

The Impact of Indonesia Netizens on Justice and Law Enforcement: Maslahah Mursalah Perspective

¹Alan Maulana Yasir

¹Universitas Jayabaya Jakarta, Indonesia
e-mail: alan@jayabaya.ac.id

²An'nas Muhlis

²Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia
e-mail: annas.muhlis@untirta.ac.id

³Karimuddin

³Aligarh Muslim University, India
e-mail: gn9851@myamu.ac.in

Received: 20-01-2024 Accepted: 28-03-2024 Advance Access Published: 27-04-2024

Published: 28-06-2024 doi: <https://doi.org/10.37035/ajh.v20i1.11036>

URL: <https://jurnal.uinbanten.ac.id/index.php/ahkm/article/view/11036>

Abstract

Law has the aim of creating order and regularity which includes elements of law enforcement, and society. While harmonization is expected to proceed smoothly, the actual situation differs. People as justice seekers who have no authority and power, they can only rely on social media to get the attention of the government and the wider community to uphold justice from irregularities that occur in the realm of public law and courts. The research methodology involves using qualitative methods with an empirical approach. The results of the study will reveal from some public realities negative hashtags for law enforcement and courts that are deliberately viralized by the public to get justice. Public efforts using social media are very effective and able to change normative matters that are slow and not transparent, so that they become fast and build criticism for law enforcement for irregularities that occur in public spaces. It can even help and reveal some facts that occur and are experienced by the community in order to avoid abuse of authority over conflicts of interest in the legal realm in order to create just legal goals. The hashtag no viral no justice has emerged as a public response to legal irregularities. It is evaluated based on national law and the principles of Islamic law, playing a crucial role in assessing the boundaries of legal norms in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Law; Viral; Irregularities; Law Enforcement; Justice.*

How to cite:

Yasir, A. M., Mublis, A., & Karimuddin, K. (2024). The Impact of Indonesia Netizens on Justice and Law Enforcement: Maslahah Mursalah Perspective. Al Ahkam, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.37035/ajb.v20i1.11036>

A. INTRODUCTION

The legal point of view is normatively regulated and clearly written in the law to regulate and regulate all forms in order to provide the principle of certainty to citizens and states in parts of the world. The need for law moves dynamically to adjust to all developments that occur at any time. At present, every country adapts to the need for law in the modern era with advances in technology and information, this causes the law to grow rapidly resulting in laws related to technology. Officially the Indonesian state issued the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) or Law Number 11 of 2008. The Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) Law, officially issued by the Indonesian state as Law Number 11 of 2008, was first promulgated on April 21, 2008.¹

Legal provisions regarding the ITE Law in Indonesia are a form of addressing the many irregularities committed by users, namely regarding violations of immorality, insults, defamation, gambling, extortion and/or violence on social media. This is the background to the emergence of laws related to electronic information technology, all of which will cause harm

¹ Atikah Mardhiya Rohmy, Teguh Suratman, and Arini Indah Nihayaty, "UU ITE Dalam Perspektif Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi," *Dakwatuna: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi Islam* 7, no. 2 (August 12, 2021): 309–39, <https://doi.org/10.54471/DAKWATUNA.V7I2.1202>.

to other users, namely as victims whether felt now or in the future².

Indonesia as a state of law will always coexist with officials from law enforcement based on problems that occur in society, the law becomes a flow of necessity in maintaining the stability of citizens and the state, so as to create holistic goals of law and state. The benefits of law will provide clear boundaries to govern society, and help people get justice that should come from the rights owned by citizens and protected by the state³.

The law provides space and limits regarding violations that occur in the modern world, namely regarding electronic information technology which already has the principle of certainty and is contained in the ITE Law. In the digital era, social media serves as a virtual gathering place where users interact and communicate to fulfill their needs. It is recorded that in 2023 the use of social media in Indonesia will reach 167 million people.⁴ The impact results in positive outcomes when used appropriately, and negative consequences otherwise. Social media is an important highlight for the law as a digital footprint that can be accessed by all circles both from the community, government, and can even be evidence among law enforcement.⁵

² Nur Rahmawati, Muslichatun Muslichatun, and M Marizal, "Kebebasan Berpendapat Terhadap Pemerintah Melalui Media Sosial Dalam Perspektif UU ITE," *Widya Pranata Hukum : Jurnal Kajian Dan Penelitian Hukum* 3, no. 1 (April 4, 2021): 62–75, <https://doi.org/10.37631/WIDYAPRANATA.V3I1.270>.

³ Djawahir Hejazziey, "LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ISLAM," *Abkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 15, no. 1 (2015): 15–20, <https://doi.org/10.15408/AJIS.V15I1.2843>.

⁴ Agnes Z. Yonatan, "Menilik Pengguna Media Sosial Indonesia 2017-2026," data goodstats.id, 2023.

⁵ Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda, "Transformation of Classical Law to Contemporary in Islamic-Based Marriage Law to Respond to Legal Developments in Indonesia," *Al Abkam* 19, no. 2 (December 19, 2023): 152–72, <https://doi.org/10.37035/AJH.V19I2.9551>.

Social media serves as a crucial tool for sharing information, mobilizing support, and advocating for justice in cases of legal irregularities and law enforcement issues. In addition to being used to communicate and share information, social media is also used by some people to seek justice. People who seek justice on social media by viralizing the cases they experience because they feel that the law enforcement they receive does not provide a sense of justice⁶. Finally, with so many cases being viralized by the public, phenomena and hashtags emerged with the call for no viral no justice on social media. No viral no justice itself arises as a result of public disappointment with law enforcement in Indonesia which is considered slow in investigating reports from the public and there are even irregularities that should not occur when it comes to legal provisions that apply and apply in Indonesia⁷.

The hashtags exert increasing pressure on authorities day by day, pushing for accountability and transparency in law enforcement. The hashtag movement made a breakthrough from elements of the community because it saw the phenomenon of legal irregularities felt in the community so that some community groups tried to make these irregularities visible to other people in general and could also be glimpsed by the government, especially law enforcers. In the process of viralizing irregularities or on the side that is considered to have shortcomings from

⁶ Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda et al., "Marriage Law in Religious Court: Regulation and Decision on Marital Property in Sustainable Legal Development," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11, no. 10 (October 23, 2023): e1759, <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i10.1759>.

