



The Controversy of National Insight Test at KPK: A Sentiment Analysis on Twitter

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ABSTRACT

The issue of eradicating corruption in Indonesia is again in the public spotlight, this time related to the dismissal of 75 KPK employees because they were declared not to have passed the National Insight Test in order to transition to status as a State Civil Apparatus. Responding to issue, the community participated in expressing their views. However, the process of delivering opinions by the public isn't done conventionally but through social media Twitter. This is a manifestation of the development of the digital democracy era, so the researcher intends to analyze the dynamics of twitter users in addressing the issue of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees, as a new way of democracy. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method, through a SNA approach by analyzing public sentiment on various people's 'tweets' on Twitter. The SNA data in question was obtained through the Drone Emprit database during the observation period from May 09 to May 12, 2021. The results obtained in the study showed that Netizens are divided into two groups, namely those who say they are pro against 75 KPK employees with a narrative of defending the dismissed KPK employees, while some other netters choose to oppose by bringing a narrative that the decision to dismiss is the right thing. Furthermore, it was concluded from the interactions of users of Twitter, the majority of netizens with various views expressed tended to support (Pro) 75 KPK employees who were dismissed. deliberately carried out by irresponsible with the mission of weakening the KPK.

Keywords: National Insight Test, KPK, Corruption, Drone Emprit

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1. Introduction

Today, corruption is still a classic problem that occurs in many countries worldwide. A criminologist says that corruption is a form of crime ([Adang, 2010](#)). According to the World Bank, corruption can be understood as the abuse of power or power for personal or group gain ([World Bank, 1997](#)). Next, according to Nawatmi, acts of corruption can be in the form of giving or receiving gifts, bribery, embezzlement, extortion, being involved in the procurement and receipt of gratuities for civil servants or state administrators ([Nawatmi, 2016](#)). These acts of corruption have a big impact on people's lives in all aspects. Although it is not a new phenomenon, efforts to minimize the occurrence of corruption still often encounter various obstacles in the process, some of the causes include incompetent human resources, weak regulations, or the existence of an uneven development process.

In Indonesia, efforts to eradicate corruption were institutionalized with the birth of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which was formed as a result of reforms with the main task of taking action against corruption cases in Indonesia. The KPK was born in 2002 and is regulated in Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. Based on data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) in 2020, at the beginning of the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission, the KPK has shown a fairly optimal and effective performance in boosting the Corruption Perception Index (IPK), peaking in 2019, Indonesia's IPK got a score of 40 and is the best achievement in the history of eradicating corruption in Indonesia ([Ramadhana & Oktaryal, 2020](#))

Then, the legal basis of the KPK was changed from Law Number 30 of 2002 to Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. The second amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 reaped various pros and cons in the community. In fact, not a few even stated that the revision of the KPK Law was a step

to weaken the KPK institution in carrying out its corruption eradication agenda. According to a report by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) in 2020 that the process of changing the KPK Law was full of deceit, deceptive procedures in the preparation of laws and regulations, manipulative, closed, negating public participation as a democratic principle ([Ramadhana & Oktaryal, 2020](#))

Various articles in the revision of the KPK Law have stripped the KPK of its ability to eradicate corruption. Quoted from the Tempo news page in 2021, some articles are considered to weaken the performance of the KPK, including in article 03, it is stated that the KPK is an institution within the executive areas. This can be interpreted that the KPK is subordinate to the President, and this has a logical consequence that the President can intervene at the KPK at any time. Then, Article 46 concerning the examination states that the investigation of the suspect refers to the criminal procedure law. This is because corruption suspects have the same procedural law as non-corruption suspects. Then, Article 21 paragraphs (4) and (6) state that the authority of the KPK as the highest person in charge, investigators, and public prosecutors is abolished and handed over to the KPK Supervisory Body. Article 47 states that the authority to search, confiscate, and wiretap is first with the permission of the Supervisory Body. Article 43 states that KPK investigators can come from the police, prosecutors, other government agencies, and internal to the KPK. However, Article 43A states that investigators must pass education at the investigative level ([Rosana, 2021](#))

Not only that, Article 24 states that the employment status of KPK employees is ASN. This, of course, has implications for the independence of the KPK because ASN is in the realm of the government. Then, article 37B relates to the role of the Supervisory Board in supervising, evaluating, and even participating in the technical tasks of the KPK. This is also considered an effort to intervene by the KPK in

carrying out its duties. Finally, Article 40 states that the KPK has the authority to stop investigations and prosecutions within two years if the case is not completed. The regulation is discriminatory with the Law on the Police and the Prosecutor's Office, which has no rules (Rosana, 2021)

