

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

Implementation of Pancasila Values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Digital Security Management for Personal Data Protection and Prevention of Digital Crimes against Women and Children

Riduwersah

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: riduwansah14@gmail.com

Abstract. *Advances in information technology and digitalization have brought many conveniences to people's lives, but at the same time they also pose the risk of increasing cyber exploitation, cyber-trafficking, misuse of personal data, and various forms of digital crime that often target women and children. This situation emphasizes the need to strengthen technological laws based on the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the basis for the protection of human rights in the digital space. This research aims to examine the application of Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in technology law and digitalization as an effort to prevent cyber exploitation, cyber-based human trafficking, and digital crimes against women and children. This research also examines the role of digital technology, social media, artificial intelligence, and cyber law in supporting prevention and legal protection. This research uses normative legal research methods with a legislative approach, a conceptual approach, and a philosophical approach supported by literature studies. The results of the study show that the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia have become the normative basis for the development of technology law and digitalization, but their implementation still faces obstacles in the form of regulations that are not fully integrated and technological developments that are faster than the formation of laws. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the law of technology through harmonization of regulations, responsible use of artificial intelligence, social media supervision, increasing digital literacy, and synergy between the government, electronic system operators, law enforcement officials, and the public to strengthen the protection of women and children from digital crime.*

Keywords: *Artificial; Crime; Cyber; Exploitation; Law.*

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1. Introduction

Digital transformation has fundamentally changed the pattern of social, economic, educational, and public service interactions. However, the development of digital technology also presents various forms of new threats in the form of cyber exploitation, *cyber-trafficking*, online gender-based violence, child sexual exploitation, and various digital crimes that utilize social media, *artificial intelligence*, and digital platforms as a means of committing criminal acts. Research conducted by the *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report* shows that women and children are the most vulnerable group to becoming victims of digital crime in the Southeast Asian region. Although various countries have developed digital protection policies, the effectiveness of regulatory implementation still faces various obstacles, especially related to legal harmonization, supervision of digital platforms, and protection of victims' rights.

The increasingly massive development of digital technology has expanded the space for various forms of cybercrime to occur. Social media no longer only functions as a means of communication, but is also used by criminals to carry out *online grooming*, the dissemination of sexual exploitation content, digital fraud, internet-based human trafficking, and the misuse of personal data. On the other hand, the development of artificial intelligence provides great benefits to society, but also opens up opportunities for the emergence of new crime modes, such as *deepfake pornography*, digital identity theft, information manipulation, and sexual exploitation of women and children. This condition shows that technological progress must be balanced with a legal system that is adaptive and responsive to the development of digital technology.

Indonesia already has various legal instruments that regulate the digital space, including the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, the Personal Data Protection Law, the Child Protection Law, the Sexual Violence Crime Law, and the provisions in the new Criminal Code. However, the existence of these various regulations has not been able to fully answer the complexity of digital crime that continues to grow. Several studies show that there are still problems in the form of overlapping regulations, weak coordination between institutions, limited supervision of cross-border digital platforms, and the suboptimal use of technology in supporting law enforcement against cybercrime.

Various previous studies have generally placed the issue of legal protection for victims of digital crime within the framework of criminal law, personal data protection, and cybersecurity policies. Musofiana et al. (2024) highlight the impact of the development of *deepfake technology* on child protection, while emphasizing the need to strengthen regulations to respond to the abuse of artificial intelligence in the digital space. In line with that, Sutarya et al.

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(2024) examine legal protection for children victims of *cyber pornography* based on *Artificial Intelligence*, and emphasize the urgency of updating criminal law instruments in order to be able to answer the dynamics of technological developments. The research *gap* lies in the absence of a study that comprehensively analyzes the implementation of the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the development of technology law and digitalization as an instrument to prevent cyber exploitation, cyber-based human trafficking, and digital crimes against women and children. Most of the research still places technology as the object of legal regulation alone, while the dimensions of value, ethics, and constitutionality in the implementation of the digital space have not been the main focus. In fact, Pancasila as the basis of the state contains human values, social justice, protection of human dignity, and state responsibility which should be the basis for formulating legal and technological policies in Indonesia.