⁷ Errika Dwi and Setya Watie, "Komunikasi Dan Media Sosial (Communications and Social Media)," *Jurnal The Messenger* 3, no. 2 (March 23, 2016): 69–74, <https://doi.org/10.26623/THEMESSENGER.V3I2.270>.

what should be ideal⁸, providing new understanding to the community so that the relevant agencies accept criticism and correct mistakes that have occurred in society⁹.

The study of the impact of hashtags that discuss implications for law enforcers, in research will lead to a positive legal view and also a view of Islamic law¹⁰, because both have views in accordance with their respective concepts and scientific disciplines. The view of Islamic law is also very necessary in order to harmonize points of view, especially with society which in fact is predominantly Muslim¹¹, so this study is very necessary and harmonized both from understanding and conception to be more balanced. Viral hashtags reveal deviations from legal principles, showing how laws can be manipulated by certain parties, leaving victims and the community to challenge actions that compromise legal integrity. So the

⁸ Ahmad Zaini et al., "Presidential Nominations from Active Cabinet Ministers: A Delicate Balance between the Interpretation of Constitutional Court Decisions and Political Interests," *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, no. 2 (December 31, 2023): 281–97, <https://doi.org/10.24090/VOLKSGEIST.V6I2.9355>.

⁹ Anang Sugeng Cahyono, "PENGARUH MEDIA SOSIAL TERHADAP PERUBAHAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT DI INDONESIA," *Publiciana* 9, no. 1 (2016): 140–57, <https://doi.org/10.36563/PUBLICIANA.V9I1.79>.

¹⁰ Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda, Reva Wiratama, and Dedi Sunardi, "Auction Practices Viewed from Islamic Business Law," *MUAMALATUNA* 15, no. 1 (June 30, 2023): 19–31, <https://doi.org/10.37035/MUA.V15I1.8172>.

¹¹ Muhammad Ishom and Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda, "Moderasi Pandangan Komunitas Muslim Banten Tentang Vaksin Covid-19 Untuk Jamaah Haji Dan Umrah Pasca Pandemi," *Jurnal Bimas Islam* 16, no. 1 (December 27, 2023): 35–66, <https://doi.org/10.37302/JBI.V16I1.964>.

implications for law enforcers have shortcomings in carrying out their duties and enforcing the law in Indonesia¹².

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research method with case study approach. Descriptive method is a method in research to examine the status of a group of humans, an object, or a phenomenon in the present. The purpose of this research method is to create or create a systematic, factual and thorough picture of the facts that occur in the field and the relationship between the phenomena under investigation¹³.

Explanation of qualitative research methods is research that aims to understand holistically the phenomena experienced by the object of research, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and behavior, through explanation of word forms.

The case study approach is preferred for qualitative research. This is because a case study is an exploration of a case or various cases from time to time through detailed data collection and contextualization from various sources of information that are diverse in a context. It can be concluded that a case study is research for a researcher to explore a particular phenomenon / case by using various data collection methods to collect detailed information over a certain period of time. In this research, the case study approach is used to understand factual or empirical circumstances in order to add insight into knowledge that occurs and is

¹² A. Dardiri Hasyim, "Extra-Judicial Dispute Resolution and the Realization of Justice in the Indonesia Legal System," *Ayy-Syir'ab: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ab Dan Hukum* 55, no. 1 (January 25, 2021): 1–24, <https://doi.org/10.14421/AJISH.V55I1.305>.

¹³ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017).

experienced by the community¹⁴.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This article's scientific research relies on various sources, including journals, books, and other references, to provide a comprehensive foundation for the study. Discussion of research that has a legal theme but the object of research study is different. The aims and objectives of this study will provide scientific comparisons sourced from articles that have been accredited so that readers get from the main source, so that this research will add high validity for researchers who will discuss and review other research in the future. Therefore, the author will present research similar to previous research studies, including:

Elsa Grecya and Ilham Effendi Yahya¹⁵ with the journal title: "Improving Civic Engagement through "No Viral No Justice" Phenomenon". This journal analyzes related to public space that becomes a public media in influencing legal processes that occur. This journal provides results that the Indonesian National Police is considered to have failed in carrying out its duties as protectors and public servants. Then, with the phenomenon of no viral no justice, it is a slap in the face to the Indonesian National Police as public servants. Furthermore, the community uses social media as an opinion leader who indirectly forms

¹⁴ I Made Pasek Diantha, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dalam Justifikasi Teori Hukum* (Jakarta Timur: Prenadamedia Group, 2019).

¹⁵ Ilham Effendi Yahya Elsa Grecya, "Improving Civic Engagement through 'No Viral No Justice' Phenomenon," *Civic and Social Studies* 6, no. 1 (2022): 51–59.

civic engagement based on pity for victims and disappointment with the police in carrying out their duties.

The similarity with the author's research is that they both discuss the phenomenon of no viral no justice that develops in society. However, the study has differences with the research that the author did, namely in this study the author will analyze the power of netizens on law enforcement in Indonesia and also analyze in view of the *mursalah* problem.

Rivaldhy Nur Muhammad, Lestari Wulandari S, Rif'iy Qomarrullah, Muhammad Sawir¹⁶ with the journal title: "Social Justice Warrior Trend: Law Enforcement and Viralization of Cases Through Social Media". This journal analyzes social justice warriors in cases that are viralized as an effort to seek legal justice in the community. This study concludes that the cases that are viralized are community efforts in seeking justice. In addition, social media is also an effective propaganda tool in promoting a sense of justice and also technological developments make law enforcement agencies more transformative in accordance with the development of community justice.

The similarity with the author's research is that they both analyze cases that are viralized by the public. However, the research has a very fundamental difference with the research that the author did, namely in this study the author analyzes the power of netizens in law enforcement in Indonesia, as well as the views of *masalah mursalah* on the power of netizens in seeking justice in society.

¹⁶ Muhammad Sawir Rivaldhy Nur Muhammad, Lestari Wulandari S, Rif'iy Qomarrullah, "Social Justice Warrior Trend: Penegakan Hukum Dan Viralisasi Kasus Melalui Media Sosial," *Petitum* 10, no. April (2022): 48–62.

