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The Digital Age and Human Rights Protection in Indonesia: Legal Framework, Challenges, and Reform Directions

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Abstract

The digital age in Indonesia has changed social, economic, and legal domains, making human rights protection difficult. The rapid adoption of technology has exacerbated privacy and constitutional concerns due to data leaks, cybercrime, and speech restrictions. Digitalisation's impact on human rights protection and Indonesia's legal framework is examined in this study. The analysis uses conceptual, statutory, and doctrinal legal research. It highlights constitutional provisions, national legislation, the Information and Electronic Transactions and Personal Data Protection Law, and relevant comparative observations. Despite progress in sector-specific legislation, Indonesia's legal system remains fractured and unsuitable for comprehensive protection. Inadequate enforcement, legal uncertainty, public ignorance of digital rights, and digital divide increase vulnerabilities. The study emphasises that privacy, freedom of expression, and secure digital transactions are crucial to human rights in the digital age. It proposes unifying sectoral laws, improving law enforcement, and creating a data protection authority with explicit powers and resources. Multi-stakeholder governance, international collaboration, and digital literacy must be integrated into educational and public awareness programs. In Indonesia's digital revolution, these reforms must ensure that technological advancement supports human rights.

I. Introduction

The advancement of the digital world necessitates the development of information and communication technology, which has an increasingly significant impact on social life and the economic sector. The current government endeavours to ensure the economic growth of society and the development of the digitalisation era by adjusting to the development of digitalisation. At the national level, protecting personal data is one of the issues of the digitisation era. This protection is a component of the respect for fundamental human rights. It has been guaranteed by the constitutional protections outlined in Article 28G paragraph (1) and Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This mandate is also reaffirmed in Law Number 19 of 2016 on the Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (hereinafter referred to as "ITE Law") in the Explanation of Article 26 of Law Number of 2008, it is explained that the protection of personal data is included in the realm of personal rights, also known as the right to privacy (Matheus & Gunadi, 2024).

The recognition and protection of human rights characterise the rule of law. The declaration of human rights for the Indonesian state has existed since ancient times; however, it was only declared as part of the fundamental guidelines of the state in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution. Human rights are fundamental freedoms inherent to all individuals and cannot be revoked, as they are a gift from God Almighty. In an era marked by the proliferation of the digital space and rapid technological advancement, the intersection between human rights and the digital world has emerged as a complex and significant subject of inquiry (Sumarahati & Irawan, 2024).

In practice, the acknowledgement and safeguarding of human rights are manifested in the use of natural resources, where prejudice against indigenous populations, who are victims of injustice, persists. This development policy, which includes discussions about digital development, can help the government meet its human rights commitments. To that aim, various laws exist to defend the rights of indigenous peoples, such as the Village Law and the Basic Agrarian Law. These laws are meant to preserve and recognise human rights. The truth is that basic agrarian legislation doesn't do much to protect them, and the authorities generally ignore it. (Isyanursana et al., 2025).

The rapid rise of information technology and social media in Indonesia poses new difficulties to freedom of expression in the digital era. The 1945 Constitution protects the right to free speech; however, the ITE Law is regularly utilised to stop people from criticising the government or those in authority. The ITE Law, which limits the use of social media, indicates that Indonesia values freedom of expression but is sometimes limited by unfair regulations or misused by those in power. So, the ITE Law needs to be changed so that people can still speak their minds without fearing punishment (Isyanursana et al., 2025)

Constitutionally, the position that Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Protection of Personal Data Security is a constitutional obligation of the state stipulated in the

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the formation of the Personal Data Law is an indication of state protection to fulfil the privacy rights of its citizens (Mardiana & Meilan, 2023). In the digital transaction sector, the digital payment system is one factor associated with the digital era. This system has both advantages and disadvantages. This digital payment system does not eliminate the existence of currency. However, the digital payment system has the potential to reduce inflation in this country due to the significant amount of money circulating within the community and the advancement of digital systems during the industrial revolution. The preservation of human rights in the digital era also impacts 4.0 (Tarantang et al., 2023).

