



Socialization and Legal Counseling on Cyber Crime and Personal Data Protection In the Digital Age

Sosialisasi dan Penyuluhan Hukum Kejahatan Dunia Maya dan Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Era Digital

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ABSTRACT

The advancement of digital technology has had a positive and negative impact on society. On the one hand, easy access to information and communication increases productivity. But on the other hand, cybercrimes such as data theft, fraud, and the spread of illegal content are increasing. This community service activity aims to provide a comprehensive understanding to the public about cybercrime, personal data protection, and strategies for preventing and overcoming cybercrime. Through the method of socialization and counseling, the service team delivered material on the types of cyber crimes, the impact caused, and legal remedies that could be taken. In addition, participants were also equipped with knowledge about the importance of personal data protection and how to secure digital information. This activity is expected to increase public awareness and vigilance in using digital technology safely and responsibly, as well as minimize the risk of becoming a victim of cybercrime.

Keywords: Cyber Crime, Personal Data Protection, Cyber Crime, Legal Socialization, Legal Counseling

Abstrak: Kemajuan teknologi digital telah memberikan dampak positif dan negatif bagi masyarakat. Di satu sisi, kemudahan akses informasi dan komunikasi meningkatkan produktivitas. Namun di sisi lain, kejahatan dunia maya seperti pencurian data, penipuan, dan penyebaran konten ilegal semakin marak. Kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang komprehensif kepada masyarakat tentang kejahatan dunia maya, perlindungan data pribadi, serta strategi pencegahan dan penanggulangan kejahatan dunia maya. Melalui metode sosialisasi dan penyuluhan, tim pengabdian menyampaikan materi tentang jenis-jenis kejahatan dunia maya, dampak yang ditimbulkan, serta upaya hukum yang dapat ditempuh. Selain itu, peserta juga dibekali dengan pengetahuan tentang pentingnya perlindungan data pribadi dan cara mengamankan informasi digital. Kegiatan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesadaran dan kewaspadaan masyarakat dalam menggunakan teknologi digital secara aman dan bertanggung jawab, serta meminimalisir risiko menjadi korban kejahatan dunia maya.

Kata Kunci: Kejahatan Dunia Maya, Perlindungan Data Pribadi, Kejahatan Dunia Maya, Sosialisasi Hukum, Penyuluhan Hukum

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INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of technological developments, information has become one of the human needs. The invention of the internet is one of the things that affects human needs for information (Septiawan Ardiputra, et. al., 2022). Rapid advances in information and communication technology have opened wide doors for the spread

of information, global communication, and unlimited online transactions (Disemadi Sutra Day, et.al., 2023). Based on the latest data from the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII), in 2023 internet users in Indonesia will reach 220.9 million people or around 79.5% of the total population. A report published by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII), stated that in 2022, the number of internet users in Indonesia reached an astonishing number, namely 210 million individuals (Dewi, 2022). This growth is not only happening in urban areas, but also in rural areas, with internet penetration in villages reaching 65.3% in the same year.

In big cities, digital infrastructure continues to develop rapidly. 5G networks have been implemented in several cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Medan, offering higher internet speeds and low latency. Meanwhile, in villages, the government's USO (Universal Service Obligation) program has successfully provided internet access in more than 12,500 remote villages by 2023. Digitalization has become part of the reality of society where there is various information that we can access and find out through various platforms online anywhere and anytime (Moody R. Syailendra, 2023). However, along with the increasing use of digital technology and the internet, cybersecurity is a major concern. Generally, when we access a website or try to log in to an application, the service provider will ask for our personal data in order to access their services. The requested data includes names, addresses, places and dates of birth, phone numbers, emails and so on. With the provision of data to third parties, the potential for cybercrime arises. There are 2 (two) types of new risks that are raised, namely: (1) cyber risk related to vulnerability to the network and system operational integration; and (2) talent risk related to the ability of human resources who operate and use technological devices (Savitri, 2019).

