



## Behind Closed Lenses: Analyzing the Efficacy of Personal Data Protection Laws in Combatting Hidden Cameras

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### Info Artikel

Submitted: 18/3/2024  
Revised: 15/4/2024  
Accepted: 15/5/2024

### Keywords:

Hidden Camera; Personal Data Protection Law; Batam City

### DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.37253/jjr.v26i1.9158>

### Abstract

This study explores the effectiveness of personal data protection against hidden camera recordings in Batam City, which are used to identify a person and used for personal purposes, a problem in Indonesia despite the issuance of Act Number 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection. This research focuses on the aspects of legal protection and sanctions received by perpetrators of personal data and privacy sharing crimes; this study also identifies the challenges and opportunities Indonesian people face regarding their privacy in public places. The concept of personal data protection is analyzed through an empirical legal research method with a descriptive-qualitative approach, considering the current Indonesian legal framework. This research also involves Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness and Chambliss and Seidman's Theory of the Working of Law, which will assist in elaborating the research. This research highlights the importance of public awareness and the role of supervisory agencies in addressing the risks of privacy-infringing camera recordings. The results show the need for a collaborative strategy between the government and society to strengthen personal data protection. The results of this study can assess the effectiveness of the enforcement of the PDP Law in Batam City through five factors and how the regulation in Indonesia overshadows the problems faced, such as the lack of law enforcement roles in Batam City and the lack of reminders such as facilities that can be a bridge for the public to know the prohibition of installing hidden cameras in public places that can endanger the public.



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### A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that has experienced the development of information and technology. Developing information technology can be utilized for various interests and conveniences for the Indonesian people, such as using electronic devices that facilitate various activities and can be a breakthrough in the legal field, namely as legal aid and as evidence (Saudira, 2024). With the continuous development of electronic devices and information technology, the Indonesian government has also prepared a legal basis to protect the Indonesian people from various threats of violations, including protecting personal data and privacy (Rohman et al., 2024). Personal data is one of the problems faced by every country, including Indonesia; personal data itself contains data that contains a person's data, whether confidential or not (Wibowo et al., 2024). In Indonesia,

problems related to personal data leakage occurred by 34% from 2020 to 2022, as the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Diskominfo) reported (Agustini, 2023). One of the problems faced with protecting personal data is installing a visual data processing device (VDPD), which records and stores data in the form of CCTV cameras or cell phones used to identify a person (Weley & Disemadi, 2022).

A camera is a form of VDPD that can record an object and capture activity. However, it can potentially violate personal data if it is hidden and used to identify a person (Anjawai et al., 2022). The placement of these cameras was recorded in spaces that are given more privacy, such as public restrooms, changing rooms, hotel rooms, and places used to identify a person without the individual's consent (Novri et al., 2023). Thus, the PDP Law is one of the regulations that can regulate the installation of hidden cameras in Indonesia and respond to the development of personal data protection and privacy rights by improving Act Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law) (Bintarawati, 2024). Batam City is one of the cities that, after the enactment of the PDP Law, still has cases related to hidden camera recording that violates a person's right to privacy; the PDP Law itself has regulated the prohibition of installing hidden cameras used to identify a person along with the sanctions (Aza & Sakti, 2024). It is stated in Article 17 paragraph (1), letters b and c as the main article, Article 65 paragraph (1) as a prohibition on taking or using a person's data without permission, and Article 67 paragraph (1) which contains sanctions and fines, cases including the installation of hidden cameras carried out by a man in a public toilet for women, the man slipped the camera behind the pipe ceiling in the toilet, and the woman with the initials "S" reported the incident to the authorities (Teruna, 2022).

Law enforcement in Batam City, particularly concerning the safeguarding of personal data, focuses on preventing the misuse of hidden cameras for identification purposes. Personal data protection extends beyond ownership by individuals, companies, or groups, encompassing any information that could potentially harm individuals, including facial features, fingerprints, and other specific data. An example of this enforcement is the recent arrest of Taufik, a 22-year-old individual who installed a hidden camera to illicitly record a woman using a restroom. Taufik's actions stemmed from an addiction to adult videos, prompting him to engage in this unlawful behavior. The Batam City Police, notably in Sekupang under the leadership of AKP Syaiful Badawi, confirmed Taufik's arrest and subsequently detained him. This underscores the authorities' commitment to upholding personal data protection laws and ensuring the safety and privacy of individuals in the community (Maulana & Gabrillin, 2023).

Weley and Disemadi (2022) has conducted research related to the legal implications of installing CCTV in public places in a hidden manner on the protection of personal data, which focuses on the urgency of passing the PDP Bill

(Weley & Disemadi, 2022), which regulates the procedures and exceptions in installing CCTV in a hidden manner, this research was conducted in 2022. Ruqoyyah and Irwansyah (2023) conducted research on the installation of hidden CCTV in Medan City and used by the police as a form of law enforcement and regulating community protection through the PDP Law and ITE Law (Ruqoyyah & Irwansyah, 2023). In addition, there is Susanto (2018) conducted research focused on legal protection for victims of hidden camera installation reviewed through the ITE Law and the Constitutional Court Decision Number 20/PUU-XIV/2016 Dated September 07, 2016, and provided results that there are various series of safeguards and rules for installing cameras and have not been explicitly regulated in the ITE Law and the Constitutional Court's decision that has been issued, this research was conducted by Susanto in 2022 before the PDP Law was passed (Susanto, 2018). Furthermore, there was research conducted by Kosegeren and Rumimpunu (2021) It discusses sanctions in the PDP Law and the relationship of protection issues with other regulations, such as criminal law, which states that it does not explicitly regulate personal data protection and requires preventive action for the problems faced (Kosegeran & Rumimpunu, 2021).