Law enforcement in Indonesia is currently facing a crisis, evident in the increasing cases of corruption and abuse of authority among officials, leading to a significant breakdown in public trust. This phenomenon occurs because law enforcement officials who are an important element in the law enforcement process are often involved in various cases of abuse of authority. As revealed by Adrew Shandy Utama in his research that people tend to distrust law enforcement in Indonesia because many law enforcers abuse their authority such as corruption.¹⁷

This phenomenon has not been responded to specifically. Therefore, as an effort to nourish the law enforcement process, several efforts are to clean up corrupt individuals in carrying out the duties and authorities of law enforcement institutions in Indonesia.¹⁸

In the era of digitalization, seeking justice is not just through legal processes such as trials. However, in some cases, social media is utilized for seeking justice. Social media is a tool for communicating and sharing information. In addition to being used to communicate and share information, social media is also used by some people to seek justice. People seek justice on social media by making their cases viral because they believe the law enforcement they receive lacks fairness and justice.¹⁹ Finally, with so many cases being viralized by the public, the phenomenon of calling for *no viral no justice* has emerged on social media. *No viral no*

¹⁷ Andrew Shandy Utama, "Kepercayaan Masyarakat Terhadap Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia," *Ensiklopedia Social Review* 1, no. 3 (2019): 306–13.

¹⁸ Utama.

¹⁹ Oriën Effendi, "The Challenge of Indonesian Customary Law Enforcement in the Coexistence of State Law," *Asy-Syir'ab: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ab Dan Hukum* 56, no. 1 (June 14, 2022): 173–94, <https://doi.org/10.14421/AJISH.V56I1.1033>.

justice itself arises as a result of public disappointment with law enforcement in Indonesia which is considered slow in investigating reports from the public.

In recent years, there have been several cases that have gone viral on social media. On July 8, 2022, there was a case that received more attention from the Indonesian people, namely the premeditated murder of Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua Hutabarat. The murder case of Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua Hutabarat became clear after going viral.²⁰ In addition to this case, the Abuse Case committed by Aditya Hasibuan against Ken Admiral on December 22, 2022 went viral after 4 months of not being processed by the police.²¹ These cases exemplify how viral cases often lead to a perception of justice in society.

Meanwhile, in 2023, social media is abuzz with the case of Rafael Alun Trisamodo related to gratification and money laundering (TPPU). The case arose because of the viral case of Mario Dandy Satrio who persecuted Cristalino David Ozora. Finally, on March 30, 2023, the Corruption Eradication Commission examined Alun Trisamodo and determined him as a suspect in gratification cases and money laundering crimes.²² In addition, lately social media has been shocked by the vent of a victim of a revenge porn case in Pandeglang. The case was viralized by the

²⁰ Anastasya Rasita BR PA, "Kronologi Kasus Penembakan Brigadir Joshua," Kompasiana, 2023, https://www.kompasiana.com/anastasyarasitabrpa3484/63ecaaab5479c353e6529945/kronologi-kasus-penembakan-brigadir-joshua?lgn_method=google.

²¹ Yuslianson, "Viral Kasus Aditya Hasibuan Anak AKBP Achiruddin Hasibuan Aniaya Ken Admiral, Warganet: Kok Baru Diproses Padahal Kejadian Desember 2022," Liputan6, 2023.

²² Andry Tryanto Tjitra, "Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Rafael Alun: Dari Kasus Penganiayaan Hingga Jadi Tersangka KPK," Mentri. Tempo.co, 2023.

victim's brother on social media Twitter because the victim's family²³ felt that the legal process was running irregularities.²⁴ In addition to these cases, there are many other cases that will go viral on social media in 2023.

Some of the examples above are proof that people prefer to viralize a case to get justice in society. The tendency of people who feel they get a sense of justice makes the phenomenon of no viral no justice growing. This phenomenon arises due to the inefficacy of law enforcement. From the events above, Indonesian netizens are netizens who are sensitive to problems related to the identity of the Indonesian state. With hundreds of millions of internet users in Indonesia, it can make Indonesian netizens the largest frontline force in cyberspace.

It seems that The Power of Netizens can be used as a form of implementation of the obligation to defend the state of every Indonesian citizen in order to seek justice and support all forms of actions that are felt to have loopholes that must be helped for the common good. This is in accordance with Article 27 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution mandates that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in state defense efforts", especially for law enforcement. Furthermore, what is the power of netizens on Indonesian law enforcement? And also what is the view of *masalah mursalah* on the power of netizens in the law enforcement process in Indonesia?

1. The power of netizens against Indonesian law enforcement

²³ Muhammad Ishom and Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda, "Synergy of BP4 With Sub-District of KUA in Realizing Family Resilience in Serang City, Banten," *Syaksia: Jurnal Hukum Perdata Islam* 24, no. 2 (2023): 230–48, <https://doi.org/10.37035/SYAKSIA.V24I2.9460>.

²⁴ Aris Rivaldo, "Perjalanan Kasus Terdakwa Revenge Porn Alwi Hingga Divonis 6 Tahun Bui," DetikNews, 2023.

Netizens have undeniable influence. Some legal cases that were initially not processed become processed, those that were initially slow to become fast, those that were initially not bright to light, or that had not received justice until they got a sense of justice²⁵. One of the cases that was initially difficult to solve and did not get justice was the planned murder case of Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua Hutabarat. The murder was carried out by a General, namely Inspector General Ferdy Sambo who was assisted by his wife and subordinates on July 8, 2023. Initially, the narrative that developed in the community was that Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua Hutabarat was killed in a shootout with Bharada Rizhard Eliezer Pudding Lumiu. The shootout occurred because Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua Hutabarat was alleged to have abused the wife of Inspector General Ferdy Sambo, Princess Candrawati.

However, after the case went viral on social media, finally National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit Prabowo formed a special team to investigate the case because of the amount of wild information that developed in the community. The special team was led by the Deputy of the Indonesian National Police, Gatot Edi. After the case went viral and was handled directly by the chief of police through a special team, it became bright. The murder case of Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua Hutabarat is a premeditated murder case committed by Inspector General Ferdy Sambo who was assisted by his wife and subordinates. Bharada Rizhard Eliezer Pudding Lumiu as the executor shot Brigadier Nofriansyah Josua

²⁵ Eka Susilawati, Rizqi Fitrianti, and Noerma Kurnia Fajarwati, "THE POWER OF NETIZEN +62: KONTRUKSI KONFLIK FENOMENAL DI MEDIA SOSIAL," *National Conference on Applied Business, Education, & Technology (NCABET)* 2, no. 1 (October 31, 2022): 177–84, <https://doi.org/10.46306/NCABET.V2I1.76>.

