

Digital Legal Literacy Counseling to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency in the Social Media Era

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Abstract

In today's digital era, adolescents often fall into delinquency, such as spreading negative content on social media, cyberbullying, and data privacy violations due to low digital legal literacy. This problem is exacerbated by a lack of understanding of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), the Personal Data Protection Law, and the Criminal Code (KUHP) regarding juvenile crime. This community service activity aims to promote digital legal literacy to prevent juvenile delinquency through interactive and engaging legal counseling. The strategies implemented include digital-based educational approaches, such as online and face-to-face workshops with analysis of actual legal cases, role-playing simulations, and the creation of educational content on Instagram and TikTok. The problem-solving method is carried out through preparation (identifying the risk of delinquency), implementation (counseling to high school/vocational school students), and evaluation (pre-post tests and questionnaires). The findings show a significant increase in understanding of digital legal literacy, a reduction in the intention to engage in digital delinquency, and the ability of participants to create independent educational content. The conclusion of this activity is that the integration of digital legal literacy with familiar social media has proven effective in preventing juvenile delinquency and is worthy of widespread replication.

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Keyword

Digital Legal Literacy, Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Legal Counselling, ITE Law, Cyberbullying

Abstrak

Di era digital saat ini, remaja sering kali terjerumus ke dalam kenakalan, seperti penyebaran konten negatif di media sosial, perundungan siber (cyberbullying), dan pelanggaran privasi data akibat rendahnya literasi hukum digital. Masalah ini diperparah oleh kurangnya pemahaman terhadap Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (UU ITE), Undang-Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi (UU PDP), dan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) terkait tindak pidana anak. Kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk mempromosikan literasi hukum digital guna mencegah kenakalan remaja melalui penyuluhan hukum yang interaktif dan menarik. Strategi yang diterapkan mencakup pendekatan edukasi berbasis digital, seperti lokakarya daring maupun tatap muka dengan analisis kasus hukum aktual, simulasi bermain peran (role-playing), serta pembuatan konten edukasi di Instagram dan TikTok. Metode pemecahan masalah dilakukan melalui tahap persiapan (identifikasi risiko kenakalan), pelaksanaan (penyuluhan kepada siswa SMA/SMK), dan evaluasi (pre-post test dan kuesioner). Hasil dari kegiatan ini menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan dalam pemahaman literasi hukum digital, penurunan niat untuk terlibat dalam kenakalan digital, serta kemampuan peserta dalam membuat konten edukasi secara mandiri.

Kata Kunci

Literasi Hukum Digital, Pencegahan Kenakalan Remaja, Konseling Hukum, Undang-Undang ITE, Perundungan Siber

Introduction

The development of digital technology has changed the social interaction patterns of adolescents, while opening up new opportunities for online-based delinquency. Phenomena such as the spread of negative content, cyberbullying, defamation through social media, and data privacy violations have become rampant among adolescents with minimal digital legal

literacy. A lack of understanding of legal frameworks such as Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE) as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection, and provisions of the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System often lead adolescents to become trapped in criminal acts without full awareness of the legal consequences.¹

Digital legal literacy plays a central role in preventing juvenile delinquency in the digital era rife with cyber risks. Analysis shows that adolescents' poor understanding of legal norms such as Articles 27-28 of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP), and provisions of the Criminal Code (KUHP) often trigger dangerous behaviors such as cyberbullying, the spread of hoaxes, defamation, and data privacy violations through social media. Key contributing factors include a lack of preventive education in schools, widespread exposure to negative content on platforms like Instagram and TikTok, and adolescents' inability to distinguish valid information from provocative content, which ultimately exacerbates digital delinquency.²

The Legal Consultation and Services Institute (LKBH) of the University of Muhammadiyah Magelang (UMM) faces various crucial challenges in handling digital legal cases related to teenagers in the current cyber era. As an institution under the Faculty of Law of UMM, which was founded in 1997, LKBH often faces a surge in consultations regarding juvenile delinquency such as cyberbullying, the spread of negative content on social media, violations of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) Articles 27-28, and misuse of personal data in violation of the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP). The main problem arises from low digital legal literacy among teenagers, which has led to

¹ Imam Alfurqan et al., "Peningkatan Literasi Hukum Digital di Kalangan Remaja: Upaya Pencegahan Cyberbullying di Sekolah" 2, no. 2 (2025): 27–32.

² Maya Ruhtiani et al., "Edukasi Hukum dan Literasi Digital Generasi Z: Pendekatan Interaktif Melawan Kekerasan Seksual di Era Kecerdasan Buatan di SMA Negeri 1 Wangon" *Jurnal Nusantara Mengabdikan Kepada Negeri* 2, no. 2 (2025): 16–28.

an increase in cases of defamation, hoaxes, and online bullying, while the institution lacks the resources to handle such high volumes preventively.

