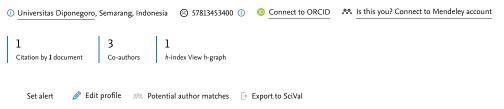
This author profile is generated by Scopus. Learn more

### Rozah, Umi



#### Document & citation trends



Most contributed Topics 2017–2021 ①

This author has no topics at the moment. To learn why, or more about topics in general. Learn more about Topics  $\,^{\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!/}$ 

View all Topics

1 Document Cited by 1 Documents 0 Preprints 3 Co-Authors 0 Topics 0 Awarded Grants

#### Note:

Scopus Preview users can only view an author's last 10 documents, while most other features are disabled. Do you have access through your institution? Check your institution's access to view all documents and features.



Back to top

Q

An open access journal

Publishes a broad range of topics in social sciences, including Criminology, Geography, Leisure & Tourism, Media Studies, Sociology and Sport.

Enter keywords, authors, DOI, ORCID etc This lournal Q Advanced search Citation search

Publish with us Submit an article v

About this journal >

Explore Browse all articles & issues >

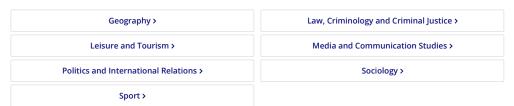
■ Latest issue

Subscribe Alerts & RSS feed >

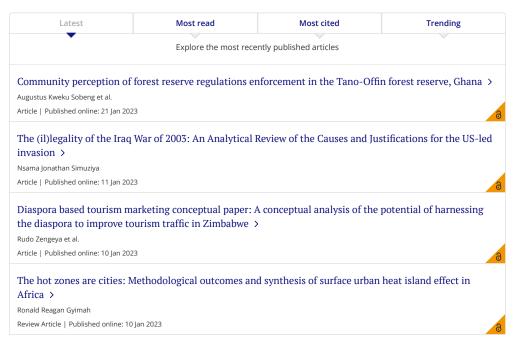
#### Journal overview

Aims and scope Iournal metrics > Editorial board > Instructions for authors > Cogent Social Sciences is a multidisciplinary open access journal with a mission to make research and knowledge accessible to everyone without discrimination. Our vision is based on inclusivity, dissemination and the power of collective wisdom. The journal's broad scope facilitates the discovery of connections between disciplines and communities. Read full aims and scope

#### **Cogent Social Sciences sections**



#### **Explore articles**



#### **Updates**

Journal news & offers

Call For Papers: download the PDF

Associate Editor required

Sample our Social Sciences **Journals** 

>> Sign in here to start your access to the latest two volumes for 14 days





Explore Routledge Tourism & Hospitality journals







Home ► All Journals ► Cogent Social Sciences ► Editorial Board

# **Cogent Social Sciences**

Publish with us Submit an article >

About this journal >

**Explore** 

Browse all articles & issues >

■ Latest issue

Subscribe Alerts & RSS feed ~

#### Ready to submit?

Start a new manuscript submission or continue a submission in progress

Go to submission site 2

#### Submission information

- > Instructions for authors
- ➤ Editorial policies

#### **Editing services**

➤ Editing services site

#### About this journal

- > Journal metrics
- > Aims & scope
- > Journal information
- > Editorial board
- > News & call for papers

## **Editorial board**

#### **Senior Editor, Sport:**

Mike Rayner (University of Portsmouth, UK)

#### Senior Editor, Law, Criminology & Criminal Justice:

Heng Choon (Oliver) Chan (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

#### Senior Editor, Media & Communications Studies:

Guangchao Charles Feng (Shenzhen University, China)

### Senior Editor, Politics and International Relations:

Gabriela Borz (University of Strathclyde, UK) Robert Read(Lancaster University Management School, UK)

#### Senior Editor, Geography:

Michael Hardman (University of Salford, UK)

#### Senior Editor, Leisure & Tourism:

Pier Luigi Sacco (International University of Languages and Media, Italy)

#### Senior Editor, Sociology:

Igor Calzada (Cardiff University, UK) Ana María López Narbona (University of Malaga, Spain)