The main motivation of cybercrime is to gain financial benefits from its victims. And, this means of getting financial benefits certainly needs to use a bank account to accommodate the proceeds of fraud before it is transferred and withdrawn from an ATM. If Indonesia's population data is not leaked, then the means of monetizing cybercrime in Indonesia will be difficult. However, with the massive leak of population data, the means of monetization to accommodate the proceeds of crime are wide open because armed with leaked population data and using fake ID card blanks, it will be possible to make fake identity cards with real data and difficult to identify except using an e-KTP reader.

Uncontrolled disclosure of personal information has the potential to bring various serious crime risks (Disemadi, Silviani, Jaya, Haiti, Gea, Tobing, & Kasturi, 2022). According to the State Cyber and Cryptography Agency (BSSN), throughout 2023 there were more than 1.4 billion cyberattacks in Indonesia. The most common types of attacks include malware, phishing, and ransomware, which target not only large institutions but also individuals and MSMEs. The most frequently reported activity and the main means of cybercrime is Online Buying and Selling which ranks 1st with 53,793 incidents and controls 45.87% of all reports followed by Scamming in 3rd place with 12,472 incidents or 10.63%.

Fictitious online investments or online freelance job scams that take a lot of victims of job seekers and then deceive their victims into depositing money to scammers with the lure of big profits ranked 3rd with reports of 9,810 or 8.36% followed by reporting on Online Gambling activities as much as 9,618 or 7.13% of the total reports.

Not only is Online Gambling very unsettling to the public, the reporting of extortion carried out online is also quite high (8,368 reports; 7.13%) even higher than reports of Online Loan incidents such as terror by debt collectors or misuse of data for Online Loans as many as 4,573 reports or 3.90%. The 9th position is occupied by Web Phishing (2,539 reports; 2.16%) which is often used to deceive victims to obtain important credentials such as important account credentials and login information, passwords and mobile banking PINs. The 10th position was occupied by reports on online prostitution as many as 1,851 reports or 1.58%. The most frequently used media to commit crimes in 2023 are social media from Meta groups such as Whatsapp, Instagram and Facebook which account for 71.35% of total reports.

To address these challenges, the government and the private sector have launched various initiatives. The "Digital Village" program launched by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration has trained more than 100,000 villagers in terms of digital literacy and online safety in 2023. Awareness of the escalation of the urgency of personal data protection has reached a zenith point in the context of international law. At the same time, the emphasis is increasingly recognized in national legislation, for example in the Indonesian context, namely Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (Disemadi Silk Day, et.al., 2023).

In the Indonesian constitution itself, in 2022 a legal basis has been promulgated in the form of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law). This law is an affirmative step that supports cybersecurity in Indonesia because there are things that have not been covered in the legal tools that have been available regarding the protection of personal data before the PDP Law, namely:

- a. Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE);
- b. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions (PP PSTE);
- c. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Number 20 of 2016 concerning the Protection of Personal Data in Electronic Systems;

Pematang Sera Village has a sizable population with a high internet penetration rate. However, public awareness of the law on cyber crimes and personal data protection is still low. In addition, the level of digital literacy in the people of Pematang Sera Village is still relatively low. The public often lacks understanding of the risks and threats associated with the use of information and communication technology. This can provide an opening for cyber criminals to commit digital crimes, such as online fraud, identity theft, or the spread of harmful content.

Some issues of concern in Pematang Serai Village:

- a. Lack of understanding: Many villagers do not understand the risks and threats in the digital world, including the potential for becoming victims of cybercrime.
- b. Low awareness of personal data protection: Citizens often share personal information carelessly on social media without being aware of the consequences.
- c. Increasing cases of online fraud: Some citizens have fallen victim to fraud through social media or instant messaging applications.
- d. Spread of fake news (hoax): Unverified information is often spread quickly through chat groups, potentially causing unrest.
- e. Cyberbullying: Cases of cyberbullying are beginning to be detected, especially among village teenagers.
- f. Lack of legal knowledge: Citizens are generally unaware of laws and regulations related to cybercrime and personal data protection.