There is a difference in focus from some of the previously mentioned studies; the studies that have been carried out previously have a focus on hidden camera installation, which is focused on the ITE Law and Criminal Law only; some also only discuss sanctions through criminal law without any elaboration through the PDP Law. So it has a different focus on the author, who will conduct research directly to find the effectiveness of the PDP Law in providing sanctions against the criminal of hidden camera installation in Batam City, providing protection to victims of hidden camera installation in public places and describing what are the factors that influence it. The problems discussed in this research are: How is the Regulation on Personal Data Protection of Hidden Cameras in Indonesia? How is the Effectiveness of the Enforcement of the Personal Data Protection Law on the Installation of Hidden Cameras in Public Places in Batam City, and How is the Solution to the Obstacles that Obstruct the Effectiveness of the Regulation on the Installation of Hidden Cameras in Public Places in Batam City that Can Provide Personal Data Protection.

Meanwhile, the objectives to be achieved through the formulation of the problem are to analyze and describe the arrangements regarding sanctions that can be received by the criminal who violate personal data protection in Indonesia, examine what obstacles can cause the effectiveness of the enactment of the Personal Data Protection Law not to run well and analyze solutions to what obstacles hinder the effectiveness of personal data protection arrangements for the installation of hidden cameras in public places in Batam City. The limitation of this research is that it was only conducted in Batam City and its surroundings through seven sub-districts; the material of this research only focuses on hidden camera

recording in Batam City, which is used to identify a person. This research can be used as a form of contribution to science towards developing the PDP Law in society and as a reference for future research.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses empirical legal research method to examine the effectiveness of the enactment of regulations regarding personal data protection in Indonesia, namely Act Number 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection on the installation of hidden cameras in public places in Batam City, whether it is appropriate to regulate and can protect victims (Disemadi et al., 2023). The type of approach used in this research is the descriptive-qualitative approach with the type of primary data consisting of legal subjects and legal objects; the legal subjects in this research are the people of Batam City using a questionnaire totaling 60 respondents grouped based on the sub-district of residence and, Head of Public Relations Division of Bareleng Resort Police (Kasi Polresta Bareleng) and Head of Communication and Information Office of Batam City (Kasi Diskominfo), the legal object in this research is the intended location, namely Polresta Bareleng and Diskominfo Batam City (Hutauruk et al., 2023). Meanwhile, the secondary data used in this research consists of primary legal materials in the form of Act Number 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection (PDP Law) and Act Number 16 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, and research results (Siahaan, 2022). The data collection techniques used in this research are in-depth interviews conducted with the Head of Polresta Bareleng and the Head of Diskominfo Batam, questionnaires with random sampling methods, and literature studies from books, journals, and previous research results (Putro, 2022).

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Regulation on Personal Data Protection in Indonesia

Personal data protection which includes privacy protection, on the other hand, affects the development of many things in the digital field, including the economy of the following countries: Indonesia (Yudhi Priyo Amboro & Puspita, 2021). This encourages privacy and personal data to be classified as necessary in carrying out an electronic transaction. However, it can also be improved if users have legal certainty in the security and guarantee of their data (Adrianto et al., 2021). Many things influence the applicability of this protection because it deals with sensitive matters, such as data that should not be disseminated to irresponsible parties, and causes various destructive potentials, such as threats that harm not only the security and safety of the data owner but also used as a tool to 'blackmail' someone financially (Kurniawan et al., 2024). The threat posed by the lack of protection of one's data and privacy has a direct relationship and

correlation with the presence of VDPDs used by an individual over a wide area without notice and installed covertly (Weley & Disemadi, 2022).

In 2022, the Personal Data Protection Bill (RUU PDP) officially became the PDP Law; prior to that, the PDP Bill contained several provisions related to VDPDs or covertly installed cameras through five articles, that are article 22, article 52, article 53, article 62, and article 63 (Weley & Disemadi, 2022). Article 22, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the PDP Bill regulate the installation of cameras in public places and/or public service facilities (Annisa & Haris, 2024). Installation is carried out for security, disaster prevention, traffic organization, or collection, analysis, and regulation of traffic information (Burhan et al., 2024). In addition, some conditions must be followed when installing these hidden cameras, namely that there must be information indicating that the camera has been installed in the area in question, and the camera must not be used to identify a person (Amalina Putri Adytia et al., 2024). This provision is an exception for the prevention of criminal acts and law enforcement in accordance with laws and regulations (Disemadi, 2022). Sanctions for such violations are regulated in Article 62 of the PDP Bill, which states that "Any person who intentionally and unlawfully installs and/or operates cameras in public places or public service facilities may be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 1 year or a maximum fine of Rp10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiah)." (Disemadi, 2021). Article 63 of the PDP Bill also stipulates similar sanctions for individuals who intentionally and unlawfully use cameras installed in public places and/or public service facilities that are used to identify an individual (Yuliana, 2021).