The safety and comfort of the community in their daily lives necessitate the immediate enforcement of the consequences of the digital era, including the preservation of personal data that has recently been implemented. This is due to the close relationship between personal data and human rights, a topic of discussion in numerous countries worldwide, where human rights are highly protected and sensitive. The purpose of enforcing personal data protection is not only to establish a rule that applies, but also to influence the behaviour of individuals who currently do not recognize that the personal data associated with an individual is a highly sensitive matter that may become a concern in the future in relation to human rights violations. As in the concept of "Law as a tool of social engineering," it is anticipated that this law will catalyze the community to become more cautious in sharing, disseminating, and storing personal data (Kristanto, 2023).

For regulations to be fair and helpful, people need to be able to talk to each other and work together. In the digital age, knowing your rights to privacy and free speech is important. The more individuals know about these rights, the more they will be able to protect their privacy and use the internet sensibly. It is vital and urgent to improve the laws in the age of technology. It will help make the internet a safer, fairer place that follows human rights and democratic values. By following these tips, we can deal with the more complicated problems in an ever-more-connected cyberspace and ensure that people's rights are still preserved in the internet age (Martinelli et al., 2023). Individuals' personal data is becoming more susceptible to privacy violations and misuse in the rapidly evolving digital era. Protecting personal data is a fundamental human right that must be upheld and protected. Indonesia, a developing nation with a rapid adoption of technology, must safeguard personal data as a right to privacy. The right to privacy is an urgent matter that must be addressed in this context. Every individual is entitled to the essential right to privacy, which entails the preservation of the confidentiality and security of their personal data. In light of the escalating instances of privacy violations and the misuse of personal data, all countries must establish effective laws and regulations to safeguard the privacy rights of their citizens (Suari & Sarjana, 2023).

Indonesia acknowledges that preserving personal data is a human right and a component of privacy. This acknowledgement is evident in the constitution and a

variety of legal regulations. Nevertheless, there are currently no laws that particularly govern personal data protection. Detailed provisions regarding personal data protection are incorporated into ministerial regulations and sectoral technical regulations to address the legal vacuum. Consequently, Indonesia's personal data protection regulations are still sectoral in character. Preserving personal data is a human right of citizens, so it is necessary to regulate it at the legal level (Yuniarti, 2019).

This study aims to examine the advancement of the digital era in the context of human rights. The topic of discussion is the advancement of the digital era, which is a component of digitalisation innovation. This raises awareness of the development of digitalisation, including cybercrime, as well as its advantages and disadvantages. This study employs a doctrinal approach, utilising legal materials that include conceptual and legislative approaches to the development of the digital era. It examines the existence of a digital era closely associated with the protection of human rights per the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

II. Development Dynamics of the Digital Age in Indonesia

Developments in digital systems have impacted the paradigm shift from conventional to digitalisation, which is consistent with the Indonesian government's digitalisation systems in each sector. Digital systems, which range from licensing and land administration to business, have evolved into their own area of digitalisation. The banking industry's digital transaction system has had a tremendous impact. Technology advancements undoubtedly have an impact on management systems, which must be capable of preventing data breaches and system failures. One of the repercussions of data breaches is hackers' violation of individuals' personal data, which will undoubtedly become an issue and dynamic that the government must handle.

In an ever-changing digital age, the law is critical to ensure human rights protection, particularly in information technology. Although numerous legislations have been established in many nations, obstacles in law enforcement continue to exist in terms of international cooperation and the preparation of legal infrastructure in emerging countries. Therefore, larger efforts are needed to enhance legislation, increase law enforcement, and establish international collaboration to safeguard human rights in the virtual world (Heriyanti, 2025).

The primary issue in combating cybercrime is a lack of clear legislation and legal frameworks. Although many governments have adopted cybersecurity laws and legislation, implementation and enforcement sometimes weaken. The mismatch between existing rules and new technical innovations makes it more difficult to implement justice in cybercrime instances. Furthermore, international law concerning cybercrime is still in its infancy, and there is no global agreement on appropriate countermeasures (Rif'at & Dompak, 2025).