The novelty of this research lies in the development of a technology and digitalization legal paradigm that not only focuses on regulatory and law enforcement aspects, but also integrates the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a philosophical, ethical, and constitutional basis in building equitable digital space governance. This study also examines in an integrated manner the role of digital technology, social media, artificial intelligence, and cyber law as preventive and repressive instruments in preventing cyber exploitation, cyber-based human trafficking, and various forms of digital crimes against women and children.

Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the implementation of Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in technology law and digitalization as the basis for strengthening legal protection for women and children in the digital space. This research also aims to formulate a Pancasila-based **Integrated Digital Governance** model that integrates cyber law regulations, digital technology governance, social media, and artificial intelligence in order to prevent cyber exploitation, cyber-based human trafficking, and various forms of digital crime to realize the protection of human rights and social justice in the era of digital transformation.

2. Research Methods

This research is normative legal research using a statute *approach*, a *conceptual approach*, and a *philosophical approach*. The research specification is descriptive-analytical to examine the implementation of Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in technology and digitalization law. The research data was obtained through a literature study using primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. All data are

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analyzed qualitatively through interpretation and assessment of relevant laws and regulations, doctrines, and literature in order to obtain legal arguments in accordance with the research problem.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Pancasila Values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the Law of Technology and Digitalization

The development of information technology and the acceleration of digitalization have transformed almost all aspects of life, ranging from government administration, economic activities, education, to social interaction patterns of society. In addition to providing various conveniences, these developments also raise new risks in the form of increased cyber exploitation, trafficking in persons based on digital technology (*cyber trafficking*), misuse of personal data, electronic-based sexual violence, and various other forms of digital crime, most of which place women and children as the most vulnerable groups. This condition shows that legal development is no longer sufficiently oriented to the repressive function through law enforcement alone, but must be developed as a preventive instrument that is able to anticipate the dynamics of digital technology while ensuring the protection of human rights (Ahmad & Smith, 2024; Junaidi & Fadzil, 2024).

The results of the study show that Indonesia basically has a normative foundation that is quite adequate in regulating the implementation of digital space through various laws and regulations, including Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning the Protection of Personal Data, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence. The presence of these various regulations shows the state's commitment to building digital space governance that ensures legal certainty, personal data protection, cybersecurity, and protection for vulnerable groups, especially women and children.

However, this study found that the implementation of these various regulations is still taking place sectorally so that an integrated national technology legal system has not yet been formed. Regulations regarding personal data protection, cybersecurity, the implementation of electronic systems, artificial *intelligence*, and child protection are still spread across various legal regimes with different supervision mechanisms. This fragmentation results in regulatory disharmony, overlapping authority between agencies, and lack of optimal coordination in law enforcement against increasingly complex digital crimes. This condition ultimately affects the effectiveness of

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legal protection for women and children as the most vulnerable group to exploitation in the digital space.

This research also shows that the development of technological law in Indonesia is philosophically rooted in the values of Pancasila as the source of all sources of state law and obtained constitutional legitimacy through the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the implementation of these values is still more dominant through the formation of regulations than its internalization in the governance of technology law as a whole. The values of God, Humanity, Unity, People, and Social Justice have not fully become a paradigm in the formulation of digital policies, supervision of electronic system operators, and the development of new technologies such as artificial intelligence. As a result, digital legal development still tends to be administrative and sectoral so that it does not fully reflect the character of national law based on Pancasila.

From a constitutional perspective, the implementation of technology law has a strong basis through the provisions of Article 28B paragraph (2), Article 28D paragraph (1), Article 28F, Article 28G paragraph (1), and Article 28I paragraph (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. The provision emphasizes that the state is obliged to guarantee the right of children to obtain protection from violence and exploitation, the right of everyone to legal certainty, the right to information, the right to a sense of security, and the state's obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. Therefore, the establishment of technology laws is essentially a manifestation of the state's constitutional responsibility in ensuring that the development of digital technology does not reduce the protection of the basic rights of citizens.