The PDP Law regulates personal data in Indonesia as an urgent regulation to be issued by the Indonesian people, considering that the protection of personal data and privacy rights was previously only regulated by the ITE Law, although not entirely (Disemadi & Budi, 2023). This is in line with the application of the theory of operation of law proposed by William Chambliss and Robert B. Seidman, which contains that the law made in this case, the PDP Law, is applicable as a regulation created to create peace and tranquility for the people of Indonesia, especially for the protection of personal data against the installation of hidden cameras in Batam City (Sudirman et al., 2023). The regulation related to VDPDs or hidden cameras in the PDP Law has been explained in Article 17, which stipulates provisions related to the installation of visual data processing or processing devices in public places and/or public service facilities (Tan & Alexander, 2023). Such installation may be carried out for security, disaster prevention, and/or traffic information collection, analysis, and regulation (Mamad et al., 2023). The conditions that must be met include the placement of information in areas where visual data processing or processing devices have been installed and are prohibited from being used to identify a person (N et al., 2024). Furthermore, the prohibition on using hidden cameras to identify individuals is regulated in letter C. Violation

of this provision is subject to sanctions by Article 67 paragraph (1) of the PDP Law. The article states that "Any person who intentionally and unlawfully obtains or collects personal data that does not belong to him, to benefit himself or others, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah)" (Ruqoyyah & Irwansyah, 2023).

While Indonesia has the PDP Law as the foundation that regulates the protection of personal data in Indonesia, internationally, personal data is regulated through the General Data Protection Regulation (hereinafter GDPR) which is a regulation on privacy and information that applies in the European Union and the European Economic Area (Martupa et al., 2021). GDPR contains various regulations regarding personal data including privacy law and human rights contained in Article 8 of The European Union Charter of Human Rights, GDPR itself serves to regulate the protection of personal data both individuals, companies, or organizations that have a relationship with the personal data of European Union residents, GDPR aims to obtain legal certainty so that personal data owned is not misused by irresponsible parties (Pramesti & Afriansyah, 2020). The GDPR has several differences from the PDP Law that has been in effect in Indonesia, including the definition of personal data, the mention of responsible parties, supervisory parties, and sanctions that can be received by violators. The definition of personal data in GDPR is "any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person", what is meant by identifiable is if certain information can be a rational marker to recognize a particular individual and is divided into two, namely personal data which includes name, e-mail, telephone number, and sensitive personal data which includes blood type, ethnic origin, criminal record, and gender, following the PDP Law, personal data has the meaning of everything that becomes the identity of an individual and also divides the type of personal data into two, namely general personal data and specific personal data as stated in Article 4 (Agata Ramadhani, 2022).

The mentioned parties in the GDPR are divided into Controllers and Processors which have the meaning of controllers and managers of personal data, while the regulations regarding PDP in Indonesia only use the term electronic system organizers as stated in Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Electronic System and Transaction Organizers (hereinafter referred to as (PP PSTE) which manage and control personal data for their interests or the interests of others (Setiawati et al., 2020). GDPR has an independent institution that oversees personal data called the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) and is filled with supervisory representatives from each member state of the European Union, while Indonesia does not have an independent institution that oversees personal data protection at all. Finally, regarding sanctions for violations, GDPR regulates fines that can be imposed ranging from 4% of total revenue worldwide to 20 million EUR, while in Indonesia itself it is regulated according to the personal

data that is violated (Nugroho et al., 2020). From the differences between GDPR and Indonesia's data regulations, one aspect that can be implemented through GDPR is the establishment of an independent institution in Indonesia that specifically oversees personal data breaches (Satwiko, 2024).

As previously mentioned, the protection of personal data against the installation of hidden cameras that are used to identify a person is explained through Article 17 paragraph (1), letters b and c, Article 65 paragraph (1), and Article 67 paragraph (1). Article 17 is an article that is included in the chapter on personal data processing; article 17 is an article that significantly regulates the prohibition of the use of hidden cameras to identify a person; in this case, the installation of hidden cameras will hurt the owner of personal data recorded not by their consent (Fachri & Dewi, 2024). Article paragraph (1) also emphasizes that a person is prohibited from collecting personal data that does not belong to him, which makes it clear that if someone records another person using a hidden camera, then it has violated Article 65 paragraph (1). The PDP Law also regulates the criminal sanctions that can attack a person if they violate the article related to hidden camera recording, which is contained in Article 67. In this case, the PDP Law is coherently related to the protection and regulation of the installation of hidden cameras used to identify a person, not only in Batam City but also in Indonesia, to create legal certainty and peace for all people of the sovereign Indonesian state (Shahrullah et al., 2024).