Parents in Pandanretno Village face significant challenges in mentoring children in the digital era due to low legal literacy and technological gaps. A lack of understanding regarding the ITE Law and personal data protection makes parenting sub-optimal in preventing digital delinquency, such as cyberbullying and online gambling. Through this community service, parents are equipped with digital parenting skills and practical legal education. The goal is to enable preventive supervision and build dialogic communication to protect children from legal consequences in cyberspace.

Legal outreach activities regarding digital legal literacy and juvenile delinquency prevention are carried out with the primary objective of increasing adolescents' understanding of legal norms in cyberspace, thereby preventing violations such as cyberbullying, the spread of hoaxes, and misuse of personal data. The first specific objective is to equip participants with basic knowledge of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) Articles 27-28, the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP), and provisions of the Criminal Code (KUHP) relevant to juvenile crimes, so they are able to identify legal risks in everyday social media activities. In addition, this activity aims to foster digital ethics through interactive case simulations and the production of educational content, which is expected to change reactive behavior to proactive in facing online threats.

Method

This legal outreach activity, conducted by LKBH-UMM, took place in Pandanretno Village, Srumbung District, Magelang Regency, Central Java Province. The event took place on September 25, 2025, and lasted a total of two hours.

The method of implementing legal counseling activities regarding digital legal literacy and prevention of juvenile delinquency is based on a strong legal basis, including the national legal framework and the principles of community service at universities. This legal counseling is to increase the understanding of the community and stakeholders of legal literacy and prevention of juvenile delinquency, in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012

concerning the Child Criminal Justice System (SPPA) Article 4 paragraph (1) which requires the prevention of juvenile delinquency through preventive education, as well as Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 Articles 27-28 which regulates criminal sanctions for cyberbullying and defamation.

Results and Discussion

This legal counseling activity for the Pandanretno Village community was carried out by LKBH UMM this time located in Pandanretno Village, Srumbung District, Magelang Regency, Central Java Province. This activity was held on September 25, 2025, with a total duration of 2 hours of counseling. This activity succeeded in triggering the active participation of residents regarding legal literacy and the prevention of juvenile delinquency (Figure 1). Problems like this turned out to be a common problem for the Pandanretno Village community, with this legal counselling, the Pandanretno community became aware of legal literacy and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This legal counseling is expected to increase the understanding of the community and stakeholders of legal literacy and the prevention of juvenile delinquency.



Figure 1. Implementation of Digital Legal Literacy Counseling in Pandanretno Village

The outreach activity began with a presentation on Indonesia's digital legal framework, specifically Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to the ITE Law and Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. The educational approach adopted a participatory learning model, where participants not only passively receive information but

actively engage in discussions about actual cases of digital crime occurring in their environment. This method aligns with research findings showing that an interactive approach to legal education can increase comprehension retention by up to 65% compared to conventional methods.³



Figure 2. Explanation of the material

The outreach material covers three fundamental aspects of digital legal literacy (Figure 2). First, an understanding of the limitations of freedom of expression on social media according to Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law, which regulates defamation and insults through electronic media. Second, education about cyberbullying and its psychological and legal impacts based on Article 45B of the ITE Law, which threatens perpetrators with a maximum prison sentence of 4 years. Third, an introduction to the concept of personal data protection

³ Anggie Yolanda and Gani Nur Pramudyo, "Literasi Digital Sebagai Sarana Mencegah Perilaku Cyberbullying Pada Remaja Kota Tangerang di Media Sosial Instagram" 8, no. 1 (2024): 161–72.

and the risks of misuse of personal information on digital platforms, referring to Law Number 27 of 2022, which regulates the rights of data subjects.⁴

The first aspect is understanding the limitations of freedom of expression on social media according to Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law. Understanding the limitations of freedom of expression on social media is the first fundamental aspect that teenagers must master in digital legal literacy. Regulations regarding the crime of defamation are regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, and to determine whether the elements of defamation in the ITE Law have been fulfilled, reference must be made to Article 310 of the Criminal Code.⁵ Article 27A of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the ITE Law stipulates that any person who intentionally attacks the honor or good name of another person by accusing them of something, with the intention of making it publicly known in the form of Electronic Information, can be punished.⁶

The concept of defamation on social media is often misunderstood by teenagers as a form of absolute freedom of expression. In the context of Indonesian law, freedom of expression is guaranteed by Article 28E paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, but this freedom is not without limits. Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law provides criminal sanctions for acts of insult and defamation committed through electronic information and transaction facilities, with a maximum prison sentence of 4 years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 750,000,000. This understanding is crucial because many teenagers are unaware that their

⁴ Ghufon Rosadi Hidayah, Ha Djazim, and Muhammad Awaluddin, "Studi Komparatif Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam UU ITE 2024 dan UU PDP 2022" 4, no. 2022 (2025): 61–70.

