

Flexibility in Accessing Legal Information Through Social Media and Its Implications for Law Enforcement

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ABSTRACT

This research analyses the flexibility of access to legal information through social media and its impact on law enforcement in Indonesia. Social media makes it easy for the public to obtain legal information quickly and widely. However, the main challenge faced is the validity of the legal information circulating, which can lead to misunderstandings and affect the law enforcement process. With data collection techniques using literature studies, this research reviews regulations such as the ITE and KIP Law and literature related to legal information accessibility. The results show that although the flexibility of access through social media increases people's legal awareness, the lack of supervision of the information disseminated can undermine the legal system. Examples of viral cases show how information virality can accelerate public attention to legal issues. However, it also creates pressure on legal authorities and therefore requires strengthening regulations, public education, and adequate supervision to optimise the flexibility of access to legal information. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between digital technology and law enforcement, especially in the context of legal information on social media. This research also provides practical recommendations for strengthening regulations, public education, and information supervision as strategic steps in improving the quality of law enforcement in the digital era. It concludes that the flexibility of access to legal information through social media can be an excellent opportunity to increase public legal awareness but must be balanced with strong regulations, consistent education and adequate supervision to prevent the misuse of legal information and proper supervision to avoid the misuse of information that is detrimental to the legal system.

Introduction

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) has had a significant impact on various aspects of people's lives.¹ In the world of education, ICT facilitates easier access to knowledge and improves the quality of

¹ Ming-Yi Wu, "Examining the Impacts of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on National Development and Wellbeing: A Global Perspective," *Journal of Economy and Technology*, November 2024, S2949948824000593, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ject.2024.11.006>.

communication.² ICT also affects the use of language, especially Bahasa Indonesia, which plays a vital role in the development of science and technology communication.³ Social media makes legal information more accessible to the broader community.⁴

Social media makes legal information more accessible to the broader community. As a state of law, Indonesia must ensure every citizen can access adequate legal information.⁵ However, this ease of access also presents challenges, especially regarding the validity of the information circulating and its impact on law enforcement in Indonesia. The complex nature of social media communication, which combines interpersonal and mass communication, requires increased self-awareness and adherence to religious teachings to maintain a positive self-image and relationships.⁶

Social media has become an integral part of Indonesian society, but it also presents challenges, such as the spread of misinformation and hate speech. The spread of hoaxes through social media is a significant concern, as false information is quickly disseminated and manipulated to mislead the public. One of the main issues is the accuracy and veracity of legal information spread on social media. Many people use social media to find legal solutions or understand legal issues. However, the information obtained is often invalid, leading to misunderstanding. This can potentially affect law enforcement, as information uncertainty can lead to confusion among the public in exercising their rights and obligations.

The Indonesian government has enacted laws to address these issues, but more effective education and law enforcement are needed to tackle hate speech and misinformation in the digital world. The legal consequences for misuse of social media, including the dissemination of false information and hate speech, are set out in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. The ITE Law aims to provide legal certainty and prevent technology-related crimes. However, the law has faced criticism for its weaknesses and ineffective implementation. Some argue that the ITE Law is not fully aligned with the principles of good legislation. As a result, the spread

² Shenjiang Mo et al., “The Impacts of Supervisory Information Communication Technology (ICT) Demands after Hours on Employee Proactive Behavior and Unethical Behavior at Work: An Attribution Perspective,” *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 155 (December 2024): 104065, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2024.104065>.

³ Ainun Najib et al., “Regulation on Freedom of Expression on Social Media in Indonesia and Malaysia,” *Journal of Indonesian Constitutional Law* 1, no. 1 (August 19, 2024): 46–60, <https://doi.org/10.71239/jicl.v1i1.20>.

⁴ Nabila Khurshid, Nabila Akram, and Mudassar Rashid, “Exploring the Non-Linear Impact of Information and Communication Technology, Globalization, and Geopolitical Risks on Poverty in Pakistan,” *Research in Globalization*, January 2025, 100272, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resglo.2025.100272>.

⁵ Gian Maria Greco, “On Accessibility as a Human Right, with an Application to Media Accessibility,” in *Researching Audio Description*, ed. Anna Matamala and Pilar Orero (London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2016), 11–33, https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-56917-2_2.