### **Effectiveness of Personal Data Protection Law Enforcement Against Hidden Cameras in Batam City**

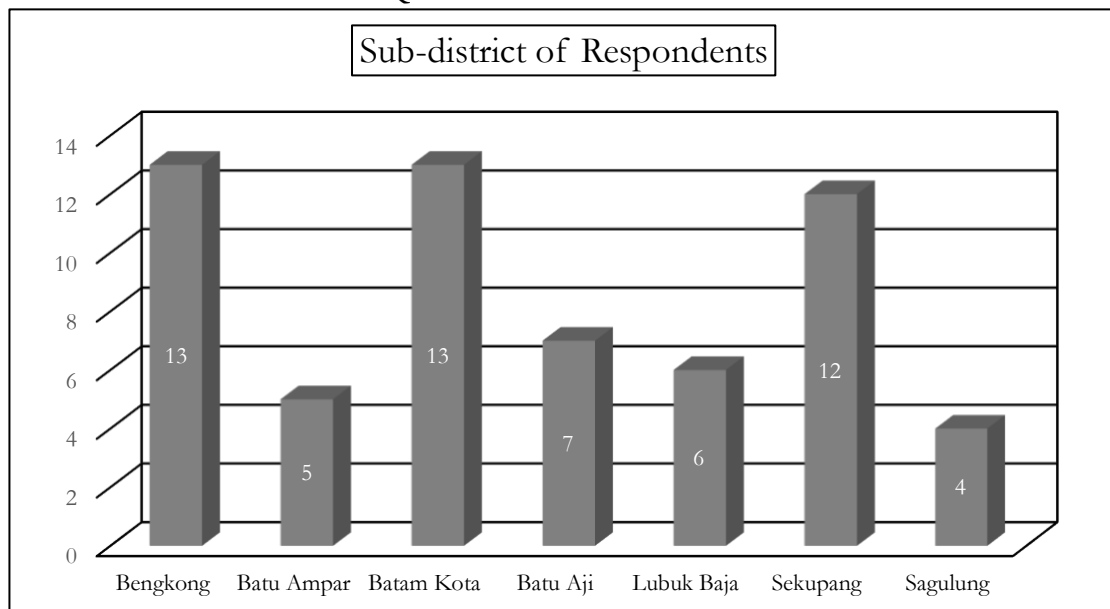
The stock issue of the PDP Law in Indonesia against hidden cameras installed in public places and used as a form of identifying a person for personal gain is one form of Indonesia becoming part of a world community that is concerned with the security of personal data and the privacy of its people, four international conventions that were ratified including *the Universal Declaration on Human Rights on Article 1*, *the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on Article 17*, *the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Article 16*, and *the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on Article 14* (Kusumadewi, 2023). The implementation of the PDP Law itself aims to protect personal data and individual privacy rights in accordance with recognized international standards, so the potential use of hidden cameras in Indonesia is required to comply with the provisions that have been regulated through the regulations that initiated it (Sulistianingsih et al., 2023).

Protection of personal data is one of the legal bases applied in Batam City as a form of legal certainty of the protection of personal data both specific and general for the people of Batam City, protection of personal data especially for hidden cameras in Batam City has been applied, such as the use of signage if the

surrounding area is installed hidden camera or provide direct appeal. In addition, private areas such as changing rooms or places to try on clothes are also installed at points that do not show the indoor area and only in front while monitoring customers who pass by to prevent theft and so on. The occurrence of violations of personal data and privacy rights in the Batam will firstly involve cooperation between Diskominfo as a government agency and the police as a law enforcement agency to execute crimes involving personal data, but specifically, the police have carried out their duties to investigate and arrest the perpetrators of personal data protection crimes in the city of Batam, such as the cases previously described where there is a hidden camera between the toilet walls in Sekupang.

The implementation of the effectiveness of enforcing the PDP Law against the installation of hidden cameras in Batam City is used to identify a person experiencing various obstacles (Annan, 2024). This is also evidenced by sampling with a per-sub-district system totaling 7 (seven) sub-districts consisting of Bengkong, Batam Kota, Lubuk Baja, Batu Aji, Sagulung, Batu Ampar, and Sekupang through a questionnaire distributed in the community and has been responded to by 60 (sixty) respondents who are male and female with a variety of questions related to the protection of personal data against the installation of hidden cameras used to identify a person in Batam City, which will be presented in the form of a diagram below.