Hutabarat because he was ordered by his superior, Ferdi Sambo, but according to Bharada Rizhard Eliezer Pudding Lumiu the perpetrator shot more than one person. The mastermind of the premeditated murder was Ferdi Sambo.²⁶

Another case that received public attention was the case of Persecution committed by Aditya Hasibuan against Ken Admiral on December 22, 2022.²⁷ Aditya Hasibuan is the son of AKBP Achirudin. The case was initially not responded quickly by the police. However, after the video was revealed by @mazzini_sgp's Twitter account and went viral on social media, the North Sumatra Regional Police escalated the case to the investigation stage and on April 25, 2023, Aditya Hasibuan was determined to be a suspect under article 351 paragraph 2.²⁸

In addition, the case of money laundering (TPPU) committed by Alun Trisamodo was opened after the case of his son, Mario Dandy Satrio, who molested Cristalino David Ozora went viral on social media. The viral case resulted in a number of netizens skinning the amount of Rafael Alun Trisamado's wealth to social media. The large enough wealth for an official of the Director General of Taxes makes netizens wonder. Sri Mulyani as the minister of finance responded to the fanfare that occurred on social media, namely by asking the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance to conduct an examination on Rafael on February 23, 2023.

²⁶ PA, "Kronologi Kasus Penembakan Brigadir Joshua."

²⁷ Yuslianson, "Viral Kasus Aditya Hasibuan Anak AKBP Achiruddin Hasibuan Aniaya Ken Admiral, Warganet: Kok Baru Diproses Padahal Kejadian Desember 2022."

²⁸ Alisa Deliana, "Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Penganiayaan Aditya Hasibuan, Putra AKBP Achiruddin Terhadap Ken Admira," Kaltim Today, 2023.

After a day on Friday, February 24, 2023, Sri Mulyani removed Rafael from his position and duties. After several investigations, on March 30, 2023, the Corruption Eradication Commission examined Alun Trisamodo and determined him as a suspect in gratification and money laundering cases.²⁹

Alwi Husen Maolana's revenge porn case. The case went viral after the victim's brother Imam Zanatul Haeri took to Twitter because he felt complicated by the prosecutor and felt that the legal process that was running in the court was irregular. The victim's brother shared on social media: "My sister was raped. The perpetrator forced him to become a girlfriend with video threats or revenge porn. For three years he endured torture. The trial was made difficult, my lawyer and my family (the victim) were expelled by the court. Reporting to the PPA post of the Prosecutor's Office, even intimidated". After the case went viral and there was a push to remove the suspect from his campus, finally on July 4, 2023, the suspect was expelled from his campus. After several hearings, the Pandeglang District Court Judge sentenced Alwi to 6 years in prison, fined 1 billion and revoked the right to use the internet for 8 years.³⁰ Actually, the purpose of the victim's brother to viralize the case experienced by his sister is to get justice.

The cases that go viral on social media are an attempt to seek justice by victims. Justice is something complex to talk about, everyone's justice is different. But as a benchmark in this discussion, the author will

²⁹ Tjitra, "Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Rafael Alun: Dari Kasus Penganiayaan Hingga Jadi Tersangka KPK."

³⁰ Rivaldo, "Perjalanan Kasus Terdakwa Revenge Porn Alwi Hingga Divonis 6 Tahun Bui."

describe justice according to some experts. According to Ulpianus, justice is the desire to give to everything that should be given continuously and permanently. Whereas according to Justinian, justice is a virtue that gives results to everyone in accordance with what is rightfully his.³¹

Justice is the measure used in treating objects outside of us, these objects outside of us are human beings. To act justly is to act righteously, and justice is an attempt to pursue the truth. Some examples of cases that the author describes are proof that the power of netizens in the law enforcement process in Indonesia is beyond doubt. With the virality of a case, it will have implications for law enforcement, namely law enforcement is faster to solve and quickly responded by law enforcement. The bureaucracy, which initially seemed to complicate the law enforcement process, was finally simplified. In the Indonesian context, "netizen" is a term used to describe citizens who actively use the internet. Netizens in Indonesia have an extraordinary ability to influence and create change in various aspects of life, including political, economic, social, and cultural. In today's era of technology and information, the internet has become a powerful tool for people to speak, share information, and influence the opinions of others³².

Netizens wield their power through activities like creating online petitions, sharing information on social media, and engaging in public discussions. Netizens also have the ability to influence social change. For

³¹ Petrus Soerjowinoto, *Ilmu Hukum* (Jawa Timur: CV Garuda Mas Sejahtera, 2018), 21–22.

³² Iswandi Syahputra, Sunan Kalijaga, and Jln Marsda Adi Sucipto Yogyakarta, "DEMOKRASI VIRTUAL DAN PERANG SIBER DI MEDIA SOSIAL: PERSPEKTIF NETIZEN INDONESIA," *Jurnal ASPIKOM* 3, no. 3 (September 21, 2017): 457–75, <https://doi.org/10.24329/ASPIKOM.V3I3.141>.

example, through online campaigns, netizens can champion issues that matter to them, such as human rights, the environment, and gender equality. The ability to share information and influence public opinion quickly and effectively through social media makes netizens a force that cannot be ignored³³. The influence of netizens through technology and information extends to shaping law enforcement practices and driving societal transformations. Netizens play a crucial role in promoting transparency, accountability, and justice in legal processes. The capacity to share information and swiftly impact public opinion empowers netizens to effect positive changes.

Technological Developments and the Role of Netizens

The fast-paced advancements in information and communication technology have greatly impacted our society. This is also no exception in terms of law enforcement. In the digital era, active social media users, known as netizens, play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and sharing information on legal cases.

With online platforms becoming increasingly sophisticated and accessible, netizens have tremendous power to organize collective actions and mobilize public support for certain legal issues. They can accomplish this swiftly and effectively, given that social media and the internet have become highly efficient means of communicating with a broader audience.

Netizens are a powerful force in fighting injustice and corruption through exposing misconduct, rallying public support, and ensuring

³³ Deni Fauzi Ramdani et al., "Netizen Sebagai Basis Citizen Power Dalam Mengawasi Mutu Pelayanan Publik," *Konferensi Nasional Ilmu Administrasi* 3, no. 1 (December 31, 2019), <https://knia.stialanbandung.ac.id/index.php/knia/article/view/194>.

accountability. For instance, in the case of. They conduct public scrutiny of crimes, expose hidden facts, and even help gather evidence to strengthen ongoing legal cases. In this case, they play the role of responsible and active citizens in maintaining justice and truth in society.³⁴

Certainly, the role of netizens in law enforcement is not without limits and can lead to issues if exercised imprudently. In some cases, netizens can get caught up in the spread of fake news or invalid information, which can ultimately affect legal proceedings and destroy the reputation of certain individuals or groups. Moreover, netizens should be mindful of privacy and security concerns, as their identities being exposed can make them vulnerable to malicious entities.