The development of digital transaction applications must be alert to hazards that

may harm users and the banking sector, and they must be ready to respond to problems posed by the dynamics of digitalisation. Some of the problems include the security of personal data and the risk of data leakage, the risk of technology investment not in agreement with business strategy, the risk of misusing artificial intelligence technology, the risk of cyberattacks, and the risk of fraud (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*, 2023). One of the effects of digitalisation progress is a huge digital transformation, with more and more commercial operations using e-commerce platforms (Asnawi, 2022). The process of migrating to digital must be decided upon collectively because the beneficial impact of this process is an efficient transaction system. Technological innovation improves people's lives and accelerates the transition to the industrial period 4.0 (Mutiasari, 2020).

In practice, an approach to digital literacy education that empowers the community is necessary so that comprehension of digital technology, personal data management, and digital transactions can be more intelligent in the digital realm. Adopting this digital literacy program, which is undoubtedly a repressive legal strategy interwoven with the school curriculum and public campaigns, can significantly contribute to the development of an information-critical society (Andriansyah & Kusnadi, 2024).

PDP Law seeks to safeguard individual personal data by regulating its acquisition, use, storage, security, and destruction by the businesses that control it. Implementing the personal data protection law is expected to defend citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms in terms of personal data protection and increase legal protection for individual data in digital transactions. Several sectoral legislations expressly and partially govern personal data protection, but they remain limited in providing optimal legal protection and certainty surrounding personal data protection (Muzairoh et al., 2024).

Roscoe Pound believes that the Freedom Principle can be applied to individual freedom by understanding the legal limitations in protecting the right to privacy and individual freedom in civil law and torts, particularly when discussing digital platforms that facilitate information exchange. Roscoe Pound's concept of the Principle of Legal Certainty has implications for the significance of clear and consistent regulations in controlling privacy rights in the digital era. Legal certainty will assist individuals and businesses in understanding their rights and obligations in today's ever-changing digital environment (Martinelli et al., 2023). The Indonesian government is preparing the 2021-2024 Digital Indonesia Roadmap in four strategic sectors: digital infrastructure, digital government, digital economy, and digital society, to improve connectivity and bridge the digital divide (*Kementerian Komunikasi Dan Informatika*, 2021). This circumstance is what the government must consider when changing laws to preserve human rights in society's evolving digital environments.

There are several human rights situations in Indonesia today, with several challenges and problems that must be addressed as follows:

1. Freedom of Expression, as Indonesia has relatively good freedom of the

press and expression. However, there are some cases of restrictions on freedom of speech, especially concerning criticism of the government or sensitive issues such as Papua and religion.

2. Law Enforcement, as a weakness in the law enforcement system, is often an obstacle. Limited resources, corruption, and weaknesses in the judicial system can hinder justice and the upholding of human rights.
3. Personal Rights and Privacy. With the development of the digital era, the protection of personal rights and privacy is also a concern. Laws governing the use of personal data and cybersecurity need to be strengthened to protect the rights of individuals (Kennedy, 2023).

The situation with digitalisation offers problems in realising human rights; therefore, there are still unsolved human rights issues regarding the community's primary and secondary rights. The paradigm shift in digitalisation has also resulted in contextual changes to Indonesia's legal culture, changing it into a digital environment. As a result, its fulfilment must be accompanied by legislative laws that strengthen and safeguard individuals' rights. Changes in global culture and public space, as well as the range of communication and/or interaction mediums available via internet devices, open up new possibilities for constructing virtual places with varied discussion themes. However, it cannot be denied that the vast amount of connections does not rule out the prospect of the virtual space becoming undemocratic and exclusive, with members consisting of a group of people with particular interests rather than the public (Pembayun, 2017). In this fast-paced digital age, people's personal information is more likely to be misused or violated than ever before. It is a human right to have personal data protected and respected. As a growing country that quickly adopts new technologies, Indonesia must protect personal data as a right to privacy. The right to privacy is an important issue that must be dealt with immediately. The right to privacy is the most important right of every person to keep their personal information safe and private. As more people violate privacy and misuse personal data, every country must have strong laws and rules that safeguard the private rights of its residents (Suari & Sarjana, 2023). There are several driving factors, as there are 3 three main aspects that form a picture of the flow of digitalisation, namely digital opportunities, digital behaviour, and digital transactions, as explained as follows (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2023):

1. Digital opportunities include demographic potential, digital economy and finance potential, internet usage penetration potential, and consumer growth potential.
2. Digital behaviours include device ownership and mobile app usage.
3. Digital transactions include e-commerce, digital banking, and electronic money transactions.

