Public Discourse on Press Freedom: Twitter's Role in the Backlash Against Indonesia's 2024 Broadcasting Law Revision

Fathul Qorib, [†*]Frida Kusumastuti,[¥] Saudah,[ʃ] Samia Elviria [ʃ] and Maielayuskha[ʃ]

Abstract

The revision of Indonesia's Broadcasting Law in 2024 sparked intense debate on Twitter. This study analyses public discourse on Twitter from 10 May to 05 June 2024, focusing on 3,872 tweets, account engagement, popular accounts and hashtags, social networks, word clouds, sentiment, and media usage in opposing the revision of the law. This research is vital for further understanding the discussions surrounding Indonesia's Broadcasting Law, which has faced significant criticism for limiting press freedom and raising concerns about the erosion of democracy. The analysis revealed that peaks in discussion coincided with journalist protests and legislative meetings on the law. Most tweets expressed opposition to the revision, with Change.org emerging as the dominant platform leading the protests, likely used by activists to mobilise support through online petitions. Interestingly, the primary influences in this discourse were not from mass media or journalism but from influential social media personalities, alongside accounts with unclear identities, which also played a significant role in spreading information. The study also highlights the application of agenda-setting theory, in which Twitter, as a digital platform, played a key role in shaping the public agenda by amplifying concerns about press freedom and democracy. This research underscores the importance for policymakers considering input from the press community when crafting laws that balance regulation and the protection of press freedom.

Keywords: Agenda Setting Theory**;** Change.org; Indonesian Broadcasting Law; Public Discourse; Press Freedom; Twitter; Indonesia

[†] Lecturer & Media Researcher, Communication Department, University of Tribhuwana Tunggadewi, Indonesia
[*] Corresponding Author Email: fathul.qorib@unitri.ac.id
[¥] Senior Lecturer, Department of Communication Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
[ʃ] Lecturer, Bachelor's Program of Communication Science and Master's Program in Public Administration, Universitas Merdeka Malang, Indonesia
[ʃ] Lecturer, Department of Communication Science, Nurdin Hamzah University, Jambi, Indonesia

Introduction

The 2024 revision of Indonesia's Broadcasting Law has sparked significant controversy, raising concerns about its potential impact on press freedom. Numerous tweets have voiced opposition on Twitter, with hashtags like #TolakRUUPenyiaran (Reject Broadcasting Bill) and #RUUPenyiaranBungkamPers (Broadcasting Bill Silences the Press) reflecting strong public dissatisfaction. While the law aims to regulate mass media and ensure fairness in the broadcasting industry amidst the rise of digital media, it is feared to threaten press freedom.

Indonesia's mass media law has evolved through various legislative stages since independence, including guided democracy, the New Order, and post-1998 democracy. Law No. 40/1999 on the Press and Law No. 32/2002 on Broadcasting were pivotal in securing press freedom previously restricted by the government (Nugroho et al., 2012; Tapsell, 2015). These laws have been crucial in shaping the regulatory framework for media operations (Sumarwan et al., 2023).

The intersection between media regulation and technological advancement has also become a focal point in discussions around press freedom in Indonesia. The emergence of cyber laws, such as the ITE Law No. 11/2008, and their subsequent revisions, has posed new challenges and considerations for media practitioners operating in the digital realm (Alhakim, 2022; Noval, 2024). This legal framework has raised questions about its alignment with broader principles of freedom of expression and protection of journalists' rights online.

This has also triggered revisions to the 2024 broadcasting law, which are scheduled to be passed by the end of the year. Although the legal framework is intended to protect press freedom, there have been cases where the implementation of the law has led to problems related to the safety and security of journalists (Kakiailatu, 2007; Slavtcheva-Petkova et al., 2023). The need to ensure that press freedom laws serve as a shield and not a threat to journalists underscores the ongoing challenge of balancing regulatory imperatives with the protection of media practitioners.

One of the most problematic articles in the revision is Article 50B Paragraph (2) Letter C, which prohibits the exclusive broadcast of the results of journalistic investigations. This prohibition violates human rights and threatens press freedom, contrary to Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution and Article 4, Paragraph (2) of Law No. 40/1999 on the Press. Whereas for democratic societies, investigative journalism serves as a foundation for holding power accountable and exposing issues of public interest (Konieczna & Powers, 2017). Ensuring that regulatory bodies have a clear mandate and operate effectively in handling disputes relating to investigative reporting is critical to upholding press freedom and promoting public transparency (Serwornoo, 2024).

In addition, Article 8A Paragraph 1 Letter Q authorises KPI to resolve journalistic disputes in broadcasting. This overlaps with the function of the Press Council as stipulated in Article 15, Paragraph (2), Letter d of the 1999 Press Law, potentially obscuring the role of each institution in handling journalistic disputes. This situation raises concerns about the potential for confusion regarding the role of each institution in handling journalistic disputes in the media landscape. Clarifying the different responsibilities between the KPI and the Press Council is crucial to ensure effective and efficient dispute resolution while upholding press freedom.

Next is Article 34F Paragraph (2) Letter E, which stipulates that digital broadcasting platform operators must verify their broadcast content to KPI by the Broadcasting Code of Conduct (P3) and Broadcast Content Standards (SIS). This restriction inhibits digital content's freedom of expression and creativity on platforms such as YouTube and TikTok. Restrictions on digital content must be carefully crafted to preserve freedom of expression while addressing legitimate concerns regarding content quality and social impact (Kuczerawy, 2018).

Article 42 requires that journalistic content in the broadcast content of broadcasting institutions must be based on P3, SIS, and the provisions of laws and regulations, which in this case can eliminate the journalistic code of ethics and Press Law to assess journalistic products. This article also states that dispute resolution related to broadcast journalistic activities is conducted by KPI under the provisions of laws and regulations, strengthening and expanding KPI's authority. Similar to the explanation in Article 8A, transferring journalistic dispute resolution from the Press Council, which has experience resolving press disputes by the

principles of Press Law, to the KPI, which has no experience, will cause more problems in the future.

Finally, Article 51 Letter E, which states that journalistic disputes are resolved in court, does not align with the dispute resolution mechanism outlined in the Press Law. This will add to the burden for journalists and the media in dealing with legal disputes. Harmonising the dispute resolution mechanism to align with the principles of the Press Law can streamline the process and ensure consistency in handling journalistic disputes.

Table 1: Problematic Articles in the Revision of the 2024 Broadcasting Law

Article	Rules in the Revised Broadcasting Law	Problems that Arise
Article 50B Paragraph (2) Letter C	Prohibit the exclusive broadcast of investigative journalism results	Violates human rights and threatens freedom of the press
Article 8A Paragraph 1 Letter Q	KPI resolves journalistic disputes in the field of broadcasting	Overlap with Press Council functions
Article 34F Paragraph (2) Letter E	Digital broadcast content verification by KPI	Inhibits freedom of expression and content creativity
Article 42	Journalistic content in accordance with P3, SIS, and other regulations	Strengthening KPI's authority, obscuring the role of the Press Council
Article 51 Letter E	Settlement of journalistic disputes in court	Increased burden for journalists and media

Source: Processed by the Authors based on the Initial Data

Table 1 highlights problematic articles in the revised 2024 Broadcasting Law, prompting reflection on its broader implications for democracy and transparency in Indonesia. Any changes to media regulations must be carefully considered to avoid undermining democratic principles or restricting journalists' roles. Discussions on these issues have dominated Indonesian Twitter, where reactions reflect an ongoing debate. As the fifth largest social media platform in Indonesia, Twitter plays a significant role in shaping political participation and social

change, with movements like #ReformasiDikorupsi and #TolakOmnibusLaw influencing both online and offline protests (Jost et al., 2018; Wahyuningroem et al., 2024).

Through Twitter, people support what they believe is right and express it in hashtag movements, such as defending the Corruption Eradication Commission with #SaveKPK and rejecting controversial bills using hashtags like #GejayanMemanggil, #ReformasiDikorupsi, and #TolakOmnibusLaw. Now, people are rejecting

the Broadcasting Bill with hashtags such as #TolakUUPenyiaran and #TolakRevisiUUPenyiaran. Another example of how Twitter is powerful in driving social movements is when it was used for crowdsourcing disaster management in Padang, Indonesia, demonstrating its usefulness beyond just social interaction (Carley et al., 2016).

