

## Law and Society in the Digital Era Regarding the Case of Scholarship Recipients from Education Fund Management Institutions from A Sociological Perspective

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Law and society; scholarship recipients; sociology.

### ABSTRACT

Law and society are interconnected in the digital world. The viral case of a scholarship recipient from the Education Fund Management Institute whose nationalism declined due to insults to the state through social media, sparked a public movement responding to various opinions. This article aims to educate the public on the wise use of social media from a sociological perspective. The sociological research method uses a qualitative approach, employing a sociological perspective of law. The research results, according to social theory in global history, are manifested in the form of neoliberalism, with the intention of viewing society as individuals who behave as economic beings. This addresses the function of law in society to prevent conflicts of interest. If occur, the law becomes a tool used to resolve the consequences of individual violations that insult the state. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, the Education Fund Management Institute Scholarship Agreement between the government and the people meets the requirements for the validity of the agreement as stipulated in Article 1320 of the Civil Code. This means that the agreement is legally binding for the parties bound by it. Violation of the Education Fund Management Institute Scholarship Agreement by failing to return to Indonesia to serve the national interest after completing studies can result in a civil lawsuit. A civil lawsuit based on breach of contract involves failure to fulfill obligations inherent in a valid agreement, namely the existence of a measurable agreement of rights and obligations (performance).

### INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology in the digital era is very rapid, social media has transformed into a significant force in various aspects (Khizbullin et al., 2017; Rejman & Porada, 2022; Setiawati, 2024; Stoian, 2019). life, including in the realm of law enforcement in Indonesia. Advances in digital technology have revolutionized the way people interact, communicate, and express opinions in public spaces. On the other hand, these developments also bring new challenges related to moral responsibility and the legal aspects of social media use. One incident that drew attention was the actions of an Education Fund

Management Institute (Lembaga Dana Pendidikan) scholarship recipient who was deemed to have insulted the state through a social media post. This incident sparked widespread debate in society, gave rise to various views, and increased public attention to the values of nationalism and social responsibility of state-funded scholarship recipients.

From a legal sociology perspective, this phenomenon is worth studying because it illustrates the dynamic relationship between law as a normative system and society as a social reality. The presence of a digital society demands laws that are able to adapt to changes in individual behavior in cyberspace without neglecting national values. The viral case of a scholarship recipient from the Education Fund Management Institute, Dwi Sasetyaningtyas, conveyed an insult to the state by posting "it's enough for me to be an Indonesian citizen, not my children." This sentence invited public opinion through responses on social media and government officials including the Minister of Finance and the chairman of the Education Fund Management Institute. Law and society from a sociological perspective, a citizen who receives a scholarship should uphold national values in the country where they are studying in order to introduce the existence of Indonesia and its culture through educational ambassadors in various parts of the world. The decline in nationalism is triggered by the facilities provided by the state during the study. However, after returning home, the obligation to serve in the country was not utilized properly, and they even claimed discriminatory treatment, causing disappointment, making the initial insulting remarks to the country considered a cure for satisfaction by leaving Indonesia and returning to their home countries to study and work according to the new knowledge they had. Therefore, in the viral case of verbal insults to the country, it created extraordinary polemics and public opinion, such as the case of Dwi Sasetyaningtyas, showing how public pressure and media coverage can shape narratives, create prejudice, and influence public expectations, which ultimately moved stakeholders using a legal sociology perspective to take legal steps in accordance with Article 1320 of the Civil Code (Resi et al., 2024; Sukmana et al., 2025; Yuristyawarman et al., 2022).

Several studies have examined the relationship between law, society, and individual behavior in the digital age, especially related to the use of social media and legal sanctions for actions that are considered insulting to the state. Afifah & Warjiyati (2024) examine the purpose, function, and legal position in the context of social contract violations, but have not specifically discussed the case of scholarship recipients who insult the state through social media. Abas et al. (2023) provide an introduction to legal theories in the social space, including the sociology of law as a discipline, but their research is more theoretical without the analysis of contemporary cases such as the case of Dwi Sasetyaningtyas. Duarkossu et al. (2021) analyzed criminal sanctions for insulting state symbols, but the approach used was more normative-positivistic and did not integrate the legal sociology perspective on living law in a digital society.