Then, after the ratification of the revision of the KPK law. One by one the mandate of the law was realized. Quoted from a media release delivered by the KPK in 2021, Firli Bahuri, as the Chair of the KPK, said that based on Law Number 19 of 2019 article 24, which states that KPK employees are ASN. So, from March 18, 2021 to April 9, 2021, the National Insight Test (TWK) was carried out, which was attended by 1,351 KPK employees as part of the procedure for transferring the status of KPK employees to ASN. Then, on May 5, 2021, the KPK announced the results of the National Insight Test and stated that 1,274 employees had passed and 75 employees had failed. (KPK, 2021)

On June 2, 2021, the KPK issued Decree No. 652/2021 as stated in letter No. R/1578/HK.07/01-50/06/2021, which states the dismissal of the 75 names. According to ICW in a press release conducted a few months ago in 2021, the National Insight Test policy is an attempt to weaken the leadership of the KPK through KPK regulation Number 1 of 2021. Because this is not following the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 70/PUU-XVII/2019, which stated that the transfer of the status of KPK personnel must not harm the rights of KPK employees (ICW, 2021)

Immediately after the announcement of the results of the National Insight Test, the public was preoccupied with reporting on the 75 names of yaks who did not pass the TWK. The reason is that the name of the senior investigator who was judged to have integrity did not pass. Various lines of mass media such as social media Twitter did not escape the various 'tweets' of the public responding to the results of the TWK. During the current COVID-19 pandemic, people are worried

about the disaster of corruption carried out by irresponsible elements, especially after efforts to weaken the KPK. This is because the existing state budget (APBN) must be managed effectively and efficiently in order to complete the main agenda for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. As expressed by (Vrushy & Roberto Martinez B. Kukutschka, 2021), countries with poor performance in controlling corruption can potentially violate human rights and democratic norms in handling the Covid-19 pandemic.

In a democratic country, freedom of expression in various media is a very natural thing to happen, even in Indonesia, it is regulated in Article 28E paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. According to (Watkins, Alan & Stratenus, 2016), freedom of expression is part of democracy itself, and this idea is known as Crowdocracy. It's just that at this time, the process of opinion and expression like that is no longer only done conventionally by meeting face to face or demonstrating on the streets. Because, along with the development of information and communication technology, it impacts the process of democratic life in Indonesia and even throughout the world today.

Furthermore, the existence of the internet and the presence of social media provide a new alternative for the public in expressing opinions more broadly and easily. As said by (Fatmawati, 2020), the internet is present to accommodate information needs and becomes a wider space for social interaction. And social media is not a platform that is only a space for personal needs but also an area that can be used to view and compare public opinions or perceptions (Salahudin, 2020; de Albuquerque et al., 2015; Loilatu et al., 2021; Basuki et al., 2021). In Indonesia, according to a report from Katadata.co.id in 2020, out of a total population of 272.1 million people, there are 65.7% active users of social media with an age range of 18 to 34 years, even at the age of 55-65 years. The above is also recorded on social media, although the percentage is only small (Annur, 2020)

The emergence of today's social media era is marked by the birth of digital opinion ([Barisione et al., 2019](#)). Regarding the issue of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees who did not pass the TWK, the public then crowded to convey their views, one of the social media that was busy becoming an arena for public discussion regarding this issue was Twitter. Twitter is one of the social media that gets a lot of attention from the people of Indonesia. According to Katadata.co.id in 2021, until January 2021, there were 14.05 million Twitter users. This then makes Twitter the fifth most popular social media after YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook ([Rizaty, 2021](#))

Several previous studies have also revealed that social media is a place and a means for people to transmit their social and political participation. Then, ([Damanik, 2018](#)) showed that WhatsApp social media is interested in the participation of novice voters in Medan City during the election for the Governor of North Sumatra Province. As a result, selecting beginners who become WhatsApp users has increased participation. However, their understanding of democracy is only co-opted in-group politics. Other research ([Wicaksono, 2021](#)) explained in his research that in digital democracy, by utilizing social media, people must remain careful in their opinions because social media can be a double-edged sword. For example, in the content of political jokes or parodies on Nurhadi-Aldo's Instagram account, political messages packaged in casual packaging still get counter opinions from other Instagram users.

Nevertheless, the flexibility and openness of online media have attracted public interest in using it, including to convey various expressions, one of which is criticism of developing issues. Then, Andriani ([2019](#)) detailed in his research that one form of public expression in the form of criticism is when there is a meme containing a satirical message against Setya Novanto (former Chairman of the DPR), who at that time was caught in a corruption case. As a result, the public's response to the presence of this meme is

well received and even supported. This means that the presence of these memes on social media has succeeded in influencing the public's perspective and making them aware that the acts of corruption committed by Setya Novanto are detrimental to the wider community.