#### Associate Editors, Law, Criminology & Criminal Justice Section:

Richard A. Aborisade (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria) Shun-Yung Kevin Wang (University of South Florida, USA)

#### **Associate Editors, Sport Section:**

Alex Bond (Leeds Beckett University, UK)

Jonathan Cable (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

AJ Grube (Western Carolina University, USA)

Eunah Hong (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Jamie Kenyon (Loughborough University, UK)

Zhouxiang Lu (Maynooth University, Ireland)

Gwang Ok (Chungbuk National University, Korea)

Inder Singh Pal (Amity University, India)

Christina Philippou (University of Portsmouth, UK)

Stig Arve Sæther (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Nicolas Scelles (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

Stirling Sharpe (University of Canberra, Australia)

Ruth Sibson (Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Kamilla Swart-Arries (Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar)

Hüseyin Ünlü (Aksaray University, Turkey)

Tom Webb (University of Portsmouth, UK)

Emma Whewell (University of Northampton, UK)

#### **Associate Editors, Media & Communications Studies Section:**

Mark Bendall (University of Chester, UK)

Liang Chen (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Gordon Gow (University of Alberta, Canada)

Ann Grand (University of Exeter, UK)

Pengxiang Li (Minzu University of China, China)

Hiroki Ogasawara (Kobe University, Japan)

Dmitry Strovsky (Ural State University, Russia)

#### **Associate Editors, Sociology Section:**

Fares Almomani (Qatar University, Qatar)

Maurizio Ambrosini (University of Milan, Italy)

Johnny Andoh-Arthur (University of Ghana, Ghana)

Alessandro Crociata (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

Ben Fong (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Rachel Hale (Cardiff University, UK)

Syeda Zakia Hossain (University of Sydney, Australia)

Kieran Keohane (University College Cork, Ireland)

Komalsingh Rambaree (University of Gävle, Sweden)

Albert Sabater Coll (University of Girona, Spain)

Alessandra Sannella (University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy)

Grace Spencer (Anglia Ruskin University, UK)

Kar-Wai Tong (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Elaine Tsui (Hong Kong Baptist University, China)

Azrini Wahidin (University of Warwick, UK)

Dan Zeman (University of Warsaw, Poland)

#### **Associate Editors, Geography Section:**

Elhadi Adam (University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Richard Armitage (Scotland's Rural College, UK)

Luke Beesley (The James Hutton Institute, UK)

John Boateng (University of Ghana, Ghana)

Lovemore Chipungu (University of KwaZulu-Nata, South Africa)

Nicole De Wet (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Xuejun Duan (University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, China)

Candida Gago Garcia (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Mokbul Morshed Ahmad (Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand)

Thanh Ngo (University of Economics, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam)

Katarzyne Rabiej-Sienicka (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Paula Remoaldo (University of Minho, Portugal)

Sandra Ricart (University of Alicante, Spain)

Simon Sánchez-Moral (Computense University of Madrid, Spain)

Shouraseni Sen Roy (University of Miami, USA)

Adam Westall (Manchester Metropolitan University)

#### **Associate Editors, Leisure & Tourism Section:**

Angelo Battaglia (Westminster International University of Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

Kaitano Dube (Vaal University of Technology, South Africa)

Nur Hamid (Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang, Indonesia)

Brent Lovelock (University of Otago, New Zealand)

Annie Tubadji (Swansea University, UK)

Jose Wong (Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau)

#### Associate Editors, Politics & International Relations Section:

Emel Akcali (Swansea University, UK)

Lovemore Chipungu (University of KawZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Alexandros Kioupkiolis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Valentina Kostadinova (University of Buckingham, UK)

Richard Meissner (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Shameer Modongal (University of Kerala, India)

Laura Polverari (University of Padova, Italy)

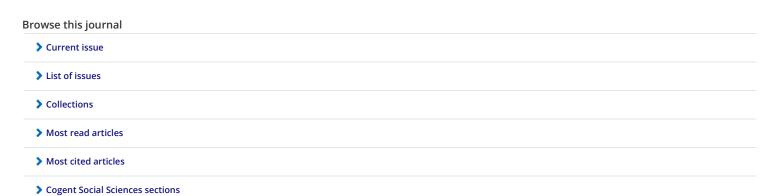
Julia Simon (Helmut-Schmidt-Universität, Germany)