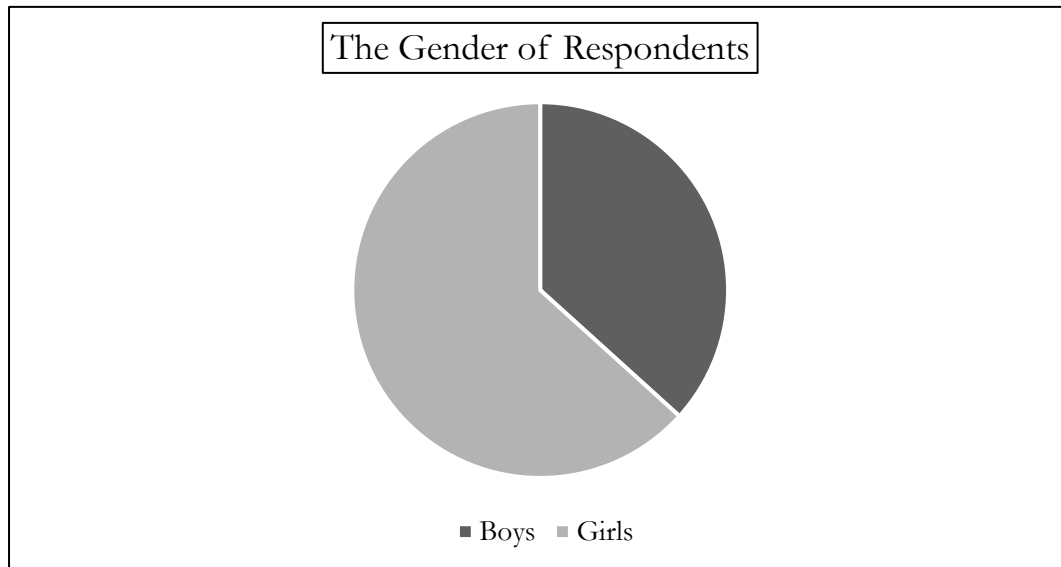
**Picture 1.** Numbers of Sub-District Respondents about PDP's Hidden Camera Questionnaire in Batam.



**Source:** Author's Questionnaire about Numbers of Sub-Districts in Batam



**Picture 2.** Numbers of Respondents's Gender about PDP's Hidden Camera Quistionnaire in Batam



**Source:** Author's Questionnaire Number of Respondents about Hidden Camera in Batam

Based on picture B.1 and picture B.2, there are 7 (seven) sub-districts that have filled in the questionnaire with male gender totaling 29 (twenty-nine) respondents and female 31 (thirty-one) respondents related to the installation of hidden cameras in Batam City, totaling 60 respondents, and will be described as follows, Bengkong sub-district with 13 (thirteen) respondents, Batu Ampar sub-district with 5 (five) respondents, Batam Kota sub-district with 13 (thirteen) respondents, Batu Aji sub-district with 7 (seven) respondents, Lubuk Baja sub-district with 6 (six) respondents, Sekupang sub-district with 12 (twelve) respondents and finally Sagulung sub-district with 4 (four) respondents. To support the research conducted, researchers used Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness by analyzing the effectiveness of a regulation that applies in society based on five factors, there are: The legal factor itself, the law enforcement factor in charge of enforcing the law in society, the facilities provided by the government or community, the community factor itself and the cultural factors that develop (Hikmawati, 2021). Thus, in this case, to examine the effectiveness of the implementation of the PDP Law in Batam City, it will be described through five factors, namely:

**a) Legal Factors**

The PDP Law is a law established by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) as a law that has a role in regulating the principles, types of personal data, and sanctions that can be received by violators of personal data and privacy data not only in Batam City but also throughout Indonesia

(Januarita et al., 2024). In the PDP Law, 3 (three) articles regulate the installation of VDPD or hidden cameras in public places, namely in Article 17, paragraph (1), letters b and c and paragraph (2), Article 65, paragraph (1) and criminal sanctions located in Article 67 paragraph (1). Article 17 paragraph (1), letters b and c have explained that cameras must be preceded by a notification and are not permitted to identify a person. Furthermore, Article 65, paragraph (1) also explains that both individuals or agencies are prohibited from collecting a person's data that is used to benefit themselves or others. The PDP Law also regulates criminal sanctions that will befall personal data violators with a maximum threat of 5 (five) years in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp5,000,000,000,000 (five billion rupiah) (Putro, 2022). Overall, the PDP Law has articles regulating personal data protection against the installation of hidden cameras to identify a person. The articles have also guaranteed that any action involving the use of cameras must comply with the principles of personal data protection (Mardhatillah & Parvez, 2024).

#### **b) Law Enforcement Factor**

Law enforcers, in this case, the Public Division Section Head of Polresta Barelang, Mr. Tigor Sidabariba, and the Head of Communication and Information Office of Batam, Mr. Arreza Prabowo Mulyo, mentioned that both institutions have important roles related to the regulation and activities of hidden camera installation in Batam City. In particular, Mr. Tigor mentioned that installing hidden cameras in Batam City has a good impact if it is used for good things, such as monitoring highways installed under Government Regulation Number 82 of 2012 on the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions (PP PSTE). However, the installation of these cameras also becomes a threat if they are installed in places where a person's privacy should be maintained and used to identify a person. Mr. Tigor mentioned that he understands that there is a difference between the installation of hidden cameras that are used to regulate the public on the highway, which was previously based on PP PSTE, and cameras that are installed in a hidden manner and used to identify a person under the PDP Law which further clarifies the regulatory limitations related to the installation of hidden cameras in Batam City. The installation of hidden cameras and the PDP Law that is already in force is also perceived by the Head of Diskominfo, Mr. Arreza, that there is a difference between the installation of hidden cameras on the highway and other hidden places used to identify a person, this further clarifies the existence of a regulation that directly regulates the installation of hidden cameras used to identify a person in Batam City, namely the PDP Law (Karu & Febriansyah, 2024). Both institutions, represented by their respective division heads, also explained that every case is delayed due to the lengthy Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of either the National Commission on Human Rights (KOMNAS HAM) or other institutions to process every incoming matter. The

statements from both institutions were also supported by 60 (60) respondents, which are presented below:

