

## THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN POVERTY REDUCTION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

Poverty alleviation in Indonesia is increasingly dependent on digital technology, but this transformation creates new challenges related to the digital divide and data vulnerability of poor groups. Digital welfare programs, such as the distribution of social assistance based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), put poor communities at risk of data exploitation in the era of Civil Society 5.0, thus requiring a strong institutional architecture to protect them. This study uses a normative legal research method through a legislative and conceptual approach. The results show that the existing institution, namely the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs, is legally an executive body (assisting the President) that is prone to conflicts of interest in implementing the PDP Law, while the main challenges in the field are infrastructure gaps and low digital literacy. Therefore, effective implementation of the PDP Law to protect the data of the poor and support the SDGs requires the establishment of a Data Protection Authority (DPA) as an independent state auxiliary organ, the formation of which is highly dependent on the political will of the President as the highest authority.

### Intisari

Pengentasan kemiskinan di Indonesia semakin bergantung pada teknologi digital, namun transformasi ini menciptakan tantangan baru terkait kesenjangan digital dan kerentanan data kelompok miskin. Program kesejahteraan digital, seperti penyaluran bantuan sosial berbasis Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS), menempatkan masyarakat miskin pada risiko eksploitasi data di era Civil Society 5.0, sehingga memerlukan arsitektur kelembagaan yang kuat untuk melindungi mereka. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif melalui pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelembagaan yang ada, yakni Kementerian Komunikasi dan Digital, secara yuridis merupakan organ eksekutif (pembantu Presiden) yang rentan konflik kepentingan dalam mengimplementasikan UU PDP, sementara tantangan utama di lapangan adalah kesenjangan infrastruktur dan rendahnya literasi digital. Oleh karena itu, implementasi UU PDP yang efektif untuk melindungi data masyarakat miskin dan mendukung SDGs

*mensyaratkan pembentukan Otoritas Perlindungan Data (DPA) sebagai state auxiliary organ yang independen, di mana pembentukannya sangat bergantung pada kemauan politik (political will) Presiden sebagai pemegang kekuasaan tertinggi.*

## 1. Introduction

Poverty is a condition of deprivation that prevents a person or group of people from meeting basic living needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. It can also include limited access to basic facilities and a low level of overall well-being. Furthermore, poverty can be used as a weapon capable of destroying people and countries. Poverty is caused by a combination of structural and individual factors, including limited resources (education, employment), social injustice and unequal distribution of wealth, natural disasters or conflict, and the inability of individuals to meet basic needs due to low income or lack of access to public services.<sup>1</sup> Poverty alleviation in all countries is an indicator of sustainable development. Poverty alleviation in a region requires policymakers to understand the factors that contribute to poverty in that region.

Based on the results of the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) in March 2025, the poverty rate was recorded at 8.47 percent, lower than 8.57 percent in September 2024. The number of poor people also decreased to 23.85 million people. The poverty rate in rural areas was 11.03 percent, and in urban areas it was 6.73 percent. The poverty rate in rural areas decreased, while in urban areas it increased. Compared to September 2024, the Poverty Depth Index (P1) in March 2025 increased in urban areas and decreased in rural areas. This indicates that the average gap between the expenditure of the poor and the poverty line widened in urban areas but narrowed in rural areas. The Poverty Severity Index (P2) during the same period also increased in urban areas and decreased in rural areas. This means that the inequality in the distribution of expenditure among the poor in urban areas increased, while in rural areas it decreased.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the decline in the data above, the poverty rate target has never been

<sup>1</sup> Bambang Irawan, "Studi Analisis Konsep E-Government: Sebuah Paradigma Baru Dalam Pelayanan Publik," *Jurnal Paradigma (JP)* 2, no. 1 (2017): 174–201.

<sup>2</sup> Andrean Falah, Muhammad Ichlasul Amal, and Lorenzo Lorenzo, "SEBARAN ANGKA KEMISKINAN YANG MENAKIBATKAN KETIMPANGAN SOSIAL DI MASYARAKAT," *The Officium Nobile Journal* 2, no. 1 (2025): 20–34.

achieved. The poverty rate target set in the State Budget Law for the 2020 to 2022 fiscal years has consistently been above the upper limit or has never been realized. The poverty rate in March 2023 was 9.36 percent, still relatively higher than the target set in the 2023 State Budget of 7.5-8.5 percent. The poverty rate target in the 2024 Draft State Budget Financial Note was set at 6.5-7.5%.<sup>3</sup>

Digital technology refers to the use of electronic devices and systems that generate, store, and process data in digital form. This includes technologies such as computers, smartphones, and the internet, which have revolutionized the way we communicate, work, and access information.<sup>4</sup> In today's fast-paced world, digital technology plays a vital role in nearly every aspect of our daily lives, from education and healthcare to business and entertainment. As technology continues to rapidly advance, it is crucial to understand the impact and implications of digital technology on society and the economy.

Digital technology has not only transformed the way we interact with each other but has also transformed the way businesses operate today. With the emergence of e-commerce platforms and online marketing strategies, companies can reach partners and customers not only domestically but also internationally, expanding their business networks systematically and efficiently.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, digital technology has simplified production processes and increased efficiency across various industries, leading to increased productivity and cost savings. Education and training programs can help bridge the digital divide and ensure that everyone has access to the tools and resources needed to succeed in the digital age.