This shows how agenda-setting is not just about media telling the public what to think but about guiding public discourse on what to think about. By emphasising specific issues—such as media freedom in the case of the Broadcasting Bill—social media platforms like Twitter prioritise concerns and bring them to the forefront of national discussions. According to McCombs & Shaw (1972), agenda-setting theory explains how media outlets highlight certain issues, thereby shaping the public's focus and influencing the national agenda. Twitter's role in this process is clear, as it allows citizens to talk about important issues, organise protests, and mobilise support quickly and widely. In these cases, citizens have shown that they can use social media to influence public policy and change law and politics. As such, Twitter serves as a communication tool and a real social force capable of mobilising people for collective action with significant impact (Tsao et al., 2021). In the discussion of the revision of the Broadcasting Bill, the dynamic and fast-moving nature of Twitter facilitated real-time discussions, making it an effective tool for observing public reactions to contentious issues such as changes to legislation in the broadcasting sector.

Analysing the number of tweets by time of day can reveal trends that peak at key public discussions around the Broadcasting Bill. This temporal analysis sheds light on when public engagement was most active and can help identify key moments that drove increased social media activity around the law's revision (Page, 2012). Tools such as word clouds and social network analysis can also provide valuable insights into the main keywords driving discussion on Twitter and the influential user groups shaping discourse (Kabir et al., 2018).

Identifying the most popular hashtags associated with discussions about the Broadcasting Bill can help gauge public sentiment and track the reach of key messages in the Twitter sphere (Pond & Lewis, 2019). Analysing the most influential accounts on Twitter regarding reposts, likes, comments and interactions can shed light on the individuals or groups shaping public opinion on the Broadcasting Bill (Aldous et al., 2019; Park, 2019). Understanding which accounts get the highest levels of engagement can provide insights into the key opinion leaders and influencers driving the conversation around the revised law.

This research aims to explore public reactions to the 2024 revision of Indonesia's Broadcasting Law on Twitter, focusing on the dynamics of public discourse, sentiment, and the role of social media in shaping perceptions of press freedom. By analysing tweet volume, media types, sentiment trends, and influential accounts, this study will provide valuable insights into how online discussions impact public understanding and policy debates. Given the limited research on this issue, especially while the law is still under discussion, the findings will inform policymakers, journalists, and academics in crafting strategies to protect press freedom and address the social and political implications of the revised law.

Literature Review

Freedom of the Press in Indonesia

Press freedom in Indonesia has undergone significant transformations over the years. During the New Order era under President Soeharto, the media was heavily restricted, with censorship and the banning of press outlets being common practices (Mayrudin, 2017; Parahita & Ahmad, 2020).

However, the 1998 reforms marked a crucial turning point, leading to the enactment of Law No. 40/1999 on the Press, which was a major milestone for press freedom in the country. This law guaranteed press freedom and prohibited censorship, providing a legal foundation for a freer media environment (Steele, 2012;

Wiratraman, 1999). As a result, the public's access to information improved, and press freedom became a cornerstone of Indonesia's democratic values.

Despite these positive strides, press freedom in Indonesia remains under threat, particularly due to physical violence against journalists, political pressures, and laws such as the Electronic Information and Transaction (ITE) Law, which has been used to prosecute journalists and activists for expressing opinions online. These challenges continue to hamper the press's ability to operate freely (Amrihani & Ritonga, 2021; Ghofur, 2024; Putra, 2024).

Recently, the revision of the Broadcasting Law (UU Penyiaran) in 2024 has sparked renewed concerns, with critics arguing that certain provisions, such as restrictions on investigative journalism and increasing government oversight through the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI), could undermine press freedom (Tempo, 2025). This revision highlights the ongoing struggle to balance media regulation with the protection of journalistic independence, reinforcing the need for robust legal protections that safeguard press freedom and ensure a healthy democratic process (Sumarwan et al., 2023).

Agenda Setting Theory

Agenda-setting theory, introduced by Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw in the 1970s, posits that the media plays a significant role in shaping public perception by influencing the importance attached to certain issues. According to the theory, media outlets do not tell people what to think, but rather what to think about. This is achieved through the prominence given to particular issues in news coverage, which leads the public to perceive those issues as more important than others (McCombs et al., 2014; McCombs & Shaw, 1972).

By repeatedly covering specific topics, media outlets set the agenda, influencing both the public's priorities and political decision-making processes (Barberá et al., 2019). The theory suggests that this agenda-setting power is a fundamental aspect of media influence in democratic societies, especially in the context of elections and public policy debates (Van Aelst & Walgrave, 2011).

In today's digital age, agenda-setting has expanded beyond traditional media such as newspapers and television to include social media platforms (Barberá et al., 2019). Although there is still limited research in this emerging area, the growing influence of social media in shaping public discourse is undeniable (Carazo-Barrantes, 2021). Platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram have become vital tools not only for disseminating information but also for determining which issues users prioritise.

This shift has fundamentally altered how news is consumed, particularly among younger generations, who are increasingly turning to these platforms as their primary source of information (Weimann & Brosius, 2017). Social media allows for a more interactive form of agenda-setting, where users not only receive news but also contribute to shaping it through sharing, commenting, and creating viral content (Aroldi & Colombo, 2020). This transformation has made social media a significant force in modern agenda-setting, altering the media landscape and influencing public opinion in ways that were previously impossible with traditional media alone.

Social Network Analysis

Twitter is a widely used social media platform that plays an important role in digital communication (Burgess & Bruns, 2012). It serves as a unique space where experts share up-to-date information, interact with the public, and engage with other authorities in their field (Klar et al., 2020; Meeyoung Cha et al., 2012). The platform allows users to send short messages, known as tweets, of up to 280 characters, making it a concise and efficient way to communicate (Garg et al., 2022). Twitter facilitates the active exchange of opinions and ideas among users, allowing for a two-way communication channel in contrast to traditional media (Syn & Oh, 2015). In addition, Twitter has been identified as a popular platform for sharing academic information, with users

tweeting about scientific work and engaging in discussions around research findings (Mohammadi et al., 2018).

Moreover, Twitter network analysis provides insights into social interaction, information flow, and influence in journalism, politics, and crisis management. It enables the identification of trends, news diffusion, and emerging political themes (Battisti et al., 2022; Kwak et al., 2010). By exploring user interactions and connections, researchers can discover patterns of information flow and the influence of different actors in the network. Similarly, in politics, Twitter network analysis can help identify emerging themes from politicians' tweets, analyse the formation of social network communities, and understand the dynamics of political discourse on the platform (Recuero et al., 2019).

Methodology

This study employs a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative data from tweet frequencies and engagement metrics with qualitative data from thematic analysis of user tweets. Twitter data was collected from 10 May, when the issue emerged, to 05 June, 2024, when council members began discussing the postponement of the law's approval. This period captures the publics' response, from the initial emergence of the issue to its peak and eventually leveling off following the House of Representatives' statement on reviewing the revision.

Data Collection

Data collection was conducted using the scraping method on the X.com website (formerly Twitter), utilising its advanced search feature (https://x.com/search-advanced). Python and the Selenium library were used for automated extraction of tweet text, likes, retweets, and media types. Hashtags like #tolakuuPenyiaran, #penolakanUUPenyiaran, and #UndangundangPenyiaran were selected to capture diverse public discussions on the 2024 Broadcasting Law revision, ensuring a balanced view of public sentiment by including hashtags representing support, opposition, and neutrality.

Information Gathered from X:

- Tweet ID: A unique number for each tweet.

- Username: The username seen in the profile.

- Username: The username used for login.

- Date of tweet: When the tweet was created.

- Link tweet: The web address to the tweet.

- Tweet text: The text content of the tweet.

- Number of likes: How many people liked the tweet.