**Table 1.** Respondents Who Experienced Hidden Camera Recording.

No.	Experiencing Hidden Camera Recordings	Respondents
1.	Has experienced	18
1.a.	a. Does not continue reporting	15
1.b.	b. Reported but the problem was not solved	2
1.c.	c. Report and the problem solved	1
2.	Has never experienced	42
<b>Number of Respondents</b>		<b>60</b>

**Source:** Author's Questionnaire about Experiencing Hidden Recording in Batam.

The table above shows that there were 15 (fifteen) respondents who had been victims of hidden camera recording used to identify a person but did not continue reporting because they thought the process would be too long and costly; 2 (two) other respondents chose to report. However, they had not received a response regarding the continuation of the case, and 1 (one) respondent, who had been a victim, had reported it. The problem was resolved through a mediation process.

#### c) Facilities and Services Factor

Facilities are assistance in the form of electronic and non-electronic technology provided by the Batam City government to disseminate information or notification of the enactment of a substance contained in the legislation, in this case, the installation of hidden cameras used to identify a person. The facilities provided can be in the form of notice boards, boards containing information, and videotrons (Rifandi et al., 2021). However, in Batam City itself, there is no means or facility provided by the government to share information related to the dangers and prohibition of hidden cameras used to identify a person and installed without any notice, including in the form of dissemination using social media, such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok and other supporting applications that can reach the entire community without having to spread directly. This is also confirmed by the Head of Polresta Barelang Public Relation division, Mr. Tigor and the Head of Communication and Information, Mr. Arreza that in Batam City there are no facilities or counseling to educate the public regarding information on the prohibition of installing hidden cameras used to identify a person and installed without notice. This statement is also supported by the results of the research conducted by the researcher and outlined in the form of a table:

**Table 2.** Facilities And Services Related To Prohibition Installation of Hidden Camera in Batam City.

No.	Facility Related to Violation of Concealed Camera Installation in Batam City	Respondents
1.	Has experienced	8
2.	Has not experienced	52
Number of Respondents		60

Source: Author's Quistionnaire About Facilities and Services About Prohibition Installation of Hidden Camera in Batam.

From the table presented, it can be seen that 52 respondents have never received information from facilities or services issued by the government in cooperation with Polresta Bareleng and Diskominfo regarding the prohibition and sanctions of hidden camera recording used to identify a person in Batam City. In comparison, the other 8 (eight) respondents stated that they had received information about the prohibition of installing hidden cameras in public places used to identify a person and sanctions for violators through the explanation made by law students when explaining the discussion of the PDP Law and banners in the Batam Center area.

#### d) Community Factor

Installing hidden cameras in Batam City that identify a person reflects the dynamics of public knowledge of the enforcement of a regulation and ethics that need to be improved and further considered (Sulthon Miladiyanto, Anindya Bidasari, 2018). Most of the participation of knowledge on the enforcement of regulation in Batam City requires cooperation from law enforcement agencies and authorized organizations in disseminating information related to the installation of hidden cameras in the community, which is not only regulated under the ITE Law but also through the PDP Law for more specific identification (Khristanto, 2020). In Batam City itself, the researcher has taken a sample of 60 respondents to find out whether the people of Batam City are aware of the issuance of the PDP Law, which was implemented in 2022, and whether the people know that installing hidden cameras used to identify a person in Batam City is an offense regulated under the PDP Law along with the sanctions that will be received by violators, through the table below:

**Table 3.** Facilities and Services Related to Prohibition Installation of Concealed Camera in Batam City.

No.	Knowing PDP Law Issuance in Indonesia	Respondents
1.	Know about issuance	34
2.	Does not know about issuance	26
Number of Respondents		60

Source: Author's Quistionnaire About Facilities and Services Availability About Hidden Camera in Batam City.

**Table 4.** Knowing the Prohibition of Recording Using Hidden Camera.

No.	The Prohibition of Recording Using Hidden Camera	Respondents
1.	Knowing about the prohibition	45
2.	Does not know about the prohibition	15
Number of Respondents		60

Source: Author's Quistionnaire About Respondents's Knowing the Prohibition of Using Hidden Camera for Personal Purpose in Batam City.

Based on Table 5 (five) presented, 34 (thirty-four) respondents knew about the issuance of the PDP Law, while 26 (twenty-six) respondents did not know about the issuance of the PDP Law. However, even though they knew about it, the people who knew about the issuance of the PDP Law were represented by Mrs. Nadhiroh, a housewife (IRT), Natasha Fraiskam, a student, and Rivaldo Fariadi Ivanda, a TikTok content creator residing in Bengkong, Lubuk Baja and Batu Aji sub-districts, stated that in substance, the PDP Law has provided personal data protection against the installation of hidden cameras used to identify a person, this is also evidenced by the presence of article 57 of the PDP Law which clearly states criminal sanctions and fines. All three respondents agreed that the success of the application of legislation is also influenced by how law enforcers carry out their duties and authorities in prosecuting personal data violators. Based on Table 6 (six), most of the people of Batam City, represented by 60 (sixty) respondents, 45 (forty-five) respondents knew that there is a prohibition of using a hidden camera which is used to identify a person and stated in ITE Law and not PDP Law, and 15

(fifteen) respondents did not know about the prohibition of recording using a hidden camera which is installed in public place and used to identify a person.