Digitization is the process of converting something from a physical/manual form to a digital form using technology. The goal is to make processes faster, more efficient, more scalable, and more accessible.<sup>6</sup> Digitalization contributes significantly and continues to

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<sup>3</sup> M Adnan Lira, "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Struktural Terhadap Penegakan Hukum," *AL-MANHAI: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam* 5, no. 2 (2023): 2485–96.

<sup>4</sup> Diki Sumarna, "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pengemudi Kendaraan Umum Yang Mengakibatkan Meninggalnya Penumpang Ditinjau Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 (Studi Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 299 K/Pid/2018)," *Jurnal Hukum Al-Hikmah: Media Komunikasi Dan Informasi Hukum Dan Masyarakat* 2, no. 4 (2021): 706–31.

<sup>5</sup> Makruf Makruf and Murni Murni, "Analisis Efisiensi Dan Rasionalitas Dalam Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2003 (Prespektif Ekonomi Konvensional Dan Ekonomi Syariah)," *INICIO LEGIS* 6, no. 1 (2025): 13–22.

<sup>6</sup> BENI SETIAWAN BENI SETIAWAN, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Akses Sistem Komputer Secara Ilegal (Hacking) Dan Menimbulkan Kerusakan (Cracking) Dalam Kejahatan Dunia Maya (Cybercrime) Menurut Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 T" (Universitas Batanghari, 2019).

grow to the global economy. In Indonesia's case, digitalization even supports the economy in achieving sustainable development. Digitalization has become a global phenomenon that is transforming various aspects of human life, particularly in the economic context. Therefore, it is appropriate for the government to continue accelerating digital transformation at this time. Numerous studies have shown that digital technology can open broader market access for rural businesses, increase operational efficiency, and create innovation in various sectors, such as agriculture, crafts, and tourism.

The link between poverty alleviation and the use of digital technology is part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program, which was launched globally. Sustainable development is defined as a development process (of land, cities, businesses, communities, etc.) based on the principle of "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations" (according to the Brundtland Report of the UN, 1987).<sup>7</sup> The essence of this program is that we must be wise in managing resources so that development can continue in the long term, and everyone can continue to feel the benefits, both now and in the future.

One of the factors that must be addressed to achieve sustainable development is how to repair environmental damage without sacrificing the needs of economic development and social justice. Population or society is a crucial part or central point in sustainable development, because the population's true role is as both the subject and object of sustainable development. A large population with rapid growth, but with low quality, will slow the achievement of the ideal condition between population quantity and quality, with the increasingly limited carrying capacity of nature and the environmental capacity. By achieving the fulfillment of the requirements of sustainable development programs, a good standard of living will be created for the future.

Based on the background that has been prepared, the problem formulation for this research is: 1) how is the institutional concept of digital technology in supporting the improvement of the welfare of poor people in Indonesia; and 2) what are the challenges and opportunities for implementing digital technology towards fulfilling sustainable development in Indonesia?

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<sup>7</sup> Marthen Napang, "The Effectiveness Of The United Nation's Role In Responding To Wars Of Aggression And Self-Defense," *International Journal of Global Community* 5, no. 1 (March) (2022): 1–12.

## 2. Research methods

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual. Pendekatan perundang-undangan digunakan untuk mengetahui dan menemukan pertanyaan penelitian dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Peraturan perundang-undangan yang digunakan adalah UUD NRI Tahun 1945, UU No. 27 Tahun 2022 tentang Pelindungan Data Pribadi, dan Peraturan Presiden No. 174 Tahun 2024 tentang Kementerian Komunikasi dan Digital. Kemudian pendekatan konseptual digunakan untuk menemukan jawaban atas permasalahan penelitian dengan teori dan doktrin yang hidup di ilmu hukum. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori kelembagaan negara, teori negara hukum kesejahteraan, dan doktrin *sustainable development goals*. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah studi literatur. Studi literatur berupa desain penelitian untuk mengumpulkan sumber data yang bertujuan untuk pengumpulan data pustaka, membaca, mencatat, dan mengelolah penelitian yang akan dibuat.<sup>8</sup> Sehingga sumber-sumber yang dikaji melalui jurnal, prosiding seminar, surat kabar, artikel, buku, dan book chapter. Maka kajian literatur untuk memberikan wawasan dan bermanfaat untuk terkait objek yang tertentu yang dikaji.

## 3. Analysis and Discussion

### **The Institutional Concept of Digital Technology in Supporting the Improvement of the Welfare of Poor Communities in Indonesia**

In state institutional theory, the architecture of the modern state is fundamentally divided into two main categories, namely constitutional organs and auxiliary organs.<sup>9</sup> Constitutional organs are institutions whose existence and authority are derived directly from the text of the constitution or the Basic Law. These institutions are often referred to as main state organs, which serve as the main pillars of state administration, such as the President, the House of Representatives (DPR), the Supreme Court (MA), and the Constitutional Court (MK).<sup>10</sup> Their authority is original, not delegated from other

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<sup>8</sup> Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021).

