



Realizing People's Welfare in Economic Globalization, Perspective of Constitution of electronic information and transaction

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Prosperity; Globalization; Economy; ITE Law</p> <p>How to cite: Finna Nazran, & Fitri Yanni Dewi Siregar. (2022). Realizing People's Welfare in Economic Globalization, Perspective of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions. <i>Veterans Law Review</i>. 5(1) 1 – 14.</p> <p>Received: 2022-01-21 Revised: 2022-03-31 Accepted: 2022-04-27</p>	<p>Globalization that occurs in the economic field certainly affects the trade between several countries that are free. This is due to the fact that the use of technology has encouraged rapid business growth, because various information can be presented through long distance relationships and those who wish to conduct transactions do not have to meet face to face, but simply through computer and telecommunications equipment. Utilization of ITE Technology is carried out based on the principles of legal certainty, benefits, prudence, good faith, and freedom to choose technology or technology neutrality. This study aims to determine the development and concept of people's prosperity in economic globalization in Indonesia, with the presence of the ITE Law in creating a just economy. This research uses normative legal research which is descriptive analytical with a qualitative approach to primary data, secondary data and tertiary data which includes the content and structure of positive law. used as a reference in reviewing legal issues that are the object of study. The results of the study indicate that the existence of the ITE Law in creating a just economy at this time has major implications for the development of social life. Economic justice must be understood as a condition where the people control the course of economic activity, through the use of information and technology which is carried out based on the principles of legal certainty, benefits, prudence, good faith, and freedom to choose technology or technology neutrality. This is in line with the goals of the state as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.</p>

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of globalization is something that is inevitable, something that is bound to happen, in addition to providing economic benefits but also having implications for many aspects of human life, which ultimately requires society to be able to adapt to the changes that occur.¹ Globalization is a term that has to do with increasing interdependence and interdependence between nations and people around the world through trade, investment, travel,

¹ Yuniarto, Paulus Rudolf, (2014) *Masalah Globalisasi di Indonesia: Antara Kepentingan, Kebijakan, dan Tantangan, Masalah Globalisasi di Indonesia*, Jurnal Kajian Wilayah, Vol. 5, No. 1, PP. 67

popular culture, and other forms of internationalization, and these terms are often used interchangeably.² Every human activity in this modern era of globalization can be carried out quickly and easily, human activities are minimized with assistive devices, sophisticated tools in the form of electronics are all made to facilitate human work. All levels of society can enjoy internet services anytime and anywhere. Everyone can be connected to each other even though the distance is very far. Currently the internet is the most important part of people's lives, for example in doing business, buying and selling, socializing, news, and exchanging information or others.

Basically, globalization occurs when a new global social formation is established, marked by the global implementation of a trade mechanism through the creation of a free trade policy, namely the successful signing of an international agreement on trade in April 1994 after going through a difficult process, in Marrakesh, Morocco, namely an agreement. international trade known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). GATT is a collection of international rules that regulate trade behavior between governments. GATT is also a forum for intergovernmental trade negotiations, as well as a court to settle national disputes into the global economic system, basically played by the main actors in the process.³

For some people, globalization is seen as a social process, or a historical process, or a natural process that will bring all nations and countries in the world increasingly related to each other, realizing a new order of life or unity of coexistence by removing geographical, economic and cultural boundaries of society.⁴ Meanwhile, according to Husynski and Buchanan, globalization will produce a condition of rapid change. Starting from the cyber revolution, trade liberalization, homogenization of goods and services around the world to growth-oriented exports are components of the phenomenon of globalization. Globalization will increase international trade, however, it often has a strong influence on the pattern of the economy within a country. The reality that is happening shows that economic globalization is a manifestation of the capital expansion of developed countries. Therefore, every globalization effort always coincides with the interests of how to increase the capital they invest. Economic globalization leads to economic liberalization and privatization (privatization). This is a consequence of the expansion of capital or capital that is spread by developed countries throughout the country. Thus, globalization will reform national structures and policies to be implemented with global interests.⁵

In the reality of the modern world, a world in which every good and service is usually produced and sold by many different suppliers, the profit sharing

² Apriidar, *Ekonomi Internasional: Sejarah, Teori, Konsep dan Permasalahan dalam Aplikasinya*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), PP. 261.