⁶ Christian Sonnenberg, “E-Government and Social Media: The Impact on Accessibility,” *Journal of Disability Policy Studies* 31, no. 3 (December 2020): 181–91, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1044207320906521>.

of incorrect legal information is widespread, misleading the public and damaging the legal system.

Several previous studies illustrate the important role of social media in supporting legal awareness and participation. Research by Dede Al Mustaqim et al. (2024) discussed the role of social media in realising justice and accountability in law enforcement in Indonesia.⁷ Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi (2023) highlighted the ‘No Viral, No Justice’ phenomenon, where social media virality influences the justice process even though it is often not based on strong laws. Ria Safitri et al. (2023) emphasised the importance of legal education for the younger generation through social media.⁸ Edi Kusnadi (2019) examined the impact of legal information dissemination on various platforms on public legal awareness.⁹

The commonality of these studies is the recognition of social media's important role in increasing public legal awareness. However, each study has a different focus, such as public participation, virality of justice, legal education for the younger generation, and information dissemination in general. The novelty of this research lies in analysing the relationship between the flexibility of access to legal information through social media and its impact on law enforcement in Indonesia.¹⁰ This research explores how people access legal information more easily through social media and how this phenomenon affects the understanding and implementation of law in everyday life.

Viral phenomena on social media often involve legal issues that attract widespread public attention. One example, the Ferdy Sambo case involving the death of Brigadier J, attracted significant attention from the public in Indonesia. The media played an important role in covering the trial, with some media outlets providing live broadcasts to ensure transparency and fairness.¹¹ The case was widely discussed on social media, where many users shared information about chronology, opinions, and often inaccurate interpretations of the law.¹² The virality of this case

⁷ Dede Al Mustaqim et al., “Peran Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Partisipasi Warganet Dalam Mewujudkan Keadilan Dan Akuntabilitas Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia,” *Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 1, no. 1 (January 20, 2024): 53–66, <https://doi.org/10.56916/jmrd.v1i1.655>.

⁸ Ria Safitri et al., “Edukasi Hukum Melalui Media Sosial Bagi Generasi Z,” *Jurnal Citizenship Virtues* 2, no. 2 (September 1, 2022): 377–85, <https://doi.org/10.37640/jcv.v2i2.1517>.

⁹ Edi Kusnadi, Nani Nur’aeni, and Eka Jayadiputra, “Constructive Learning Model Assisted by ICT for High Order Thinking Skills Education in Democracy” 8, no. 1 (2019).

¹⁰ M. Ilham Tanzilulloh and Khoirun Nisa Aprilian Agmar, “Virality, Justice and the Principle of ‘Blocking the Means to Evil,’” *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syar’iah* 16, no. 2 (December 17, 2024): 317–35, <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v16i2.28847>.

¹¹ Mochammad Helmy Fikri, Rakan Yuris Al Fatah Magister, and Aloysius Mario Threciano De Rozari, “Critical Perspective Analysis in the Implementation of ‘Rubber Article’ ITE Law Phenomenon in the Context of Spreading the Ferdy Sambo Case,” in *Proceedings of the Annual International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (AICOSH 2022)*, ed. Rama Kertamukti et al. (Paris: Atlantis Press SARL, 2022), 116–22, https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-87-9_15.

¹² Ninik Zakiyah et al., “Paradigmatic Study of the Supreme Court’s Downgrade Decision in the Case of Premeditated Murder of Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat,” *Al-Bayyinah* 8, no. 2 (December 31, 2024): 276–93, <https://doi.org/10.30863/al-bayyinah.v8i2.7452>.

encouraged faster handling, increased public scrutiny, and more effective resolution of legal issues.

Another case is the news of the Vina Garut case, which involved the dissemination of a pornographic video, sparking public outrage and legal investigations in Indonesia. Digital forensics played an essential role in determining criminal responsibility, with the female participant potentially categorised as a victim while other participants faced charges under pornography laws. Media coverage of the case, notably by *TribunJabar.id*, revealed elements of violence and marginalisation in the discourse surrounding Vina Garut.

This research highlights the importance of effective regulations governing the use of social media to disseminate legal information. It also contributes to analysing how the flexibility of access to legal information through social media can affect public legal awareness and the fair implementation of rules.