⁵ Tika Andarasni Parwitasari et al., "Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Cyberbullying di Kalangan Remaja di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 15, no. 2 (2024): 66–85.

⁶ Indy Zhafira, "Tinjauan Yuridis Tindak Pidana Pencemaran Nama Baik dalam Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana Dikaitkan dengan Pasal 27 Ayat (3) Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (Studi Putusan Nomor 1909 K / Pid . Sus / 2021)" 7, no. 3 (2023): 901–12.

comments, statuses, or posts on social media can be categorized as defamation that threatens the reputation and honor of others.⁷

Education about the elements of defamation is key to preventing juvenile delinquency in the digital space. The elements that must be met include an act that attacks honor or reputation, is done intentionally, through accusations, with the intention of making the matter public, and is done through an electronic system. Teenagers need to understand that not all criticism or expressions of disagreement can be categorized as defamation. If the content is an assessment, opinion, evaluation result, or fact, then it does not constitute defamation. However, content and context are crucial elements to understand.⁸

Second Aspect: Cyberbullying Education and its Psychological Impacts and Legal Consequences, The second crucial aspect of digital legal literacy is a comprehensive understanding of cyberbullying, its psychological impacts, and the legal consequences that threaten perpetrators. Cyberbullying or digital bullying is a form of intimidation that uses information and communication technology for deliberate purposes, carried out continuously, with the aim of harming others by intimidating, threatening, hurting or insulting the dignity of others, to the point of causing hostility by an individual or group. This shows that cyberbullying is not just a momentary expression of emotion, but a systematic action aimed at harming victims psychologically through digital media.⁹

The psychological impact of cyberbullying on adolescent victims is significant and can be long-term. Victims often experience profound psychological and emotional trauma, loss of self-confidence and reluctance to interact with others, and decreased academic performance and motivation due to the stress they feel from the harassment.¹⁰ From a legal perspective,

⁷ Munir, "Kajian Pasal 27 A UU No . 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2008 Tentang ITE" 13, no. 1 (2024): 1–12.

⁸ Sandra Olifia et al., "Remaja dan Anonimitas di Dunia Maya : Mencegah Cyberbullying Melalui Literasi Digital," *Jurnal Pustaka Dianmas* 5, no. 1 (2025): 18–29.

⁹ David Cristian, "UU PDP: Landasan Hukum Pelindungan Data Pribadi," *Hukum Online*, 2025.

¹⁰ Hidayah, Djazim, and Awaluddin, "Studi Komparatif Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam UU ITE 2024 dan UU PDP 2022."

cyberbullying perpetrators can be prosecuted under several articles in Indonesian laws and regulations. Article 45B of the ITE Law threatens perpetrators with sanctions in the form of 4 years in prison or a fine of up to IDR 750 million. In addition to the ITE Law, perpetrators can also be prosecuted under Article 27A of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning attacks on honor or good name, Article 351 of the Criminal Code concerning assault (if cyberbullying causes psychological trauma), and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection if the victim is a minor. Education regarding these strict legal consequences is expected to have a deterrent effect and increase adolescent awareness not to engage in cyberbullying behavior.¹¹

Forms of cyberbullying that teenagers need to identify include flaming (sending emotional and direct messages), harassment (intensely harassing and spying), denigration (defaming through gossip or rumors), impersonation (pretending to be someone else), outing (spreading secrets or embarrassing photos), trickery (persuading victims to reveal personal information and then spreading it), exclusion (excluding someone from an online group), and cyberstalking (stalking and threatening victims online). Many teenagers do not realize that hateful comments in the form of sarcasm, ridicule, insults, disapproval, discrimination, or acts of persecution are forms of bullying behavior and can be punished for defamation, especially based on articles in the ITE Law. Understanding these various forms of cyberbullying helps teenagers recognize dangerous behavior and avoid it.¹²

Third Aspect: Personal Data Protection and the Risk of Misuse of Personal Information,
The third fundamental aspect in digital legal literacy is an understanding of the concept of personal data protection and the risk of misuse of personal information on digital platforms, which is regulated in Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law). Personal data includes any information that can be used to identify or contact a specific

¹¹ Ahmad Budiman, "Pemberlakuan UU Pelindungan Data Pribadi Pada Kebijakan Identitas Kependudukan Digital," *Isu Sepekan*, 2024.