³ Agus Suprijanto, *Dampak Globalisasi Ekonomi Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia*, Jurnal Ilmiah CIVIS, Volume I, No 2, Juli 2011, PP.104

⁴ *Ibid.*,

⁵ Herlan Firmansyah dan Endang Hendra, *Implikasi Globalisasi Ekonomi Dan Perdagangan Bebas Terhadap Stabilitas Nilai Rupiah*, Asy-Syari'ah Vol. 17 No. 1, April 2015, PP.47

from specialization and trade is determined on the basis of competition.⁶ This is not without the use of technology that has driven rapid business growth, because various information can be presented through long distance relationships and those who wish to conduct transactions do not have to meet face to face, but simply through computer and telecommunication equipment. The development of information technology has also formed a new world society that is no longer hindered by territorial boundaries and has turned everything that is far away from being near what is imaginary into reality. Internet and information technology are new innovations in the last decade that affect human life. Some human activities change significantly by taking advantage of efficiency, effectiveness and mobility. Unfortunately, these technological advances also introduce new problems when used inappropriately or inappropriately.⁷

Cyber crime (Cyber-crime) is a new form of threat that has never existed before in the world community. Hacking, Cracking, Defacing, Sniffing, Carding, Phishing, Spaming, Scam are a series of internet crimes that are quite dangerous and have caused real losses to many parties. For the jurist, there is a tendency or at least the impression to put the legal aspect forward in any discussion of efforts to tackle high-tech crimes. In dealing with the spread of cyber crime in Indonesia, for example, it is always mentioned that the failure to uncover the perpetrators is due to the lack and imperfection of cyber law in Indonesia. While other aspects such as social, economic, political and cultural are almost never worked on. Whereas in the repertoire of countermeasures there is a criminal politics that places a non-penal approach in a strategic position.

The government views that Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) is absolutely necessary for the Indonesian state, because currently Indonesia is one of the countries that has used and utilized information technology widely and efficiently. The existence of this law is intended to provide many benefits, including to ensure legal certainty for people who conduct electronic transactions, encourage economic growth, prevent information technology-based crimes and protect service users by utilizing information technology for the creation of people's welfare.⁸ In economics, the study of the concept of welfare occupies an important position. The use of technology that continues to develop plays an important role in Indonesia's trade and economic growth to realize the welfare of the people. That way the community is expected to use it as well as possible as stated in Article 4 of the ITE Law.

The ITE Law provides the ability for the law to deal with problems in the use of digital technology, but at the same time it reduces the sense of justice for the community. The ITE Law has not been able to substitute a sense of justice when digital technology is better able to solve economic and social problems.

⁶ *Ibid.*, PP.32

⁷ Lathifah Hanim, *Pengaruh Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Terhadap Keabsahan Perjanjian Dalam Perdagangan Secara Elektronik (E-Commerce) Di Era Globalisasi*, Jurnal Dinamika Hukum Vol. 11 Edisi Khusus Februari 2011, PP.60

⁸ *Ibid.*,

Based on the explanation above, we can understand that the presence of the ITE Law is a form of government concern in the development of information technology and electronic transactions so that the public is given a sense of security, justice and legal certainty in the use of information technology. This is the basis for the author to formulate problems related to how to realize people's welfare in economic globalization, based on Testing the Existence of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions.

2. Method

The research method used in this study is a normative juridical approach. This approach method is carried out in order to be able to make changes or changes from various theories in the discipline of law through a scientific process. Normative juridical research is research conducted by examining library materials or primary legal materials. In normative legal research, law is often conceptualized as what is written in legislation (law in books) or law is conceptualized as a rule or norm which is a benchmark for human behavior that is considered appropriate or appropriate.⁹ Library research is the single method used in normative legal research.¹⁰ This information can be obtained from laws and regulations and articles. Then it is described and linked so that it can be presented in a more systematic writing, in order to answer the problems that have been formulated.