Greg Simons Uppsala (University, Sweden)

Rudi Stouffs (National University of Singapore, Singapore)





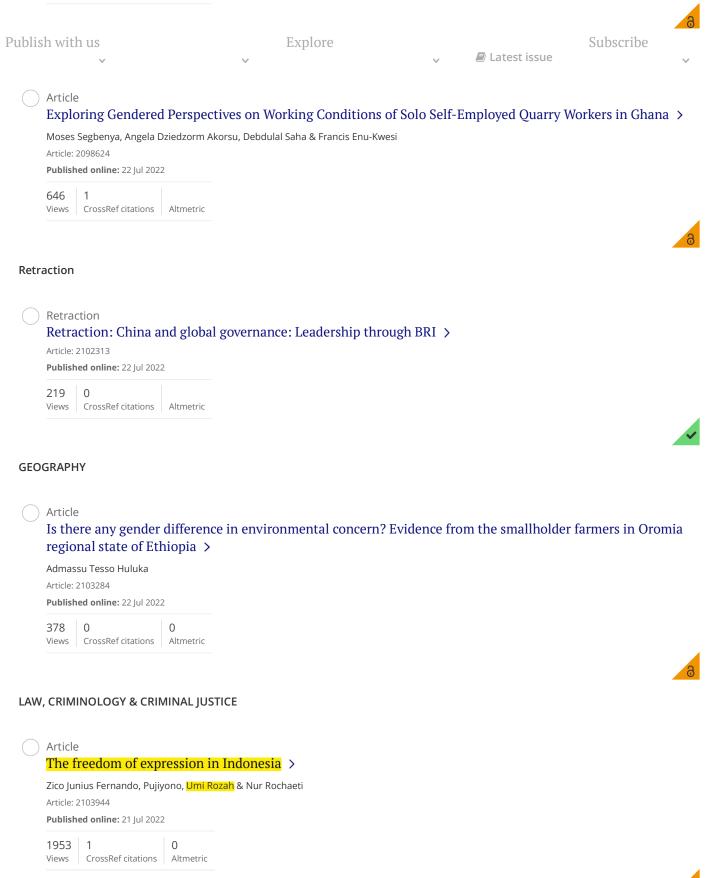




# Cogent Social Sciences, Volume 8, Issue 1 (2022)



Articl	le					
blish wit	th us		Explore		■ Latest issue	Subscribe
/ w cicic	. 2100030	,	~	~	Eatest issue	
Publis	shed online: 26 Dec 20					
208 Views	O CrossRef citations	0 Altmetric				
1EDIA & (	COMMUNICATIO	N STUDIES				
	ew Article estematic review	y of trends and	l gaps in the productio	n of scientific k	nowledge on the	socionolitical
			ediated communication		mowieage on the t	octoponticui
		ctor Puente-Bienver	nido & Andrés Adolfo Navarro	Newball		
	Article: 2151096 <b>Published online:</b> 12 Dec 2022					
340	0	9				
Views	CrossRef citations	Altmetric				
i <b>EOGRAP</b> Articl						
Rura Yilebe Article	le	3. Berlie & Gashaw I	in Ethiopia: Evidence o	of Households :	around Lake Tana	>
Article Rura Yilebe	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545	3. Berlie & Gashaw I	-	of Households :	around Lake Tana	>
Article Rura Yilebee Article Publis	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20  CrossRef citations	3. Berlie & Gashaw I	-	of Households a	around Lake Tana	>
Article Publis 356 Views	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega B : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20  CrossRef citations	3. Berlie & Gashaw I  122  0 Altmetric	M. Gessese			>
Article Rura Yilebe Article Publis 356 Views	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20  CrossRef citations  GY  le ommodation of	3. Berlie & Gashaw I  222  0 Altmetric	-	of Indonesia's u	rban society >	>
Article Rura Yilebee Article Publis 356 Views  SOCIOLOG Article Ashad	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20  CrossRef citations  GY  le ommodation of di L Diab, Mustaqim I : 2153413	3. Berlie & Gashaw I  122  0 Altmetric  1 local wisdom	M. Gessese	of Indonesia's u	rban society >	>
Article Publis 356 Views  Article Acco Ashao Article Publis	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20 CrossRef citations  GY  le ommodation of di L Diab, Mustaqim I : 2153413 shed online: 10 Dec 20	3. Berlie & Gashaw I  222  0 Altmetric  local wisdom  Pabbajah, Ratri Nur	M. Gessese	of Indonesia's u	rban society >	>
Article Rura Yilebee Article Publis 356 Views  SOCIOLOG Article Ashad	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20  CrossRef citations  GY  le ommodation of di L Diab, Mustaqim I : 2153413	3. Berlie & Gashaw I  122  0 Altmetric  1 local wisdom	M. Gessese	of Indonesia's u	rban society >	>
Article Publis 356 Views  Article Acco Ashao Article Publis 281	le al Livelihoods D es A. Damtie, Arega E : 2154545 shed online: 12 Dec 20  CrossRef citations  GY  le ommodation of di L Diab, Mustaqim I : 2153413 shed online: 10 Dec 20	3. Berlie & Gashaw I  222  0 Altmetric  Pabbajah, Ratri Nur	M. Gessese	of Indonesia's u	rban society >	>