#### e) Cultural Factors

The people of Batam City coexist with technology, one of which is the use of camera technology that can be used to help monitor the workspace, avoid unwanted actions, and maintain the security of the surrounding area. In addition, the people of Batam City also like to immortalize every moment passed or every event that is considered to be a memory in the future. This will be different if there is a violation of the use of cameras, namely related to cameras installed hidden in Batam City; this installation gives two views, namely a positive response and a negative response. The positive response from the community is that hidden cameras are a form of technological innovation that can make it easier to protect privacy. The negative response is that it can be one of the barriers to individual freedom and expose a person's data if done without prior notice and used as a form of identifying a person. With two different views, the public is still concerned with the validity of their legal protection and regrets the phenomenon of installing hidden cameras used to identify a person, so the installation must be adjusted to existing regulations and prioritized with proper notification.

Based on the five factors described, including views from Soerjono Soekanto is legal theory, it is important to understand how the people of Batam City respond to personal data protection policies related to the use of hidden cameras (Yosep Manalu et al., 2022). The analysis of public acceptance and compliance with this regulation is an important focus in understanding privacy protection. Awareness of privacy rights, effectiveness of law enforcement, and cultural norms around surveillance technology have the potential to influence the extent to which people comply with the regulation. Raising awareness through educational campaigns about privacy rights as well as the legal consequences of unauthorized use of hidden cameras can increase compliance (Kusnadi, 2021). In addition, the role of law enforcement in monitoring and cracking down on violations is key to ensuring greater compliance from the public. However, it is important to keep in mind that cultural, social, and technological factors also influence the way people interact with these regulations (Arrofi & Ajie, 2024). Therefore, a holistic and continuous analysis is needed to understand the dynamics of acceptance and compliance with personal data protection policies in Batam City.

#### **Solution to the Problems that Obstruct the Effectiveness of the Regulation on the Installation of Concealed Cameras in Public Places in Batam City**

Along with technological developments and the need for public safety, the use of hidden cameras has become a solution, implemented by the government and related parties (Wiratama, 2020). However, several obstacles prevent the effectiveness of these arrangements from running well. These obstacles are

complex legal regulations related to privacy and the use of cameras in public places (Khristanto, 2020).

Apart from Batam City, Aceh is also one of the cities that has experienced the same case with the presence of hidden cameras that disturb residents and are used to identify someone. This began when a man with the initials BA who installed a camera on a *WiFi* router used in a woman's room finally admitted his actions and was handed over to the police, through the police it was handed over to the East Aceh prosecutor's office (Kejari Aceh Timur) and became a suspect in the case of installing hidden cameras, the Satreskrim Unit of East Aceh Police conducted checks with network and cyber security experts (M. Haris Setiadi Agus, 2024). Through the above case, the Aceh police cooperated with various government institutions such as the prosecutor's office, the police who are engaged in cyber security and arrested the perpetrators, without only being confined in detention. These steps are based on applicable laws and are carried out immediately to create security tranquility and legal certainty for the people of Aceh (M. Haris Setiadi Agus, 2024). Camera installation efforts often collide with privacy laws that protect individuals' rights not to be recorded without permission. In response to the obstacles previously described, some solutions can be provided to increase the effectiveness of personal data protection regulations in Indonesia in providing protection for victims and providing sanctions for the criminal who violate the articles that have been written and published through the PDP Law (Valini, 2019).

**a) Solution from legal factors**

The PDP Law in its application, which was issued in 2022, is sufficiently maintained without amendment because it has effectively regulated the prohibition of the use of hidden cameras in public places to identify a person, even though several articles have been trimmed from the urgent PDP Bill (Flora et al., 2023). The PDP Law has provided a solid legal foundation to protect people's privacy from potential misuse of technology, such as using hidden cameras in public places (Fitrahul Faizah et al., 2023). With strict administrative sanctions, as stated in the law, criminals who install hidden cameras may be punished appropriately (Sutarli & Kurniawan, 2023). These restrictions provide a sense of security to citizens and promote the ethical use of technology in the digital age (Sulistianingsih et al., 2023). Thus, no changes to the PDP Law are needed, along with the public's need for better privacy protection in the digital era, and supported by the ITE Law as an affirmative step in protecting the public in the cyber world (Mutiara & Maulana, 2020).

**b) Solution from law enforcement factors**

Polresta Bareleng is essential in enhancing cybersecurity through vigorous cyber patrols. With a focus on preventing the crime of installing hidden cameras in public places, the police have intensified surveillance to identify the criminal and reduce incidents that harm the public. Outreach efforts through social media have

effectively raised public awareness regarding the risks and negative impacts of installing hidden cameras. The importance of imposing strict sanctions is also a key aspect in suppressing such acts. Polresta Bareleng should work with the government to speed up the reporting process and ensure quick and efficient handling of each case. In addition, protecting victims' rights is a priority by ensuring the security and confidentiality of the information involved. With this approach, Polresta Bareleng encourages active community participation in the fight against cybercrime, creating a safe environment and supporting the responsible development of technology. Diskominfo can also do this to conduct counseling not only on hoaxes but also on the protection of personal data due to the installation of hidden cameras in public places that are used to identify a person and that person's wishes.