Furthermore, this study found a gap between the development of digital technology and the ability of regulation in anticipating various new forms of crime. Digital crime modes are developing very quickly through the use of social media and artificial intelligence, such as *online grooming*, *deepfake pornography*, *sextortion*, digital identity theft, online sexual exploitation, and cyber-based human trafficking. On the other hand, the national legal system does not yet have comprehensive regulations regarding the governance of artificial intelligence, the accountability of digital platforms, and coordination mechanisms between institutions in handling digital crime. The gap between technological developments (*das sein*) and legal developments (*das sollen*) shows the need for legal policy reforms that are more adaptive to digital innovation (Junaidi & Fadzil, 2024).

Based on the overall findings, this study emphasizes that the implementation of Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has provided a philosophical, normative, and constitutional foundation for the development of technology law and digitalization in

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Indonesia. However, its implementation is still dominated by a normative approach through the formation of sectoral regulations and has not been fully internalized in integrated national technology legal governance. Therefore, it is necessary to harmonize regulations, strengthen coordination between institutions, establish policies regarding artificial intelligence and digital platform governance, and reconstruct the digital legal system that makes Pancasila a philosophical paradigm and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a constitutional foundation. Thus, the national technology legal system is expected to be able to provide legal certainty, justice, benefits, and more effective protection for women and children from various forms of digital crime.

3.2. Optimizing the Utilization of Digital Technology, Social Media, and Artificial Intelligence as Instruments for Preventing Cyber-Exploitation and Cyber-Based Human Trafficking

The rapid development of digital technology has driven significant transformations in various aspects of people's lives, ranging from communication, economic activities, education, public services, to social interaction that increasingly depends on the use of the internet and various digital platforms. These advances have provided various benefits in improving efficiency, access to information, and innovation in various sectors. However, on the other hand, technological developments also present new challenges in the form of increasing various forms of digital crime that utilize cyberspace as the main medium to commit criminal acts. Cyber exploitation, cyber-based human trafficking (*cyber trafficking*), electronic-based sexual violence, misuse of personal data, *online grooming*, the dissemination of child sexual exploitation content, and various forms of digital fraud are phenomena that show that technological advances bring increasingly complex legal consequences. Based on these conditions, this study analyzes the role of digital technology, social media, and artificial intelligence (*Artificial Intelligence*) as strategic instruments in preventing various forms of cyber exploitation and human trafficking based on digital technology (Bliss et al., 2021).

The results of the study show that digital technology has dual *use technology*, namely on the one hand it functions as a means that is able to strengthen public protection through the development of digital security systems, while on the other hand it can be misused as a medium to commit various cybercrimes. The development of the internet and social media that provides convenience in communicating without space and time limits has been used by criminals to recruit victims, build relationships through *online grooming*, carry out psychological manipulation, trade human beings through digital platforms, and disseminate content that contains elements of sexual exploitation of women and children. The characteristics of social media that are open, algorithm-based, and have a global reach cause the dissemination of

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information to take place quickly, increasing the risk of digital exploitation if it is not balanced with an adequate monitoring system.

On the other hand, this study also found that the development of artificial intelligence provides a great opportunity in strengthening digital crime prevention efforts. The use of technology based on *machine learning*, *natural language processing*, *big data analytics*, and *image recognition* allows for early detection of potentially illegal activities, identification of accounts that are indicated to sexually exploit children, analysis of cyber-based human trafficking patterns, and monitoring the spread of illegal content on various digital platforms. In addition, artificial intelligence also has an important role in supporting the law enforcement process through digital *forensic* evidence, electronic transaction tracking, identification of cross-border cybercrime networks, and the development of an *early warning system* that is able to detect potential criminal acts before causing a wider range of victims.