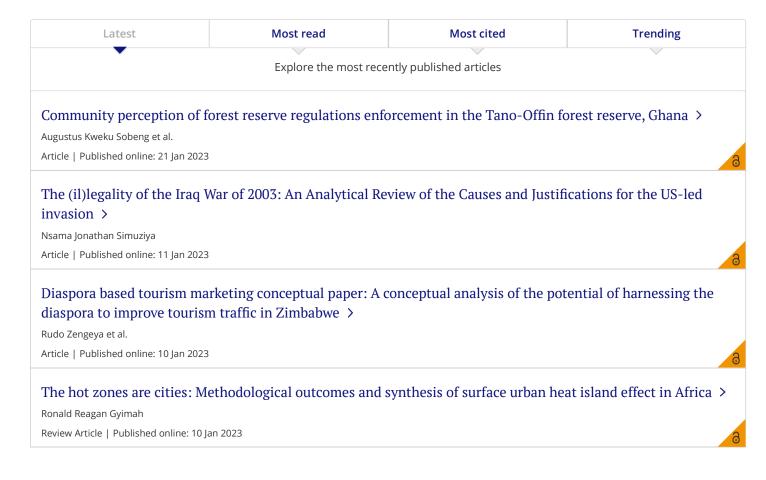
2109 0

Views CrossRef citations Altmetric

### **Explore articles**

2349 0 Views Cr

CrossRef citations Altmetric









Received: 16 June 2022 Accepted: 18 July 2022

\*Corresponding author: Zico Junius Fernando, Doctoral Student of Law at Diponegoro University, Faculty of Law, Bengkulu University, Semarang, Indonesia

E-mail: zjfernando@unib.ac.id

Reviewing editor: Heng Choon (Oliver) Chan, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Additional information is available at the end of the article

### LAW, CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE | RESEARCH ARTICLE

# The freedom of expression in Indonesia

Zico Junius Fernando<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Pujiyono<sup>1</sup>, Umi Rozah<sup>1</sup> and Nur Rochaeti<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** The presence of social media, which the directly proportional people love, makes the community's freedom of expression even greater until it becomes uncontrollable. Some people sometimes consider social media as a tool for selfactualization, a place to work, and a place for expression. The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental human right guaranteed and has a strong meaning. However, whether it is recognized, freedom of expression is not an absolute right and can be very limited in certain circumstances. In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, freedom of expression on social media is now regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information & Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). The goal is at the theoretical level to limit freedom of expression in the world of social media so that people must be responsible for what they convey and test the level of maturity of the community in responding to the meaning of freedom of expression. However, in its implementation in the community, the arrangements in these rules are considered by the community to be too subjective. It is not impossible to silence creativity and freedom of expression in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 as it is now to cause harmful things. The community can become victims of the implementation of the rules.