- Number of retweets: How many people re-shared the tweet.

- Number of comments: How many people commented on the tweet.

- Media type: Whether the tweet contains text, images, video, or a mix.

Data Processing

Hashtag extraction: The first step is to retrieve all words that begin with a hashtag (#), that is, hashtags. This is done using the *"regex"* (regular expression) technique to search for these patterns in the tweet text.

Media type classification: Each tweet could contain text, images, videos, or a combination of all three categories. To determine the type of media used in a tweet, we make sure to check if text is present in the tweet, check if an image is present by looking for image links, and check if a video is present by looking for video elements.

Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis is a process used to identify and categorise opinions expressed in text, images or videos, whether they have positive, negative or neutral nuances. The steps are as follows:

Pre-processing

- Clean up text from unnecessary mentions, links, hashtags, and spaces.

- Change slang words into standard words.
- Turn emojis into words.
- Turn abbreviations such as "UU" (law) into full words.
- Translated the text into English for further analysis.

Processing

- Using "Vader" to calculate a "*compound score*" that indicates the sentiment of the tweet.
- Based on the score obtained, the text is categorised into one of three sentiment categories: positive, negative, or neutral.

Wordcloud Creation

A word cloud visually represents the most frequent words in a text, with larger font sizes indicating higher frequency (Jin, 2017). This helps quickly identify key topics or keywords without reading the entire text (Yang et al., 2020). The steps are as follows:

- Merge the cleaned and transformed tweet text.
- Change all letters to lowercase.
- Removing common words that are not important.
- Delete the words used for the search.
- Create a wordcloud to see the main keywords.

Data Validity

To ensure no bias in data processing, this study involved five authors who were responsible for verifying each stage, from data collection to sentiment analysis. Each pre-processing step, including text cleaning and slang conversion, was carried out using a mutually agreed protocol and verified by two other authors to ensure accuracy. In addition, manual checks were performed on a sample of processed data to ensure that there were no changes in meaning. We also considered the limitations of Twitter data representation and compared the results with external sources to reduce bias. All changes made to the data were documented and discussed in regular discussions between authors to maintain validity and transparency.

Findings

Overview of Twitter Posts on the Revised Broadcasting Law

From 10 May to 05 June 2024, a total of 3,872 tweets were posted regarding the revision of the Broadcasting Law, receiving 127,301 likes, 46,202 retweets, and 5,711 comments. From Figure 1, several peaks in tweet activity are visible, notably on 15 May (180 tweets), 21 May (456 tweets), and between May 27-31, where hundreds of tweets were posted each day. These peaks correspond to key events and discussions, reflecting the heightened public engagement around the issue. While these numbers are modest compared to other political and legal issues in Indonesia, they are significant in the context of preserving the country's democratic values.
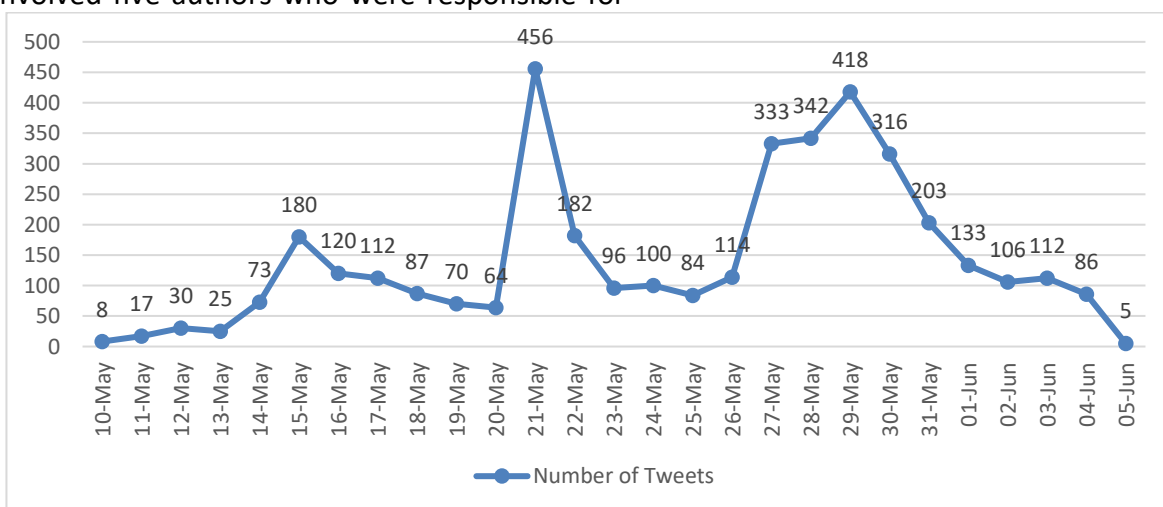

Figure 1. Twitter conversation data from May 10 – 05 June 2024
Source: Authors' Analysis based on Twitter Conversation Data

Account Engagement

This study collected data on Twitter accounts involved in discussions about the revision of the Broadcasting Law in Indonesia. We found 3,820 accounts that formed information bubbles on Twitter with varying degrees of significance.

However, in the table below, we are limited to only those accounts that received more than 1,000 retweets. This limitation makes it more effective and easier to understand, but these accounts are representative of the dynamics of the discussion taking place in cyberspace.

Table 2: Twitter Account Data with Engagement in the 2024 Broadcasting Law Discussion

Twitter Account	Sentiment	Number of Retweets	Number of Likes	Number of Comments	Account Type
@mardiasih	Neutral	10.411	21.344	511	Activist
@Mythicalforest	Negative	4.691	8.379	64	Not defined
@andikamalreza	Negative	1.853	5.301	80	Influencer
@abigailimuriaa	Negative	1.595	7.641	124	Influencer
@ObiWan_Catnobi	Positive	1.521	2.792	22	Not defined
@tempodotco	Negative	1.404	2.654	90	Media
@YLBHI	Positive	1.315	2.166	28	Legal organisation
@Gumpnhell	Positive	1.311	2.771	34	Not defined
@NarasiNewsroom	Negative	1.213	1.775	144	Media
@Tan_Mar3M	Neutral	1.194	3.457	144	Not defined
@cakimiNOW	Positive	1.154	5.138	202	Politicians

Source: Authors' Analysis based on Twitter Conversation Data

Table 2 highlights how personal accounts, even without affiliations, can influence opinion on Twitter. The account @mardiasih, a female activist known for critical responses to various issues in Indonesia, had the highest engagement among all analysed accounts, with 10,411 retweets, 21,344 likes, and 511 comments.

Accounts with undefined identities, such as @Mythicalforest, @ObiWan_Catnobi, @Gumpnhell, and @Tan_Mar3M, showed significant influence in discussions related to the revision of the broadcasting law. These accounts received a high number of interactions despite not having real identities. For example, @Mythicalforest with negative sentiment received 4,691 retweets and 8,379 likes, while @ObiWan_Catnobi with positive sentiment received 1,521 retweets and 2,792 likes.

Surprisingly, mass media accounts such as @tempodotco and @NarasiNewsroom, despite having significant influence outside of social media, received relatively lower engagement compared to other accounts. @tempodotco, for example, received 1,404 retweets and 2,654

likes, while @NarasiNewsroom received 1,213 retweets and 1,775 likes, in contrast to research showing that the media often leads public opinion on social media (Grant et al., 2010).

Influencers such as @andikamalreza and @abigailimuriaa, although not famous figures, not journalists, not a politician nor a representative of the media, were able to attract significant attention. @andikamalreza received 1,853 retweets and 5,301 likes, while @abigailimuriaa garnered 1,595 retweets and 7,641 likes. These influencers have a large following and are able to influence public opinion through the content they share effectively (Hu et al., 2012). In comparison, accounts of politicians like @cakimiNOW, a former vice-presidential candidate in the 2024 election, also showed notable engagement, with 1,154 retweets and 5,138 likes.