Meanwhile, Harnadi (2020) examines the relationship between state law and community law from the perspective of legal sociology, while Omar (2026) conducts a sociological analysis of regulation as a social phenomenon. Both of these studies contribute to the understanding of the dialectic between positive law and social values, but have not yet answered the specifics of how law and society in the digital age can interact with each other in shaping public opinion and law enforcement against cases of ethical violations by state scholarship recipients. Zarianto & Adityarani (2025) examined the existence of legal sociology

in Indonesian society with a focus on the theory of living law from Eugen Ehrlich, but the study did not associate it with viral phenomena on social media that could affect the legal process.

Thus, the research gap identified is the lack of legal sociology studies that specifically analyze the viral phenomenon of scholarship recipient cases that insult the state, as well as how law and society in the digital era can interact with each other in shaping public legal awareness. This research offers novelty through the integration of legal sociological analysis with global social theory (neoliberalism) and living law theory from Ehrlich, as well as its application to the contemporary case of Dwi Sasetyaningtyas to educate the public about the wise use of social media.

This means that binding agreements are like law for the parties bound by the agreement. How can law and society in the digital era educate the public in dealing with social phenomena, especially in cases of insults to the country by scholarship recipients from educational fund management institutions? How does a legal sociology perspective interpret individual behavior in resolving moral and contractual violations in such cases in global social theory? The LPDP Scholarship Agreement ~~budget~~ by not returning to Indonesia to serve the national interest after completing studies can be filed for civil lawsuits.

Based on this background, this study aims to educate the public about the wise use of social media from a legal sociology perspective, as well as analyze how the perspective of legal sociology interprets individual behavior in resolving moral and contractual violations in the case of LPDP scholarship recipients who insult the state. This research is theoretically useful to enrich the study of legal sociology, especially in understanding the interaction between law, society, and social media in the digital era. Practically, this study provides education for the public, especially state scholarship recipients, about the importance of maintaining national values and understanding the legal consequences of statements on social media, as well as providing input for policymakers in formulating scholarship agreement clauses that are more morally and legally binding.

## **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative method with a sociological legal approach. This approach positions law as part of a social system that influences and is influenced by human behavior. Data are analyzed descriptively through a literature review, analysis of global social theories (particularly neoliberalism), and interpretation of relevant legal provisions, such as Article 1320 of the Civil Code (KUHPperdata), which regulates the requirements for a valid agreement (Omar, 2026; Pahleviannur et al., 2022).

This research uses a qualitative method with a socio-legal approach that views law as part of a social system that interinfluences people's behavior. The data sources consist of primary data (Article 1320 of the Civil Code and the 1945 Constitution) and secondary data (textbooks, scientific journals, news of the Dwi Sasetyaningtyas case). The data collection technique is carried out through literature study, while the data analysis technique uses qualitative descriptive analysis through three stages: data reduction (selection of relevant data), data presentation (systematic narrative based on theme), and conclusion drawn, which is strengthened by grammatical, systematic, and sociological interpretations of scholarship agreements in the perspective of contract law and living law theory from Eugen Ehrlich.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Law and Society in The Digital Era Can Educate The Public in Using Social Media From A Sociological Perspective**

**Paragraf 3 (Pembahasan – Era Digital)** Digital information technology has transformed the way people express their aspirations through social media, interacting, communicating, and engaging in political life. Social media, through its platforms, provides a space for society to develop. The constitution must be able to address these challenges and changes to ensure the sustainability and protection of fundamental rights in the ever-evolving digital era. One of the main challenges in the digital era is changes in political participation and decision-making processes. Today, people can easily share information, express opinions, and interact with the government through digital platforms such as social media. This broad public participation has influenced political dynamics and provided space for previously marginalized voices. Therefore, the constitution must accommodate and provide a clear legal framework to protect and facilitate constructive public participation in the digital world. Social media has indeed become a powerful tool for people to voice their disappointment and perceived injustice with polite and responsible voices and aspirations. Insults to the state and its symbols will have repercussions and legal sanctions from the public, as seen from the sociology of law, such as the viral case involving a scholarship recipient from the Education Fund Management Institute. An example of this case is Dwi Satsetyanigtyas who insulted the country by uploading "it's enough for me to be an Indonesian citizen, not my children." This sentence invited public opinion through responses on social media and urged law enforcement to act more quickly. However, making it viral as a prerequisite for justice violates Article 28D paragraph (1) and Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which guarantees the right of every person to certainty and fair legal protection without discrimination (Duarkossu et al., 2021).