<sup>9</sup> Isharyanto, *Hukum Kelembagaan Negara* (Surakarta: Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sebelas Maret, 2015).

<sup>10</sup> Reformulasi Kewenangan et al., "Reformulasi Kewenangan, Kelembagaan, Dan Kepegawaian Penghubung Komisi Yudisial: Upaya Penguatan Pengawasan Perilaku Hakim Di Daerah," *Negara Hukum*:

institutions, and forms the basic structure of the checks and balances mechanism in a state of law.<sup>11</sup> Their position is central to the division of power, both in the classical trias politica scheme and in more contemporary models of power-sharing. The stability and effectiveness of these organs determine the health of the overall constitutional system. Without functional constitutional organs, the state's existence as a legal and political entity becomes fragile. The overall function of these institutions encompasses the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, which are the core of state sovereignty. Changes to the authority of constitutional organs typically require a rigorous constitutional amendment procedure. Their performance is a direct reflection of the implementation of the constitutional mandate.

On the other hand, state auxiliary organs emerged as a response to the complex demands of a modern welfare state. These institutions do not derive their authority directly from the constitution but are instead established based on a statutory mandate (delegated power). Their existence is *sui generis*, often established to carry out specific functions that cannot be optimally handled by the main constitutional organs due to technical limitations, workload, or the need for absolute independence. Real-life examples in Indonesia include the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), or the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Independence is a key characteristic of auxiliary organs to avoid interference from the executive or legislative powers.<sup>12</sup> The need for these supporting institutions, particularly in the digital technology sector, is increasingly pressing with the emergence of new legal domains requiring high-tech expertise. They serve as a bridge between the rigidity of the main organs and the dynamic needs of society. Although supportive, their role is often crucial and strategic. These institutions fill a functional legal

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*Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan* 13, no. 1 (July 27, 2022): 21–40, <https://doi.org/10.22212/JNH.V13I1.2906>.

<sup>11</sup> Sunarto Sunarto, "Prinsip Checks and Balances Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 45, no. 2 (2016): 157–63; Rajab Ahirullah and Muhtar Said, "Urgensi Checks and Balances Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Di Indonesia," *Advances In Social Humanities Research* 1, no. 9 (2023): 1015–31; Nehru Asyikin, "Checks And Balances Legislatif Eksekutif Terhadap Perjanjian Internasional Pasca Putusan MK No. 13/PUU-XVI/2018," *Widya Yuridika: Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2020): 141–54; Ibnu Sina Chandranegara, "Architecture of Indonesia's Checks and Balances," *Const. Rev.* 2 (2016): 270.

<sup>12</sup> Kelik Iswandi and Nanik Prasetyoningsih, "Kedudukan State Auxiliary Organ Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 1, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.18196/jphk.1208>.



vacuum in modern state governance. Their position within the state hierarchy is often the subject of jurisprudential debate, but their existence is unavoidable.

The application of this theory of power allows for a more in-depth analysis of state organs with *sui generis* status. The separation of the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) as an examining branch of power, for example, emphasizes the importance of fiscal accountability independent of political intervention by the executive and legislative branches. Similarly, the placement of Bank Indonesia as the holder of monetary power stabilizes macroeconomic policy from short-term political interests. Jimly Asshiddiqie's theory also opens up space for categorizing other auxiliary institutions, such as the Judicial Commission (KY), which is closely linked to the judicial function, or the General Elections Commission (KPU), which is vital to the democratic process.<sup>13</sup> This paradigm demonstrates that the division of power in the modern state is functional, not merely structural-classical. In the context of this research, this theory is relevant for positioning the proper location of institutions that regulate digital technology and protect personal data. This mapping is crucial for designing an effective institutional design. This understanding prevents us from terminological confusion within the state system. This theory is a fundamental contribution to Indonesian jurisprudence.

Indonesia's digital technology institutions refer to the entire state apparatus and normative legal framework designed to regulate, develop, and oversee the digital ecosystem. This includes government agencies such as the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) and the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN), as well as various regulations governing infrastructure, electronic transactions, and digital content. A fundamental challenge within these institutions is the fragmented (clustered) nature of authority, where technology regulations are spread across various sectors without holistic coordination.<sup>14</sup> This institution is required to fulfill two often conflicting functions: acceleration (encouraging digital economic innovation) and regulation (protecting the public interest). In the context of the welfare of the poor, this institution is vital as an operator for the distribution of digital social assistance, population data verification, and financial inclusion facilitator. The current institutional architecture still focuses on

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<sup>13</sup> Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Perkembangan Dan Konsolidasi Lembaga Negara Pasca Reformasi* (Jakarta: Konsitusi Press, 2006).

<sup>14</sup> Andi Setiawan, Irma Fitriana Ulfah, and Rizqi Bachtiar, "Jejaring Kelembagaan Bawaslu Dalam Penanganan Pelanggaran Pemilihan Umum Serentak Tahun 2019," *Resolusi: Jurnal Sosial Politik* 3, no. 1 (2020): 15–28, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32699/resolusi.v3i1.1280>.

physical infrastructure development (such as the Palapa Ring project by BAKTI). However, governance and the protection of citizens' digital rights remain lagging behind. An institution capable of orchestrating digital transformation in a fair and inclusive manner is needed. This institutional stability is a prerequisite for realizing national digital sovereignty.