As a public space, social media is an arena that is not real (virtual) and very broad. It often becomes problematic in the government's protection and control process as the highest authority in society ([Sihidi et al., 2022](#)). So that social media is often used as a place that can cause disintegration. Facebook is one social media that is often used to spread hatred based on religion, blasphemy, and loopholes with certain 'terms' that are deliberately made to corner one party. This phenomenon is impossible in a physical conflict ([Herlina, 2018](#)). Next research ([Felicia & Loisa, 2019](#)) explained that social media could be used to lead public opinion, the social media in question is Twitter. In leading public opinion, there is something called a buzzer. The buzzer is in charge of retweeting as much as possible with a Twitter account that is dominated by fake accounts so that the tweet in question becomes a trending topic. Buzzers here are divided into 2, namely volunteer buzzers and professional buzzers, volunteer buzzers act on the initiative while professional buzzers act because their orientation is the reward.

In this study, there are differences from several previous studies. In this paper, the researcher analyzes the tendency of people to express their opinions through Twitter social media in response to developing issues, this can be a reference to see public sentiment in the neighborhood or city where the community lives. The sentiment in question can be in the form of criticism or suggestions ([Hasfi et al., 2017](#)). In this case, it is a public response to the issue of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees on Twitter social media. Through the Social Network Analysis approach. Researchers analyzed data on conversations between Twitter users regarding the issue of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees, then carried out the mapping between support

and rejection of the problems that occurred and several things related to the topic. And look at the trend of community response and conclude from the results of the analysis.

2. Method

The researcher uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach in this writing. According to (Sugiyono, 2015), the qualitative method is research used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher acts as a key instrument, is descriptive, and emphasizes the process of inductive data analysis. The results of qualitative research emphasize meaning than generalization. In qualitative research, data are presented descriptively in reports and descriptions. While the literature study, based on research from (Sugiyono, 2015) is a matter related to theoretical studies and other references related to values, culture, and norms that develop in the social situation under study, besides that library research is very important in conducting research, this is because research cannot be separated from the scientific literature.

Through qualitative methods, the authors hope to provide a more relevant exposure to the results of the discussion using a descriptive analysis model, a descriptive analysis model is an approach that focuses on a thorough and critical investigation of a phenomenon, in this case, to see the real pros and cons of what is happening, that happened. The public is against the dismissal of 75 KPK employees through social media Twitter. The approach taken by the researcher is to use the results of the Social Network Analysis (SNA) released by Drone Emprit (Rahman, 2021), is an application that functions to analyze conversational traffic data on social media and online platforms, using a black-end engine and then presented through a front-end dashboard (Werenfridus et al., 2021; Anggelia, Sita & Syaifudin, 2021).

The Social Network analysis is in the form of conversational traffic conducted by netizens with discussions on the dismissal of 75 KPK employees. Furthermore, mapping netizen

conversations is carried out through several stages, including First, conduct an analysis of all conversational clusters according to the topic of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees. Second, determine the time span of the conversation between netizens who discussed the topic of 75 KPK employees. Third, conduct a topic analysis through SNA which is then described based on the pros & cons of top influencers, top 5 influencers, and analysis of support from top influencers involved in the conversation. Fourth, describe netizen conversations based on the number of tweets, use of hashtags, mention of specific figures, and top images.

In addition, researchers also look for references through books, journals, online newspapers, Webpages, or other scientific works that have relevance to the topic of discussion to broaden the explanation of the findings obtained by researchers so that they are not only sourced from Drone Emprit.

3. Results and Discussion

This study will provide an explanation of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees who did not pass the National Insight Test using data taken from Drone Emprit with an emphasis on the interaction between citizens on Twitter social media in the form of periods or conversation trends, online news, topic maps, Social network analysis (mapping netizen sentiment), Top Narration, Hashtag Analysis, analysis of the relationship between KPK issues and figures, and images that most often appear related to the issues studied.

Time Range of The Topic

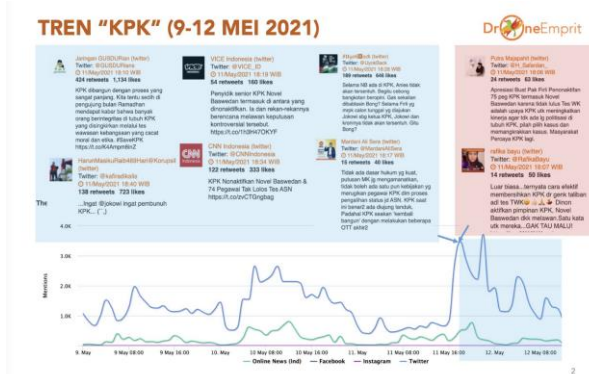


Figure 1. Timeframe for problem development

Some time ago, after the announcement of the leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) regarding the results of the National Insight Test (TWK), which stated that 75 KPK employees did not pass. Precisely on May 5, 2021, The community then bustled around, giving various pros and cons of the results of the decision. The community's response did not only occur directly in the field but was also recorded on various social media used by netizens, one of the social media that was busy discussing this issue was Twitter.