Digital opportunities and digital behaviour will shape every digital transaction process undertaken by individuals, who, in practice, engage in transactions at any time, necessitating vigilance against activities damaging to personal data. The growth

of digital transactions needs to be aware of threats that could hurt users and the banking industry, which needs to be equipped to deal with the issues that come with the rapid growth of digitalization. Some of the problems are protecting personal information and the possibility of data leaks, investing in technology that doesn't fit with the business strategy, misusing artificial intelligence, cyberattacks, and fraud (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2023). Information technology can be used to communicate with one another, for data transmission and search, teaching and learning activities, service provision, and business transactions (Juwana, 2002, 23).

Ensuring human rights safeguards in the digital era, particularly in digital transactions, poses intricate issues, encompassing privacy, freedom of expression, access to information, personal data safeguarding, social justice, and the influence of artificial intelligence and algorithms. Each part provides distinct issues necessitating the engagement of multiple stakeholders, including governments, technological firms, and civil society. These concerns necessitate a thorough and sustained solution to guarantee the protection of human rights in an increasingly interconnected society (Tarmizi, 2024).

The migration to digital must be collectively endorsed, since it significantly enhances the efficacy and efficiency of transaction processes. Technological innovation facilitates convenience in daily life and propels advancement toward the 4.0 industrial era (Mutiasari, 2020). Therefore, to promote the effectiveness and efficiency of the digital era's sustainability in the context of the dynamics of development, it is imperative to anticipate violations of the right to privacy, which is a component of the constitutional rights outlined in Article 28G paragraph (1) and Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The digital era's development necessitates anticipating a state situation that prioritises certainty and satisfaction for digital era service users in Indonesia, while also upholding human rights.

III. Challenges of Indonesia's Digital Age from a Human Rights Perspective

Personal data protection is a component of the protection of personal privacy, as outlined in the Constitution. It is crucial to regulate personal data protection, as it is a strategic asset frequently exploited to violate the integrity of individual privacy. Examples of such misuse include the sale of personal data for commercial purposes without the owner's consent and the misuse of health data (Niffari, 2020). The development of increasingly advanced technology, both devices and their use, has a positive impact on people's lives, such as the presence of e-wallets; however, the widespread use and utilisation of technology can also create new dimensions of crime, such as scams and phishing that take advantage of technological advances to commit crimes to obtain a person's sensitive information. There are regulations and laws limiting data theft, but no laws or regulations that regulate e-wallets. The development of the digital era has an impact on the application of legislation to protect human rights in every process of digitisation undertaken by the community.

People are faster to adapt to modern times, often known as the period of globalization. Information technology is one example of advancement since it has the potential to alter people's lives dramatically. The technological developments that have emerged, ranging from cellphones, laptops, and even smartphones with internet capability, demonstrate this clearly. The internet can be defined as a network that connects one network to another, allowing information to be shared across great distances or without meeting in person. The internet has features of social media like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and others (Zahral'Iffat, 2023).

Global trends, together with challenges to human rights enforcement, must be addressed in light of powerful countries' predisposition to restrict human rights for their own political and economic reasons. Differences in culture and values also complicate the universal enforcement of human rights. Technology has a dual influence on human rights, as freedom of expression in the digital realm may be used to disseminate hate speech and misleading information. As a result, it is critical to widen our understanding of legal politics, guarantee that laws are consistent with justice values, and adapt human rights enforcement mechanisms to new rules in the digital age, when huge digital transactions occur globally. Transnational crime has a negative impact on many parts of life, and its complexity is driven by globalization, migration, and technology improvements (Riani & Ilmih, 2024).