Within the institutional subset of digital technology, the aspect of personal data protection has now become a new epicenter following the enactment of Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law). The PDP Law normatively changes the legal landscape, introducing new rights for data subjects and strict legal obligations for data controllers and processors. The most significant legal consequence of the PDP Law is the mandate to establish a Data Protection Authority (DPA), or Personal Data Protection Agency. This institution, *sui generis*, will be the primary actor in enforcing data protection law in Indonesia.<sup>15</sup> The institutional design of the DPA has become a crucial normative debate: whether it will be subordinate to the executive (President) or become an independent auxiliary organ. The independence of the DPA is considered a *sine qua non* for ensuring effective oversight, particularly in overseeing data managed by government agencies themselves. This data protection institution must have strong investigative, adjudicating, and administrative sanctioning powers. Without a credible DPA institution, the PDP Law risks becoming a paper tiger. This institution is the heart of the personal data protection ecosystem. Its presence is crucial for protecting the data of the poor, who are vulnerable to exploitation in digital welfare programs.

As the embodiment of executive power in the technology sector, the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) holds the main responsibility in the transition phase of implementing the PDP Law.<sup>16</sup> The first and most fundamental obligation is to draft and disseminate all implementing regulations (derivative regulations), such as Government Regulations (PP), that operationalize the abstract norms in the PDP Law. The Ministry must establish technical standards, data controller registration procedures, and cross-border data transfer mechanisms. Furthermore, Komdigi has a massive

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<sup>15</sup> Dr Dhoni Martien Dhoni and others, *Perlindungan Hukum Data Pribadi-Dr Doni Martien* (Makassar: Mitra Ilmu Makasar, 2023).

<sup>16</sup> Stephany Yunita Hotnida Sitorus, "Perlindungan Hukum Data Pribadi Pengguna Layanan Pinjam Meminjam Uang Berbasis Teknologi Informasi Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang No. 27 Tahun 2022 Tentang Perlindungan Data Pribadi" (Universitas Kristen Indonesia, 2023).



obligation to conduct public education regarding data subject rights to the wider community, especially vulnerable groups. Internally, the Ministry is also obligated to ensure that all government agencies (as data controllers) comply with the provisions of the PDP Law. This is a monumental challenge given the low level of data privacy awareness in the public sector. Komdigi must also immediately facilitate the process of establishing an independent Data Protection Authority (DPA), as mandated by the Law.<sup>17</sup> Until the DPA is established, the Ministry acts as a de facto interim regulator, overseeing compliance and receiving public complaints. This interim position is prone to conflicts of interest, as the Ministry also acts as an infrastructure operator. This obligation requires a drastic increase in the Ministry's internal capacity.

The government's obligations, in this case Komdigi, also include proactive protection of the personal data of the poor collected in welfare programs. The Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) is one of the most sensitive data assets that must be protected from leaks and misuse. The PDP Law mandates the Ministry to ensure that every digital social assistance program is designed with the principles of Privacy by Design and Privacy by Default. The Ministry is required to establish a robust verification and authentication system to prevent fraud targeting the poor. Law enforcement against data breaches affecting vulnerable groups must be a top priority. The Ministry must coordinate closely with the National Cyber and Cyber Security Agency (BSSN) to mitigate cybersecurity risks in welfare data infrastructure. This obligation is not merely administrative but also a human rights obligation in the digital realm. The Ministry's failure to protect this data will delegitimize digital-based poverty alleviation programs. The Ministry's accountability will be tested by its ability to enforce administrative sanctions stipulated in the PDP Law. Komdigi must transform from an infrastructure regulator to a guardian of citizens' digital dignity.

The concept of Civil Society 5.0, or Society 5.0, refers to a human-centric social order in which digital technology and artificial intelligence are deeply integrated to solve social problems, not just for economic profit.<sup>18</sup> Trend data from the past three years,

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<sup>17</sup> SHABINE CHAROLINE SONIA, "STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG KEMARITIMAN DAN INVESTASI DALAM PROSES MONITORING DAN EVALUASI CAPAIAN TUJUAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN (TPB/SDGs) TAHUN 2021," 2023.

<sup>18</sup> A R A Atok, "Strengthening the Control Function of the Regional Representative Council in Legislation of the UUD 1945 Amendment," in *Empowering Civil Society in the Industrial Revolution 4.0* (Routledge, 2021), 12–16.

accelerated by the disruption of the pandemic, shows an exponential acceleration of Indonesian public interactions in the online realm. Vital activities ranging from public services and commercial transactions to education and the distribution of social assistance now rely heavily on digital platforms. This dependence generates an extraordinarily large volume of personal data (big data), which is the primary fuel for the digital economy.<sup>19</sup> The poor, as beneficiaries of welfare programs, are actually the group obliged to submit their personal data for verification. Their involvement in this digital ecosystem is often forced (non-consensual) and based on low digital literacy. This situation places them in a highly vulnerable position to data exploitation, digital fraud, and algorithm-based discrimination. This massive online interaction creates a new legal reality in which digital identity protection becomes as important as physical protection.