Mass Media Accounts on Twitter that Actively Mobilise the Broadcasting Law Revision Issue and Popular Hashtags

The importance of the mass media in mobilising opinion on social media in relation to the

revision of the Broadcasting Law and press freedom is enormous. We found 2,417 tweets, mostly from national and local media, followed by journalists, activists, and social communities, voicing opposition to the revision of the Broadcasting Law. The following table presents the top 10 media outlets that consistently tweet to express their aspirations.

Table 3 presents data from several mass media Twitter accounts that have been active in opposing the revision of the Indonesian Broadcasting Law 2024. These accounts played an important role in mobilising the issue with varying numbers of tweets, demonstrating their involvement in the public discourse on press freedom. The top five media outlets in the table, namely @tempo.co, @METROTV, @KOMPASTV, @HarianKompas, and @AJIIndonesia, are national-scale media outlets that consistently voice the importance of press freedom in Indonesia.

Table 3: Mass Media Accounts that Actively Tweeted the Broadcasting Law Revision

No.	Twitter User	Number of Tweets
1	tempo.co	67
2	METRO TV	44
3	KOMPAS TV	36
4	Kompas Daily	31
5	AJI Indonesia	30
6	iNews	27
7	BeritaSatu	26
8	Media Indonesia	25
9	News	24
10	Repelita Online	22

Source: Authors' Analysis based on Twitter Conversation Data

Each of these media has a significant role in maintaining and fighting for freedom of information and the public's right to objective and accurate news. Although @METROTV is clearly owned by Surya Paloh, a politician in Indonesia, it still engages in discussions about press freedom. However, it needs to be recognised that ownership by a politician can lead to perceptions of potential bias in reporting (Entman, 2010). Meanwhile, four other media outlets -@tempo.co, @KOMPAS TV, @Harian Kompas, and @AJI Indonesia - have consistently championed press freedom in Indonesia without direct political links. In addition, mass media use Twitter to mobilise public support. With a significant number of tweets, accounts such as @tempo.co and @AJI Indonesia play a role in raising public awareness of threats to press freedom.

In an effort to resist the revision of the Indonesian Broadcasting Law 2024, various community groups, journalist communities, and individuals are using Twitter to campaign for their views. They used hashtags to popularise the issue and attract public attention. The following table shows the most popular hashtags that often appear in tweets related to the rejection of the revision of the Broadcasting Law:

The hashtags #TolakRUUPenyiaran and #RUUPenyiaran topped the list, indicating that the majority of tweets circulating on Twitter emphasised rejection of the revised Broadcasting Law. Both hashtags were explicitly used to convey opposition and build public awareness of the negative impacts of the proposed revisions. Hashtags like #Broadcasting and #ruupenyiaran were frequently used, indicating broad discussions on broadcasting topics. While these hashtags received fewer tweets than the main ones, they helped sustain the conversation and disseminate information on broadcasting issues. Hashtags #Press, #EnforceLaw, and #Democracy highlighted key aspects of press freedom and the rule of law in a democracy.

Hashtags such as #RUUPenyiaranBungkamPers, #AJITolakRUUPenyiaran, #KebebasanPersDijaminUU,and #JurnalisTolakRUUPenyiaran show that the journalist community and related organisations are actively rejecting the revised law.

Table 4: Hashtags used to show the Movement against the Revision of the Broadcasting Law 2024

No.	Hashtag	Number of tweets
1	#TolakRUUPiaran	73
2	#Broadcasting Bill	72
3	#Broadcasting	41
4	#ruupiaran	34
5	#Pers	31
6	#EnforceTheLaw	23
7	#Democracy	23
8	#Broadcasting Law	16
9	#RUUPiaranBungkungkPers	14
10	#AJITolakRUUPiaran	13
11	#FreedomofPersonsGuaranteed by Law	13
12	#JournalistsRejectBroadcastingRUUP	12

Source: Authors' Analysis based on Twitter Conversation Data

Word Cloud and Network Analysis

In this case, the word cloud highlights key themes in the discussion on the Broadcasting Law revision, with "freedom" and "press" appearing prominently. This indicates that press freedom is the most frequently discussed topic, reflecting Twitter users' concerns about how the revision could impact journalists' ability to report freely and honestly, potentially jeopardising democracy (Iannone, 2022).

Figure 2: Word Cloud on Twitter regarding the 2024 Broadcasting Law Revision
Source: Authors' Analysis based on Twitter Conversation Data

The words "tolak/reject" and "revisi/revise" also appeared in large print, indicating a strong movement against the revision of the Broadcasting Law (see in Figure 2). Many Twitter

users voiced their opposition to the changes to the law, indicating significant resistance among the public and journalists. This resistance is likely to have been organised through social media campaigns, with hashtags such as #TolakUUPenyiaran becoming a tool to garner public support. The word "threatening" appears frequently in this context, suggesting that many Twitter users felt that the revision of the Broadcasting Law would pose a threat to press freedom. This term reinforces the negative sentiment associated with the revision. The word "journalist" also appears with high frequency, indicating that the journalist community is very active in this discussion.

In addition, words such as "petition" and "sign" indicate that there is an attempt to garner support through a petition as a form of public mobilisation against the revision of the Broadcasting Law. This indicates that collective action is being organised against the changes to the law. The terms "creativity" and "kill" also appear, suggesting that the revised Broadcasting Law will limit creativity in journalism and media. Twitter users may feel that the revision could stifle freedom of expression and innovation in journalism.

The social network analysis above maps Twitter interactions regarding the revision of Indonesia's Broadcasting Law, showing how information and opinions spread through mentions. Accounts with more mentions and connections are larger, highlighting their influence. In Figure 3, the @ChangeOrg_ID account stands out, with its large size indicating a high level of connection and influence. As a platform for online petitions, Change.org played a central role in rallying support against the revision, with the account driving significant public engagement and interaction.

Apart from @ChangeOrg_ID, other accounts such as @arsipaja, @corbuzier, @jokowi,

@remotivi, @dewanpers, and @kikysaputrii also showed significant influence in the discussion. @corbuzier, an artist and influencer, demonstrates how celebrities mobilise public support on critical issues (O'Regan, 2014; Thrall et al., 2008). @jokowi, as Indonesia's President, reflects on how these discussions engage with government policies (Casero-Ripollés et al., 2022; Grant et al., 2010). @remotivi, a media watchdog, consistently advocates for press freedom and opposes detrimental changes.

The accounts @dewanpers and @kikysaputrii also showed significant engagement. @dewanpers, as the institution responsible for overseeing the press in Indonesia, took centre stage in this discussion due to its crucial role in defending press freedom. Meanwhile, @kikysaputrii, a comedian, showed that public figures from various backgrounds, including comedy, participated in this discussion (Atkinson & DeWitt, 2019; Brockington, 2014).

Sentiment and Media Analysis

Sentiment in conversations in digital spaces refers to the emotions or attitudes shown by social media users towards a particular topic or issue (Chung & Zeng, 2020; Park & Storey, 2023). This sentiment can be categorised as positive, negative or neutral, and reflects users' emotional reactions or personal opinions. Figure 4 below shows a pie chart illustrating sentiment towards the Broadcasting Law in Indonesia.