The most fundamental right that every individual in the world possesses is the fulfilment of human rights, an absolute right that God Almighty bestows upon each human being. Consequently, it is an absolute nature that must exist and cannot be contested by anyone in the midst of the development of the digital era. The perspective of human rights can be described as Digital Rights, which ensure that every citizen can access, use, create, and disseminate digital media, as outlined in Article 28G paragraph (1) and Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Aqviriyo et al., 2022). The profound impact of technology on the ethical and legal fabric of society is underscored by a voyage through the intersection of human rights, cyberlaw, and online freedom. The analysis of clusters, most-cited works, and keyword trends reveals a landscape in which experts collaborate across disciplines to address the complex challenges and opportunities arising from the digital age. The challenges of the digital age will facilitate the fulfilment of one's digital rights to the preservation of all open digital access.

To safeguard privacy rights in the digital age, it is crucial to analyse the concept of personal honour in the Qur'an and its significance in relation to the principles of human rights and gender perspectives when addressing the challenges of the digital age concerning respect for human rights. In Surah Al-Hujurat, verses 11-12, and Surah An-Nur, verses 27-28 and 30-31, the study of the Qur'an underscores the importance of individual rights, privacy, and dignity. Human rights principles, including equality and non-discrimination, guarantee everyone is treated with dignity. Respect for human rights is consistent with these guidelines. To establish a more equitable and humane digital environment, it is possible to combine the

principles of human rights with the values of the Qur'an. This approach will result in developing policies that guarantee the use of technology and social media in a manner consistent with human rights (Bahrain et al., 2024).

Comprehensive understanding and concerted action from the international community are necessary to address human rights' intricate challenges in the digital age. Although technology provides opportunities for human rights advocacy and resistance, it also reinforces the influence of authoritarianism. In light of this reality, it is imperative to engage in global cooperation to create solutions that safeguard human rights and facilitate democratization endeavors. The international community can only address human rights challenges in the digital age and guarantee a more democratic and fair future through robust collaboration (Zuyyana Permata Putri, 2023).

With its digital development, Indonesia has made progress in developing a legal framework for personal data protection, but significant challenges remain. The current framework is still fragmented and lacks the coherence and comprehensiveness needed to protect human rights in the digital age effectively. In addition, challenges in implementation, law enforcement, and public awareness further undermine the effectiveness of data protection policies (Judijanto et al., 2024).

Digital human rights are a form of universal human rights that are concrete and guaranteed by international law and the constitutions of countries around the world. Digital human rights are understood as a set of community rights to access, use, create, disseminate digital work, as well as to access and use computers and other electronic devices, including communication networks, especially the internet. It is in anticipation of this digital era that the fulfillment of human rights in terms of privacy protection, freedom of behavior in social media, and threatening actions in the digital system.

The digital divide is a fundamental challenge. While we consider security and privacy, we must recognize the existing lack of access and digital literacy, highlighting the striking digital divide. Beyond infrastructure provision, there is an urgent need for comprehensive capacity-building programs, starting at the primary education level, to provide digital literacy and equip individuals with the essential skills to navigate this technology-driven era.(Abrori, 2025) One of the biggest challenges in the digital age is privacy violations. The massive collection of personal information by technology companies and governments has become a serious threat to the right to privacy. Personal information, including sensitive information such as location, habits, and political preferences, is often collected without adequate user consent. In fact, in many cases, this information is sold or used for commercial purposes without transparency (Ramadani et al., 2025).

The balance between security and human rights is a crucial issue that has become increasingly urgent in the digital age. On the one hand, the need for security in the information technology era has grown rapidly, along with the emergence of various complex threats. States and individuals face different threats, including cyberattacks,

terrorism, and organised crime, using advanced technology. These threats target critical infrastructure, government institutions, and individuals through identity theft, online fraud, and data breaches (Pakina & Solekhan, 2024). The dynamics of citizenship in Indonesia are in line with global developments, especially in the context of liberal citizenship dynamics. The adoption of technology, especially the use of algorithms, is a key element in shaping digital citizenship, but demands careful regulation to address the risks of unequal access and privacy violations. (Ramadhan et al., 2024) This is certainly the government's agenda in fulfilling human rights amid the development of a complex digital system with the challenge of violating human rights in the digital era, one of which is the protection of data privacy to data privacy which must be given a comprehensive security aspect.