In the context of this hyper-connected Society 5.0, the concept of personal data protection through strong institutions has become a non-negotiable urgency. Current institutions, which are sectoral and reactive, have proven inadequate to address systemic risks in the big data era.<sup>20</sup> An independent, strong, and well-resourced Data Protection Authority (DPA) is needed to act as a guardian of citizens' digital rights. This institution must have investigative powers that cross public and private boundaries,<sup>21</sup> and the capability to impose deterrent sanctions. Without a strong institutional framework, the PDP Law will remain a mere normative text without coercive power. Public trust (digital trust) in government digital welfare programs will be eroded if their data is not secure. The poor must not be allowed to become 'objects' of data extraction for administrative efficiency. A strong DPA institution is a prerequisite for ensuring that Society 5.0 in Indonesia is truly human-centric and does not give rise to a new form of poverty, namely 'data poverty.' Therefore, the establishment of a DPA is the most pressing legal and political agenda today. This institution is the last bastion of defense for citizens' privacy.

From the perspective of Indonesian state institutional theory, the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Komdigi) has a very clear position as an integral part of the

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<sup>19</sup> Ina Heliany, "Wonderful Digital Tourism Indonesia Dan Peran Revolusi Industri Dalam Menghadapi Era Ekonomi Digital 5.0," *Destinesia: Jurnal Hospitaliti Dan Pariwisata* 1, no. 1 (2019): 21–35.

<sup>20</sup> Oliver Escobar, "Between Radical Aspirations and Pragmatic Challenges: Institutionalizing Participatory Governance in Scotland," *Critical Policy Studies*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1080/19460171.2021.1993290>.

<sup>21</sup> Eric Jingga, "Pelindungan Hak Ekonomi Pemilik Akun PSE Lingkup Privat Dari Pemblokiran Akibat Belum Terdaftar Di Indonesia," *COMSERVA: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* 3, no. 03 (2023): 849–61.

executive branch. Structurally, Komdigi is positioned directly under the President and is not an independent auxiliary organ.<sup>22</sup> The constitutional basis is Article 17 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which expressly states that ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President. Paragraph (1) of this article emphasizes that the President is assisted by state ministers, which places the Ministry in the position of "assistant to the President".<sup>23</sup> The legal consequence of this status is that the Ministry does not have a vision, mission or autonomous authority separate from the President's vision and mission.<sup>24</sup> The entire portfolio of the Ministry, including digital technology and communications governance, is a direct delegation of authority from the President. Therefore, the Ministry is fully bound by the political and policy directives outlined by the President in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The Ministry's performance is measured by its ability to execute the President's priority programs. In a presidential system, ministers are fully accountable to the President, not to parliament.

The status of Komdigi as an assistant to the President is strengthened by the provisions of Article 4 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the President of the Republic of Indonesia holds governmental power according to the Constitution.<sup>25</sup> This norm emphasizes the construction of a pure presidential system of government, where the President is the holder of the highest power in the executive realm (chief executive).<sup>26</sup> All government administration, including the digital sector, is a manifestation of the President's sole authority. Komdigi, in this context, functions as the President's "hand" in managing specific technical portfolios. The authority held by the Minister of Communication and Digital is attribution or delegation authority derived from the President's authority. The Ministry cannot issue policies that contradict the President's directives. In implementing digital welfare programs for the poor, Komdigi merely executes the President's political

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<sup>22</sup> Ahmad Basarah, "Kajian Teoritis Terhadap Auxiliary StateS Organ Dalam Struktur Ketatanegaraan Indonesia," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 43, no. 1 (2014): 1–8.

<sup>23</sup> Fariz Monteza, "Urgensi Pembatasan Kewenangan Presiden Pada Pengubahan Nomenklatur Kementerian Negara," *UNJA Journal of Legal Studies* 1, no. 1 (2023): 93–111.

<sup>24</sup> Christin Nathania Liu, "Kedudukan Kementerian Negara Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Negara Republik Indonesia," *LEX PRIVATUM* 10, no. 5 (2022).

<sup>25</sup> Mario Agritama S W Madjid, "Politik Hukum Pembatasan Hak Prerogatif Presiden Dalam Pembentukan Kementerian Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Kementerian Negara," *Constitution Journal* 1, no. 2 (2022): 169–88, <https://doi.org/10.35719/constitution.v1i2.31>.

<sup>26</sup> Edy Susanto et al., "Pelaksanaan Kekuasaan Pemerintahan Oleh Presiden Pasca Amandemen UUD 1945 (Studi Periode 2004-2009)," *Varia Justicia* 10, no. 2 (2014): 1–7.

mandate to alleviate poverty. This relationship is hierarchical and command-based, with the minister directly subordinate to the President. Therefore, a normative analysis of the Ministry's policies cannot be separated from an analysis of the President's legal policy direction. This position fundamentally distinguishes it from independent institutions such as Bank Indonesia or the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK).