To uphold the enduring impact of netizens in law enforcement, it is crucial for the government, law enforcement agencies, and society to collaborate in establishing supportive regulations, safeguarding freedom of expression, and promoting fair access to information and communication technology. Thus, we can ensure that netizens can continue to act as agents of positive change and make a real contribution to efforts to build a fair and quality society.³⁵

Definition of Netizens and Their Role in Society

Netizens are individuals actively engaged in online communities

³⁴ Chen Yawei et al., "The Comments of Chinese 'Zhihu' Netizens on the US Sanctions Against Huawei: The Role of Anti-Western Centrim in Nationalist Narratives," *Asian Journal for Public Opinion Research* 10, no. 2 (January 1, 2022): 102–22, <https://doi.org/10.15206/ajpor.2022.10.2.102>.

³⁵ Peilei XU, Zhengyin PENG, and Chen ZHANG, "The Self-Governance Model and Implementation Path of UGC Participants: A Multi-Case and Grounded Theory Study," *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management* 38, no. 2 (January 1, 2024): 255–70, <https://doi.org/10.13587/j.cnki.jieem.2024.02.019>.

like social media, forums, blogs, and various online platforms. In modern society, the role of netizens is increasingly important as an agent of social change and a reliable disseminator of information. They can participate in meaningful conversations, shape public opinion, and ensure government accountability.

Netizens play a crucial role in supporting law enforcement by actively assisting investigations, providing leads, and ensuring transparency in legal processes. Through the dissemination of accurate and transparent information, they can voice justice for victims of legal cases that have not yet been revealed. By providing moral support and sharing stories, netizens can be a driver for fairer legal action.³⁶

In addition, Netizens have actively critiqued government policies that are perceived as out of sync with community needs. For instance, their vocal opposition to [specific policy] shed light on discrepancies in law enforcement practices and prompted reforms for greater alignment with public interests. By voicing their opinions massively through social media, netizens are able to build the public pressure needed to change policies that are not in favor of the people.

In this era of digital information, the role of netizens cannot be underestimated. They are the guardians of truth and a source of inspiration for many. By using Through technology and internet access, netizens can drive positive social change. They contribute to building a

³⁶ Yuzhou Tao, Mark Boukes, and Andreas Schuck, “Unpacking the Nuances of Agenda-Setting in the Online Media Environment: An Hourly-Event Approach in the Context of Chinese Economic News,” *Journalism Studies* 25, no. 8 (January 1, 2024): 856–75, <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2024.2345681>.

fairer, more inclusive, and civilized society.³⁷

Controversial Cases Involving Netizens

In Indonesia, controversial cases involving netizens are frequent occurrences. One of them is the case of spreading fake news or hoaxes involving many netizens. This case that sparked a fierce debate in cyberspace often has a major impact on law enforcement in Indonesia. Netizens are frequently engaged in cases involving blasphemy or harassment of public figures, which can result in prolonged and intricate legal processes. With the presence of netizens who are active in these controversial cases, it is clear how their power can affect the dynamics of law enforcement in Indonesia, both in terms of positive and negative. The implication is that the government and law enforcement officials must be more vigilant and responsive to every action and opinion expressed by netizens. Firm and effective measures taken to stop the spread of fake news and harassment in cyberspace must continue to be improved. There must be serious efforts to track down and take action against perpetrators who deliberately spread hoaxes and attack the honor of public figures. On the other hand, netizens must also understand and comply with the legal rules that apply in cyberspace, as well as combat the spread of fake news in a good and responsible way. That way, the dynamics of law enforcement in Indonesia can run more fairly and efficiently, as well as maintain freedom of expression within the boundaries of ethics and truth

³⁷ Wishes Tendayi Mututwa and Oluyinka Osunkunle, "Social Media as Human Rights Watchdog: A Critical Analysis of Facebook Use by Citizens and Civil Society Groups in the Run-up to the 2018 Elections in Zimbabwe," *Journal of African Films and Diaspora Studies* 6, no. 2 (June 1, 2023): 23–40, <https://doi.org/10.31920/2516-2713/2023/6n2a2>.

recognized by the community.³⁸

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Power of Netizens in Law Enforcement

The power possessed by netizens in law enforcement has many advantages and weaknesses that must be considered. One of the main advantages is the ability of netizens to disseminate information very quickly through various social media platforms, thus allowing controversial legal cases to gain wide attention and very strong public pressure. In addition, netizens also have the ability to conduct online campaigns to fight for justice and provide strong support to victims of crime.³⁹

However, behind all these advantages, there are also some weaknesses that need to be considered. One of the main drawbacks is the vulnerability of netizens to false information or hoaxes that can greatly affect public opinion and ongoing legal processes. In addition, netizens also tend to be involved in online protests which can sometimes lead to divisions in society and cause high tension between the opposing parties. Hence, it is crucial for netizens to exercise caution and verify the information they receive before disseminating it to the public to ensure accuracy and credibility.

To address this challenge, netizens must also heighten their awareness of their social duty in sharing information. Given the impact that misinformation or hoaxes can have, netizens must play an active role

³⁸ Mingyang Wang et al., “Identifying Critical Outbreak Time Window of Controversial Events Based on Sentiment Analysis,” *PLoS ONE* 15, no. 10 (October 1, 2020): e0241355, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0241355>.

³⁹ Arne Hintz and Stefania Milan, “User Rights for the Internet Age: Communications Policy According to ‘Netizens,’” in *The Handbook of Global Media and Communication Policy* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2011), 230–41, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444395433.ch14>.

in combating the spread of false information by filtering, verifying, and disseminating true and accurate information to the public. This will help maintain the integrity of law enforcement and minimize the risk of conflicts and social tensions in the community which can lead to losses for all parties involved.