However, the results of the study show that the development of digital technology and artificial intelligence also presents new challenges for the national legal system. The ability of artificial intelligence technology to produce synthetic images, sounds, and videos through *deepfake technology* has opened up opportunities for digital identity manipulation, the spread of *deepfake pornography*, *sextortion*, the spread of false information (*disinformation*), and sexual exploitation carried out by utilizing artificial intelligence-based technology. In addition, the use of automated accounts (*bots*), manipulative algorithms, and weak supervision of digital platforms further increases the complexity of countering cybercrime. This phenomenon shows that technological developments not only require technical innovation, but also require strengthening regulations that are able to ensure transparency, accountability, personal data protection, digital security, and respect for human rights.

From a legal perspective of technology, the use of social media and artificial intelligence is no longer positioned solely as an object that must be regulated through regulations, but as a strategic instrument that can support the implementation of legal protection systems in a preventive and repressive manner. The preventive approach is realized through strengthening people's digital literacy, improving the security of electronic systems, applying the principle of *privacy by design*, developing algorithms for detecting illegal activities, and optimizing content moderation mechanisms on various digital platforms. Meanwhile, a repressive approach is carried out through the use of technology in the process of investigation, investigation, electronic proof, tracking of criminals, and strengthening national and international cooperation in dealing with cross-jurisdictional cybercrime. Therefore, the effectiveness of the use of digital technology in crime prevention is not only determined by the sophistication of the technology

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used, but also by the quality of digital *governance*, inter-agency coordination, and synergy between the government, law enforcement officials, electronic system operators, technology companies, educational institutions, civil society organizations, and the public as technology users.

Based on the overall results of the research and analysis, it can be affirmed that digital technology, social media, and artificial intelligence have a very strategic position in supporting the prevention of cyber-based exploitation and human trafficking. However, optimizing the use of technology must be accompanied by the development of a technological legal system that is adaptive to the development of digital innovation, strengthening regulations regarding artificial intelligence and the responsibility of digital platforms, improving national cybersecurity, and developing digital governance based on Pancasila values and constitutional principles. Thus, the use of technology is not only a means to encourage digital transformation, but also an effective instrument in protecting human rights, strengthening the security of the digital space, and providing comprehensive protection for women and children from various forms of cyber exploitation and human trafficking based on digital technology

3.3. The Effectiveness of Cyber Law in the Protection of Women and Children against Digital Crime and the Model of Strengthening Technology Law and Digitalization Based on Pancasila

The rapid development of digital technology has changed the crime landscape from a conventional one to a cybercrime that has a transnational *cybercrime character*, is organized, and utilizes various digital platforms as a means of committing crimes. The use of the internet, social media, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence not only provides benefits for people's lives, but also opens up opportunities for the emergence of various new modes of crime that target women and children as the most vulnerable group. In this context, the existence of cyber law is a very important instrument to ensure legal protection while maintaining the security of the digital space.

The results of the study show that Indonesia already has a number of legal tools that are the basis for the implementation of the digital space, including Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning the Protection of Personal Data, Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. The existence of these regulations shows the state's commitment to building a legal system that is able to provide protection against various forms of information technology abuse, including online sexual exploitation, *cyber-trafficking*, personal data theft, *cyberbullying*, and online

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grooming, as well as various other digital crimes that threaten the safety of women and children (Junaidi & Fadzil, 2024; Ahmad & Smith, 2024).

Nonetheless, the study found that the effectiveness of cyber law implementation still faces various challenges. The dynamics of the development of digital technology are taking place much faster than the formation and renewal of regulations, thus creating a gap between the applicable legal norms and the reality of crime that develops in society. Various modes of digital crime continue to undergo transformation through the use of social media algorithms, *deepfake technology*, generative artificial intelligence (*Generative AI*), and digital identity manipulation that have not been fully anticipated in the national legal system. This condition shows that a legal approach that is only oriented towards law enforcement after a criminal act has occurred is no longer adequate in dealing with the characteristics of digital crime that are developing dynamically (Musofiana et al., 2025).