The urgency of this research entitled 'Flexibility in Accessing Legal Information through Social Media and its Implications for Law Enforcement' lies in understanding the positive and negative impacts of flexible access to legal information through social media. With the widespread use of social media as a source of legal information, it is essential to analyse its effect on law enforcement and develop relevant regulations in the digital era.

Methods

This research is a type of normative research that aims to analyse written legal rules and legal concepts relevant to the topic of access to legal information through social media. Normative legal research examines legal principles, systematisation, and comparison using primary data from legislation and secondary data from literature.¹³ Data collection techniques are conducted through library research by collecting and reviewing various legal materials and scientific literature to support in-depth analysis¹⁴. Library research is beneficial for understanding complex phenomena and developing strategies to overcome challenges in multiple contexts. The data sources used in this research consist of:¹⁵

- 1) Primary Legal Materials: Primary legal materials are authoritative sources such as laws and regulations. The legislation in question relates to access to legal information and using social media to disseminate information. Some of the rules that are the main focus of this research include: a) Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law): This regulation is the legal

¹³ Tunggal Ansari Setia Negara, "Normative Legal Research in Indonesia: Its Origins and Approaches," *Audito Comparative Law Journal (ACLJ)* 4, no. 1 (February 2, 2023): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.22219/aclj.v4i1.24855>.

¹⁴ Nasir Majeed, Amjad Hilal, and Arshad Nawaz Khan, "Doctrinal Research in Law: Meaning, Scope and Methodology," *Bulletin of Business and Economics (BBE)* 12, no. 4 (December 25, 2023): 559–63, <https://doi.org/10.61506/01.00167>.

¹⁵ Sanne Taekema and Wibren Van Der Burg, *Contextualising Legal Research: A Methodological Guide* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035307395>.

basis for regulating digital activities, including the dissemination of legal information through social media, and establishes sanctions for misuse of information technology; b) law on Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP): This law provides a legal framework for the public to access information, including legal information, which is essential to realising transparency and public accountability.

- 2) Secondary Legal Materials: Secondary legal materials include legal publications such as textbooks, journals, and commentaries on court decisions. Even the results of previous studies that discuss related topics can be one of the references which include several things, such as: a) the concept of accessibility of legal information: Literature outlining theoretical principles on the accessibility of legal information, mainly through social media, in the context of national and international law; b) implications of legal information accessibility for law enforcement: Studies that discuss how the flexibility of access to legal information affects the success, effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement, both in terms of legal institutions and society; c) Relevant previous studies: Previous studies that discuss the role of social media in the dissemination of legal information and how these digital platforms contribute to public legal awareness and the dynamics of law enforcement.

In this normative research, primary and secondary legal materials are analysed to understand how existing regulations can regulate the flexibility of access to legal information through social media. This research also seeks to identify legal loopholes or weaknesses in rules that can potentially hinder law enforcement in Indonesia. The research's results are expected to provide a comprehensive picture of how the flexibility of access to legal information through social media affects public awareness, supports law enforcement, or even creates new challenges. This research is also expected to provide strategic recommendations for strengthening regulations and monitoring the dissemination of legal information in the digital era.

Discussion

Ease of Access to Legal Information Supported by the Government and the Challenge of Regulatory Gaps

Advances in information technology have significantly impacted the ease with which the public can access legal information.¹⁶ Through various programmes and regulations, the government of Indonesia continues to promote transparency and accessibility of legal information to build public legal awareness.¹⁷ Disclosure of

¹⁶ John Carlo Bertot, Paul T. Jaeger, and Derek Hansen, "The Impact of Policies on Government Social Media Usage: Issues, Challenges, and Recommendations," *Government Information Quarterly* 29, no. 1 (January 2012): 30–40, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2011.04.004>.

¹⁷ Lemuria Carter and France Bélanger, "The Utilization of E-government Services: Citizen Trust, Innovation and Acceptance Factors," *Information Systems Journal* 15, no. 1 (January 2005): 5–25, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2575.2005.00183.x>.

public information is essential to improving public services, and the establishment of Information Commissions in all provinces is recommended to resolve information disputes.¹⁸ One example is the implementation of the Law on Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP), which regulates the public's right to obtain public information, including legal information.

