INTRODUCTION
Information and communication technology continues to develop rapidly, providing convenience for humans. The process of globalisation has created a phenomenon that changes the way we communicate, from conventional to more virtual through the internet. It has created its own world known as cyberspace, a computer-based communication space that presents a new virtual reality. The internet provides convenience for people and changes the way they think about business, social interaction, and other aspects. The Internet allows fast access unhindered by distance and time, allowing everyone to
connect and communicate with each other through this medium.

Rapidly evolving technology has positive potential, but it also creates negative impacts for some individuals due to the advancement of the internet and social media. While technology facilitates many of society's activities, it can also be utilised for crime. People who commit criminal acts can easily choose targets without restrictions. The benefits of information and communication technology not only include positive impacts, but also expose new opportunities for crime in the form of online cybercrime. Thus, information and communication technology can be likened to a sword that has two sides, where in addition to making a positive contribution to human progress and welfare, it is also a potential and effective means of breaking the law. Every individual has the freedom to interact, enjoy entertainment, and access everything that is believed to provide benefits and joy to them.

Fraud is one of the crimes that often occur through the internet media. Until now, fraud cases continue to increase and do not stop. Criminals use various modus operandi to deceive victims and deprive them of their property. This includes conventional fraud, the use of hypnosis, and even online fraud. Online fraud involves the use of internet services or social media to defraud or take advantage of victims. Based on Kaspersky Lab and B2B International's latest research across twenty-six countries, 26% (twenty-six per cent) of Indonesian consumers have been victims of online fraud, making Indonesia one of the countries with the largest number of online fraud victims in the world, followed by Vietnam with 25% (twenty-five per cent) and India with 24% (twenty-four per cent). The results also show that 48 per cent of consumers have been targeted by scams designed to trick them into revealing financial information and data that can be used to commit criminal acts.

The crime of online fraud is specifically regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), although the law does not specifically state the crime of fraud, but implicitly there are elements that are almost the same as the crime of fraud which is generally regulated in Article 378 of the Criminal Code.

One of them is a case of fictitious online arisan fraud that occurred in Sukoharjo. The reported party (AS) claimed to be the owner/owner of the online arisan "SOLOBARU" and offered over slot online arisan/arisan auction to the victim (WPP) with various amounts and from the arisan auction it was promised that the date of getting it also varied, and with various benefits that made the victim interested, because the victim was interested in the benefits offered, the victim was willing to buy arisan and pay for the arisan offered. However, when it was time to get the arisan, the perpetrator did not give the arisan auction money to the victim and every time the victim was charged, the reported party always made excuses. As a result, the victim suffered a loss of Rp. 67,970,000.00 (sixty seven million nine hundred seventy million rupiah).

Based on these cases, in the implementation of arisan, there are often obstacles that must be overcome, including the possibility of arisan members or organisers who intend to commit fraud. Although it may seem simple, finding a safe online arisan can be a difficult task. Many people join online arisan because they are
attracted by the benefits and advantages offered without realising the associated risks. In the context of online arisan, trust is particularly important as this phenomenon is the result of technological developments.

In overcoming online fraud, supporting components are needed, one of these components is the law enforcement apparatus itself as a human resource. The Indonesian National Police Agency, as a law enforcer, certainly has a high role in terms of conducting investigations and investigations of perpetrators of online fraud. Based on Article 378 of the Criminal Code regarding the crime of fraud, it states "Whoever, with the intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another by using a false name or false dignity, by deception, or a series of lies, moves another person to surrender something to him, or to give a debt or write off a debt, shall, being guilty of fraud, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of four years."

The actions that have been carried out by the reported party are also very detrimental to the victims and there is a need for law enforcement for online arisan fraud and juridical analysis of the articles given by the police in handling online fraud cases of fictitious online arisan auctions.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting legal writing with the title "LEGAL ENFORCEMENT OF ONLINE ARISAN Fraud Offenders by Conducting FICTITIOUS ARISAN AUCTIONS".