Advantages of Netizen Power

The advantages of netizens' power in law enforcement include their extraordinary ability to raise public awareness of legal cases that occur throughout the country. Not only do they provide unwavering support to victims of crime, but they also persistently fight for justice online. Netizens have great power that can put public pressure on the authorities to guarantee fair and transparent law enforcement. They are not afraid to expose violations of the law, even if it involves influential figures. In addition, smart and knowledgeable netizens are also motivated to conduct joint investigations with other netizens and then share relevant information related to legal cases widely to all corners of the cyber world. Their courage has made netizens a very powerful agent of change in society. They help to raise legal awareness among the wider community and promote better and fairer law enforcement. Through collaboration, netizens have significantly contributed to driving real social change and promoting justice. With the wisdom and technological skills that netizens have, cyberspace has become a safer and fairer place for everyone. In today's digital age, the influence of netizens in law enforcement should not be overlooked. They are voices that cannot be ignored, and they will not

stand idly by when justice is threatened.⁴⁰

Disadvantages of Netizen Power

Although it has extraordinary advantages that cannot be denied, the power of netizens in cyberspace also has several disadvantages that we should pay attention to. One of them is the vulnerability of netizens to false information or hoaxes that are deliberately disseminated on various social media platforms. In the midst of such a rapid flow of information, netizens are often caught in a chain of fake news that can influence public opinion and ongoing legal proceedings.

Not only that, netizens also have a tendency to hold online protests. While this can be an effective channel of expression, it can often also cause tension in society. Different thoughts and views between these netizens often clash, giving rise to divisions between the opposing parties in certain legal cases.

But a more serious drawback of netizens' power is that sometimes netizens jump to conclusions without having accurate information. In the law enforcement process, having accurate and complete information is very important. However, netizens sometimes get carried away with emotions or are influenced by public opinion without verifying the veracity of the information they receive. This is a loophole that can affect the legal process that should run fairly and objectively.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Sujitha Subramanian, "The Changing Dynamics of the Global Intellectual Property Legal Order: Emergence of a 'Network Agenda?'," *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 64, no. 1 (September 23, 2014): 103–39, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020589314000426>.

⁴¹ Deli Yang et al., "The Power of Triple Contexts on Customer-Based Brand Performance-a Comparative Study of Baidu and Google from Chinese Netizens' Perspective," *Journal of Business Ethics* 117, no. 1 (2014): 174–91.

In an effort to improve law enforcement involving netizens, it is important for all of us to always be critical and wise in consuming information. Verifying every piece of information we come across before sharing it will prevent the spread of hoaxes that have the potential to harm the law and society. With awareness of these shortcomings, netizens can play a more active role in helping to maintain integrity and justice in the legal process in this digital era.

Strategies and Tactics of Netizens in Influencing Law Enforcement

Netizens have a variety of strategies in influencing law enforcement, including rallying support through online campaigns, disseminating information about controversial legal cases, and advocating to urge authorities to act. They also often use social media to organize online demonstrations or petitions to attract public and government attention regarding certain cases. Meanwhile, their short-term tactics include creating viral hashtags, short online campaigns, and rallying online solidarity. On the other hand, long-term tactics include building coalitions with relevant parties, advocating for changes in legal policy, and providing legal education to the public to better understand their rights. In addition, they can also use online platforms to hold legal discussions involving other netizens, thus creating a wider awareness of developing legal issues. In an effort to expand their reach of influence, netizens also often work with civil society organizations, advocacy communities, and non-governmental organizations to spread their messages. With the various strategies they have implemented, netizens are actively playing a role in creating social

change and institutionalizing the values of justice in this digital era.

Effective Strategy

One strategy that has proven effective is through the use of social media to build stronger public pressure and increase public awareness about certain legal cases. Netizens can use the overwhelming power of online platforms to conduct virtual demonstrations more widely, voice their opinions more loudly, and drive change more effectively.⁴²

In addition, another strategy that has proven successful is to work closely with legal advocacy organizations or NGOs that have better access to law enforcement agencies. By conducting strong collaboration, the messages conveyed by netizens can be heard more clearly by the authorities and responded with more real and significant actions. This results in a much greater impact on the law enforcement process and ensures that justice can be realized.

Short-Term vs. Long-Term Tactics

Netizens' short-term tactics include creating highly viral and highly attention-grabbing content, online campaigns with very short durations and tremendous impact, and utilizing highly effective hashtags to spread the message completely quickly, widely, and efficiently.⁴³ With this tactic, netizens are able to attract the public's attention in a matter of seconds and respond with incredible speed to cases that require immediate

⁴² Driton Muharremi and Mensut Ademi, "The Role of the Police in Reducing the Fear of Crime in the Community," *Access to Justice in Eastern Europe* 2023, no. 2 (May 1, 2023): 242–54, <https://doi.org/10.33327/AJEE-18-6.2-n000225>.

⁴³ Santiago Eizaguirre Anglada, "From Social Innovation to the Solidarity-Based Economy: Key Practices for the Development of Public Policies[De La Innovación Social a La Economía Solidaria. Claves Prácticas Para El Desarrollo de Políticas Públicas]," *CIRIEC-España Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa* 88, no. 1 (January 1, 2016): 201–30.

briefing. On the other hand, long-term tactics involve very close collaboration efforts between netizens, large fundraising to finance very significant legal remedies, and very intensive legal education efforts over a very long period of time. With this long-term tactic, netizens aim to build a very strong foundation in influencing much better law change and law enforcement in the future, creating sustainable and meaningful change for society as a whole.

2. Maslahah Mursalah's perspective on the fowler of netizens in Indonesian law enforcement

According to the language *maslahah* is benefit, while *mursalah* is loose.⁴⁴ *Maslahah mursalah* is an attempt to determine a law based on a benefit, which in the Qur'a, Sunnah or *ijma* is not explicitly explained whether there is rejection or not.

While al-Gazali explained that *maslahah* is something that brings benefits and causes damage, but the essence is

المحافظة على مقصود الشرع

*Maintain the purpose of syara in establishing laws.*⁴⁵

According to Abdul Wahhab Khallaf, *maslahah mursalah* is something that is considered beneficial, but there is no law that expressly supports or rejects it. Furthermore, Abdul Wahhab Khallaf divided three requirements in functioning the *maslahah mursalah*, namely:

⁴⁴ Satria Effendi M. Zein, *Ushul Fiqh*, ed. Azharuddin Latif Aminuddin Ya'qum, M Nurul Irvan (Kencana, 2005), 135.

⁴⁵ Darmawati H, *Ushul Fiqh* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2019), 69–70.