In addition, many government agencies, such as the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and the Judicial Commission, actively disseminate legal information through official websites, portals, and social media.¹⁹ Improvement suggestions include increasing the quantity, quality, and distribution of legal aid services, improving information dissemination, and encouraging local government involvement in supporting these programmes.²⁰

However, this convenience also has a flip side that needs to be considered. As one of the leading platforms for disseminating legal information, social media allows anyone to express opinions or information related to the law without adequate control. In the field of journalism, mobile phones and social media have changed the way news is presented and delivered, with an emphasis on multimedia content.²¹ The hoax phenomenon, which has emerged alongside media freedom, disrupts societal harmony and challenges media ideals and ethics. This risks disseminating inaccurate, misleading or even false legal information. As a result, the public can misunderstand the rule of law, which can ultimately affect law enforcement.

Gaps in regulation are one of the main challenges that must be overcome. Some of the gaps referred to are outlined in the table below:

Table 1. Regulatory Gaps in the Dissemination of Legal Issues on Social Media

Aspect	Current Condition	The Gap that Occurs
Content Monitoring	The ITE Law prohibits the dissemination of misleading or unlawful information.	There is no specific mechanism to validate the validity of legal information uploaded to social media.
Speed of Regulatory Adjustment	Technology regulation is often slow to adjust to social media developments.	The inability of regulation to accommodate new platforms or innovative forms of legal information dissemination.

¹⁸ Abd Wachid Habibullah et al., "Actualization of Public Service Principles by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia," *Journal of Indonesian Constitutional Law* 1, no. 2 (October 31, 2024): 126–39, <https://doi.org/10.71239/jicl.v1i2.30>.

¹⁹ R. Wahjoe Poernomo Soeprapto, "Meaningful Participation Through Online Channels in Legislation Making in Indonesia via Dpr.Go.Id Page," *Trunojoyo Law Review* 6, no. 2 (September 7, 2024): 189–210, <https://doi.org/10.21107/tlr.v6i2.25960>.

²⁰ Julia Magdalena Wuysang et al., "Viral Justice: Law Enforcement in the Social Media Era," *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah Dan Masyarakat* 24, no. 1 (June 20, 2024): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.19109/nurani.v24i1.22274>.

²¹ Habibullah et al., "Actualization of Public Service Principles by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia."

Aspect	Current Condition	The Gap that Occurs
Information Verification	There is no obligation for social media users to verify legal information before sharing it.	False or inaccurate legal information can spread widely without clear legal consequences for the disseminator.

Source: Compiled by the author based on several references

To overcome these challenges, several measures can be proposed:

- 1) Improve regulation: The government needs to revise the ITE Law or KIP Law to include more specific articles on validating and verifying legal information on social media. For example, if someone uploads legal information, an algorithm or system confirms its source from an official institution such as the Supreme Court or the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.²²
- 2) Building an official validation platform: Creating a centralised legal information portal that allows the public to easily verify legal information before sharing it.²³
- 3) Public education: A digital literacy campaign focusing on checking the veracity of legal information on social media to raise public awareness about the importance of checking legal information before sharing it. This campaign can be conducted online and offline, collaborating with influencers, legal communities, or community organisations.²⁴

Analysis of Viral Cases Guarded by Netizens and Maximum Law Enforcement

Social media's viral phenomenon has dramatically accelerated the law enforcement process in Indonesia.²⁵ One interesting pattern is how netizen escorts can create public pressure that pushes legal authorities to act more quickly and transparently.²⁶

The Ferdy Sambo case, which involved the murder of Brigadier Yoshua, attracted significant attention from the public and media in Indonesia. The mass

²² Andreas Ufen, "The Rise of Digital Repression in Indonesia under Joko Widodo," *GIGA Focus Asia* 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.57671/GFAS-24012>.

²³ Bagus Priyadi, Sri Rosdiana, and Samsul Arifin, "Digital Forensics on Facebook Messenger Application in an Android Smartphone Based on NIST SP 800-101 R1 to Reveal Digital Crime Cases," *Procedia Computer Science* 216 (2023): 161–67, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2022.12.123>.