Strengthening Komdigi's institutional capacity is a prerequisite (*conditio sine qua non*) for ensuring that digital welfare programs for the poor are effective, accountable, and secure. This strengthening encompasses more than just increasing budget allocations or adding civil servants. More substantively, it involves enhancing the regulatory capacity of ministries in formulating adaptive and equitable digital policies.<sup>27</sup> This also includes strengthening technical capacity to oversee the implementation of the Personal Data Protection Law, understanding new technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), and managing cybersecurity in critical infrastructure. Revitalizing institutions like BAKTI (Telecommunication and Information Accessibility Agency) is vital to ensuring equitable distribution of digital infrastructure across the country. However, all these internal strengthening efforts will be futile without a clear political mandate. As a purely executive institution, Komdigi cannot move beyond the corridors established by the President. This institutional strengthening will only be effective if it aligns with the national priority agenda. Without such alignment, bureaucratic strengthening will only increase inefficiencies.

In Indonesia's presidential system of government, strengthening ministerial institutions must be accompanied by, or even preceded by, a strong political will from the President, the holder of supreme power. Komdigi, as stipulated in Article 17 of the 1945 Constitution, is merely the executor of the President's vision and mission. It is the President who determines the direction of the country's legal policy, including whether protecting the data of the poor and digital sovereignty are top priorities. If the President possesses a strong political will to protect citizens' data, he will order Komdigi to act decisively, allocate sufficient funds, and expedite the establishment of an independent Data Protection Agency (DPA). Conversely, if the President's political will leans toward exploiting data for economic or surveillance purposes without adequate safeguards,

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<sup>27</sup> Kewenangan et al., "Reformulasi Kewenangan, Kelembagaan, Dan Kepegawaian Penghubung Komisi Yudisial: Upaya Penguatan Pengawasan Perilaku Hakim Di Daerah."

Komdigi will be institutionally powerless to oppose it. Therefore, the success of the digital welfare agenda is a direct function of the President's political will. Komdigi is the instrument; the President is its architect. Normative analysis of digital institutional strengthening cannot ignore the centrality of presidential power in a presidential system. Strengthening ministries without securing the President's commitment is a fundamentally incomplete endeavor.

### **Challenges and Opportunities in Implementing Digital Technology Towards Fulfilling Sustainable Development in Indonesia**

Digital technology has the potential to be a powerful tool in reducing poverty and creating more new business opportunities for individuals in society.<sup>28</sup> By providing access to digital skills training and resources, we can empower individuals to achieve better job prospects and improve their overall economic well-being. Furthermore, promoting digital inclusion can help bridge the social and digital divide, ultimately leading to a more equitable and prosperous society for all.

The digital divide refers to differences in access to and use of information technology, including the internet, experienced by different groups in society. In the Indonesian context, this disparity is particularly pronounced between technologically advanced urban areas and rural areas that lag behind in terms of digital infrastructure. A 2021 World Bank paper showed that countries with better digital infrastructure tend to experience more inclusive and equitable economic growth.<sup>29</sup> However, without equal access, rural communities will be increasingly left behind and unable to fully participate in the rapidly growing digital economy.

With the increasing prevalence of digital technology in everyday life, it is crucial to harness its potential to address poverty and inequality.<sup>30</sup> Leveraging digital tools and platforms can create new pathways for economic growth and social mobility, particularly for marginalized communities. Through targeted interventions and investments in digital

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<sup>28</sup> Hengki Irawan and Zainudin Hasan, "Dampak Teknologi Terhadap Strategi Litigasi Dan Bantuan Hukum: Tren Dan Inovasi Di Era Digital," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 4, no. 2 (2024): 4600–4613.

<sup>29</sup> Dian Alan Setiawan, "Perkembangan Modus Operandi Kejahatan Skimming Dalam Pembobolan Mesin Atm Bank Sebagai Bentuk Kejahatan Dunia Maya (Cybercrime)," *Era Hukum-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum* 16, no. 2 (2018).

<sup>30</sup> Muhammad Brilian Fajar, "KESETARAAN MENURUT BERBAGAI AGAMA: Perspektif Islam, Kristen, Dan Hindu," *AKADEMIK: Jurnal Mahasiswa Humanis* 3, no. 3 (2023): 141–50.

infrastructure, we can ensure that everyone has the opportunity to participate in the digital economy and reap its benefits.<sup>31</sup> In doing so, it can pave the way for a more inclusive and equitable society where everyone has the opportunity to thrive and succeed. Providing access to digital skills training and resources can empower individuals to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the digital revolution. Furthermore, increasing digital literacy and awareness can bridge the digital divide and ensure that no one is left behind in the rapidly evolving technological landscape.

Furthermore, a key aspect of using digital technology for poverty alleviation is ensuring individuals have access to the resources and skills necessary to fully utilize these tools. This includes providing affordable internet access, digital literacy training programs, and support for establishing and managing online businesses. Without these foundational elements, the potential benefits of digital technology may not be fully realized for those living in poverty.<sup>32</sup> Furthermore, it is crucial to address the digital divide and ensure that marginalized communities have equal opportunities to access and benefit from digital resources. Consider the potential of social media and e-commerce platforms to empower micro- and small businesses owned by individuals living in poverty, enabling them to market their products or services globally.