- 1) True benefit, meaning that it will actually provide benefits or reject harm, is not a mere conjecture that only considers the existence of benefits without looking at the negative consequences caused.
- 2) The perceived benefit should not be a private interest, but a public interest.
- 3) Expediency that is considered not contrary to the provisions in the Qur'an or the Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah, or ijma.⁴⁶

Based on the concept of *maslahah mursalah* is something that is determined based on expediency and rejects harm, which expediency does not contradict the Qur'an or Sunnah, or ijma. Then what about the phenomenon of *no viral no justice* in the view of *maslahah mursalah*, the phenomenon is to *viralize* a case in the hope of getting justice. If viewed in general, *no viral no justice* is public public supervision of law enforcement in Indonesia. Furthermore, when viewed from the benefits obtained when the case is *viral*, namely the legal process is more effective, it is in accordance with the concept of *maslahah mursalah*.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, the author can finally conclude that *no viral no justice* is an effort made by the community in seeking justice. This happened because the community was disappointed that law enforcement was too slow in responding to community reports. The *virality* of a case often makes slow legal processes become fast, or those that were not responded to by law enforcement become responded. This

⁴⁶ Zein, *Ushul Fiqh*.

is because the power of netizens in law enforcement in Indonesia has positive implications, namely the legal process becomes more effective and efficient. Meanwhile, in the view of *masalah mursalah*, the power of netizens in Indonesian law enforcement is still in accordance with the principle of *masalah mursalah* if in viralizing a case using polite methods, not slandering and harming others. In addition, no viral no justice also has positive implications for law enforcement in Indonesia, which is in accordance with the principle of *masalah mursalah*, which is to seek benefits to keep harm away.

E. REFERENCES

- Anglada, Santiago Eizaguirre. "From Social Innovation to the Solidarity-Based Economy: Key Practices for the Development of Public Policies[De La Innovación Social a La Economía Solidaria. Claves Prácticas Para El Desarrollo de Políticas Públicas]." *CIRIEC-España Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa* 88, no. 1 (January 1, 2016): 201–30.
- Cahyono, Anang Sugeng. "PENGARUH MEDIA SOSIAL TERHADAP PERUBAHAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT DI INDONESIA." *Publiciana* 9, no. 1 (2016): 140–57. <https://doi.org/10.36563/PUBLICIANA.V9I1.79>.
- Deliana, Alisa. "Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Penganiayaan Aditya Hasibuan, Putra AKBP Achiruddin Terhadap Ken Admiria." *Kaltim Today*, 2023.
- Diantha, I Made Pasek. *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dalam Justifikasi Teori Hukum*. Jakarta Timur: Prenadamedia Group, 2019.

- Dwi, Errika, and Setya Watie. “Komunikasi Dan Media Sosial (Communications and Social Media).” *Jurnal The Messenger* 3, no. 2 (March 23, 2016): 69–74. <https://doi.org/10.26623/THEMESSENGER.V3I2.270>.
- Effendi, Orien. “The Challenge of Indonesian Customary Law Enforcement in the Coexistence of State Law.” *Ary-Syir'ab: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ab Dan Hukum* 56, no. 1 (June 14, 2022): 173–94. <https://doi.org/10.14421/AJISH.V56I1.1033>.
- Elsa Grecya, Ilham Effendi Yahya. “Improving Civic Engagement through ‘ No Viral No Justice ’ Phenomenon.” *Civic and Social Studies* 6, no. 1 (2022): 51–59.
- H, Darmawati. *Ushul Fiqh*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2019.
- Hasyim, A. Dardiri. “Extra-Judicial Dispute Resolution and the Realization of Justice in the Indonesia Legal System.” *Ary-Syir'ab: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ab Dan Hukum* 55, no. 1 (January 25, 2021): 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.14421/AJISH.V55I1.305>.
- Hejazziey, Djawahir. “LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ISLAM.” *Abkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariab* 15, no. 1 (2015): 15–20. <https://doi.org/10.15408/AJIS.V15I1.2843>.
- Hintz, Arne, and Stefania Milan. “User Rights for the Internet Age: Communications Policy According to ‘Netizens.’” In *The Handbook of Global Media and Communication Policy*, 230–41. Wiley-Blackwell, 2011. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444395433.ch14>.
- Ishom, Muhammad, and Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda. “Moderasi Pandangan Komunitas Muslim Banten Tentang Vaksin Covid-19 Untuk Jamaah Haji Dan Umrah Pasca Pandemi.” *Jurnal Bimas Islam*

- 16, no. 1 (December 27, 2023): 35–66.
<https://doi.org/10.37302/JBI.V16I1.964>.
- . “Synergy of BP4 With Sub-District of KUA in Realizing Family Resilience in Serang City, Banten.” *Syaksia: Jurnal Hukum Perdata Islam* 24, no. 2 (2023): 230–48.
<https://doi.org/10.37035/SYAKSIA.V24I2.9460>.
- Jambunanda, Ahmad Jamaludin. “Transformation of Classical Law to Contemporary in Islamic-Based Marriage Law to Respond to Legal Developments in Indonesia.” *Al Ahkam* 19, no. 2 (December 19, 2023): 152–72. <https://doi.org/10.37035/AJH.V19I2.9551>.
- Jambunanda, Ahmad Jamaludin, Efa Laela Fakhriah, Renny Supriyatni, and Anita Afriana. “Marriage Law in Religious Court: Regulation and Decision on Marital Property in Sustainable Legal Development.” *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11, no. 10 (October 23, 2023): e1759. <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i10.1759>.
- Jambunanda, Ahmad Jamaludin, Reva Wiratama, and Dedi Sunardi. “Auction Practices Viewed from Islamic Business Law.” *MUAMALATUNA* 15, no. 1 (June 30, 2023): 19–31.
<https://doi.org/10.37035/MUA.V15I1.8172>.
- Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017.
- Muharremi, Driton, and Mensut Ademi. “The Role of the Police in Reducing the Fear of Crime in the Community.” *Access to Justice in Eastern Europe* 2023, no. 2 (May 1, 2023): 242–54.
<https://doi.org/10.33327/AJEE-18-6.2-n000225>.
- Mututwa, Wishes Tendayi, and Oluayinka Osunkunle. “Social Media as