²⁴ Tiago Jacob Fernandes França et al., "Artificial Intelligence Applied to Potential Assessment and Talent Identification in an Organisational Context," *Heliyon* 9, no. 4 (April 2023): e14694, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e14694>.

²⁵ Rini Jarwati Indah N. C et al., "Freedom of Expression in the Spread of Hoax News on Social Media Between Indonesia and South Korea," *Journal of Indonesian Constitutional Law* 1, no. 3 (December 28, 2024): 246–62, <https://doi.org/10.71239/jicl.v1i3.12>.

²⁶ Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi, Munarni Aswindo, and Eliza Meiyani, "No Viral No Justice: A Criminological Review of Social Media-Based Law Enforcement from the Perspective of Progressive Law," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan* 12, no. 1 (April 30, 2024): 177–95, <https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v12i1.1361>.

media commodified the content and audience related to the case for maximum profit. The case highlighted legal inequality and power manipulation in Indonesia's justice system and emphasised the need for legal awareness based on transcendental values. The case is a clear example of where public pressure through social media and mainstream media coverage is vital in ensuring maximum law enforcement.²⁷

The involvement of a high-ranking police officer in an alleged criminal act sparked a debate on the implementation of the police code of ethics and the integrity of law enforcement agencies, underlining the importance of transparency and accountability to maintain public trust. Online media portals framed the case differently, with Kompas.com providing more information about the case's development, while both Tirto.id and Kompas.com emphasised specific themes in their coverage.²⁸

Netizens actively monitored the development of the case through viral hashtags on social media, which forced the authorities to provide transparency in the legal process. As a result, the investigation and trial of the case were conducted openly, with Ferdy Sambo receiving a heavy sentence. However, despite the positive impact of accelerating law enforcement, public pressure can also create the risk of politicising the legal process.²⁹

The Vina Garut case, which involved the spread of pornographic videos on social media, highlights the role of digital forensics in criminal investigations. The case highlights how the virality of social media can influence public perceptions of perpetrators and victims.³⁰ The case involved the dissemination of a pornographic video featuring a woman who was then exploited by a digital pornography network. The virality of the case prompted law enforcement officials to arrest the perpetrator and uncover evidence through digital forensics immediately.³¹ However, sensational coverage by the media and netizen discussions often put them in a position of

²⁷ Hofifah Hofifah and Kodrat Hakiki Farosy, "Transitional Perspectives on the New Criminal Law, Human Rights and Islamic Law on the Death Penalty," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 21, no. 3 (September 1, 2024): 464–81, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk2137>.

²⁸ Ervan Wahzudin, Haditama Haditama, and Vinda Maya Setianingrum, "Content and Audience Commodification Related to the Ferdy Sambo Case in the Perspectives of Media Political Economy: Review of News Coverage on KompasTV and iNewsTV," *The Journal of Society and Media* 7, no. 1 (April 30, 2023): 228–49, <https://doi.org/10.26740/jsm.v7n1.p228-249>.

²⁹ Dona Budi Kharisma, "No Viral No Justice: Is It a Principle of Social Justice? (Study of Viral Cases on Social Media in Indonesia)," *Safer Communities* 24, no. 2 (February 12, 2025): 103–15, <https://doi.org/10.1108/SC-07-2024-0037>.

³⁰ Nurul Fadhillah, "The Influence of Mass Media on Public Perception of Criminal Cases: A Qualitative Approach," *Journal of Strafverordening Indonesian* 1, no. 2 (May 27, 2024): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.62872/5scm0g45>.

³¹ Idhamsyah Eka Putra et al., "A Theoretical Model of Victimization, Perpetration, and Denial in Mass Atrocities: Case Studies From Indonesia, Cambodia, East Timor, and Myanmar," *Personality and Social Psychology Review* 28, no. 4 (November 2024): 398–426, <https://doi.org/10.1177/10888683241239097>.

victimisation, which exacerbated the social stigma against female victims.³² While the legal process successfully uncovered the primary offence, this case demonstrates the need for stricter regulations to protect victims' privacy and public education on the negative impact of sharing explicit content.³³

Both cases illustrate how public pressure through social media can accelerate law enforcement.³⁴ However, they also present challenges in maintaining the law's independence and protecting those vulnerable to media exploitation.