In the context of the 2024 revision in Indonesia's Broadcasting Law, the data show that of the 3,862 tweets analysed, 44.6% contained negative sentiment, 37.3% were positive, and 18.1% were neutral. The predominantly negative sentiment indicates a strong public dissatisfaction and concern with the proposed revisions. Many users may feel that these changes could threaten press freedom, restrict access to information, or give the government more control over the media.
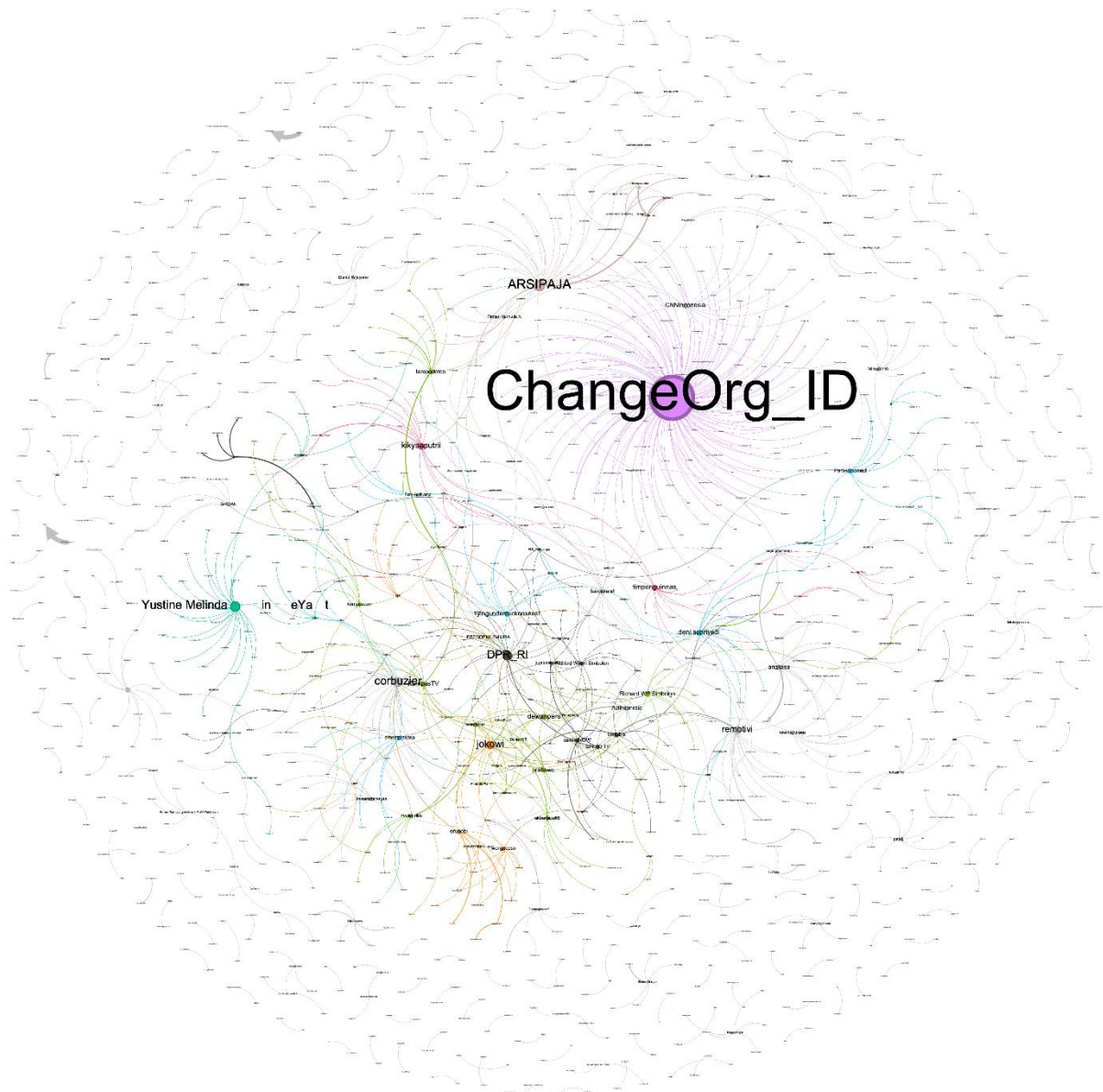
Figure 3: Social Network on the Issue of the Revision of the Broadcasting Law 2024
Source: Authors' Analysis Based on Twitter Conversation Data

Social media, unlike traditional media, supports a range of formats—text, images, and videos—offering greater flexibility in communication. Platforms like Twitter allow users to convey messages across multiple media, enhancing their ability to reach and engage a wider audience. This makes social media a powerful tool for information dissemination and mobilising public opinion.

In the discussion on the revision of the Broadcasting Law, the majority of tweets were text-only, accounting for 60.7% of the total tweets. Figure 5 shows that text-only use may be due to the ease and speed of writing and posting, allowing users to react to news and share their opinions quickly. However, the use of text and images is also significant, reaching 34.8%. While only 4.5% of tweets use both text and video, this medium has greater potential impact because it can convey more detailed and emotional information. Videos are often used for interviews, news reports, or official statements that require a more in-depth explanation.
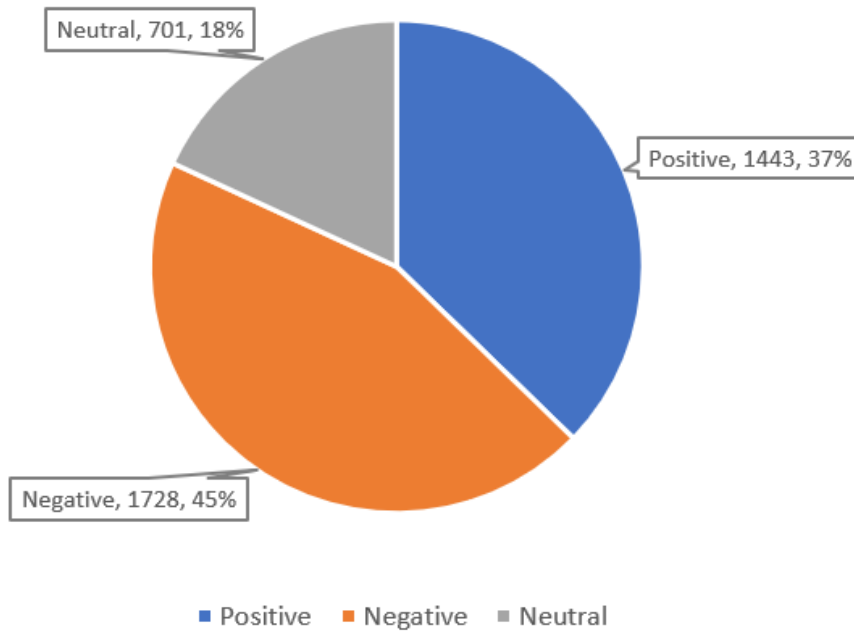
Figure 4: Sentiment Chart of Broadcasting Law Revision
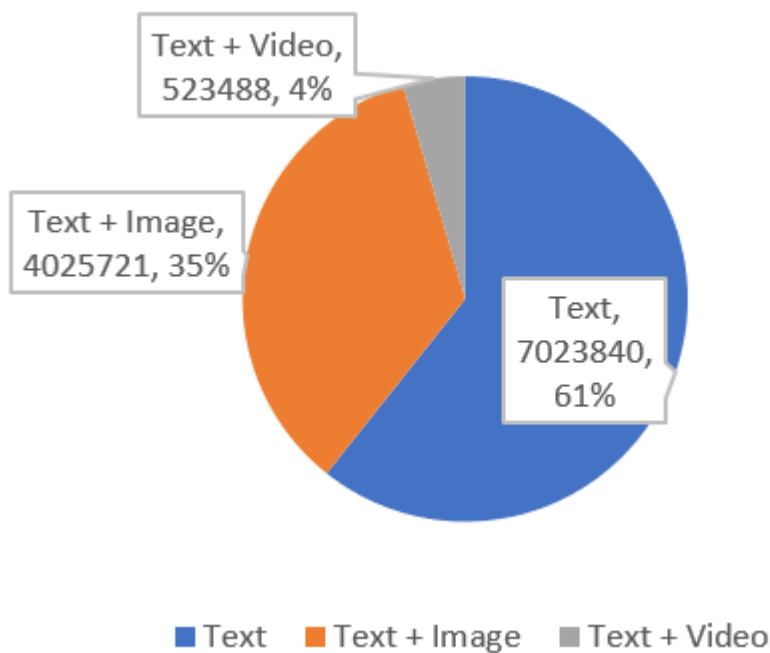**Source: Authors' Analysis Based on Twitter Data**

Figure 5: Media Used in Tweets
Source: Authors' Analysis Based on Twitter Data

Discussion

The discourse surrounding the revision of the 2024 Indonesian Broadcasting Law highlights the shift in how press freedom issues are discussed. Analysis of Twitter activity in Figure 1 revealed significant peaks throughout the month of May, driven by key events such as journalist demonstrations and press conferences. The first peak occurred on 15 May, with 180 tweets sparked by journalist protests (MetroTV, 2025) and a press conference by the Press Council (Editor Papua Times, 2025; Muhid, 2025). The highest peak, with 456 tweets, occurred on 21

May, during simultaneous journalist demonstrations across various regions (CNNIndnesia, 2025; detikcom, 2025; KabarBanyuwangi, 2025). This was followed by further spikes on May 27 and May 29, when the bill was discussed in the House of Representatives, yet still faced opposition due to ongoing protests (Faishal, 2025; Tempo, 2025). These patterns show how Twitter serves not only as a platform for voicing opinions but also as a strategic tool for advocacy and monitoring the legislative process in Indonesia and elsewhere.