Given this situation, it is important to hold socialization and legal counseling regarding cyber crimes and personal data protection in Pematang Serai Village. The people of Pematang Sera Village also need to be given an understanding of their rights as owners of personal data and the importance of maintaining privacy in the use of digital technology. With the increasing number of online platforms collecting and processing personal data, it is important for the people of Pematang Sera Village to know how to protect themselves from data misuse.

RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Method of Approach

The method of activity used is a pedagogical education method. This method was chosen because most of the participants in this activity already had knowledge about the topic discussed. The stages of the activities carried out are as follows:

1. Pre-Activity Stage

The stages carried out before the activity are as follows:

- a. The initial survey, this stage was conducted to the location of the counseling located in Pematang Serai Village, Tanjung Pura District, Lalat Regency.
- b. Determination of the location, after the survey is carried out, the location of the implementation and the target of the activity participants are determined.
- c. Preparation of training materials and materials, including slides and hard copies for activity participants.

2. Activity Implementation Stage

The stages carried out during the implementation of the activity are as follows:

- a. The presentation of the material, this stage is to provide understanding to the participants of the activity about cyber crime.
- b. This stage of the discussion is to provide an opportunity for participants to share their experiences and knowledge about cyber crime.

3. Post-Activity Stage

The stages carried out after the activity are as follows:

- a. Preparation of the final report of the activity based on the data obtained from the participants during this activity.
- b. Preparation of publications in the media and journals as an output and form of responsibility for activities.

2.2 Working Procedure

The work procedure for the Socialization and Counseling of Cyber Crime and Personal Data Protection in the Digital Era of the Community of Pematang Serai Village, Langkat Regency can involve the following steps:

1. Planning Stages

Observation of social phenomena in society and tracing initial information on social problems; determination and determination of PKM topics and targets; preparation of PKM proposals; and

2. Preparation Stage

Management of permits and required documents for the implementation of PKM activities; Coordination, and implementation of PKM involving partners,

3. Implementation Stages

Presentation of material, this stage is to provide understanding to the participants of the activity about cyber crime, and discussion, this stage is to provide opportunities for participants to share their experiences and knowledge about cyber crime

4. Follow-up Stages

The monitoring and evaluation stage is carried out intensively and consistently by the PKM Team during and throughout the implementation of PKM to ensure that each stage and period of time that has been planned can run as it should.

5. Reporting Stage

Preparation of final reports of activities and publications in the media and journals as outputs and forms of responsibility for activities.