The digital age also presents new challenges to the protection of human rights and privacy. Individual privacy is increasingly vulnerable because personal data can be easily accessed, misused, or collected by both private and government entities. Rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of opinion must also be balanced with protections against the dissemination of harmful content, privacy violations, and excessive surveillance. The constitution must provide adequate protection and strong legal guarantees for maintaining individual privacy and protecting citizens' rights in the digital age.

### **In Social Life, Law Grows and Develops as A Guideline**

Behavior. Law is also known as the living law, which is expressed in the form of customs, traditions, and beliefs. This term was first proposed by Eugen Ehrlich as the antithesis of state law (positive law or law made by the state). For Ehrlich, legal development is centered on society itself, not on the formation of law by the state, judicial decisions, or the development of legal science. He emphasized that society is the primary source of law, and law cannot be separated from society. Ehrlich argued that the living law is the law that dominates life, even though it has not been accommodated in legal propositions. Therefore, the living law is a set

of provisions that were born together with society, formed by society, and function to serve the interests of society. For Ehrlich, state law is not independent of societal factors, so state law must take into account the living law that lives and grows within society. Sociologically and anthropologically, Indonesia has a very large population with diverse cultures, religions, and customs. Before independence, Indonesian society already had living laws, such as customary law and Islamic law, which created legal pluralism with unique patterns and characteristics in each legal community. However, the Indonesian legal system was somewhat influenced by the Dutch colonial era, which adhered to the civil law tradition. Although law has always existed in every society, both traditional and primitive, and has grown and developed within it without being formed but rather discovered, the development of modern states has caused the living law to tend to be eliminated and replaced by positive law. Positive law is defined as "law as a command of the sovereign backed by sanction," and in the civil law tradition, positive law (statutes) is considered the primary source of law. As a result, the living law is no longer considered law (Zarianto & Adityarani, 2025; Fakhrurozi & Syahrudin, 2022; Nababan et al., 2024; Putranto & Triadi, 2025; Ramadhan, 2018; Hadi, n.d.).

### **So What Is Meant By "Living Law" Are Real Legal Rules**

It applies as part of the internal system of social life. In other words, it is a living law practiced in the customs, values, and daily behavior of society. According to Maria, society shapes and assesses social reality based on its understanding. Social media, with its wide reach, plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion due to its ability to disseminate information to diverse audiences. Mass society theory explains that the role of social media provides an opportunity to influence public thinking. Cases that attract public attention, such as the Dwi Setyaningtyas case, are heavily influenced by public pressure and media coverage. Although ideally sanctioned, social reality often shapes how a case is viewed and handled. The Dwi Setyaningtyas case is a clear example of how mass media and public opinion can shape certain narratives, create prejudice, and influence public expectations. This can ultimately undermine the principles of objectivity and legal fairness. Public reaction and media coverage can also indirectly pressure the judicial process, influencing how courts are perceived and the public's response to legal decisions. Understanding this interaction is crucial because it demonstrates the close relationship between law, media, and public perception (Tobing & Tarigan, 2023).

Dwi Setyaningtyas case significantly influenced public discussions about evidentiary standards and fairness in the civil justice system, particularly in the case of a recipient of the Education Fund Management Institution who insulted the state through a post "it's enough for me to be an Indonesian citizen, not my children." This case raised public awareness of the importance of being wise in choosing words before posting on social media, which is often considered insulting to the state and state symbols, including in civil cases. However, this case shows that circumstantial evidence can be key in reaching legal conclusions, especially when direct evidence is lacking. This sparked further discussion about the evaluation and application of this type of evidence, while highlighting the need for a deeper public understanding of the legal process.

The intense and speculative media coverage of the Dwi Setyaningtyas case often created narratives that influenced public opinion and potentially influenced the legal process. This raises questions about the independence of the judicial system from public opinion and the

media. This media influence demonstrates how perceptions of justice can be shaped and even distorted, particularly when reporting focuses more on sensationalism than objective legal facts. Therefore, this case highlights the importance of the discussion. The discussions arising from this case also prompted a reconsideration of legal practices in Indonesia, particularly regarding the handling of evidence and transparency. The Dwi Setyaningtyas case prompted discussion about the need for reform and openness in the legal system, highlighting aspects that may require review. Widespread public criticism demonstrated the importance of transparency and responsiveness of the legal system to societal needs, potentially prompting changes and reforms in legal practices to ensure a fairer and more objective process. The openness of the legal system to criticism and suggestions is key to building public trust and ensuring justice. From a legal perspective, the Dwi Setyaningtyas case can be classified through opinions reviewed from:

