



## The Role of The Government in Maintaining The Integrity of The Legal System in Indonesia in The Digital Era

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### Abstract

The advancement of digital technology has significantly altered many aspects of society, including Indonesia's judicial system. The digitalization of law provides opportunities to increase efficiency, transparency, and accessibility, but it also presents challenges that may threaten the integrity of the legal system. The government plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the legal system so that it continues to function fairly and reliably amid technological advancement. Various policies and regulations have been implemented to adapt the legal system to developments in the digital era, including aspects of electronic justice, data protection, and law enforcement against cybercrime. However, challenges in regulatory implementation and limited digital infrastructure remain obstacles to creating a legal system with integrity. The purpose of this study is to examine the government's involvement in upholding the integrity of Indonesia's legal system in the digital age and to identify the main obstacles to digital law enforcement. This study adopts a normative juridical method with an analytical approach to relevant laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and government policies related to the digital legal system. Through this method, the research focuses on examining existing legal norms and how they are applied to maintain legal integrity amid digital transformation. Furthermore, this research examines various strategies that the government can implement to strengthen a transparent, accountable, and effective digital legal system.

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## INTRODUCTION

The advancement of digital technology has significantly altered many aspects of society, including Indonesia's judicial system (Cahya, 2024). Digitalization in the legal sector aims to increase the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of legal services for the public. However, amid this progress, the integrity of the legal system is crucial to ensure that it continues to function fairly and reliably (Choirunnisa, 2023). Digital transformation demands regulatory adjustments and increased capacity among law enforcement officials to ensure that the legal system remains relevant and responsive to changing times (Sihotang, 2025). Therefore, an active government role is needed to oversee this development and prevent

digitalization from creating legal uncertainty (Sira & Kuzior, 2025).

The integrity of the legal system is the primary foundation for building public trust in the law and judicial institutions. Integrity in the legal context encompasses legal certainty, justice, and transparency in every law enforcement process. The existence of a legal system with integrity enables certainty in case resolution, prevents abuse of authority, and protects public rights fairly (Nugraha, 2024). In the digital era, the principle of the supremacy of law must remain the primary foundation of every policy and regulation implemented. This ensures that the law remains an objective guideline in resolving various legal issues arising from technological developments (Zen, 2025).

As the authority responsible for formulating and implementing legal policy, the government plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal system continues to function effectively in the digital era. Legal digitalization relates not only to the application of technology in the judicial system but also to how existing regulations accommodate these changes (Sudira, 2025). Therefore, the government needs to build a legal system that is adaptive and responsive to digital developments without sacrificing fundamental legal principles.

To support digital law enforcement, the government has an obligation to draft regulations that accommodate technological developments without neglecting the values of justice. These regulations must align with applicable legal principles and anticipate legal dynamics emerging in the digital era (Sepriano, 2023). Furthermore, the government is also responsible for ensuring legal certainty for all citizens, both in the context of digital transactions, personal data protection, and law enforcement against technology-based crimes (Prayuti, 2024). With clear and firm regulations, the public can experience greater legal certainty in the digital environment.

Beyond regulation, security aspects within the digital legal system are a primary concern in maintaining public trust. Cybersecurity within the legal system is crucial to ensure that legal data, judicial documents, and other sensitive information are not vulnerable to cybercrime threats (Usman, 2024). The government must ensure that digital systems used in legal services have strong protection against potential threats from irresponsible parties. Strengthening cybersecurity aims not only to protect the legal system itself but also to prevent the misuse of technology that could undermine legal integrity (Ghozali, 2024).

Public trust in the digital legal system is determined not only by security aspects but also by the level of transparency and accountability implemented by the government. In the digital era, transparency is a crucial indicator of a credible legal system. The public must be provided with adequate access to legal information and digital judicial processes. Thus, a digital legal system is not only efficient but also capable of upholding the principle of transparency in every legal process (Syarifuddin, 2024).

Government accountability in managing the digital legal system is also key to ensuring that the law can be enforced fairly and objectively. The government must be responsible for every legal policy issued and ensure that its implementation is consistent and free from deviation. This accountability can be achieved through strict oversight of law enforcement officials, audits of digital systems used in legal processes, and public involvement in digital legal oversight (Ismoyo, 2025).

The novelty of this research lies in four aspects. First, it provides a comprehensive analysis of the government's role across four interconnected dimensions: (1) regulatory development and harmonization, including the ITE Law, PDP Law, and sectoral regulations; (2) digital legal infrastructure, including e-court, e-litigation, and SPBE; (3) cybersecurity and data protection, including BSSN and security standards; and (4) transparency and accountability mechanisms, including public access and oversight. Second, it systematically identifies and categorizes the primary challenges facing digital law enforcement into three typologies: regulatory gaps, including unregulated technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and blockchain; implementation inconsistencies, including variations across institutions; and security vulnerabilities, including cyber threats to legal data. Third, it provides an integrated solution framework addressing all three categories of challenges with specific and actionable recommendations for the government. Fourth, it analyzes the interaction among dimensions of legal integrity by showing how weaknesses in one dimension, such as cybersecurity, can affect others, such as public trust.