METHODOLOGY

This research uses an empirical juridical approach method. According to Abdul Kadir Muhamad, empirical juridical research is: "research conducted by examining secondary data first and then continued by conducting research on primary data in the field". In juridical research, law is seen as a norm or das sollen. Empirical juridical research is research that refers to the applicable laws and regulations then proceeds with conducting primary data research in the field such as interviews. The author conducts interviews with Sukoharjo Police Investigators regarding online arisan fraud cases and law enforcement against online arisan fraud perpetrators who commit fictitious online arisan llang.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the qualitative analysis method. Qualitative analysis method is research that is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or features of social influences that cannot be
explained, measured, or described through quantitative approaches. Data analysis will be carried out by collecting data from interviews, then continuing with data analysis by describing the results of the research.

**DISCUSSION**

Law enforcement efforts against criminal acts of fraud in online arisan by conducting fictitious arisan auctions.

Law enforcement is an effort to implement the process and role of legal norms concretely in regulating behaviour in legal relations as well as in social dynamics and the life of the nation. The purpose of law enforcement is to realise the principles of justice, ensure legal certainty, and produce tangible social benefits. The term law enforcement is often misinterpreted as if it is limited to the field of criminal law or repressive aspects only. But actually, the concept of law enforcement includes both repressive and preventive laws.

The police are the guardians of the community who should prevent any crimes that arise in the community. The main task of the Police as stated in the Police Act Number 02 of 2002 Article 13 letter C is to protect, nurture, and serve from various community diseases. The rapid advancement of increasingly sophisticated technology has triggered an increase in fraud cases with online arisan mode in Sukoharjo. Therefore, strong law enforcement is needed from the police, in order to catch criminals as stipulated in the applicable law.

The police as a component/element/subsystem of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is clearly seen in the current legislation (both in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and in the Police Act No. 28 of 1997 which has been replaced by Act No. 2 of 2002, namely as "investigators and investigators". There are 3 (three) stages of law enforcement in the police, namely:

1. The formulation phase is the stage of criminal law enforcement in abstracto by the legislature. In this phase, the lawmakers focus on selecting values that are relevant to current and future conditions. Then, these values are formulated into criminal law provisions to achieve the desired objectives of criminal regulation. This stage is also known as the legislative policy stage.

2. The application stage is the stage of application of criminal law by law enforcement officials ranging from the police, prosecutors to the courts.

3. The execution stage is the stage of implementing criminal law concretely by the criminal implementing apparatus. In this stage, the criminal executing apparatus is in charge of enforcing the criminal regulations that have been made by the establishment of the law through the application of punishment that has been determined by the court. The implementing apparatus in carrying out its duties must be guided by the criminal legislation that has been made by the legislature and the values of justice and effectiveness. This stage is often called the executive or administrative stage.

As for the case of online arisan fraud in the jurisdiction of Sukoharjo Police Station, the need for strict law enforcement by the police in carrying out their duties, especially in the management of investigations carried out by the police in order to catch every perpetrator of online arisan fraud as has been confirmed by the applicable laws. Based on the results of
interviews with Sukoharjo Police investigators, it states that the police have made law enforcement efforts that are preventive and repressive. The explanation is as follows:

1. Law Enforcement Through Preventive Efforts

The first effort made by the Sukoharjo Police in carrying out law enforcement against the perpetrators of online arisan fraud is by preventive action. The factors that cause victims to be interested in online arisan are:

1) social factors which include groups, family influences, and the environment,
2) personal factors which include economic situation, self-concept, age, and occupation,
3) psychological factors which include motivation, understanding, beliefs and ways of thinking,
4) cultural factors in which there are branches of culture and social class.

Preventive efforts are carried out by Sukoharjo Police, namely:

a. Appealing to the public through social media. The initial step of the Sukoharjo Police to prevent criminal acts of online arisan fraud is to convey appeals and prohibitions against online arisan fraud accompanied by the threat of sanctions conveyed on various social media.

b. Carrying out socialisation to the community. Sukoharjo District Police carry out socialisation and counselling to prevent online arisan fraud to the community in the jurisdiction of Sukoharjo District Police. Sukoharjo Police are vigorous in making efforts to prevent fraud by counselling to people who lack legal awareness, and ordinary people who do not know the mode used by online arisan fraud perpetrators.

Crime prevention basically does not have a specific and standard definition and meaning, but the essence of crime prevention is an action to reduce and / or eliminate opportunities for crime. In order to improve the performance of preventing criminal acts of fraud for the implementation of security, strategies continue to be carried out by the Sukoharjo Police.