Subjects: Criminal Law & Practice; Criminology - Law; Public Law

Keywords: freedom of expression; human rights; democracy

#### 1. Introduction

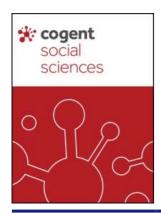
The essential thing that is felt by people in Indonesia in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 today is that all information is increasingly open so that the space for freedom of opinion is more accurate and more abundant. If likened to the era of the industrial revolution, 4.0 is an era where the exchange of information happens very quickly. Every human being can have the freedom to express his opinion through new media platforms, especially social media. (Frayunita Sari, 2019) Indonesia is a state law, so it has regulations protecting human rights (HAM). The state does not give the presence of human rights (HAM). Still, human rights, according to John Locke's hypothesis, are individual natural rights owned by every human being or human since he was born. (El Muhtaj Majda, 2007, p. 29) Freedom of opinion and expression are fundamental rights that contain personal and social dimensions. They are considered "indispensable conditions for the full development of the person "essential for any society" and a "foundation stone for every free and democratic society. (Howie, 2018)

Freedom of expression and opinion in Indonesia, accompanied by access to information and communication via the Internet and social media, changes communication between people. According to data quoted from the Ministry of Communication and Information, as of 2020,











ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/oass20

# Roles of Human Rights Bodies on Chain Remand Complaints in Malaysia

Ifa Sirrhu Samsudin, Ramalinggam Rajamanickam & Rohaida Nordin

**To cite this article:** Ifa Sirrhu Samsudin, Ramalinggam Rajamanickam & Rohaida Nordin (2022) Roles of Human Rights Bodies on Chain Remand Complaints in Malaysia, Cogent Social Sciences, 8:1, 2095079, DOI: 10.1080/23311886.2022.2095079

To link to this article: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2095079">https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2095079</a>

9	© 2022 The Author(s). This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license.
	Published online: 06 Jul 2022.
	Submit your article to this journal 🗹
ılıl	Article views: 836
a a	View related articles $oldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}$
CrossMark	View Crossmark data 🗹
4	Citing articles: 1 View citing articles 🗷







Received: 09 March 2022 Accepted: 23 June 2022

\*Corresponding author: Ifa Sirrhu Samsudin, Attorney General Chamber of Malaysia & Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

E-mail: ifa28011@gmail.com

Reviewing editor: Heng Choon (Oliver) Chan, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Additional information is available at the end of the article

### LAW, CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE | RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Roles of Human Rights Bodies on Chain Remand Complaints in Malaysia

<mark>Ifa Sirrhu Samsudin¹\*</mark>, Ramalinggam Rajamanickam² and Rohaida Nordin²

**Abstract:** The practice of chain remand would cause human rights violations if the application was granted without reasonable cause and reason. This chain remand problem was tried to be addressed in 2007, which was amongst the factors that led to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) at that time due to the defilement of human liberty. In Malaysia, there are governmental and non-governmental bodies that are active in ensuring that the human rights of the entire

Ifa Sirrhu Samsudin

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Ifa Sirrhu Samsudin is presently enrolled as a thirdyear PhD candidate at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (National University of Malaysia). She is currently on study leave, and she is a legal officer at the Attorney General's Chambers of Malaysia. She has experience serving as a Deputy Public Prosecutor and as Senior Federal Counsel. She was offered by government service scholarship to further her studies to the PhD level. During her studies at the master's level, she wrote a mini-thesis entitled The Role of Chemist as an Expert Witnesses in DNA Proofing Throughout Trial in Court. Throughout, her PhD studies starting at the end of 2019 until now she has successfully published three articles (Web of Science) and present her paper at several local and international conferences. Ramalinggam Rajamanickam is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) or known as The National University of Malaysia. He started his career as an academician at the Faculty of Law, UKM in 2007. He has obtained Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws, and Doctor of Philosophy in law from the same institution. Among his areas of expertise is the forensic law, law of evidence, criminal justice system, legal translation as well as Malay language. In terms of publication, he has published more than 100 articles, conference papers and popular writings in his field. Rohaida Nordin is an Associate Professor at Faculty of Law, National University of Malaysia. Her areas of specialisations are human rights, criminal justice, peace, and security. She received her PhD in Law from Lancaster University, the United Kingdom, in 2008. Before entering the academic field, she was a judicial officer with the Malaysian judiciary and a corporate legal advisor. Throughout her career as an academic, she published over 60 articles in indexed journals and books that mainly focused on human rights related issues.