The use of hashtags such as #TolakRUUPenyiaran and #RUUPenyiaranBungkamPers has been a central strategy in mobilising opposition to the 2024 Indonesian Broadcasting Law revision, with over 127,000 tweets featuring #TolakRUUPenyiaran alone. These hashtags not only helped unify public discourse but also drew significant attention to the perceived threat the law poses to press freedom. By using these hashtags, social media users were not just spreading information; they were organising collective action to challenge the revision. Word cloud analysis showed that terms like 'freedom,' 'censorship,' and 'democracy' dominated the conversation, underscoring widespread concerns about the law's impact on media independence and democratic values.

The frequent mention of 'censorship' pointed to fears of more government control over the media, while 'democracy' highlighted worries that the revision could undermine Indonesia's democratic principles. In terms of Social Network Analysis (SNA), @change.org emerged as the largest network bubble, amplifying its influence in organising and uniting voices against the revision. This illustrates how social media, particularly Twitter, can become a powerful tool in driving collective action and shaping the public agenda, connecting people and organisations into a unified force capable of pushing back against policies seen as threats to freedom of the press.

This strategy aligns with the agenda-setting theory, which posits that media influences the public agenda by focusing attention on certain issues (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). The hashtags and the frequency of words like 'censorship' and 'democracy' effectively framed the law's revision as a threat to press freedom, shaping the public's understanding of the issue. Through this, social media not only informs but also directs public attention to the critical issue of press freedom, setting it as a key topic for public discourse. By highlighting the potential dangers of the law revision, social media became a tool for agenda-setting, ensuring that the defence of press freedom remained at the forefront of public and political conversations.

Issues related to media freedom are mostly driven by media accounts that will be directly affected if the Broadcasting Bill is passed. Media outlets such as @tempo, @MetroTV, and @CNNIndonesia provide more in-depth explanations and include news links to garner support on Twitter, as seen in a tweet from @tempo.co which states:

> The Press Council rejects the draft revision of the Broadcasting Law.
>
> Reject the revision of the Broadcasting Law, a number of journalist organisations hold a demonstration in front of the House of Representatives building.
>
> Storming the South Tangerang Regional Representative Council office, dozens of journalists reject the revision of the Broadcasting Law.

This tweet directs the discussion towards viewing the revision of the Broadcasting Law as a threat to press freedom, by highlighting the rejection issued directly from the Press Council and journalistic organisations. Agenda-setting theory explains that by highlighting this rejection, the media directs public attention to the potential negative impact of the revision, reinforcing the understanding that this is an important issue that deserves more attention (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). Thus, the media functions as an agent in shaping public discourse, not only providing information but also framing issues to support a particular agenda (Stromer-Galley, 2014).

Another account that also has a major stake in this issue is the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), which has always opposed the

government when policies are deemed unfair to the people. In the context of the 2024 Broadcasting Law revision, AJI plays an important role in highlighting potential threats to press freedom and media plurality, two values that are very important for democracy in Indonesia. As an organisation focused on protecting freedom of expression, AJI views this revision as an attempt to consolidate power in the hands of a few parties, which could limit the media's ability to report freely and diversely. This is evident in a tweet from @ajiindonesia:

> The 2024 Broadcasting Bill: Threatening Diversity, Press Freedom & the Rights of Vulnerable Groups.
>
> It turns out that the list of problems with this draft regulation is still growing... Did you know? The draft revision of the Broadcasting Law from the House of Representatives' Legislative Council meeting on 27 March 2024 gives excessive authority to the Broadcasting Commission (KPI).

With this framing, @ajiindonesia directs the discourse not only to press freedom but also to media diversity and the rights of vulnerable groups. By highlighting the concentration of power in the KPI and the lack of transparency in the legislative process, this tweet not only strengthens the rejection of the revision, but also introduces a broader agenda involving civil rights and democracy in general. Agenda-setting theory helps explain how @ajiindonesia is not just reacting to the law revision but actively shaping public understanding by directing attention to the underlying issues of power concentration and the protection of rights (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). By focusing on the intersection of media diversity and democratic rights, AJI successfully broadens the discussion, framing the revision as a threat to both press freedom and fundamental civil liberties. This illustrates how agenda-setting theory works in the digital space, where non-traditional media voices can elevate and expand the discourse, bringing attention to broader societal implications (Stromer-Galley, 2014).

Although the media accounts and journalist alliances mentioned above provide an important foundation for the issue and opposition to the revision of the Broadcasting Law, what is surprising is that their accounts are not the ones that attract the most engagement from Twitter users. Instead, accounts belonging to influencers or activists who are not directly related to journalists, even anonymous accounts, have the highest engagement. The @mardiasih account, for example, has the highest engagement with more than 10,000 retweets and more than 21,000 likes (see Table 2). In her tweet, @mardiasih wrote:

> Imagine being an Indonesian citizen, in one week you have to be aware of student loan issues, the National Police Bill, the Broadcasting Bill, and the issue of your personal salary being deducted directly by the state for housing allowances...

@Mythicalforest, although anonymous, also made a significant contribution to agenda setting through their tweet stating:

> Don't forget to monitor the Broadcasting Bill, which will threaten press independence. Important points to highlight:
>
> - Banning the broadcast of investigative journalism.
> - Expanding the authority of broadcasting institutions to control journalistic content
> - The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) becoming a super body
> - Non-participatory drafting.

This shows how influencer accounts, along with anonymous accounts, drive interaction and shape the public agenda. @mardiasih, for example, introduced the revision as part of a series of government policies that threaten individual freedoms, linking it to issues such as student loans and national security laws. This approach reflects how the media and individuals act as agenda setters, broadening the conversation by connecting one issue to broader social problems, rather than focusing solely on the main issue (Thrall et al., 2008). By expanding

the discussion to include press freedom and its impact on daily life, @mardiasih effectively raises public awareness of the broader implications of the Broadcasting Law revision.

The direction of this issue is also evident in sentiment analysis; negative sentiment dominates with 44.6% of tweets, 37.3% positive, and 18.1% neutral. This negative sentiment largely stems from public concerns about threats to press freedom, as seen in tweets from @tempo and @ajiindonesia, as well as from activist and anonymous accounts. Many Twitter users are concerned that this revision will give the government greater control over the media, potentially reducing journalistic independence.

On the other hand, positive sentiment, in the sense of supporting the revision of the law, came more from small accounts with few followers—often only 2 to 10—who were suspected to be bots or spam accounts. These accounts often repeat similar messages such as "journalists must also be monitored", "journalists are not infallible gods", or "the media belongs to those in power", with the same idea but using different language. Although these accounts do not have a significant influence and often disappear after a few weeks, they seem to want to strengthen media oversight, but in reality, they only divide opinion.

This analysis shows that Twitter, as a social media platform, is increasingly dominant in shaping public discourse and is even beginning to replace the role of mass media in some respects. Optimistically, we can say that social media, through the direct involvement of its users, is capable of mobilising the masses and influencing policy—as seen in the postponement of the Indonesian House of Representatives' meeting to discuss the revision of the Broadcasting Law, which was supposed to take place on 29 May 2024. Twitter, with its more spontaneous and interactive nature, has succeeded in shaping a public agenda that is more responsive and relevant to the needs of society, accelerating the spread of issues that were previously limited by the mass media.