**c) Solution from facilities and services factors**

The solution to the facilities factor is that the Batam City government should work closely with Polresta Bareleng and Diskominfo to provide facilities that support public reporting of hidden cameras in public places. Proactive measures such as providing easily accessible reporting channels through apps or official websites are crucial to mobilizing citizen participation. To educate the public, the Batam City Government needs to intensify public campaigns through attractive pamphlets, advertisements, and posters managed by Diskominfo and Polresta Bareleng. The campaign materials should use standard and easy-to-understand language, explain the risks and negative impacts of installing hidden cameras, and emphasize the importance of individual security and privacy. Social media can also be utilized to disseminate information widely. The government must create engaging, informative, and easy-to-understand content so people are more aware of the dangers of installing hidden cameras.

**d) Solution from community factors**

The people of Batam City need to increase their self-awareness of personal data protection and privacy rights outside the home. Personal security is not only related to protecting personal information in the digital world but also involves being mindful of potential privacy violations in physical spaces. Maintaining privacy in public restrooms, hotel rooms, or changing rooms is essential. The people of Batam City should actively check for hidden cameras that may snoop on personal activities. Public Relations Division Head of Polresta Bareleng, Tigor Sibadariba, also mentioned that some of the cases they received were initiated by victims who were reluctant to report because they were ashamed of the evidence that would be attached, but as the people of Batam City, we must also support effective legal measures. Involving authorities or public place management when encountering potential privacy threats can provide further protection. Individual initiative in understanding and protecting privacy rights creates a safe



environment and fosters trust within the Batam City community, making privacy protection a shared responsibility.

**e) Solution from cultural factors**

In order to solve the problem of installing hidden cameras in Batam City, people need to view cultural factors as a means of adaptation to technological advances. People need to realize that technological developments, including security cameras, can provide rising benefits or significant problems in maintaining the security of personal data and individual privacy. The importance of integrating culture with modern technology is not only a form of progress but also an effort to maintain traditional values. By building awareness of the balance between modernity and local wisdom, people can be more cautious about installing hidden cameras for mutual security.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

Personal data protection is regulated through PDP Law and also refers to ITE Law as a reference for electronic technology such as cameras; in this case, PDP LAW has regulated various regulations regarding the installation of hidden cameras carried out in Batam City based on Chambliss & Seidman's theory of the operation of law. The regulation of personal data protection is also regulated through GDPR as a regulation governing personal data in the world, located in the European Union and has several differences with the regulation of personal data in Indonesia, one of which is the establishment of an independent institution that regulates personal data issues. The PDP Law contains three articles regarding the requirements for installing hidden cameras and sanctions for violators: Article 17, Article 65, and Article 67. These three articles can be the basis and the solution to the problems related to hidden cameras that are used to identify a person and cause harm to the victim. However, in this case, personal data protection regarding hidden camera issues has been regulated by PDP LAW and can be a basis for legal certainty for the Indonesian people.

Personal data protection becomes a critical issue in facing the threat of installing hidden cameras in public places in Batam City by referring to Soerjono Soekanto's sociology of law theory. The legal factor itself which has fulfilled the requirements and became the basis for problems related to hidden cameras used to identify a person, the law enforcement factor which has not been maximized and put forward by Polresta Barelang and Diskominfo Batam said that they have never provided legal counseling or shared information specifically on personal data protection that discusses hidden cameras used to identify a person, so this proves that there is a lack of law enforcement roles in the application of this regulation in the Batam City, the facilities factor which is still inadequate and the cultural factor which is contrary to the culture of the community, but the community consciously supports the regulation on hidden cameras which has been issued to be

implemented. The solutions provided have also covered the previous discussion of the two factors, namely the law enforcement factor and the facilities factor, which must work together to improve security and increase public trust in handling, patrolling, and resolving cases regarding hidden cameras. In addition, there is also a need for equitable facilities and facilities regarding hidden cameras used to identify a person by using existing facilities in the city of Batam, such as billboards, videotrons, and social media that can reach a wider community.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank the parties who helped the author complete this article. The Author incredibly grateful to Dr. Florianus Yudhi Priyo Amboro, S.H., M.Hum, as the first supervisor who helped me improve and provided new knowledge in working on this article; I also thank Dr. Triana Dewi Seroja, S.H., M.Hum who has provided lecture material on the sociology of law which author use in this article. I would also like to thank Mrs. Rina Shahriani Syahrullah, S.H, MCL, Ph.D., who helped me determine the proposal's title and outline. I also want to thank the Polresta Bareleng and the Communication and Information Department of Batam (Diskominfo), who have been willing to take the time to be interviewed. The last but not least, I want to say thank you to my friends and myself for helping me finish this article.

#### COMPETING INTEREST

None.

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