The reason is that 75 KPK employees who have not passed the National Insight Test are known and often referred to by some as having integrity in carrying out their duties as KPK employees. One of the public figures known to the public as a KPK employee who dared to act was Baswedan, a senior KPK investigator. His figure was considered brave because he was involved and succeeded in uncovering major corruption scandals that had occurred, including the Wisma Athlete Corruption, the bribe of the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Akil Mochtar, the bribery of BI Senior Deputy Miranda Gultom, corruption in the procurement of SIM simulators, corruption of E-KTP, and disclosure of corruption. at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in 2020 (Tempo.com, 2021). Not only Novel Baswedan, the figure of Sujanarko, who is the Director of Network and Cooperation of Commissions and Institutions (PJAKAKI) of the KPK, is also included in the list of names of KPK

employees who did not pass the TWK. In his track record, Sujanarko is the winner of the Satyalancana Wira Karya from President Jokowi in 2015. Based on data released by Drone Emprit, it was stated that there was an increase in the intensity of discussions on the topic of Dismissing 75 KPK Employees. The graph above shows that the conversation of Twitter users regarding this issue has been busy from May 9 to May 12, as seen from the increase in the graph showing the high intensity of comments from netizens; the topic lasted until its peak on May 12, 2021. About 3.75 thousand discussions.

Various comments or tweets made by Twitter users, in this case, the narratives that support or benefit 75 KPK employees, are identified as positive sentiments (Pro), and messages of criticism or ridicule identified as negative sentiments (Cons) (Akbar, Geusan G Kurniadi, Dede Nurliawati, 2021). Some say they are Pro or support the 75 disabled KPK employees. An example of a pro narrative that is built can be seen in the quote from the statement by @GUSDURians: sedih mendengar kabar ini, Then tweet by @kafiradikalis: Jokowi pembunuh KPK.

While the counter-narrative or not expressing support for 75 KPK employees, including tweets from @H_Safardan_: apresiasi ketua KPK Firli yang meningkatkan kinerja KPK. The next is, @RafikaBayu: test TWK adalah cara yang efektif guna membersihkan KPK dari geng Taliban. In addition to pro narratives, contra or non-supportive narratives are also found in Twitter users' discussions on this issue.

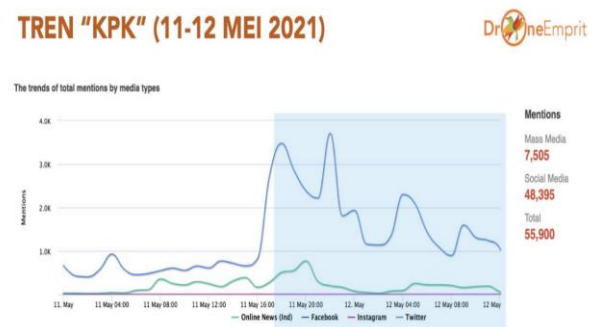


Figure 2. Timeline of Issues

After a significant spike that occurred on May 11-12 2021, on May 12, 2021 at 08.00 WIB, the intensity of talks related to this issue tends to decrease. The decline in this trend is more or less influenced by the Eid al-Fitr religious event which falls on May 13, 2021. It is very difficult to separate the crowds of Muslim religious events from the social life of the Indonesian people, who are predominantly Muslim. So it is very natural that the trend of netizen conversations related to this issue has decreased.

Topic Mapping of Online News



Figure 3. Mapping of online news topics

On the online mass media page, drone emprit released data that there were 7,505 online mass media reports related to the dismissal of 75 KPK employees. The drone emprit then mapped the online news topics that were spread, and as a result the issue became the most reported issue in the 10-12 May 2021 period. Various comments from public figures also colored the news on various online news pages, including Novel Baswedan who commented on his dismissal decision, to the Indonesian House of Representatives through the leadership of Commission III asked those who did not meet the requirements not to be dismissed also enliven the topic of online news.

The Results Analysis Of Nteraction Twitter Users

The Figure above is the result of the Social Network Analysis (SNA) released by Drone Emprit, which contains a cluster of conversations between netizens on Twitter that discussed the

issue of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees. In the Figure above, it is explained that there are two clusters. The first cluster shows a map of Twitter users who support or are Pro to 75 KPK employees with disabilities, and the second cluster shows a map of Twitter users who do not support or oppose 75 KPK employees. The names of Twitter accounts from the two largest and most prominent clusters are the names of Twitter accounts that other Twitter users retweet.