Therefore, the government's role in maintaining the integrity of the legal system in the digital era is highly complex and encompasses various aspects, from drafting regulations and strengthening security to increasing transparency and accountability. The government's success in fulfilling this role will significantly determine how the law can adapt to the digital era without losing its essence as an instrument of justice and legal certainty. Accordingly, a strong commitment from the government is required to ensure that the digital legal system operates effectively and continues to uphold the principle of legal integrity.

## **METHOD**

This study employed the normative juridical method as its research methodology method that emphasizes the examination of relevant legal standards. In order to undertake this research, laws, rules, legal doctrine, and policies pertaining to the government's attempts to preserve the integrity of the legal system in the digital age were examined. This approach is used to understand how existing legal regulations regulate and respond to challenges arising from the development of digital technology. The analysis was conducted on various legal instruments such as laws, government regulations, ministerial regulations, and policies issued by relevant institutions in the digital legal system. Furthermore, this study also utilized Secondary legal resources to support claims about legal dynamics in the digital age, such as books, scientific journals, and pertinent legal periodicals. Using this method, the research not only highlights existing legal regulations but also examines their suitability to legal needs in a digital society. This normative approach allows the research to provide an overview of the effectiveness of existing regulations and identify legal aspects that need to be strengthened to ensure the integrity of the legal system remains intact amidst technological advancements. As a normative juridical study, the research focuses on legal studies based on available legal sources. Therefore, this research aims to provide a conceptual contribution to legal development in the digital era and offer recommendations for the government in maintaining legal integrity in Indonesia.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Government's Role in Maintaining the Integrity of the Legal System in the Digital Era**

The development and implementation of digital regulations are fundamental steps in maintaining the integrity of the legal system in the digital era. The government is obligated to ensure that the regulations it creates accommodate technological developments without neglecting applicable legal principles. In this context, digital legal policies must protect the public in digital transactions, the use of information technology, and the security of personal data. One important law that has been implemented is Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, commonly known as the ITE Law. This law was later amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 and Law Number 1 of 2024 to respond to technological developments. The ITE Law regulates various aspects of digital law, such as electronic transactions, data protection, and sanctions for technology-based crimes (Irawati, 2021).

Furthermore, regulatory harmonization is also a crucial aspect in building a strong digital legal system. Rapid technological developments often outpace existing regulations, thereby requiring synchronization among various legal instruments to avoid overlapping policies. One concrete step in regulatory harmonization is the implementation of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection, commonly known as the PDP Law, which aims to regulate the governance of personal data in the digital ecosystem. The PDP Law emphasizes the obligations of the government and relevant parties to maintain the security of public data and imposes sanctions for the misuse of personal data. This regulation represents a significant step in adapting the legal system to new challenges arising from digitalization (Suari, 2023).

Strengthening digital legal infrastructure is also necessary to preserve the integrity of the legal system in the digital age. The government has established an electronic court system, including e-court and e-litigation, in an effort to enhance the efficiency and openness of the legal system. The legal basis for this system is provided by Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Court. This Perma enables digital case registration, payment of court fees, and court proceedings. The digitalization of legal services is expected to reduce corruption and accelerate legal processes without compromising the principle of justice (Purnama, 2021).

In addition to the digitalization of legal services, strengthening security systems in digital legal processes is also a crucial aspect. Cybersecurity within the legal system must be guaranteed to prevent data leaks or the misuse of information that could disrupt legal processes. In this regard, the government, through the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN), plays a role in ensuring that the digital legal system is protected from cyber threats. Provisions regarding cybersecurity are also stipulated in the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) under Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018, which regulates information technology governance in government, including aspects of protecting the digital legal system (Rahman, 2021).

Law enforcement in the digital era also requires a different approach, given the increasing number of crimes committed through information technology. Law enforcement officials play a crucial role in combating increasingly complex cybercrimes. One of the legal bases for enforcing cybercrime provisions is found in Articles 27 to 30 of the ITE Law, which regulate various criminal offenses related to violations in the digital sphere, such as defamation, illegal

access, and the spread of hoaxes. With these regulations, law enforcement officials can act more decisively in handling cases related to cybercrime.

The use of technology in investigations and law enforcement is also developing in line with the digitalization of the legal system. The government and law enforcement officials have begun utilizing technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital forensics, and big data analysis in investigation and evidence-based processes. These technologies enable investigators to track digital transactions, identify electronic evidence, and analyze cybercrime patterns more effectively (Wibowo, 2023). Article 5 of the ITE Law regulates the use of electronic evidence in criminal law by stating that electronic information and electronic documents are admissible as evidence in court.

In addition to the role of the government, collaboration with the private sector and the public is also a key factor in building an inclusive digital legal ecosystem. The government cannot work alone to maintain the integrity of the digital legal system; it must synergize with various stakeholders, including technology companies and civil society organizations (Bahram, 2023). For example, in implementing the Personal Data Protection Law (PDP Law), the government collaborates with digital platforms to ensure that data protection policies are effectively implemented. Synergy between the government and the private sector is also reflected in the development of more sophisticated cybersecurity systems to prevent the increasing proliferation of digital crimes.