Conclusion

The discourse surrounding the 2024 revision of the Indonesian Broadcasting Law highlights the shifting dynamics in how public issues, particularly press freedom, are discussed and acted upon in the digital age. Twitter, as a key social media platform, has emerged as a critical space for mobilising opposition, influencing public opinion, and shaping policy agendas. Hashtags like #TolakRUUPenyiaran served not just as a tool for spreading information but also for organising collective action against the revision, with terms such as 'freedom,' 'censorship,' and 'democracy' framing the debate. Social Network Analysis (SNA) further emphasised the role of key platforms like @change.org in amplifying these voices, showing how digital platforms can reshape the media landscape and directly influence political processes. This case clearly demonstrates the growing power of social media in advancing democratic discourse and policy change, a trend that is likely to continue as digital spaces become increasingly central in the political sphere.

For future research, studying how social media-driven activism affects policy change in different political environments, especially in countries with varying levels of press freedom, could offer valuable insights. Research could also explore the effectiveness of specific social media tools in mobilising political action and examine how digital activism influences public trust in traditional media and government institutions. These areas could help deepen our understanding of the evolving relationship between social media, media freedom, and democracy.

References

Aldous, K. K., An, J., & Jansen, B. J. (2019). View, Like, Comment, Post: Analyzing User Engagement by Topic at 4 Levels across 5 Social Media Platforms for 53 News Organizations. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, *13*, 47–57. https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v13i01.3208

Alhakim, A. (2022). Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Jurnalis dari Risiko

Kriminalisasi UU Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik di Indonesia. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, *4*(1), 89–106. https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i1.89-106

Amrihani, H. A., & Ritonga, R. (2021). Freedom of the Press Regulations in Indonesia and Sweden: Limited but Free. *Jurnal Komunikasi Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia*, *6*(2), 353–361. https://doi.org/10.25008/jkiski.v6i2.609

Aroldi, P., & Colombo, F. (2020). Media, Generations, and the Platform Society. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, *12208 LNCS*, 567–578. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-50249-2_40/FIGURES/1

Atkinson, M. D., & DeWitt, D. (2019). Does Celebrity Issue Advocacy Mobilize Issue Publics? *Political Studies*, *67*(1), 83–99. https://doi.org/10.1177/0032321717751294

Barberá, P., Casas, A., Nagler, J., Egan, P. J., Bonneau, R., Jost, J. T., & Tucker, J. A. (2019). Who Leads? Who Follows? Measuring Issue Attention and Agenda Setting by Legislators and the Mass Public Using Social Media Data. *American Political Science Review*, *113*(4), 883–901. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055419000352

Battisti, E., Graziano, E. A., & Christofi, M. (2022). Equity crowdfunding platforms and social media: a Twitter analysis. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, *28*(5), 1206–1221. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-01-2021-0081

Brockington, D. (2014). *Celebrity Advocacy and International Development*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315886978

Burgess, J., & Bruns, A. (2012). Twitter Archives and the Challenges of "Big Social Data" for Media and Communication Research. *M/C Journal*, *15*(5). https://doi.org/10.5204/mcj.561

Carazo-Barrantes, C. (2021). Agenda-setting in a social media age. *The Agenda Setting Journal*, *5*(1), 31–55. https://doi.org/10.1075/asj.20006.car

Carley, K. M., Malik, M., Landwehr, P. M.,

Pfeffer, J., & Kowalchuck, M. (2016). Crowd sourcing disaster management: The complex nature of Twitter usage in Padang Indonesia. *Safety Science*, *90*, 48–61. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2016.04.002

Casero-Ripollés, A., Alonso-Muñoz, L., & Marcos-García, S. (2022). The Influence of Political Actors in the Digital Public Debate on Twitter About the Negotiations for the Formation of the Government in Spain. *American Behavioral Scientist*, *66*(3), 307–322. https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642211003159

Chung, W., & Zeng, D. (2020). Dissecting emotion and user influence in social media communities: An interaction modeling approach. *Information & Management*, *57*(1), 103108. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.im.2018.09.008

CNNIndnesia. (2025). *Demonstrations against the Revised Broadcasting Law were held in various regions.* CNNIndonesia.Com. https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7351319/demo-tolak-revisi-uu-penyiaran-digelar-di-berbagai-daerah

detikcom. (2025). *Journalists in Solo and Medan Protest Against Broadcasting Bill That Destroys Press Freedom*. Detik.Com2. https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20240521193811-20-1100584/jurnalis-solo-medan-demo-tolak-ruu-penyiaran-perusak-kebebasan-pers

Editor Papua Times. (2025). *The Press Council and the Entire Press Community Reject the Draft Broadcasting Bill*. Papuatimes.Com2. https://www.papuatimes.co.id/2024/05/15/dewan-pers-dan-seluruh-komunitas-pers-tolak-draf-ruu-penyiaran/

Entman, R. M. (2010). Media framing biases and political power: Explaining slant in news of Campaign 2008. *Journalism*, *11*(4), 389–408. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884910367587

Faishal, N. (2025). *Surabaya Journalists Again Protest Against Broadcasting Bill*. Viva.Co.Id. https://jatim.viva.co.id/kabar/12937-lagi-jurnalis-surabaya-aksi-jalan-mundur-tolak-ruu-penyiaran

Garg, D., Agarwal, A., & Vishnu, V. Y. (2022). A Bird in the Hand: A Neurologist's Guide to Efficient Tweeting in the Age of Social Media. *US Neurology*, *18*(2), 76. https://doi.org/10.17925/USN.2022.18.2.76

Ghofur, N. (2024). Law, Media, and Democracy in the Digital Era: Freedom of Expression and ITE Regulation in Indonesia. *Al-Mazaahib: Jurnal Perbandingan Hukum*, *12*(2), 184–204. https://doi.org/10.14421/al-mazaahib.v12i2.3703

Grant, W. J., Moon, B., & Busby Grant, J. (2010). Digital Dialogue? Australian Politicians' use of the Social Network Tool Twitter. *Australian Journal of Political Science*, *45*(4), 579–604. https://doi.org/10.1080/10361146.2010.517176

Hu, M., Liu, S., Wei, F., Wu, Y., Stasko, J., & Ma, K.-L. (2012). Breaking news on Twitter. *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 2751–2754. https://doi.org/10.1145/2207676.2208672

Iannone, A. (2022). Democracy Crisis in South-East Asia: Media Control, Censorship, and Disinformation during the 2019 Presidential and General Elections in Indonesia, Thailand and 2019 Local Election in the Philippines. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, *26*(1), 81. https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.71417

Jin, Y. (2017). Development of Word Cloud Generator Software Based on Python. *Procedia Engineering*, *174*, 788–792. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2017.01.223

Jost, J. T., Barberá, P., Bonneau, R., Langer, M., Metzger, M., Nagler, J., Sterling, J., & Tucker, J. A. (2018). How Social Media Facilitates Political Protest: Information, Motivation, and Social Networks. *Political Psychology*, *39*(S1), 85–118. https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12478

KabarBanyuwangi. (2025). *Hundreds of Journalists in Banyuwangi Demonstrate and Collect Signatures to Reject the Revised Broadcasting Law*. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gwx1Wh0VJ9o

Kabir, A. I., Karim, R., Newaz, S., & Hossain, M. I. (2018). The Power of Social Media Analytics: Text Analytics Based on Sentiment Analysis and Word Clouds on R. *Informatica Economica*, *22*(1/2018), 25–38. https://doi.org/10.12948/issn14531305/22.1.2018.03

Kakiailatu, T. (2007). Media in Indonesia: Forum for political change and critical assessment. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, *48*(1), 60–71. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8373.2007.00330.x

Klar, S., Krupnikov, Y., Ryan, J. B., Searles, K., & Shmargad, Y. (2020). Using social media to promote academic research: Identifying the benefits of twitter for sharing academic work. *PLOS ONE*, *15*(4), e0229446. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0229446

Konieczna, M., & Powers, E. (2017). What can Nonprofit Journalists Actually do for Democracy? *Journalism Studies*, *18*(12), 1542–1558. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2015.1134273

Kuczerawy, A. (2018). Safeguards for Freedom of Expression in the Era of Online Gatekeeping. *Auteurs & Media*, *2017*(3), 292–303. https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=3247682

Kwak, H., Lee, C., Park, H., & Moon, S. (2010). What is Twitter, a social network or a news media? *Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on World Wide Web*, 591–600. https://doi.org/10.1145/1772690.1772751

Mayrudin, Y. M. (2017). Construction of Ideological State Apparatus in the New Order Regime Against Communism in Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, *2*(2), 113–122. https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v2i02.19436

McCombs, M. E., & Shaw, D. L. (1972). The Agenda-Setting Function of Mass Media. *The Public Opinion Quarterly*, *36*(2), 176–187.