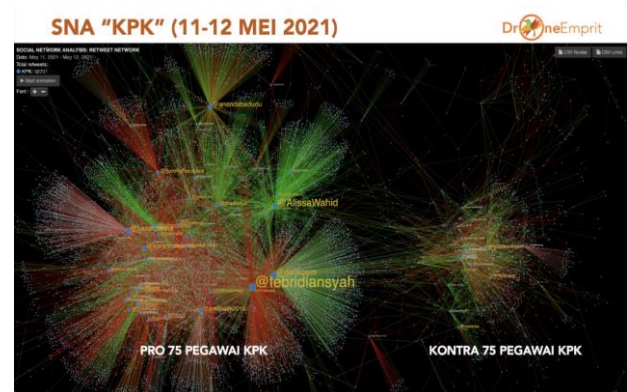


Figure 4. Ego network of Twitter users

In the first cluster, there is a higher ratio than the second cluster, meaning that Twitter users convey more arguments or chirps of sympathy towards 75 disabled KPK employees. There are arguments or tweets from several public figures in this pro cluster, some of which are @emilsalim2010, @febridiansyah, @AlissaWahid, @RamliRizal @nazaqistsha, etc.

Then, in the second cluster, the Twitter account displays some arguments or tweets, including @mantriss, @AliNgabalinNew, @Rizmaya_, @mochamadarip dan @FerdinandHaeen3, etc. Although in this cluster, Twitter users' tweets tend to oppose or not support the 75 KPK employees, with arguments

or tweets that contradict the tone, this cluster has a smaller ratio than the first cluster.

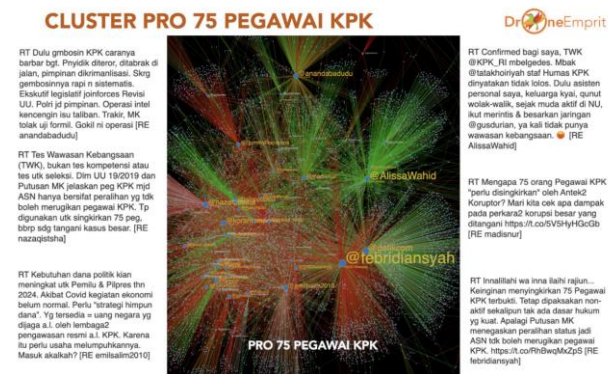


Figure 5. Ego network Results of Twitter users pro

The narratives built by Twitter users who have a pro attitude towards the issue have various arguments. Some of them, like @anandabadudu: Operasi gembosin KPK sekarang lebih rapi dan sistematis, @nazaqistsha: TWK bukan test seleksi, karena putusan MK jelas pegawai KPK menjadi ASN hanya peralihan, tidak boleh merugikan. @emilsalim2010: kebutuhan dana politik pilpres 2024 meningkat, lembaga pengawas perlu dilumpuhkan. then, there is @AlissaWahid: confirmed, TWK mbelgedes, @madisnur: mengapa 75 pegawai KPK “perlu disingkirkan”, terakhir ada @febridiansyah: keinginan penyingkiran 75 pegawai KPK terbukti.

From the views expressed by these Twitter users, the majority have the same opinion that the decision of 75 KPK employees who did not pass the TWK should not have happened. From the data obtained on the Twitter account above, account @febridiansyah was detected to have the most retweets, this is indicated by the image of its dominant position in the SNA pro/support cluster. The account @febridiansyah stated that the dismissal of KPK employees did not have a clear legal basis.

Judging from the facts on the ground, the tweet mentioned by the @febridiansyah account was later strengthened by the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 70/PUU-XVII/2019 concerning the Transfer of the Status of KPK

Employees to ASN, Briefly, the decision explains that the appointment of the KPK to become an ASN is a "right" that must not be violated at all for any reason. (MK RI, 2019). From the Constitutional Court's decision later, the deactivation of 75 KPK employees who did not pass the TWK could be interpreted as contradicting the applicable Constitutional Court decision.

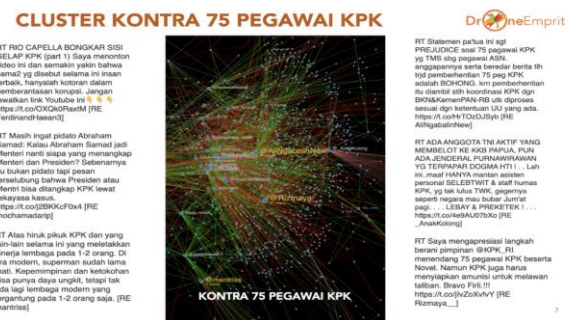


Figure 6. Ego network results of Twitter users contra

In a cluster of Twitter users who say they are against 75 KPK employees, shown by various narratives that Twitter account users removed, such as @FerdinandHaean3 mentioning names that do not pass the test is dirt in eradicating corruption. Then, account @mochamadari stated that the KPK could arrest the President and the Minister through case engineering. And next, @AliNgabalInNew said the dismissal of 75 KPK employees was a lie and would be processed according to law. For last, there is @_anakKolong tweeted that the public is considered too much, because only the former personal assistant to the Twitter celebrity and the KPK's public relations staff, there was an uproar.