Several other important aspects to consider in addressing poverty.<sup>33</sup> With the rise of mobile banking and digital payment systems, underserved communities can now access digital financial services without the need for traditional banks. This can help people save money without having to go to a financial service provider in person, access credit or grants online, and engage in formal financial transactions, ultimately helping them build assets and improve their financial stability. By leveraging digital banking solutions, marginalized communities can break free from the cycle of poverty and achieve greater economic empowerment.

Furthermore, access is expanded through the use of digital banking. With the ability of digital technology to facilitate fund transfers, payments, and financial transaction

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<sup>31</sup> Destya Aida Sofiatin, "Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Likuiditas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Kebijakan Dividen Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Subsektor Industri Dan Kimia Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Periode 2014-2018)," *Prisma (Platform Riset Mahasiswa Akuntansi)* 1, no. 1 (2020): 47–57.

<sup>32</sup> Lira, "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Struktural Terhadap Penegakan Hukum."

<sup>33</sup> Ivanovich Agusta, *Diskursus, Kekuasaan, Dan Praktik Kemiskinan Di Pedesaan* (Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2014).



tracking, people can manage their businesses more effectively and reach new and broader market segments.<sup>34</sup> This can drive economic growth and job creation in underserved communities, providing a pathway to financial independence and a decent standard of living. Furthermore, digital banking can facilitate access to financial education and resources, empowering people to make informed decisions about their money and investments.

Overall, the integration and utilization of digital banking in marginalized communities has the potential to drive economic development and create opportunities for long-term prosperity.<sup>35</sup> For example, in rural areas where traditional banking may be scarce, the use of digital banking applications can enable farmers to easily access credit to purchase equipment and expand their networks. This increased financial access can lead to higher yields, increased incomes, and overall economic stability for the community.

Furthermore, digital banking can also help individuals in marginalized communities build their businesses and access financial education resources.<sup>36</sup> By utilizing digital banking tools, individuals can monitor their spending, set financial goals, and learn smart money management strategies. This empowerment through financial knowledge can lead to better financial decision-making and long-term financial management. Essentially, the integration of digital banking in marginalized communities has the potential to not only drive economic development but also improve the overall financial well-being of individuals within the community.

Furthermore, the main challenge that must be overcome to effectively utilize digital technology in poverty alleviation is that many marginalized communities lack access to reliable internet connections and affordable devices, making it difficult for them to take advantage of the benefits of digital banking and financial tools.<sup>37</sup> Furthermore, there is a significant digital divide in terms of literacy and comfort with technology, which can further hinder individuals from fully utilizing these resources. Without addressing these

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<sup>34</sup> Mohammad Aldrin Akbar and Sitti Nur Alam, *E-COMMERCE: Dasar Teori Dalam Bisnis Digital* (Yayasan Kita Menulis, 2020).

<sup>35</sup> Cicilia Anggi Sholina, "Pemenuhan Hak-Hak Asasi Anak Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Di Perkebunan Sawit Di Wilayah Tawau, Sabah, Malaysia," *Jurnal Pembangunan Manusia* 3, no. 1 (2022): 18.

<sup>36</sup> Muhammad Baidarus et al., "Kajian Sistematis Kebijakan Skema Pembiayaan Kerja Sama Pemerintah Dengan Badan Usaha (KPBU) Pada Sektor Perumahan Guna Mengatasi Backlog Di Indonesia," *Jurnal BPPK: Badan Pendidikan Dan Pelatihan Keuangan* 16, no. 1 (2023): 1–13.

<sup>37</sup> Baidarus et al.

challenges, the potential impact of digital technology on poverty reduction may be limited.

To bridge this gap, it is crucial for governments, NGOs, and private sector organizations to collaborate to provide access to technology and digital literacy training for marginalized communities.<sup>38</sup> Initiatives such as community technology centers and mobile internet providers can help bring digital resources to underserved areas. Additionally, tailored training programs focused on basic digital skills and financial literacy can empower individuals to utilize digital banking and other financial tools.

By addressing these barriers, we can ensure that digital technology truly becomes a tool for poverty alleviation for all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances. By equipping marginalized communities with the necessary skills and resources, we can bridge the digital divide and create more opportunities for economic advancement. This not only benefits individuals by expanding their access to information and services but also contributes to the development of society as a whole. By focusing on inclusion and empowerment, we can harness the potential of technology to improve the lives of all segments of society.

Ensuring individuals' personal information is protected and they feel safe using digital tools is critical to building trust and encouraging widespread adoption.<sup>39</sup> It is crucial to address these concerns through robust data protection measures and education about safe online practices. Furthermore, efforts must be made to involve lower- and middle-income communities in decision-making processes regarding technology use, ensuring their voices are heard and their needs are prioritized. By proactively and inclusively addressing privacy and security concerns, we can create a more equitable and sustainable digital future for all.