McCombs, M. E., Shaw, D. L., & Weaver, D. H. (2014). New Directions in Agenda-Setting Theory and Research. *Mass Communication and Society*, *17*(6), 781–802. https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2014.96487

1

Meeyoung Cha, Benevenuto, F., Haddadi, H., & Gummadi, K. (2012). The World of Connections and Information Flow in Twitter. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics - Part A: Systems and Humans*, *42*(4), 991–998. https://doi.org/10.1109/TSMCA.2012.2183359

MetroTV. (2025). *Broadcasting Law Revision Silences the Press*. MetroTV. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-B6vBKpgNyQ

Mohammadi, E., Thelwall, M., Kwasny, M., & Holmes, K. L. (2018). Academic information on Twitter: A user survey. *PLOS ONE*, *13*(5), e0197265. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197265

Muhid, H. K. (2025). *Facts about the Broadcasting Bill that has sparked controversy*. Tempo.Co2. https://www.tempo.co/politik/fakta-fakta-ruu-penyiaran-yang-menuai-polemik-58513

Noval, S. M. R. (2024). Sociological Impact of Cyber Laws on Media: Virtue Community and Controversies. *HighTech and Innovation Journal*, *5*(1), 44–53. https://doi.org/10.28991/HIJ-2024-05-01-04

Nugroho, Y., Putri, D. A., & Laksmi, S. (2012). *Mapping the landscape of the media industry in contemporary Indonesia*. https://cipg.or.id/en/publication/landscape-media-industry-in-contemporary-indonesia/

O'Regan, V. R. (2014). The celebrity influence: do people really care what they think? *Celebrity Studies*, *5*(4), 469–483. https://doi.org/10.1080/19392397.2014.925408

Page, R. (2012). The linguistics of self-branding and micro-celebrity in Twitter: The role of hashtags. *Discourse & Communication*, *6*(2), 181–201. https://doi.org/10.1177/1750481312437441

Parahita, G. D., & Ahmad, N. (2020). What Dampen the Indonesian Journalists' Freedom and Safety in the Post-Soeharto New Order? In *Handbook of research on combating threats to media freedom and journalist safety* (pp. 83–105). https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-7998-1298-2.ch006

Park, C. S. (2019). Does Too Much News on Social Media Discourage News Seeking? Mediating Role of News Efficacy Between Perceived News Overload and News Avoidance on Social Media. *Social Media + Society*, *5*(3). https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305119872956

Park, E. H., & Storey, V. C. (2023). Emotion Ontology Studies: A Framework for Expressing Feelings Digitally and its Application to Sentiment Analysis. *ACM Computing Surveys*, *55*(9), 1–38. https://doi.org/10.1145/3555719

Pond, P., & Lewis, J. (2019). Riots and Twitter: connective politics, social media and framing discourses in the digital public sphere. *Information, Communication & Society*, *22*(2), 213–231. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2017.1366539

Putra, B. A. (2024, September 25). Press freedom in Indonesia: inconsistencies to Southeast Asian regional approaches. *Frontiers in Communication*, *9*. https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2024.1427427

Recuero, R., Zago, G., & Soares, F. (2019). Using Social Network Analysis and Social Capital to Identify User Roles on Polarized Political Conversations on Twitter. *Social Media + Society*, *5*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305119848745

Serwornoo, M. Y. W. (2024). Safety and security of journalists in Ghana: Policies and journalists' perception of stakeholders, issues and practices. *Journal of African Media Studies*, *16*(3), 285–301. https://doi.org/10.1386/jams_00125_1

Slavtcheva-Petkova, V., Ramaprasad, J., Springer, N., Hughes, S., Hanitzsch, T., Hamada, B., Hoxha, A., & Steindl, N. (2023). Conceptualizing Journalists' Safety around the Globe. *Digital Journalism*, *11*(7), 1211–1229. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2022.2162429

Steele, J. (2012). The Making of the 1999 Indonesian Press Law. *Indonesia*, *94*, 1–22.

https://doi.org/10.5728/indonesia.94.0001

Stromer-Galley, J. (2014). *Presidential Campaigning in the Internet Age*. Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199731930.001.0001

Sumarwan, U., Hidayat, A., & Tyesta, L. (2023). Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 1999 Concerning the Press: Between Needs and Obligations. *Jurnal Komunikasi Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia*, *8*(1), 128–140. https://doi.org/10.25008/jkiski.v8i1.826

Syn, S. Y., & Oh, S. (2015). Why do social network site users share information on Facebook and Twitter? *Journal of Information Science*, *41*(5), 553–569. https://doi.org/10.1177/0165551515585717

Tapsell, R. (2015). Platform convergence in Indonesia. *Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies*, *21*(2), 182–197. https://doi.org/10.1177/1354856514531527

Tempo. (2025). *The House of Representatives' Legislation Body will seek input from the Press Council on the revised Broadcasting Law*. Tempo.Co. https://www.tempo.co/politik/baleg-dpr-akan-minta-masukan-dewan-pers-soal-revisi-uu-penyiaran-53291?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Thrall, A. T., Lollio-Fakhreddine, J., Berent, J., Donnelly, L., Herrin, W., Paquette, Z., Wenglinski, R., & Wyatt, A. (2008). Star Power: Celebrity Advocacy and the Evolution of the Public Sphere. *The International Journal of Press/Politics*, *13*(4), 362–385. https://doi.org/10.1177/1940161208319098

Tsao, S.-F., Chen, H., Tisseverasinghe, T., Yang, Y., Li, L., & Butt, Z. A. (2021). What social media told us in the time of COVID-19: a scoping review. *The Lancet Digital Health*, *3*(3), e175–e194. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30315-0

Van Aelst, P., & Walgrave, S. (2011). Minimal or Massive? The Political Agenda-Setting Power of the Mass Media According to Different Methods. *The International Journal of Press/Politics*, *16*(3), 295–313. https://doi.org/10.1177/1940161211406727

Wahyuningroem, S. L., Sirait, R., Uljanatunnisa, U., & Heryadi, D. (2024). Youth political participation and digital movement in Indonesia: the case of #ReformasiDikorupsi and #TolakOmnibusLaw. *F1000Research*, *12*, 543. https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.122669.3

Weimann, G., & Brosius, H.-B. (2017). Redirecting the agenda: Agenda-setting in the online Era. *The Agenda Setting Journal*, *1*(1), 63–101. https://doi.org/10.1075/asj.1.1.06wei

Wiratraman, H. P. (1999). *Press freedom, law and politics in Indonesia: a socio-legal study*. Financial Times.

Yang, L., Li, J., Lu, W., Chen, Y., Zhang, K., & Li, Y. (2020). The influence of font scale on semantic expression of word cloud. *Journal of Visualization*, *23*(6), 981–998. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12650-020-00678-3

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to this research.

Ethical Approval

This research does not require ethical approval as it involves publicly accessible data and does not involve human or animal subjects.

Author Contribution Statement

The first author led the conceptualisation, data collection, and analysis, but was supported by the other authors in various stages. The second and third authors assisted with data analysis and manuscript drafting, contributing to both writing and revisions. The fourth author provided guidance on methodology and refined data processing techniques, often collaborating with other authors. The fifth author focused on the technical aspects, particularly the development in the data-crawling program, while also working alongside the other authors to ensure smooth progress.