IV. The Impact of the Digital Era on the Protection of Human Rights

The act of stealing personal data using the Phishing Technique is an electronic crime (cybercrime) that occurs a lot in the banking industry today which certainly harms customers as users of banking services. In the event of a loss suffered by the customer, the problem then arises is who will be responsible for the loss (Julianti & Sugiantari, 2021). The term cybercrime must be anticipated with its law enforcement process and policies that can provide certainty over the use of data. Cybercrime, with a lack of understanding of the importance of personal data security, is also crucial to the rise of cybercrime. The digital era is characterised by the rapid development of science and technology, which significantly impacts human life. In this case, easy access to information without borders and without cultural barriers has become commonplace in everyday life. However, technological developments also risk personal information leakage that may affect the constitutional right to individual privacy (Darmawan, 2023).

Law enforcement against personal data misuse does not depend on law enforcement in its implementation, but rather on the substance of the law that regulates it and legal awareness to prevent and address data usage in society. The weakness of limited personal data usage makes every policy to combat criminal acts of personal data misuse that violate human rights massive. Therefore, it is important to be aware of security loopholes that can be exploited in the development of the digital era (Qurrotuaini, 2024). In practice, the practical implications of these findings are that even though Indonesia already has the ITE Law regulating digital transactions, there are still challenges in implementation and law enforcement, especially in the face of rapid technological developments. Positive law provides legal certainty, but sometimes lags in responding to innovations such as cryptocurrency and blockchain. Meanwhile, the Islamic law perspective offers stricter ethical guidelines, which can be used as a reference for creating fairer digital transactions and avoiding practices detrimental to certain parties (Hilmawan & Gynastsiar, 2025).

Digital transformation in public services, as demonstrated by the National Commission on Human Rights (*Komnas HAM*) Online Reporting Website, has

brought significant progress in expanding public access to justice and human rights protection. This website has successfully increased efficiency, transparency, and public participation in reporting human rights violations, while also achieving the Transactional stage in the Digital Public Services framework according to the UN model. However, several challenges must be overcome, such as limited inter-agency integration, low digital literacy, concerns regarding the security of reporters' data, and dependence on manual processes in following up on reports. Therefore, strategic steps are needed, including strengthening technological infrastructure, developing better security and tracking features, adopting artificial intelligence to improve process efficiency, and increasing digital literacy among the public. In this way, this website has the potential to become a more optimal tool in realising digital public services that are inclusive, fair, and responsive to the times (Prianto et al., 2025).

The protection of human rights in the digital age has significant relevance, and the views of experts on this matter reflect the complexity of issues that arise in the context of modern information and communication technology. Related to the protection of human rights in the digital age is an important basis for understanding the existence of Major Challenges, Inter-State Legal Gaps, Technological Complexity, Inequality of Access, Privacy Issues, Legal Uncertainty so that the form of human rights protection of human rights in the digital age is very complex, with international cooperation, adjustments to technological developments, and awareness of the rights of individuals in an ever-evolving digital world (Ginanjar et al., 2022).

In the context of rules addressing human rights protection challenges in the digital age, wise and effective legal solutions can help balance technological innovation and individual rights. Implementing these solutions requires international cooperation, adaptation to technological developments, and awareness of individual rights in the ever-evolving digital world (Ginanjar et al., 2022). In the structure of economics, digital transactions will play an important role in the digitalisation ecosystem, in which comprehensive personal data protection is not only related to individual privacy rights but also impacts the stability of the digital economy. Consumer confidence in data security is a key factor in the continuity of digital transactions. If the public feels that digital transaction services are not secure, it will lead to data misuse, which could disrupt the potential growth of the digital economy (Harahap, 2025). Digital development and challenges, in this case, human rights protection in the context of digitalisation, require institutional strengthening through the establishment of an independent data protection authority with clear authority and adequate resources, as well as community empowerment through the development of comprehensive digital literacy programs to raise public awareness of their digital rights. There needs to be harmonisation of sectoral regulations to ensure consistency in the implementation of digital human rights protection, as well as the development of multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms that involve the government, the private sector, and civil society on an equal footing. In addition, investment in inclusive digital infrastructure is needed to address the digital divide.

Implementing these recommendations requires strong political will, adequate resource allocation, and long-term commitment from all stakeholders. Without this holistic approach, the protection of digital human rights will remain an ideal that is difficult to achieve in practice (Abrori, 2025).