In addition to being influenced by the substance of regulations, the effectiveness of cyber law is also determined by the institutional quality of law enforcement and the legal culture of the community. This research shows that coordination between law enforcement officials, electronic system operators, related ministries and institutions, and women and child protection institutions still faces various obstacles, especially in handling cases that are cross-sectoral and cross-jurisdictional.

On the other hand, the uneven level of people's digital literacy causes a high number of digital crime victims due to low understanding of personal data security, social media ethics, and the risk of misuse of digital technology. These findings show that the success of cyber law enforcement is not only determined by the quality of laws and regulations, but also by the institutional effectiveness and level of legal awareness of the community as stated in Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory which places the substance of law, legal structure, and legal culture as the three main elements that are interrelated in determining the effectiveness of a legal system (Friedman, 1975).

Furthermore, this study shows that the development of technology law in Indonesia requires a more comprehensive policy model by making Pancasila a philosophical paradigm in the implementation of the digital space. So far, the regulation of technology law is still developing partially based on their respective sectors so that they have not yet formed an integrated national digital governance. As a result, policies related to cybersecurity, personal data protection, artificial intelligence, social media, and protection of vulnerable groups have not been fully coordinated in a single unified legal system. This condition shows the need for a reconstruction of technological law that is not only oriented towards legal certainty, but also

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ensures the protection of human rights, the usefulness of technology, and social justice as the goal of national legal development (Kaelan, 2016).

Based on these findings, this study offers a model of strengthening technology law and digitalization based on Pancasila through the Integrated Digital Governance approach, which is a digital governance model that integrates Pancasila values, constitutional principles of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the development of digital technology, and the protection of human rights into one national policy framework. In this model, the precepts of the One Godhead become the ethical basis for responsible technological development; the precepts of Fair and Civilized Humanity are the foundation for the protection of human dignity and vulnerable groups; the precepts of Indonesian Unity are the basis for harmonization of regulations and institutional coordination; the people's precepts as a guideline in the formulation of participatory, transparent, and accountable digital policies; while the precepts of Social Justice are the basis for the implementation of technology that provides legal protection fairly for all citizens (Kaelan, 2016).

The implementation of the model requires harmonization of regulations regarding artificial intelligence, strengthening the obligations of digital platform operators, increasing the capacity of law enforcement officials in the field of *digital forensics*, building an artificial intelligence-based early detection system, increasing people's digital literacy, and strengthening national and international cooperation in countering cybercrime. This approach is in line with UNESCO's (2021) recommendations on ethical governance of artificial intelligence and the UNODC report (2022) which emphasizes the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration in preventing human trafficking and exploitation based on digital technology.

Based on the overall results of the study, it can be emphasized that the effectiveness of cyber law in providing protection for women and children is not enough to be realized through the formation of regulations alone, but must be supported by the development of an integrated, adaptive, and oriented technological legal system that is oriented towards Pancasila values. Therefore, harmonization of regulations, strengthening coordination between institutions, increasing law enforcement capacity, using technology responsibly, and internalizing Pancasila values and constitutional principles into digital governance are the main prerequisites in building a national technology legal system that is able to answer the challenges of technological developments while providing effective legal protection for women and children in the era of transformation digital.

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4. Conclusion

This research emphasizes that the implementation of Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia must be the main foundation in the development of technology law and digitalization to ensure effective protection of women and children from cyber exploitation, cyber-based human trafficking, and various forms of digital crime. Although Indonesia already has a number of regulations that regulate the digital space, its implementation is still partially underway, so it has not yet produced a digital legal system that is integrated and adaptive to technological developments. The novelty of this research lies in the development of a Pancasila-based Integrated Digital Governance model that integrates Pancasila values, constitutional principles, digital technology governance, social media, artificial intelligence, and cyber law in one national policy framework. The model is expected to be able to strengthen regulatory harmonization, increase the effectiveness of law enforcement, and realize digital space governance that is fair, oriented towards human rights protection, and responsive to the dynamics of digital transformation.

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