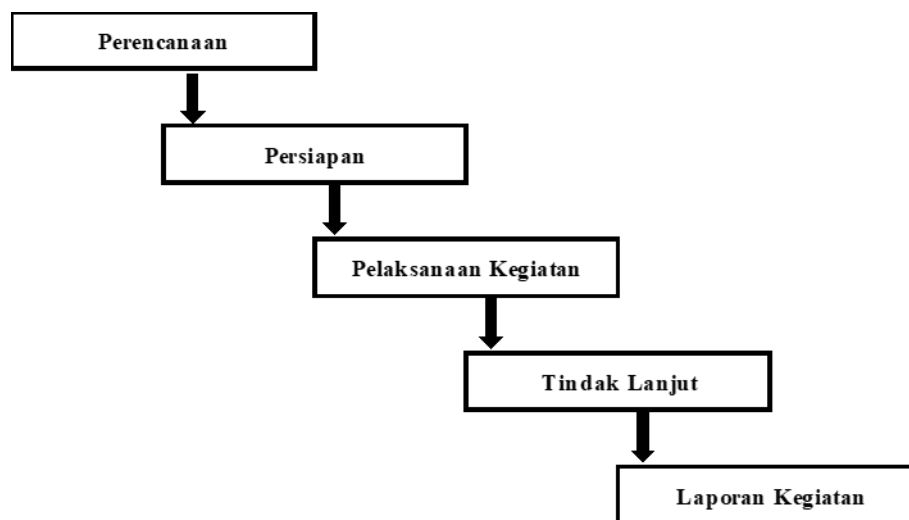


Figure 1. Work Procedures for PKM Activities

RESULTS

3.1 Local Resources/ Local Wisdom

Pematang Serai Village is one of the villages in Tanjung Pura District, Lalat Regency, North Sumatra Province. The distance from Medan City to Pematang Serai Village is + 75 KM which can be reached in approximately 2 hours. Pematang Serai Village was discovered by an employee of the sultan named Teungku Said Soelaiman in 1910 when he was sent by the Langkat sultanate to clear forest land that was used as a farm. It is named Pematang Serai Village because this 1 hectare of land is overgrown with lemongrass clumps. In Pematang Serai Village, there are 7 hamlets that are directly adjacent to the riverbank. The people in Pematang Serai Village earn their livelihoods as fishermen, farmers, livestock, fisheries, craftsmen, home industries, and tourism (Yushita Marini, et.al., 2023).

This village has an area of 410 hectares where the land area is in the form of rice fields of 110 hectares, land, non-rice fields of 232 hectares and non-agricultural land of 68 hectares, or about 2.28% of the area of Tanjung Pura sub-district, Langkat regency. Pematang Serai Village consists of 7 hamlets. As of 2020, the population of this village is 3875 people (Heriyati Chrisna, et.al., 2022).

Pematang Serai Village is directly adjacent to several villages including Baja Kuning Village, Pulau Besar Village, Teluk Bakung Village. Where Pematang Serai Village is one of the villages that has a tourist object called GEOL (Getek Online). Geographical Condition of Pematang Serai Village is one of 19 villages in the Tanjung Pura District area, Pematang Serai Village has an area of 749.60 hectares. The boundaries of Pematang Serai Village:

North: Pulau Many Village

East : Baja Kuning Village

South : Teluk Bakung

West : Climate River

The natural resources owned by Pematang Serai Village are as stated by the head of Pematang Serai Village, the tourist attractions are as follows: there are several natural tourism potentials owned by Pematang Serai Village, namely geol tourism (Getek Online) which offers a swampy atmosphere and goes around using getek, nature reserve tourism, (Tomb of the Commander of the Langkat Sultanate), religious tourism of the temple.

3.2 Aspects of Village/ Village Potential

Pematang Serai Village, like other villages in Indonesia, has a dry and rainy climate. The priority for the development of Pematang Serai Village is for the benefit of the entire village community. Which includes facilities and infrastructure, road construction, construction and elevation of ditches on each road, places of worship in the form of mosques and temples, and several tourist attractions.

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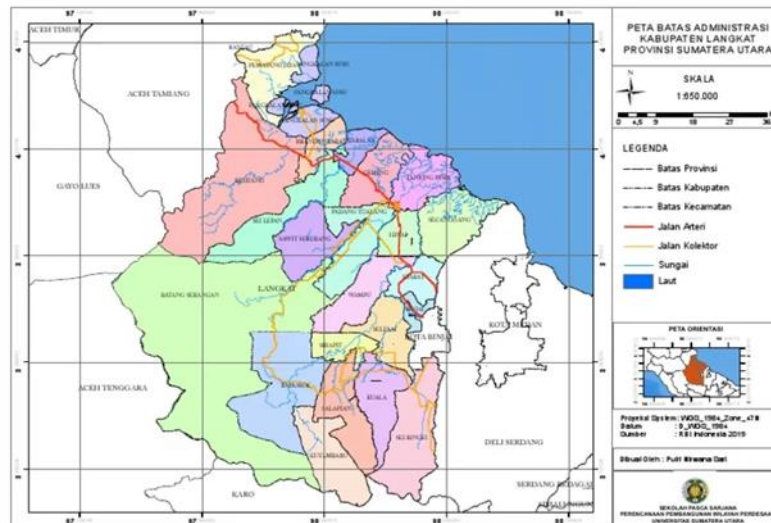