1. From a sociological legal perspective, a Safitri (2022) state scholarship recipient's negative comments about state symbols or institutions on social media can be understood as a form of individual expression influenced by neoliberal values. This ideology prioritizes individual freedom and economic rationality, often neglecting social responsibility and national ethics. In this context, social media serves as an arena where individual identities and views are exchanged without limits, but also without strong moral control mechanisms.
2. The Function of Law in Regulating Relations between the State and Individuals  
According to the theory of legal functionalism, Afifah & Warjiyati (2024) law serves as a tool to maintain social order and protect the public interest. In the case of the Education Fund Management Institution, law plays a dual role: as a means of social control over the behavior of scholarship recipients and as a mechanism for resolving contractual disputes. Based on Article 1320 of the Indonesian Civil Code, the scholarship agreement between the government and the scholarship recipient is a legal contract that binds both parties. When the recipient violates his/her obligations for example, if you do not return to Indonesia to contribute after completing your studies, the government can sue you in civil court on the basis of breach of contract.
3. Social Impact and Reflection of Nationalist Values  
This case demonstrates the conflict between freedom of expression and moral responsibility to the state. Diaz et al., (2025) From a digital society perspective, the law must adapt to new, highly rapid and open communication patterns. However, the responsibility of citizens, particularly beneficiaries of public funds, remains an integral part of social ethics. Insulting the state is not only an ethical violation but also reflects a weakening of collective awareness of the meaning of nationalism.

### **The sociological perspective of law interprets individual behavior in resolving moral and contractual violations in global social theory.**

From a sociological perspective, individual behavior in resolving moral and contractual violations is understood as the result of the interaction between social norms (moral, religious, customary), power structures, and positive legal norms (civil/criminal) in a society that currently operates within the context of global social theory (Abas et al., 2023). Sociology of law is the study of how law functions in society. It also analyzes other social factors that impact

law, as well as why people comply or disobey the law. Furthermore, sociological law is a discipline that studies the legal behavior of citizens. As an applied science, Sociology of Law (Sociology of Law) addresses topics such as the function of sociology in the application of law, legal evolution, legal reform, societal change and legal change, and the impact and benefits of law. The following are areas of sociological legal research:

1. Focus on sociology (as seen from the theoretical framework and concepts used).
2. The reciprocal relationship of variables (independent-dependent) between sociology (systems, institutions, processes, practices, actions, and social experiences) and law is discussed in this topic.
3. Empirical analysis methods of law (pure-empirical);  
According to Soerjono Soekanto, there are five crucial aspects that are factors that greatly influence law enforcement, namely:

- a. Law

The main issue often encountered in this legal factor is the conflict between legal certainty and justice. This is because justice is essentially an abstract concept, while legal certainty is a procedure that has been determined normatively. Law has a very significant role in the life of society, because law not only functions as a benchmark for justice, order, peace, and order, but also to ensure the existence of legal certainty in society. As it develops, law is also directed to become a tool to improve the welfare of society (Hamzah, 2001).

- b. Law enforcement The implementation of the law will be greatly influenced by the mentality or character of law enforcers. If the law that has been drafted is good, then the time of implementation will be determined by law enforcers.

- c. Society

The implementation of law is due to the existence of society. Society also plays a very important role in the implementation of the law itself. If society feels that what is regulated in the law is appropriate, then efforts to implement the law will be better. The more society is aware of the law, the better the implementation of the law among them. Soerjono Soekanto emphasized that culture plays a very important role for individuals and communities, namely helping people understand how to act, behave, and take attitudes when interacting with others. The better the culture of a community, the better the implementation of the law within that community.

The Dialectical Relationship between Law and Morality in Social Structure Morality, which encompasses social values such as justice, goodness, and ethical norms, serves as the ethical basis for lawmaking. In social structure, morality offers a framework of values that guides social behavior and serves as the foundation for lawmaking.