In the age of digitalization, safeguarding human rights is crucial in addressing the pervasive influence of technology on all aspects of human life. Appropriate and progressive laws and regulations are needed to safeguard free speech, protect privacy, stop discrimination in the workplace, and ensure that everyone has access to technology. Consequently, in an increasingly digitally connected world, upholding human rights in the digital age is critical to achieving a just and inclusive society (Ramadhani, 2024). Changes in the constitution are not something new. Since ancient times, constitutions have undergone modifications to respond to the development and demands of society. In the digital age, constitutions face new challenges brought about by advances in information technology. The internet and social media have changed the way people interact and communicate (Nuruddin & Iqbal, 2024).

Indonesia has transitioned to the digital era, necessitating an even more sophisticated security system to prevent unauthorised access. Additionally, it pertains to data from customers or consumers of a bank's services. Therefore, Masinton aspires to a heightened level of security that necessitates investment in cyber protection. There is a significant investment in cyber-related customer data when considering banking in the United States. "We can't mess around with protecting client data in Indonesia, not to mention the problems and cyberattacks," he said. Banks have an obligation to keep their customers' secrets because this is in line with the system owned by PDP Law which regulates personal data from upstream to downstream. Similarly, the banking sector also has a similar system that starts from data collection with customer consent to banking system scoring (Yozana Agus, 2023). Therefore, to anticipate the development of digital transactions against cybercrime, it is necessary to understand the implementation of digital transactions with arrangements that have been adjusted, namely :

- a. Law Number 19 of 2016 on the Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law);
- b. Law Number 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection (PDP Law);
- c. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 on the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions;
- d. Minister of Communication and Information Technology Regulation Number 5 of 2020 on the Private Scope Electronic System Operator.

Regulations governing digital transactions are expected to control the development of digitalisation, and the government is expected to minimise the risk of cybercrime, data misuse, and fraud related to the implementation of digitalisation by looking at the development of digital innovation that is growing rapidly. Internet technology poses new challenges to protecting personal privacy through a wide network that may pass through many different computer systems before the

information reaches its final destination. Therefore, it is important to safeguard our personal privacy and adopt ethical use of social media. In carrying out our daily activities, we should consider the impact of technology on society and the environment and ensure that technology benefits the whole of society, avoiding the creation of inequalities (Dinarti et al., 2024).

There are three important principles in human rights: first, the protection of human rights to personal privacy; second, the protection of human rights to store personal rights to information; and third, the protection of human rights to the right of control over the use of personal data. Therefore, it certainly makes an important note for every implementation of human rights in digital era activities to ensure that people who access digital must be guaranteed human rights. ITE Law and the right to privacy in the digital era are two important elements in advancing information technology and the internet in Indonesia. They reflect the ongoing debate on protecting individual rights while regulating the digital space in an increasingly connected and technology-dependent society. In the information age, Indonesia also faces difficulties in protecting privacy rights. In the digital age, accessing people's personal data is easier. Various entities can collect and use personal data whenever a person accesses the internet, purchases goods, shares information on social media, or uses an app. Therefore, there are concerns about how data is used and whether individuals' privacy is jeopardized (Martinelli et al., 2023). The need for law with the development of the world, one of which is the digital era, provides new challenges for the government in providing legal positions that provide justice for the entire community, so that what is the purpose of law in the digital era can provide a full interpretation of the things that need to be anticipated against digital rights violations in a human rights perspective.

V. Conclusion

The rise of Indonesia's digital era has had a big impact on how human rights are protected. The Constitution and some sectoral regulations, such as the ITE and Personal Data Protection Law, protect privacy, freedom of speech, and safe online transactions. However, the current system is still broken and not always followed. People are at risk of violations, including data misuse, cybercrime, and limits on free speech, because of problems with legal certainty, institutional capacity, and public digital literacy. To deal with these problems, Indonesia needs to make its sectoral rules work together and form a single system for protecting digital human rights. To preserve people's digital rights, we need to create an independent and well-funded data protection authority, make it easier to enforce the law, and teach people about their digital rights. In addition, protecting human rights in the digital age needs governance by many different groups and cooperation across countries to deal with risks that cross borders and ensure that global standards are maintained.

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