Table 2. The Impact of the Viral Case of Ferdy Sambo and Vina Garut on Social Media

Aspect	Case of Ferdy Sambo	Case of Vina Garut
Case Description	The murder of Brigadier J by former police officer Ferdy Sambo.	The spread of a pornographic video involving several individuals in Garut.
Virality Factor	Massively reported by the mainstream media. Supported by widespread distribution on social media such as TikTok, Twitter, and Instagram. Issues related to power, abuse of authority, and intrigue within the police institution.	The video content spread widely on social media, attracting public attention. Involves elements of sensationalism due to the exploitation of sexual issues and media framing.
Positive Impact	Transparency in the legal process due to intense public scrutiny. Changes in police reform. Public awareness of the importance of public scrutiny of legal cases.	Raise public awareness about the dangers of digital pornography. Encourage discussion on victim protection in pornography cases.
Negative Impact	Public opinion influences courts, potentially threatening the independence of the law. Cases are politicised by various parties for specific interests. Pressure is placed on witnesses and legal officers.	Revictimisation of female victims through media and public comment. Dissemination of sensitive information that violates privacy

Source: *Compiled by the author based on several references*

This phenomenon shows that netizen escorts have a dual role: on the one hand, they help accelerate law enforcement and increase public legal awareness, but on the

³² Cantyo A. Dannisworo et al., "Do Victims and Perpetrators Justify Intimate Partner Violence Even While They See It Happening in Front of Their Eyes?," *Social Psychological and Personality Science* 16, no. 3 (April 2025): 266–78, <https://doi.org/10.1177/19485506231217759>.

³³ Chyntia Sami Bhayangkara, "Kronologi Kasus Vina Garut Dan Nasib Pelaku Kini, Beda Persoalan Dengan Vina Cirebon!," *Suara.Com*, Mei 2024, <https://www.suara.com/lifestyle/2024/05/23/184252/kronologi-kasus-vina-garut-dan-nasib-pelaku-kini-beda-persoalan-dengan-vina-cirebon>.

³⁴ Paul Reedy, "Interpol Review of Digital Evidence for 2019–2022," *Forensic Science International: Synergy* 6 (2023): 100313, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsisyn.2022.100313>.

other hand, they can create challenges for legal authorities to remain objective.³⁵ To overcome this challenge, a balanced approach is needed, where regulations regulate the dissemination of legal information and encourage social media to support law enforcement positively.³⁶

The concept of responsive law developed by Nonet and Selznick represents a shift from repressive and autonomous law towards a more adaptive legal system that serves social interests.³⁷ Thus, this theory can analyse law enforcement influenced by social media, emphasising the importance of law in adapting to society's dynamics.

Conclusion

The flexibility of accessing legal information through social media provides significant benefits, especially in increasing public legal awareness. However, this convenience also presents challenges, such as disseminating inaccurate information due to inadequate verification and monitoring mechanisms. This highlights the urgent need to strengthen government regulations such as the ITE Law and KIP Law to more effectively regulate the dissemination of legal information in the digital era. In addition, the viral phenomenon demonstrates the critical role of netizens in enhancing legal transparency and accountability, such as in the Ferdy Sambo and Vina Garut Cases. However, excessive public pressure can interfere with the independence of the legal process. Therefore, a balance is needed between public scrutiny and the integrity of the legal apparatus.

This research recommends regulatory updates, improved legal and digital literacy and collaboration between the government, legal institutions and social media platforms to ensure a healthy legal information ecosystem. With these strategic steps, the flexibility of access to legal information can be optimally utilised to support fair and transparent law enforcement in Indonesia.

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³⁵ Muh Susila and Andi Salim, "Cyber Espionage Policy and Regulation: A Comparative Analysis of Indonesia and Germany," *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)* 11, no. 1 (2024): 122–44, <https://doi.org/10.22304/pjih.v11n1.a6>.

³⁶ Tua Napitulu Warasman Marbun and Hartanto, "Criminal Responsibility of Criminal Acts of Hate Speech Through Social Media," *JILPR Journal Indonesia Law and Policy Review* 5, no. 2 (March 8, 2024): 409–22, <https://doi.org/10.56371/jirpl.v5i2.230>.

³⁷ Marbun and Hartanto.

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