Figure 2. Regional Map of Langkat Regency

In the service activity entitled "Socialization and Legal Counseling on Cyber Crime and Personal Data Protection in the Digital Era," the participants gained in-depth insight into the importance of personal data protection and the consequences of cyber crimes. This community service activity was held on Saturday, June 22, 2024, at 09.00-12.00 WIB, at the Pematang Serai Village Hall consisting of teachers, principals and representatives from the Jayapura City Education and Teaching Office.

The event began with a presentation of material by legal experts who are experienced in the field of cybersecurity and digital privacy. In this session, participants were invited to understand the

applicable regulations and laws related to cybercrime, as well as preventive steps that can be taken to protect themselves from cyber threats. Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE article 26 paragraph 1: "the use of any information through electronic media concerning a person's personal data must be done with the consent of the person concerned." This rule was revealed in Government Regulation no. 82/2012 and PP no. 71 of 2019. In the PDP Bill: The processing of personal data must comply with the provisions of valid consent according to the purpose of data use, and some must even be based on an agreement or contract. And data controllers are obliged to maintain the confidentiality of personal data. The Personal Data Owner has the right to terminate the processing, deletion and/or destruction of his/her Personal Data.

Regarding cybercrime, various forms of crime committed through the internet and digital technology were explained, such as online fraud, data theft, hacking, and the spread of illegal content. Participants gain an understanding of the modus operandi of perpetrators as well as ways to identify and avoid becoming victims of cybercrime. And the discussion on personal data protection emphasizes the importance of maintaining the security of personal information in the digital world. It explains the types of personal data that need to be protected, the risks of data misuse, and the steps that can be taken to secure personal data both technically and non-technically.

The process of implementing this activity involves active interaction between participants and presenters, with a question and answer session that allows participants to ask questions about real cases that they experience or that are of public concern. The discussion also highlighted the importance of public education on how to protect personal information in the increasingly connected digital era. This sharing session stage is in the form of Q&A, where residents are given the opportunity to ask questions, make statements, or share experiences related to fraud and digital theft. This aims to increase public legal awareness while providing protection for digital technology users.

Evaluation and Monitoring Stages. This stage is carried out before and after counseling to ensure the smoothness and suitability of the PKM activity plan. The evaluation process is aimed at formulating recommendations and improving PKM activities in the future. This process is carried out orally in the form of suggestions and input from the head of the PKM Team to members. To find out the quality of public understanding, it is seen from the activeness and participation during the socialization process.



Figure 3. Percentage of PKM Activities

The results of this activity showed an increase in participants' awareness of the importance of personal data protection and the urgency to comply with existing regulations in facing digital security challenges in the modern era. This activity is expected to be able to contribute to efforts to prevent cyber crimes in the midst of an increasingly technologically literate society.

DISCUSSION

Personal Data, as mandated by its definition in the Personal Data Protection Bill (PDP Bill), and then passed into the Personal Data Protection Law (PDP Law) in 2022, especially Article 1 paragraph (1) is "Data about an individual person that is identified or can be identified separately or combined with other information either directly or indirectly through electronic or non-electronic systems". Then, what is meant by Personal Data Protection in Article 1 paragraph (2), is "The overall effort to protect Personal Data in the series of Personal Data processing to ensure the constitutional rights of Personal Data subjects". From the two definitions that have been explained, it can be seen how essential it is to maintain sensitive information stored in cellphones, laptops, computers, and other data storage objects (Moody R. Syailendra, 2023).