Various arguments or tweets in this cluster explain that the deactivation of 75 KPK employees is common. For example, a tweet from @mantriss mentions that the performance of the KPK is only 1-2 people so far. If viewed in detail, Law Number 30 of 2002 explains that the KPK works based on five principles, namely legal certainty, openness, accountability, and proportionality. The five principles then emphasize that the KPK works independently and is not bound by any party, this is to maintain

the neutrality of the KPK as an anti-corruption institution. This is explained in article 3 of Law number 30 in the year 2002. That's why the KPK does not have a structured institutional linkage with other government institutions, this is intended to prevent the intervention of interests. However, this changed when Law number 19 of 2019 concerning the KPK was born. Various articles that are considered to reduce the independence of the KPK include Article 1 point 6, Article 3, Article 11 paragraph (2), and Article 12 B paragraph (1).

The institutional independence of the KPK in carrying out its duties and functions is important and is a privilege as an effort to eradicate massive corruption in Indonesia. As stated in the 2003 United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) convention document, this is stated. It was explained in articles 6 and 36 that every country must guarantee the existence of an anti-corruption institution that works according to its legal system in eradicating corruption and the need to be given independence or independence to these institutions to carry out their duties. their duties and functions effectively. (UNCAC, 2003)

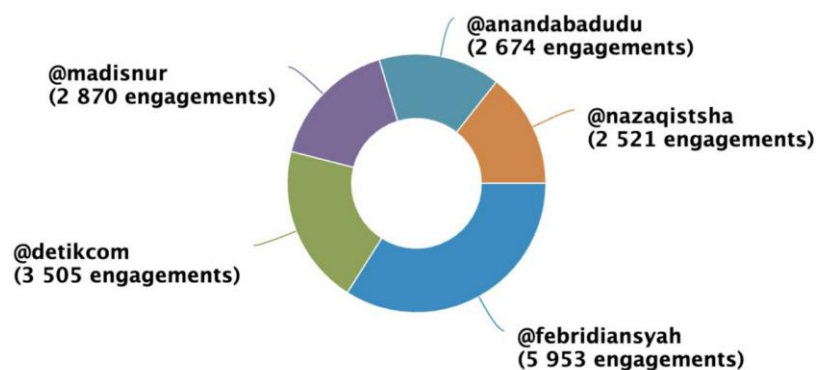
The increasing amount of social media users make interaction traffic on social media more crowded. Social media is a "space" that provides opportunities for anyone to interact

with each other by providing input openly, sharing comments, and sharing information in a fast and unlimited space (Cahyono, 2016). Likewise with Twitter social media. The Figure above shows Twitter accounts with activity with high public responses to arguments or tweets uploaded through their Twitter accounts.

Users and owners of the Twitter account above are then referred to as influencers. Influence is the ability to influence, change one's opinion and behavior (Evelina & Handayani, 2018). Through their 'tweets', the Twitter accounts above have influenced other Twitter users to then respond with the number of engagements listed in the data above, including @febridiansyah 5.953 engagements. Then, @detikcom with a total of 3.505 engagements, @madisnur got 2.870 engagements, @anandabadudu was 2.674 engagements, and @nazaqistsha with 2.521 engagements. *Engagement indicates that other Twitter users are influenced to respond, the intended response is a reply tweet, share a tweet from this account, or like a tweet from this account.* The amount of engagement obtained by each influencer is following the number of public or netizen responses to all activities on their social media. It is also related to the number of followers on social media they have in each account.

TOP 5 INFLUENCERS KPK

DroneEmprit



Picture 7. Mapping of influencers on

TOP INFLUENCERS KPK: DOMINAN PRO



No.	Avatar	Account Name	Total Retweets	Retweets	Replies	followers
1		@febridiansyah	5,953	4,614	203	82,128
2		@detikcom	3,505	2,805	240	16,900,008
3		@madisnur	2,870	1,127	11	1,301
4		@anandabadiu	2,674	1,801	6	90,072
5		@nazaqstaha	2,521	1,917	53	121,360
6		@AlisaWahid	1,975	1,504	93	444,825
7		@tempodotco	1,170	1,033	45	1,786,202
8		@korantempo	1,046	1,551	53	1,903,232
9		@msaid_didu	953	767	75	458,985
10		@RommyRoosyana	503	886	26	6,407
11		@kumparan	499	358	21	684,616
12		@Kanseur	492	482	1	34,752
13		@UyokBack	474	327	8	26,130
14		@PutraWadapi	470	453	9	49,032
15		@Rizmaya_	420	289	12	85,880
16		@gitaputrid	411	323	2	31,303
17		@republikaonline	382	490	34	1,568,159
18		@emiliasim2010	365	1,274	21	79,144
19		@aglazfan	353	336	0	13,202
20		@CNNIndonesia	332	572	59	1,777,362
21		@PKSejahtera	321	201	14	421,702
22		@AinNgabinNew	297	258	9	17,857
23		@MardaniAlGera	291	272	31	432,165
24		@Mdy_Asmara1701	285	251	14	37,537
25		@RestyCayaash	272	388	12	23,057
26		@asumsico	271	254	2	243,206
27		@MCAOps	242	361	2	125,998
28		@AnakKolong	238	211	17	29,785
29		@elHuryKoRn_2	232	235	5	3,366
30		@OposisiCerdas	228	422	9	88,499
31		@sudjwotedjo	224	168	6	1,796,670
32		@HukumDan	200	662	10	113,799