#### PUBLIC INTEREST STATEMENT

There are many cases where the suspect is detained for more than days required and some for several months, this extended detention also known as chain remand. It can also indicate that chain remand practices can contribute to human rights abuse if there is no limitation explicitly under the laws to control it. The research also focuses to the need to ensure balance between security of the public at large. The purposes of this article will show the roles of human rights bodies in Malaysia who was experience handling chain remand cases. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with a sample of previously human rights officer represent chain remand detainees in Malaysia. This article discovered even these bodies able to investigate the complaints raised but not having a role to act and implementing further action against the parties involved.









community are protected from being violated. The issue of wrongful detention involving chain remand during an investigation is not a new issue. This issue is constantly highlighted and efforts to address it are often raised by the responsible parties. This study aims to analyse the roles of these bodies in dealing with chain remand complaints in Malaysia using a qualitative research approach by way of indepth interviews, roundtable discussions, and document analysis. The study discovered that these human rights bodies in Malaysia were able to investigate the complaints, but did not have a role to take any actions. Their role is only to provide recommendations to the complainants to take action. Therefore, this study recommended establishing a legal provision with respect to the power to impose prosecution or disciplinary action on the officers involved in illegal detention without due cause. This study also suggests the function should be given to the prosecution department to take action to curb the problem based on solid evidence.

Subjects: Criminal Law & Practice; Criminal Justice - Criminology; International Law - Law; Policing & Police Law; Regulation; Criminology and Criminal Justice

Keywords: chain remand; liberty; complaints; governmental; non-governmental

#### 1. Introduction

In the process of managing justice, there are several stages through which the person is alleged to have committed the crime. The investigative process is one of these stages. During the investigative process, normally the suspect will be detained. This detention is also known as pre-charge detention, police custody, pre-trial detention, or remand, as part of the procedure in criminal process before the suspect has been charged or released. Pre-trial detention (depriving suspects and accused people of their liberty before the conclusion of a criminal case) is intended to be an exceptional measure, to be used as necessary and in compliance with the doctrine of presumption of innocence and the right to liberty. Its use is only acceptable as a measure of last resort, in very limited circumstances. Unfortunately, these strict limitations are not always respected (A Measure of Last Resort? The practice of pre-trial detention decision-making in the EU Report, 2012). In addition to the loss of liberty, detained suspects experience serious implications and sometimes irreparable impacts on their livelihood, family, and health. Such a process may be necessary under limited circumstances to conduct effective investigation (Harmon, 2016). But there are instances observed that have undermined respect and protection of rights for example, the use of chain remand practice without justifiable reason.

Chain remand practices in Malaysia are prevalent in syndicate cases that involved multiple places and resulted in the detention of a suspect for an extended length of time (Human Rights Commission of Malaysia,). Several cases illustrated that when a suspect is involved in a chain remand inquiry, he or she can be held for hundreds of days. This situation transpired in the case of Selvakumar a/l Subramaniam v Penguasa, Pusat Pemulihan Akhlak Simpang Renggam, Johor Darul Takzim & Ors (2013) 1 LNS 1068, whereby the detainee was held for a total of 826 days, including preventive detention. In reality, a detainee was held in chain remand for more than 80 days at several police stations across Peninsular Malaysia (Free Malaysia Today, 2016). According to Syahredzan (2019), the chain remand practice involved the police arresting the suspect and then applying for detention for investigation, also known as remand. Once the detention period expires, the police will rearrest the suspect and state that another police report allows them to bypass the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) restrictions (Mei Lin, 2019). The chain remand can also be described as follows: A had been in detention for four days at the Seremban Police Station. At the end of the fourth day, A was released and was subsequently detained at the Kepong Police Station, whereby he was detained for another four days before being released. At the end of the second detention,