2. Law Enforcement Through Enforcement Efforts (Repressive).

Repressive efforts are an effort to overcome crime conceptually taken after the occurrence of crime. Countermeasures with repressive efforts are intended to take action against the perpetrators of crime in accordance with their actions and correct them so that they are aware that the actions they have committed are unlawful and detrimental to society, so they will not repeat them and others will not do so either considering the sanctions they will bear are very heavy. Liability for the crime of online arisan fraud is regulated in Article 28 paragraph (1) Jo. Article 45A paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 on the Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions and Article 378 of the Criminal Code which regulates the crime of fraud.

The law enforcement process for perpetrators of online arisan fraud in Sukoharjo Police Station:

1) Investigation Stage. There are four sources of action before the investigation is carried out, namely,
reports, complaints, known by officers themselves and caught red-handed. After the source of action, the next step taken by the police is an investigation. In general, an investigation is the first step or initial effort to identify whether or not a criminal event has occurred. According to Article 1 point 5 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law that, what is meant by "Investigation is a series of investigator actions to seek and find an event suspected of being a criminal offence in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out in the manner regulated in this law. After the investigator has completed the investigation and reported the results of the investigation to the investigator, it is immediately determined whether the case can be continued to the investigation level or the case is stopped. If the case is reasonably suspected of being an online arisan fraud criminal offence, an investigation warrant is immediately issued by the Head of Sukoharjo District Police to the appointed investigator to carry out an investigation into the case of online arisan fraud criminal offence.

2) Investigation Stage. After going through the investigation stage, the second stage of the law enforcement process against the perpetrators of online arisan fraud is to conduct an investigation stage. Article 1 point 2 of KUHAP explains that what is meant by "Investigation is a series of investigator actions in the case and in the manner regulated in this law to seek and collect evidence that occurs and to find the suspect". The activities carried out at the investigation stage are arrest and detention, search and seizure to obtain evidence. The time limit for case settlement in Article 31 paragraph (2) of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police, namely:
1. 120 days for case investigation is very difficult;
2. 90 days for difficult investigations;
3. 60 days for medium case investigation; or
4. 30 days for simple investigation.

However, Article 32 of Perkap 12/2009 states that:
a) In the event that the time limit for investigation as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (1) cannot be completed by the investigating party, the investigating party may submit an application for an extension of time for investigation to the official who gives the order through the Investigator Supervisor.
b) An extension of time for investigation may be granted by the authorised officer after taking into account the advice and consideration of the Investigating Supervisor.
c) In the event that an extension of investigation time is granted, a warrant is issued stating the time of extension.

3) Examination Stage. The examination is carried out by the investigator / assistant investigator against witnesses, experts and suspects as outlined in the
examination report (BAP). The purpose of the examination is to obtain testimony from witnesses, experts and suspects as outlined in the minutes of examination (BAP), in order to make the case clear so that the role of a person and evidence in the criminal event of online arisan fraud that occurred becomes clear.

4) Completion and Submission of Cases to the Public Prosecutor (JPU)
   a. In the first stage, the investigator only submits the case file to the Public Prosecutor;
   b. In the second stage, if the investigation is considered complete, the investigator submits the responsibility of the suspect and evidence to the Public Prosecutor after the case file is declared complete. If within 14 days the case file is not returned by the Public Prosecutor, the case file is considered complete (P 21) and the investigator can hand over the suspect and evidence.

Criminal law enforcement carried out considers three principles of criminal law, namely:
   (1) Principle of Legal Certainty
   (2) Principle of Justice
   (3) Principle of Benefit

In the process of law enforcement against the perpetrators of online arisan fraud, these three principles are always considered. In this case, the police detained the perpetrator of online arisan fraud for a maximum of 30 days or until the case file was submitted to the prosecutor's office. The investigator determines that the reported act is a criminal act of fraud and or embezzlement as referred to in Article 372 of the Criminal Code.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that law enforcement efforts carried out by the police are pursued through two stages, namely the prevention stage (preventive) and the enforcement stage (repressive). Prevention efforts (preventive) carried out by Sukoharjo police are by appealing to the public through social media and carrying out socialisation to the public. Repressive efforts are carried out through several stages, namely the investigation stage, investigation stage, examination stage, settlement stage and case submission to the public prosecutor (JPU).

REFERENCES
Against Fraud Through Electronic Media”. Journal of Legal Preference 1, no. 2.