In addressing the challenges of the digital era, public involvement in legal oversight is also an aspect that cannot be overlooked. The government needs to create mechanisms that enable the public to participate in overseeing the implementation of digital law, both through reporting cybercrimes and by providing input on policies. This aligns with the principle of public participation in the legal system, as stipulated in Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, which affirms the public's right to access information and participate in the formulation and evaluation of public policy. Through synergy among the government, the private sector, and the public, it is expected that the digital legal system in Indonesia can continue to operate transparently, accountably, and with integrity amid increasingly rapid technological developments.

### **Analysis of Challenges and Efforts to Maintain the Integrity of the Legal System in the Digital Era**

In the digital era, legal and regulatory challenges are crucial aspects that the government must address in maintaining the integrity of the legal system. One major challenge is the regulatory gap between rapidly evolving technologies. Existing laws are often unable to accommodate the ever-evolving technological innovations, creating legal uncertainty. For example, in the case of artificial intelligence (AI) and blockchain, which are beginning to be used in various sectors, including the legal sector, Indonesia does not yet have regulations specifically governing their use (Sinaga, 2024). This lack of specific regulations has the potential to create future legal issues, particularly regarding legal accountability and the protection of public rights in the use of these technologies.

In addition to regulatory gaps, inconsistencies in the implementation of digital legal policies also pose a challenge that can hamper the effectiveness of the digital legal system. Although the government has issued various regulations related to legal digitalization, such as

the ITE Law and the Personal Data Protection Law, in practice, differences in their implementation across various legal and government institutions remain. One example is the enforcement of the Personal Data Protection Law, where public and private institutions have not yet fully implemented uniform personal data protection standards. This indicates the need for clearer policies and stricter oversight mechanisms to ensure consistent regulatory implementation across all sectors.

In addition to regulatory challenges, data security and protection in the digital legal system are also key concerns. The threat of cybercrime to the digital legal system is increasing along with the increasing digitization of legal services. Cyberattacks targeting legal data, electronic court documents, and other sensitive information can disrupt legal processes and undermine public trust in the digital justice system. Therefore, the government needs to strengthen the digital security system, citing Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 about Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE), which requires digital government systems to adhere to information security requirements, including electronic justice systems (Hasyim, 2022).

Furthermore, the protection of personal data in digital legal services is a challenge that cannot be ignored. In electronic justice systems (e-court and e-litigation), the personal data of the parties to the case, including electronic evidence, is stored in a digital system that must be securely maintained. Article 4 of the PDP Law stipulates that every individual has the right to protection of their personal data, including the right to know how that data is used and stored. However, in practice, concerns remain about the readiness of digital infrastructure to ensure personal data remains secure from unauthorized access. Therefore, it is imperative to enforce stronger data security regulations in order to preserve public confidence in the digital legal system.

To address these challenges, strategies and recommendations focused on strengthening technology-based regulations and policies are needed. The government needs to proactively update regulations to keep them relevant to technological developments. One step that can be taken is adopting the principle of technology-neutral regulation, meaning regulations that not only regulate specific technologies but are also flexible enough to accommodate future technological changes. Furthermore, closer coordination between government agencies is needed in formulating digital policies to avoid regulatory overlap.

Enhancing the ability of law enforcement personnel to handle digital issues is a top objective in addition to tightening legislation. Police, prosecutors, and judges are examples of law enforcement personnel, need to be equipped with a deeper understanding of cyber law and digital technology to manage technology-based cases more effectively. Article 15 of the Personal Data Protection Law requires the government to provide education and training related to personal data protection, which can also be expanded to improve law enforcement officials' understanding of handling digital crimes. Furthermore, technology optimization in law enforcement must also be carried out, for example, by developing digital forensic systems, utilizing big data analysis, and using Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support more effective and efficient investigation and law enforcement processes (Sebayang, 2024). With this strategy, it is hoped that the digital legal system can run better, more transparently, and with integrity in the digital era.

## CONCLUSION

The government has a strategic role in maintaining the integrity of the legal system in the digital era by developing regulations, strengthening digital legal infrastructure, and enhancing security and transparency in law enforcement. However, challenges remain, such as the gap between regulations and technological developments, the threat of cybercrime, and the protection of personal data in the digital legal system. To address these challenges, the government has implemented various policies, such as digitizing the judicial system and strengthening regulations related to cybersecurity. However, further efforts are needed to ensure a transparent, accountable, and equitable digital legal system.

As a strategic step, the government needs to develop more adaptive and progressive regulations to accommodate technological innovation without sacrificing legal certainty. Improving cybersecurity in the digital legal system is also a top priority to protect data and prevent cyberattacks that could disrupt the legal process. Furthermore, multi-sectoral To increase public confidence in the digital legal system, cooperation between the public and business sectors as well as civil society must be reinforced. It is anticipated that by taking these actions, the legal system's integrity in Indonesia will be maintained amidst the rapid digital transformation.

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