The vulnerability to becoming a victim of various forms of fraud and digital theft can be influenced by at least 3 (three) main factors, namely: (Salsabilah, Mulyadi, & Agustianti, 2021):

1. Age factor, where age maturity will affect thinking ability (rationality), alertness, and prudence in assessing information;
2. The gender factor, where men and women have their own weaknesses to become victims of fraud and digital theft;
3. Educational Factor, where a person's knowledge and intelligence affect the ability to process, verify, and behave towards information.

Referring to the various problems and challenges faced by the community related to the digitalization era in Indonesia, there is a need for preventive steps that must be taken by the community. Based on ITE Law No. 1 of 2024, electronic violations are (Addin Aditya, 2024):

1. Disseminating information in the form of pornographic content, false information, hate speech, and SARA content
2. Download a song or work that is protected by copyright without the permission of the creator of the work
3. Crime in the form of e-commerce online fraud
4. Credit card data theft

Who Should Be Responsible for Data Leaks?

1. Article 15 of the ITE Law; "Electronic System Operators must operate Electronic Systems reliably and safely and be responsible for the proper operation of electronic systems."
2. PP 71 of 2019 article 24 paragraph (1) Electronic System Operators (PSE) are required to have and carry out procedures and facilities for securing Electronic Systems in order to avoid interruptions, failures, and losses.
3. Paragraph (2) PSE is required to provide a security system that includes procedures and systems for prevention and response to threats and attacks that cause disturbances, failures, and losses.
4. Paragraph (3) In the event of a system failure or disruption that has a serious impact as a result of the actions of other parties against the Electronic System, PSE is obliged to secure Electronic

Information and/or Electronic Documents and immediately report at the first opportunity to law enforcement officials and relevant Ministries or Institutions.

Handling Suspected Personal Data Leaks

1. The government, in this case the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, handled alleged data leaks against 36 Electronic System Operators (PSE) from 2019 to August 31, 2021. Of these, 31 cases have been investigated with details: 4 PSEs have been sanctioned with written warnings, 18 PSEs have been given technical recommendations to improve data governance and Electronic Systems, while 9 other PSEs are in the process of making final decisions related to sanctions.
2. Efforts to monitor compliance with the PeduliLindungi system manager, the party that manages the data, and the users, will continue to be carried out by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics in coordination with the Ministry of Health, BSSN, and other related parties.
3. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of the crime are subject to criminal sanctions according to the provisions of the ITE Law.

The Importance of Information Security Literacy

1. Always change your password regularly, and don't use passwords that are easy to guess.
2. Don't open suspicious or unknown emails or links.
3. Using legal software so that there are always security updates for the OS we use.
4. Learn all the apps we use and keep them updated.
5. Use an internet connection and secure protocols, don't be on Wifi carelessly.
6. It does not show personal data or the privacy side to the public.
7. Learn about legal and regulatory rights related to data security and privacy.

Prevention of cybercrime activities is an action that requires precision and wisdom in facing challenges in the digital world. It is important to create resistance to the attraction that may appear in irrational testimonials or price offers. Furthermore, awareness of payment methods that are not prevalent in the e-commerce platform environment must be maintained at all times. In the realm of financial technology, it is wise not to connect through public internet networks that are prone to various risks. In addition, maintaining the confidentiality of important elements such as Personal Identification Number (PIN), access codes, or One-Time Password (OTP) is imperative in protecting finances and personal identity (Isnaini & Widodo, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS

The development of the current era where countries are starting to enter the Society 5.0 era has caused personal data to be digitized so that it is easier to transmit it in cyberspace. The Indonesian government has issued a legal basis that prioritizes cyber security for all Indonesian people, especially in the realm of personal data protection, namely with Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. On the other hand, the public needs to prioritize the principles of prudence, selectivity, and wisdom in protecting personal data. Thus, the active participation of all circles in Indonesia in the form of repressive and preventive measures will increase the security of Indonesia's digital ecosystem.

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