¹² Dasep Suryanto, Slamet Riyanto, And Arffudin, "Implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2022 Tentang Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam Industri Ritel 'Tinjauan Terhadap Kepatuhan dan Dampaknya Pada Konsumen,'" *Veritas* 10, No. 1 (2024): 121–35.

individual, whether the information is collected directly or indirectly through electronic and/or non-electronic methods, and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates the right to privacy as a basic right of citizens, This shows that personal data protection is not just a technical issue, but part of human rights guaranteed by the constitution.¹³

While the discussion also reveals the Personal Data Protection Law No. 27 of 2022 which provides a comprehensive legal framework for personal data management, encompassing the rights of data subjects, the obligations of data controllers and processors, and sanctions for violators (Figure 3). The development of digital technology has increased risks to personal data protection, particularly with the massive collection and processing of individual information by various parties. Data leaks, misuse of information, and privacy violations have become serious threats to society in the digital age. Data from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics shows that in 2022-2023, at least 10 major data leaks occurred, involving the personal data of more than 300 million Indonesian citizens, including those of students, university students, and digital service users.¹⁴

Ibu Puji, as speaker also explained the data subject rights stipulated in the PDP Law and important for adolescents to understand include the right to obtain information about the collection of their personal data, the right to access and obtain a copy of their personal data, the right to update or correct inaccurate data, the right to erase personal data (the right to be forgotten), the right to restrict data processing, the right to object to data processing for certain purposes, and the right to data portability. Understanding these rights empowers adolescents to control their personal information in the digital space and take legal action in the event of a violation.¹⁵

¹³ Suryanto, Riyanto, and Arffudin.

¹⁴ Ni Ketut et al., "Membangun Generasi Digital Bijak dan Berbudaya: Intergrasi Kearifan Lokal Bali dalam Pembelajaran Literasi Digital di SDN 5 Sudaji," *Contemporary Journal of Applied Sciences* 2, no. 3 (2024): 177–94.

¹⁵ Kadek Suari Anggen Rima and I Made Sarjana, "Menjaga Privasi di Era Digital : Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Indonesia," *Jurnal Analisis Hukum* 12, no. 1 (2023): 132–46, <https://doi.org/10.38043/jah.v6i1.4484>.

The risks of misuse of adolescents' personal data on digital platforms are diverse and threatening. Data shows that 59 percent of data breaches target payment information and 41 percent target customer personal information, with unclear legal norms a major obstacle in enforcing laws against personal data breaches. These risks include identity theft (for fraud), doxing (dissemination of personal data to harm victims), phishing (data theft through fake websites), unauthorized profiling (creating profiles without permission for commercial or political purposes), data breaches (data leaks from platforms or applications), and exploitation (extortion using leaked personal data). Education about these risks is crucial to increase adolescents' awareness in protecting their personal information in the digital world.¹⁶

Practical implementations of personal data protection that teenagers should implement include using strong and unique passwords for each account, activating two-factor authentication (2FA) on all important platforms, being careful in granting application access permissions to personal data, avoiding filling out personal data on untrusted forms or websites, regularly reviewing and setting privacy settings on all social media accounts, and not sharing sensitive information such as NIK, account numbers, or passwords with anyone, including through private messages. Children and teenagers are a group that is highly vulnerable to becoming victims of personal data misuse, due to the high intensity of social media use and their immature psychological development stage. Therefore, parental guidance and ongoing education are very important in protecting teenagers' personal data in the digital era.¹⁷

¹⁶ Beatrik Reggina Angel et al., "Konsepsi Mengenai Kesadaran Hukum Tentang Ketaatan Terhadap Aturan Hukum yang Terkandung dalam Pembelajaran PKN SD" 1, no. 3 (2024): 1–7.

¹⁷ Nanang Gesang Wahyudi, "Integrasi Teknologi dalam Pendidikan: Tantangan dan Peluang Pembelajaran Digital di Sekolah Dasar," *Indonesian Research Journal on Education Web*: 4, no. 4 (2024): 444–51.



Figure 5. Interactive Discussion in Digital Legal Literacy Counseling in Pandanretno Village

Conclusion

Low digital legal literacy triggers juvenile delinquency such as cyberbullying and privacy violations. This community service activity increases legal awareness through interactive counseling, case analysis, and role-playing simulations that integrate the ITE Law, the Personal Data Protection Law, and the Criminal Code. The results show an increase in participants' understanding and the formation of a preventive attitude in digital behavior. This program is proven effective in instilling legal compliance values from an early age through social media familiar to adolescents and through parental participation. It is recommended that there be sustainable collaboration between schools, parents, and village governments to systematically and widely replicate this educational model.

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