- Human Rights Watchdog: A Critical Analysis of Facebook Use by Citizens and Civil Society Groups in the Run-up to the 2018 Elections in Zimbabwe.” *Journal of African Films and Diaspora Studies* 6, no. 2 (June 1, 2023): 23–40. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2516-2713/2023/6n2a2>.
- PA, Anastasya Rasita BR. “Kronologi Kasus Penembakan Brigadir Joshua.” *Kompasiana*, 2023. https://www.kompasiana.com/anastasyarasitabrpa3484/63ecaaab5479c353e6529945/kronologi-kasus-penembakan-brigadir-joshua?lgn_method=google.
- Rahmawati, Nur, Muslichatun Muslichatun, and M Marizal. “Kebebasan Berpendapat Terhadap Pemerintah Melalui Media Sosial Dalam Perspektif UU ITE.” *Widya Pranata Hukum : Jurnal Kajian Dan Penelitian Hukum* 3, no. 1 (April 4, 2021): 62–75. <https://doi.org/10.37631/WIDYAPRANATA.V3I1.270>.
- Ramdani, Deni Fauzi, Ely Sufianti, Sekolah Tinggi, Ilmu Administrasi, Lembaga Administrasi, and Negara Bandung. “Netizen Sebagai Basis Citizen Power Dalam Mengawasi Mutu Pelayanan Publik.” *Konferensi Nasional Ilmu Administrasi* 3, no. 1 (December 31, 2019). <https://knia.stialanbandung.ac.id/index.php/knia/article/view/194>.
- Rivaldhy Nur Muhammad, Lestari Wulandari S, Rif'iy Qomarrullah, Muhammad Sawir. “Social Justice Warrior Trend: Penegakan Hukum Dan Viralisasi Kasus Melalui Media Sosial.” *Petitum* 10, no. April (2022): 48–62.
- Rivaldo, Aris. “Perjalanan Kasus Terdakwa Revenge Porn Alwi Hingga Divonis 6 Tahun Bui.” *DetikNews*, 2023.

Rohmy, Atikah Mardhiya, Teguh Suratman, and Arini Indah Nihayaty.

“UU ITE Dalam Perspektif Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi.” *Dakwatuna: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi Islam* 7, no. 2 (August 12, 2021): 309–39. <https://doi.org/10.54471/DAKWATUNA.V7I2.1202>.

Soerjowinoto, Petrus. *Ilmu Hukum*. Jawa Timur: CV Garuda Mas Sejahtera, 2018.

Subramanian, Sujitha. “The Changing Dynamics of the Global Intellectual Property Legal Order: Emergence of a ‘Network Agenda?’” *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 64, no. 1 (September 23, 2014): 103–39. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020589314000426>.

Susilawati, Eka, Rizqi Fitrianti, and Noerma Kurnia Fajarwati. “THE POWER OF NETIZEN +62: KONTRUKSI KONFLIK FENOMENAL DI MEDIA SOSIAL.” *National Conference on Applied Business, Education, & Technology (NCABET)* 2, no. 1 (October 31, 2022): 177–84. <https://doi.org/10.46306/NCABET.V2I1.76>.

Syahputra, Iswandi, Sunan Kalijaga, and Jln Marsda Adi Sucipto Yogyakarta. “DEMOKRASI VIRTUAL DAN PERANG SIBER DI MEDIA SOSIAL: PERSPEKTIF NETIZEN INDONESIA.” *Jurnal ASPIKOM* 3, no. 3 (September 21, 2017): 457–75. <https://doi.org/10.24329/ASPIKOM.V3I3.141>.

Tao, Yuzhou, Mark Boukes, and Andreas Schuck. “Unpacking the Nuances of Agenda-Setting in the Online Media Environment: An Hourly-Event Approach in the Context of Chinese Economic News.” *Journalism Studies* 25, no. 8 (January 1, 2024): 856–75. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2024.2345681>.

- Tjitra, Andry Tryanto. “Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Rafael Alun: Dari Kasus Penganiayaan Hingga Jadi Tersangka KPK.” *Mentri. Tempo.co*, 2023.
- Utama, Andrew Shandy. “Kepercayaan Masyarakat Terhadap Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia.” *Ensiklopedia Social Review* 1, no. 3 (2019): 306–13.
- Wang, Mingyang, Huan Wu, Tianyu Zhang, and Shengqing Zhu. “Identifying Critical Outbreak Time Window of Controversial Events Based on Sentiment Analysis.” *PLoS ONE* 15, no. 10 (October 1, 2020): e0241355. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0241355>.
- XU, Peilei, Zhengyin PENG, and Chen ZHANG. “The Self-Governance Model and Implementation Path of UGC Participants: A Multi-Case and Grounded Theory Study.” *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management* 38, no. 2 (January 1, 2024): 255–70. <https://doi.org/10.13587/j.cnki.jieem.2024.02.019>.
- Yang, Deli, Mahmut Maho Sonmez, Qinghai Li, and Yibing Duan. “The Power of Triple Contexts on Customer-Based Brand Performance-a Comparative Study of Baidu and Google from Chinese Netizens’ Perspective.” *International Business Review* 24, no. 1 (January 1, 2015): 11–22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2014.05.004>.
- Yawei, Chen, Abdul Mua’Ti Zamri Ahamd, Mastura Mahamed, and Diyana Kasimon. “The Comments of Chinese ‘Zhihu’ Netizens on the US Sanctions Against Huawei: The Role of Anti-Western Centrist in Nationalist Narratives.” *Asian Journal for Public Opinion Research* 10, no. 2 (January 1, 2022): 102–22.

<https://doi.org/10.15206/ajpor.2022.10.2.102>.

Yonatan, Agnes Z. “Menilik Pengguna Media Sosial Indonesia 2017-2026.” data goodstats.id, 2023.

Yuslianson. “Viral Kasus Aditya Hasibuan Anak AKBP Achiruddin Hasibuan Aniaya Ken Admiral, Warganet: Kok Baru Diproses Padahal Kejadian Desember 2022.” *Liputan6*, 2023.

Zaini, Ahmad, Ahmad Jamaludin Jambunanda, Muhammad Ishom, Dedi Sunardi, and Asep Pudoli. “Presidential Nominations from Active Cabinet Ministers: A Delicate Balance between the Interpretation of Constitutional Court Decisions and Political Interests.” *Volksggeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, no. 2 (December 31, 2023): 281–97. <https://doi.org/10.24090/VOLKSGEIST.V6I2.9355>.

Zein, Satria Effendi M. *Ushul Fiqh*. Edited by Azharuddin Latif Aminuddin Ya'qum, M Nurul Irvan. Kencana, 2005.