This approach requires collaboration between governments, technology companies, and civil society organizations to develop and enforce clear regulations and standards for data protection. It also involves providing easily accessible resources and training to help individuals understand how to protect their personal information online. By empowering

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<sup>38</sup> Siti Khodijah and Ricky Ramadhan Harahap, "Peningkatan Literasi Digital Masyarakat Melalui Pelatihan Dasar Komputer Dan Internet Di Desa Saentis," *Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat (JURIBMAS)* 3, no. 3 (2025): 162–67.

<sup>39</sup> Agustin Nurul Hidayati and Eny Haryati, "Pengaruh Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi Di Era Digital Terhadap Pengembangan Kinerja Pegawai Dinas Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Situbondo," *Soetomo Magister Ilmu Administrasi*, 2023, 409–20.

users with the knowledge and tools they need to protect themselves, we can build a more resilient and trustworthy digital ecosystem. Ultimately, prioritizing privacy and security is not just a matter of compliance, but also a fundamental aspect of promoting a culture of digital responsibility and accountability.

For example, governments can work with technology companies to establish regulations requiring secure encryption of user data and regular audits to ensure compliance. Additionally, they can offer online privacy workshops for citizens to educate them on best practices for protecting their personal information from cyberthreats. By implementing these measures, individuals can feel more confident in online interactions and sharing their data, knowing that their information is protected. This can increase trust in digital platforms and encourage wider adoption of technology for various purposes. Ultimately, by creating a culture of digital responsibility and accountability, we can work towards a safer and more secure online environment for all users.

Infrastructure limitations in rural areas can also pose significant challenges to ensuring data security and privacy. Without reliable internet access, individuals in these areas may be more vulnerable to cyberattacks and data breaches.<sup>40</sup> This highlights the importance of investing in infrastructure development to bridge the digital divide and provide all citizens with equal access to secure online services. By addressing these limitations, governments can create a more inclusive and secure digital ecosystem for all users.

Furthermore, the lack of cybersecurity education and awareness in rural communities can exacerbate the risk of data breaches. Many individuals in these areas may be unaware of the potential threats they face online or how to protect themselves from them. This underscores the need for targeted education and training programs to empower individuals to protect their personal information and navigate the digital landscape safely. Furthermore, collaboration between government agencies, private sector entities, and community organizations is crucial in creating a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy that addresses the unique challenges faced by rural populations.

By working together to raise awareness, improve infrastructure, and increase digital literacy, stakeholders can build a more resilient and secure cyber environment for all

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<sup>40</sup> Maulina Ulfa, "Deretan Kebocoran Data E-Commerce Dan Sektor Perbankan, Seberapa Bahaya?," IDX Channel, 2022, <https://www.idxchannel.com/economics/deretan-kebocoran-data-e-commerce-dan-sektor-perbankan-seberapa-bahaya,>.

users. For example, in rural areas where access to technology and internet resources may be limited, targeted education programs can teach residents how to identify phishing scams and protect their online accounts. Furthermore, partnerships between local businesses, law enforcement agencies, and schools can create community-wide initiatives to ensure that cybersecurity best practices are widely understood and implemented.

Ensuring that all members of society have access to the tools and resources needed to thrive in the digital economy is crucial. This includes not only physical infrastructure like broadband internet, but also investments in digital literacy programs and skills training initiatives. By prioritizing these investments, policymakers can help bridge the digital divide and ensure that no one is left behind in the rapidly evolving digital landscape. Furthermore, policies that support the growth of digital businesses and encourage innovation can further stimulate economic growth and create new opportunities for those living in poverty. By fostering an ecosystem that supports digital technologies, policymakers can maximize their impact in reducing poverty and building more inclusive and equitable societies for all.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The existence of effective digital technology institutions is a prerequisite for the success of the welfare agenda for the poor in Indonesia. However, the existing institutional architecture still faces fragmented authority and weak data protection. In the era of Civil Society 5.0, when online interactions and reliance on data (such as the DTKS) are increasingly widespread, the poor are the most vulnerable to data exploitation due to low digital literacy and forced consent (non-consensual). The Ministry of Communication and Digital remains focused on accelerating infrastructure development, while aspects of governance and protection of digital rights lag behind. The enactment of the Personal Data Protection Law (PDP Law) represents a crucial legal milestone mandating the establishment of an independent Data Protection Authority (DPA). Based on institutional theory, the DPA ideally serves as an autonomous state auxiliary organ equivalent in principle to Bank Indonesia or the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to ensure effective oversight of public and private data controllers and ensure the PDP Law remains a paper tiger.

In the context of Indonesia's presidential system of government, Article 4 paragraph (1) and Article 17 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirm that the Ministry of Communication and Digital functions solely as an assistant to the President and as a policy implementer. This position creates the potential for a conflict of interest during the transition period of the PDP Law, when the ministry plays a dual role as both regulator and supervised party. Therefore, the success of digital institutional reform and equal access to technology ultimately depends on one determining factor: the President's political will. As the holder of the highest governmental power, the President is the architect of the direction of national digital legal policy—whether to uphold the sovereignty and data protection of the poor, or simply pursue digital economic interests. Without strong political will to establish an independent DPA and allocate adequate resources, the entire data protection framework and digital welfare program have the potential to fail substantively.

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