Figure 8. Recap of Influencer alignment results on issue

In the current era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and social media, anyone can influence others, and it is possible to become a trendsetter. This is then often referred to as microcelebrity, a new online performance model that involves increasing popularity through web technologies such as videos, blogs, and social networking sites. (Barone, 2009). According to (Tsagarousianou, 1999), it was explained that the term one man, one vote does not apply on social media because one person can influence many other people. The presence of social media, which is now supported by the internet network, can give strength to each individual to influence other individuals so that interactions between social media users will ultimately influence each other. (Lia, 2021). So, in this case, the user and owner of the Twitter account above is someone whose digital activity has influenced other people.

The image above shows a list of Twitter accounts that greatly influence the public by uploading arguments or tweets made through

Twitter. The order of Twitter accounts above is adjusted for the number of posts discussing this issue retweeted or re-shared by other Twitter users. Here, the placement is not based on the number of followers, so owners of small followers can get more retweets than other accounts because the number of retweets is determined by whether or not other people agree with the arguments presented.

Twitter account owners come from various circles ranging from academics, politicians, observers to news accounts. In the list of Twitter accounts above that are involved in discussions on related issues, data shows 28 accounts have views that are Pro or support for 75 KPK employees, while four of them post views against or not supporting. Of the 32 Top Influencers, the first place is occupied by accounts @febridiansyah, who stated that they supported 75 KPK employees. His argument post on this issue got a total of 5,953 retweets.

employees who were dismissed. However, various other 'tweets' have the same opinion, disagreeing with dismissing 75 KPK employees. Those who do not agree with the decision consider that the dismissal of 75 KPK employees attempts to weaken the KPK in carrying out its duties and functions. And the TWK process is like a tool to expel 75 KPK employees who are considered to have integrity in their fields. The sad thing is that without complete transparency from the government regarding fair and transparent elections, increasing the professionalism and integrity of ASN, increasing the credibility of the KPK, strengthening the judicial system, and opening the faucet for public participation in various matters. Corruption. corruption will not be progressive (Silitonga et al., 2015).

From the various Top Narratives, the narrative that supports this issue dominates. An example is an upload from @febridiansyah, who said the big case at the beginning of the revision of the KPK Law and the new leadership of the KPK, was the performance of KPK employees who were threatened with being removed through the TWK. Furthermore, an upload from @anandabadudu states that in the past, efforts to weaken the KPK were carried out openly and frontally. Currently, efforts to weaken the KPK are carried out quickly and systematically.

[illegible]

Figure 9. A narrative that becomes a Trendsetter

The image above is a variety of argument uploads or tweets made by Twitter account users. The majority favored or Pro of the 75 KPK

The use of hashtags (Tagar) on this issue is a tangible form of community participation, the activity of 'tweeting' using hashtags is a form of digital activism in this era. Digital activism is a way to organize support for specific issues, including socio-political (Kelly et al., 2016). An example is the various hashtags that have sprung up by netizens responding to this issue.

Based on the results of the analysis released by Drone Emprit, the use of hashtags related to this issue does not seem to be too massive. Several hashtags contradict the 75 KPK employees, including; #KPKHarusProfesional, #KPKHarus Bersih and #BravoPakFirli, with the amount of use that is not too much. Of the three hashtags, the total number of users is only 1,230 times. Meanwhile, on hashtags expressing support for 75 KPK employees, some of whom are, #KPKRasaCukong, #SaveKPK, #SkandalNasionalKPK and #bubarkanAjalKPK obtained a total of 1,157 users, meaning that the use of hashtags by Twitter users who support 75 KPK employees is still sporadic and not massive, in fact the number of uses is still lower than hashtags with a contra tone.

Now, with the internet and social media, it is logical that the way people communicate is changing. Also, the way people get information is faster and easier (Gorodnichenko et al., 2021). As in the case above, hashtags are essential, accompanied by a narration that conveys the hashtags' meaning. This is so that netizens understand what message they want to get through the hashtags used so that the process of influence on netizens can run more massively. Hashtags that lack narrative will be ineffective in using them, and will only raise questions for other netizens who do not know their intent and purpose.