Fair and effective. Conversely, law is not only a tool for maintaining order, but also supports and regulates existing moral values, thus creating a more stable and unified society. The Role of Morality in Legal Formation: This research shows that morality plays a crucial role in how laws are formed. Moral values, particularly those related to justice and goodness, serve as a reference for legislators in formulating regulations governing social interactions. These moral values are integrated into laws to ensure that existing social norms remain

appropriate and applicable across situations. Furthermore, morality also serves as a guide in determining whether a law can be considered valid and just in a given social context. The Influence of Law on Morality in a Social Context: Law is not only influenced by moral values but also has the capacity to shape and transform existing moral values within society. The process of lawmaking and its implementation often transforms individual moral principles into formally regulated social norms. For example, actions previously considered morally objectionable may be considered violations of the law, thus creating new moral standards accepted by society. Thus, law has an important role in forming and strengthening moral norms that are in accordance with social changes and the needs of society (Flanagan & Hannikainen, 2022; Wang et al., 2023; Barrett & Barbee, 2022).

Functional Interaction between Law and Morals, such as in the case of Dwi Satsetyanigtyas who insulted the state by uploading "It's enough for me to be an Indonesian citizen, not my children." This sentence invited public opinion through responses on social media regarding ethics that provide a basis for law to act more quickly.

The relationship between law and morals in this case study illustrates the existence of a mutually supportive functional interaction. Ethics provides the basis for law, ensuring that the regulations enforced are not only summarized in legal validity but also fair in the social context. Sociological theories regarding the structure of society and social control mechanisms reinforce this perspective, where law is seen as one of the main tools to enforce social norms and ensure that individuals follow applicable moral values. Law reflects social solidarity that arises in moral norms shared by the community (Singh et al., 2022; Niccolai, 2023).

### **The Transformation of Morality by Law in the Formation of Social Order**

This discussion emphasizes the role of law in transforming individual morals into widely accepted social norms. The legislative process involving the formation of laws based on certain moral values demonstrates that law has the ability to create a more integrated social order. In this context, law not only enforces existing norms, but also events related to norms and morals that occur as a result of social developments in society. Society tends to ignore ethics and morals when its socioeconomic values change for the better from before. For example, the case of Dwi Satsetyanigtyas who insulted the state felt that his current social life had improved so that his ethical and moral values declined along with the disappointment he experienced when receiving a scholarship from the Education Fund Management Institute.

Sociology of law views law as part of a social system, not just a normative text, so that breaches of contract are always related to local moral values, economic structures, and culture (Abas et al., 2023). Individuals act not only because of fear of state sanctions, but also because of social pressure and expectations (shame, reputation, sense of shared justice).

Moral violations (e.g. fraud, default due to bad faith) are seen as deviations from morals, that is, norms that contain moral content and trigger social sanctions such as ostracism or loss of trust.

In Durkheim's theory, civil law (including contracts) tends to be restitutive: its sanctions are aimed at restoring the balance of social relations (compensation, fulfillment of performance), not merely punishment (Utomo, 2025).

Globalization (global social theory) makes moral standards and contractual practices increasingly influenced by cross-border values (good faith, fair dealing, corporate social

responsibility), so that individual behavior in resolving contract disputes increasingly takes into account global reputation and international standards.

Article 1320 of the Civil Code stipulates four conditions for a valid agreement: (1) agreement of the parties, (2) capacity to enter into an agreement, (3) a specific subject matter, and (4) a cause that is not prohibited. These conditions are generally divided into:

### **Subjective conditions: agreement and competence.**

Objective conditions: specific objects and lawful causes (not contrary to law, morality or public order).

Then, the legal consequences are: If the subjective conditions are not met (for example, the agreement was reached due to coercion, fraud, or misunderstanding; or the party is incompetent), the agreement can be voided. If the objective conditions are not met (object is unclear or the cause is prohibited, for example an agreement for the purpose of going against morality), the agreement is null and void from the start.

Articles 1321 and 1330 of the Civil Code reinforce this by regulating defects in will and incapacity to make agreements.

The relationship between moral violations contractual with Article 1320 (in the perspective of legal sociology) . Here the moral relationship contract sociology of law becomes clear:

Agreement & morality (subjective conditions). The sociology of law assesses whether “agreements” are truly born of free will or are merely formalities that cover up unequal power relations, for example between consumers and corporations.

If an agreement arises from fraud or coercion, legally it violates Article 1320 in conjunction with Article 1321, but sociologically it is also a moral violation of honesty and justice, thus inviting social sanctions (loss of trust, bad reputation).

