the cross-border nature of social media. Content uploaded from abroad complicates the jurisdictional reach of national laws. As (AllahRakha, 2024) explain, when content that violates Indonesian laws is uploaded from another country, it becomes difficult for Indonesian authorities to enforce

national regulations. International cooperation between law enforcement agencies becomes crucial in addressing these issues, but this cooperation is often hindered by differing legal standards, privacy regulations, and geopolitical concerns. The legal complexity is exacerbated by the anonymity offered by social media platforms, which can allow users to hide behind fake identities or use VPNs (Virtual Private Networks) to mask their location. (Syahril & Wiwin, 2024) argue that these technological tools further obscure the identification of perpetrators, leading to delays in investigations or even total impunity for those who spread provocative or harmful content online.

To address these challenges, (Kaburuan & Damayanti, 2022) emphasizes the importance of international collaboration in the enforcement of digital laws, especially for cross-border cases. The creation of international treaties or frameworks for cooperation could help establish uniform standards for handling provocative content, thereby improving the efficacy of law enforcement. In addition, technological advancements, such as AI-based tools for real-time monitoring and analysis of social media content, must be leveraged to help identify violations more effectively. Moreover, local governments need to invest in the digital literacy of law enforcement officers, providing them with the skills to navigate the digital landscape and understand the technicalities of online platforms. This would help ensure that the laws are enforced not only by the letter but also in a manner that aligns with the unique challenges posed by digital environments.

Analysis of the Role of Social Media in Law Enforcement

Social media has emerged as a significant tool for enhancing law enforcement in the digital age, particularly in addressing the spread of provocative content. The ability of users to report suspicious or harmful activities on platforms creates a form of collective awareness, encouraging greater public involvement in maintaining order and security. This participatory role of social media users can complement the enforcement of laws such as (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik, 2024) and (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, 2023) improving their effectiveness in curbing the spread of provocative content.

The role of social media in law enforcement is not limited to its function as a communication channel but extends to its potential as a tool for reporting and monitoring unlawful activities. (Gavrilov, 2024) highlight how the active participation of social media users in reporting violations significantly aids in the detection of harmful content. Platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram allow individuals to flag content that they consider violating laws related to hate speech, defamation, or provocation. According to (Siregar et al., 2020b) the reporting mechanisms on social media platforms have the capacity to involve a larger audience in the monitoring process, leading to a more comprehensive and immediate response from law enforcement agencies.

The active engagement of social media users in monitoring content contributes to the development of a collective awareness regarding the importance of protecting public order and safety. This involvement is seen as a form of social responsibility, where the community becomes an active participant in enforcing norms and laws. (Hajizah, 2024) found that when users are involved in reporting violations, it not only increases the speed at which law enforcement can act but also fosters a sense of ownership over the digital space. This empowerment of citizens contributes to a more effective legal framework by reducing the time it takes for authorities to detect violations. Moreover, this community-driven monitoring process complements the work of law enforcement and can enhance the effectiveness of legal frameworks such as the UU ITE and KUHP. By leveraging the vast network of social media

users, authorities are better able to track and respond to emerging threats, particularly those involving provocative or harmful content.

While social media's role in law enforcement is promising, it is not without its drawbacks. Misreporting and over-reporting can lead to significant consequences, including the violation of privacy rights or defamation. (Pasculli, 2022) points out that excessive reporting can overwhelm the authorities, leading to the diversion of resources to investigate content that may not violate laws, potentially infringing on individuals' rights to free expression. Furthermore, inaccurate reports can damage reputations and result in legal liabilities for the accused. In cases where reports are driven by personal bias or misunderstanding, the spread of false accusations can cause harm to innocent individuals.

To mitigate these risks, (Dame Adjin-Tetty, 2022) suggests the implementation of digital literacy education among social media users to help them better understand the implications of their actions online. This includes recognizing the importance of accuracy in reporting content and distinguishing between content that genuinely violates legal norms and that which simply expresses controversial opinions. Additionally, platforms and authorities must work together to ensure that reports are reviewed carefully to avoid the harm that may arise from incorrect or frivolous complaints.

The engagement of social media users in the monitoring of content can enhance the effectiveness of laws like UU ITE and KUHP, but it requires careful oversight to balance the need for public involvement with protecting individual rights. Research by (Apuke et al., 2023) emphasizes that a collaborative approach between the government, social media platforms, and the public is essential to optimize the benefits of social media reporting without compromising legal protections. Additionally, (Park et al., 2020) argues that enhancing user education on responsible social media use, combined with stronger privacy safeguards, can reduce the risks associated with public reporting.

CONCLUSION

In an increasingly digital era, social media has become an effective tool for spreading information and provocation, posing significant challenges for society and law enforcement. This study highlights how social media was utilized to spread provocative content during Pope Francis' visit to Indonesia, emphasizing the need for greater attention to the dynamics of virtual public spaces. The application of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) in addressing the spread of provocative content proves to play a crucial role in law enforcement, although challenges remain in its implementation.

Public involvement in reporting and monitoring harmful content underscores the importance of collective awareness as an effective tool in maintaining social order. However, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement, closer collaboration is needed between the government, law enforcement, social media platforms, and society. Education, training, and strengthening regulations are strategic measures that must be undertaken to ensure more effective enforcement, creating a public space that is safe, productive, and respects freedom of expression without compromising order and security.

Through these strategic measures, it is hoped that the potential threats from the spread of provocative content can be minimized, and society can utilize social media as a platform for more positive and constructive communication, ultimately strengthening the integrity of digital public spaces in Indonesia.

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