Association of Figures With KPK

Regarding this issue, several figures often appear in discussions about the KPK, including Jokowi, Firli, and Anies Baswedan. The data in the social analysis carried out shows that the issue of weakening the KPK has a relationship with

President Jokowi, this association has a percentage of 64%. The narrative built by Twitter users by linking the KPK's arguments with the figure of President Jokowi is that President Jokowi is considered to have links with policies targeting the KPK, which have implications for the dismissal of 75 KPK employees. President Jokowi was also protested because he proposed a single candidate for the KPK who was considered to have a lousy track record, then determined the status of a KPK employee as an ASN, which had implications for the independence of the KPK.



Figure 11. Results of the analysis of issue associations with figure

Then there is the name Anies Baswedan with an associated value of 17% in this edition. The narrative is built in the figure of Novel Baswedan as one of 75 KPK employees who were dismissed as having kinship with Anies Baswedan. This was then considered to have the potential to hamper the KPK in carrying out its duties and functions against corruption cases on behalf of Anies Baswedan. Lastly, is Firli Bahuri's name with a percentage of 17%, the narrative that is built that Firli Bahuri has various bad records, and TWK is Firli's initiative to get rid of people who are considered by the community to have integrity, and other narratives. is a personal grudge between Firli and Novel Baswedan et al.

Images Related to The Topic

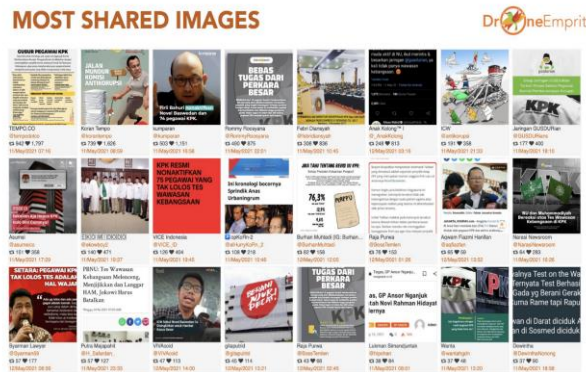


Figure 12. The results of the most shared images

Through social media, which currently plays a strategic role in all activities of human life, has implications for the increasingly massive interaction process that occurs in it. Various pros and cons are conveyed on social media, in this case, Twitter, so that anyone can see and talk about anything. Regarding this issue, several figures voiced their opinions, some responded in support of 75 KPK employees, and some were against this issue.

Furthermore, these figures often appear in the form of images and decorate the dynamic processes on Twitter. Some of them have infographic images of the dismissal of 75 KPK employees, there are photos of Novel Baswedan, Firli Bahuri, Arsul Sani, and others who have their arguments in responding to this issue. Most of the images spread on Twitter are uploaded from various news media providers.

4. Conclusion

From the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the authors can conclude the hectic discussion of netizens on social media, especially Twitter, regarding the issue of deactivating 75 KPK employees. Several reasons that are considered rational are the revision of the KPK Law to Law no. 19 of 2019 concerning the KPK has drawn a lot of controversies, from planning to ratification, because several articles have the potential to weaken the performance of the KPK. This is evidenced by the contents of Article 03, Article 21 paragraphs (4) and (6),

Article 24, Article 37B, Article 40, Article 43, Article 46, and Article 47. Then the majority of netizens are still the same. The perception that 75 KPK employees with disabilities are individuals who have integrity in eradicating corruption is evidenced by the number of corruption cases that have been successfully handled by individuals who are among the 75 KPK employees. Finally, the netizen's ego network was analyzed using Social Network Analysis (SNA). It showed that most netizens supported 75 KPK employees with disabilities and considered his dismissal as an attempt by the KPK leadership to weaken the KPK in carrying out its duties and functions. The conversational activity of netizens on Twitter immediately reached its peak, when various figures who later became influencers because many of their 'tweets' were approved by other twitter users to speak about this issue and the majority were pro 75 KPK employees, including twitter account @Febridiansyah, @msaid_didu, @nazaqistsha, @AlissaWahid, @anandabadudu, @MardaniAliSera, @emilsalim2010, @sudjiwotedjo and several others including several accounts belonging to online news media. This has become an impetus for Netizens and influencers to build an opinion that the KPK is being weakened, therefore the public must support 75 KPK employees to get their rights. In addition to the conversations conducted by Febridiansyah et al. to support 75 KPK employees, SNA also noted that there were narratives that did not help or counter that were conveyed by several figures in response to the issue, including an account named @mochamadarip, @AliNgabalinNew, and @anakKolong, The narrative that is built is that the KPK has taken the right decision so that the KPK is free from the Taliban, then the public is considered too lazy to respond to these and other issues. Thus, based on the analysis of SAMA data in mapping the ego network, it is known that netizens are divided into two camps, namely Pros and Cons. Then it was discovered that the majority of netizens supported or were Pro of the 75 KPK employees. This has implications for the

emergence of dynamics in social media which has led to a lot of discussion regarding this issue.

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