Skills and protection of vulnerable groups. The provisions on competence are intended to protect individuals who are socio-economically vulnerable to exploitation in contractual relationships.

Sociology of law examines whether this protection is effective in practice or whether it is circumvented by social structures (for example, the use of third party names, or family/employer pressure). Certain objects & lawful causes as a moral–legal bridge.

The requirement of “unforbidden cause” means that the substance of the agreement must be in line with law, morality, and public order; here social morality becomes a filter on the contents of the contract (for example, an agreement for corruption or illegal trade is void).

The sociology of law observes that what is considered “forbidden” moves with social values and global influences; for example, practices that were once commonplace (child labor, certain forms of discrimination) are now considered to violate global morals and are prohibited in contracts.

Consequences of violations & settlement patterns. When the requirements of Article 1320 are not met and a breach of contract occurs, the legal resolution is the cancellation of the agreement and/or compensation; sociologically, this also serves to restore social trust and maintain the stability of economic relations.

In the context of global social theory, court decisions, multinational corporate policies, and international contract standards are seen as mechanisms for the formation of new patterns

of behavior: individuals and corporations learn that moral violations are contractual will be subject to wide-ranging legal and social sanctions.

Brief discussion formulation. In summary, the sociology of law interprets individual behavior in moral and contractual violations as a social phenomenon influenced by norms, power, and global structures, not simply a violation of articles. Article 1320 of the Civil Code provides a normative framework regarding the validity or otherwise of agreements such as agreements, capacities, certain objects which also contain minimum moral standards in contractual relationships.

When a breach occurs, a combination of legal sanctions such as cancellation, compensation and social sanctions such as reputation, trust, economic access become the main mechanisms which, in the perspective of global social theory, reshape the behavior of individuals and institutions in modern contractual practices.

### **Law as a Tool of Social Control in Maintaining Order and Stability in Society**

Sociologically, law is a fundamental instrument within the framework of social control, serving to maintain order and stability, and prevent deviant behavior within society. This role is realized through the establishment of norms of behavior deemed correct or appropriate, accompanied by sanctions for any violations. This thinking aligns with classical theory, which views law as a manifestation of collective consciousness that serves to protect groups from harmful individual behavior.

The classical sociological theory of law, as developed by Émile Durkheim, offers a comprehensive analytical framework for how law's function as social control evolves as societal structures change. Durkheim distinguished between two types of solidarity: mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity. Mechanical solidarity is found in traditional or agrarian societies, where individuals share similar roles and experiences, and social bonds are based on a strong collective conscience. In these contexts, law tends to be repressive or penal. The focus is on severe and direct punishment to re-enforce violated norms and reaffirm the strength of a threatened collective conscience. The death penalty or ostracism are examples of sanctions aimed at protecting the community as a whole from actions perceived as violating shared values.

In contrast, in modern societies characterized by organic solidarity, there is a highly complex division of labor and specialization of individual roles. Social solidarity is no longer based on equality, but rather on the interdependence created by this differentiation. In this context, collective conscience becomes weaker and more diverse. Law in organic societies tends to be restitutive or civil, focusing on restoring the disturbed order rather than simply punishing the offender. The goal is to restore the balance disturbed by non-compliance, for example through compensation or dispute resolution. Nevertheless, criminal law continues to play an important role in reaffirming deeply held moral values, particularly in protecting human rights and maintaining social cohesion in a society with complex and differentiated roles.

### **CONCLUSION**

The development of digital information technology has changed the way people express their aspirations through social media, interacting, communicating, and engaging in political life. Social media, through its platforms, provides a space for society to develop. The

Constitution must be able to face these challenges and changes to ensure the sustainability and protection of fundamental rights in the ever-evolving digital era. The main challenge in the digital era is changes in political participation and decision-making processes. This broad public participation has influenced political dynamics and provided space for previously marginalized voices. Therefore, social media has become a powerful tool for people to voice their disappointments and perceived injustices with polite and responsible voices and aspirations.

The sociological perspective of law interprets individual behavior as moral and contractual in global social theory. From the perspective of legal sociology, individual behavior in resolving moral and contractual violations is understood as the result of the interaction between social norms and legal sociology that impacts the law and the disciplines that study the legal behavior of citizens. Legal sociology in its function of sociology in the application of law, legal evolution, legal reform, societal change and legal change, as well as the impact and benefits of law.

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