The research specification used in this research is descriptive analytical method by explaining, describing, and correlating legal regulations and theories with the problems that occur. The researcher will read and then organize every legal material collected. In this study, conclusions are drawn using the deductive method, namely drawing conclusions from a general problem to a specific one so that it becomes a reference for answering the problems in research.¹¹

3. Result & Analysis

3.1 Technological Developments in Economic Globalization in Indonesia

In this modern era of globalization, all human activities are strived to be carried out quickly and easily, human activities are minimized with assistive devices, sophisticated tools in the form of electronics are all made to facilitate human work. All levels of society can enjoy internet services anytime and anywhere. Everyone can be connected to each other even though the distance is very far. Currently the internet is the most important part of people's lives, for example in doing business, buying and selling, socializing, news, and exchanging information or others.¹²

⁹ Amiruddin, Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta : Rajawali Press, 2004), PP. 118.

¹⁰ Bambang Waluyo, *Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktek*, (Jakarta : Sinar Grafika, 1996), PP.50.

¹¹ Johny Ibrahim, *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, (Malang : Bayumedia Publishing, 2008), PP. 241.

¹² Lathifah Hanim, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Para Pihak Dalam E-Commerce Sebagai Akibat Dari Globalisasi Ekonomi*, *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum* Volume I No. 2 Mei - Agustus 2014, PP. 192.

Basically, globalization occurs when a new global social formation is established, marked by the global implementation of a trade mechanism through the creation of a free trade policy, namely the successful signing of an international agreement on trade in April 1994 after going through a difficult process, in Marrakesh, Morocco, namely an agreement. international trade known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). GATT is a collection of international rules that regulate trade behavior between governments. GATT is also a forum for intergovernmental trade negotiations, as well as a court to settle national disputes into the global economic system, basically played by the main actors in the process.¹³

Globalization has been driven by open economic policies both domestically and internationally. In the years following World War II, especially the last one or two decades, many governments have implemented free market economic systems, massively increasing their production potential and created many new opportunities in international trade and investment. One route for how globalization in a particular issue or issue area can affect a country is the presence or absence of international institutions in the issue or issue domain.

The development process of globalization has accelerated in the last few decades. As a reflection of this globalization is the formation of the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) as a highly integrated region. Where ASEAN is an economic area that is very open, especially to partners in the world. Therefore, all the economic turmoil in ASEAN greatly affects other countries. The economic conditions of ASEAN countries themselves are generally categorized as middle income countries, with high inflation rates, economic growth, employment opportunities and relatively low living standards. With globalization, it can encourage the formation of cooperation in a group that can benefit each other in member countries that have joined. This also did not escape the attention of globalization in the economic field. Economic globalization is a movement that is gradually forming a new authority in the control of economic activities of all countries. Some observers say that economic globalization is neo-imperialism, although not all economic globalization is negative.¹⁴

Globalization that occurs in the economic field certainly has an effect on trade between several countries that are free. The success of economic globalization cannot be separated from the role of technology. Technology is able to integrate traditional trading traditions into a more perfect, universal form, and is able to eliminate the boundaries of space and time.¹⁵ Economic globalization is one form of unlimited innovation that occurs in the international trade

¹³ Agus Suprijanto, *Dampak Globalisasi Ekonomi Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia*, Jurnal Ilmiah CIVIS, Volume I, No 2, July 2011, PP.104

¹⁴ Ali Yafie, Fiqih, *Perdagangan Bebas*, (Jakarta: Teraju Mizan, 2003), PP. 7

¹⁵ <https://www.jurnal.id/id/blog/globalisasi-ekonomi-yang-terjadi-dalam-10-tahun-terakhir/>, quoted on 15 June 2021, 19.55 WIB

sector. Although initially international trade has been going on for thousands of years. However, its impact on economic, social and political interests has only been felt in the last few centuries.

Economic globalization has an impact on national economic law which must appear as an integrating mechanism that can harmonize various internal interests of the nation, national and international interests and between sectors of national life. Economically, there are increasingly competitive trade pressures, multi-nationalization of production, integration of financial markets and the entry of global capital investment. In dealing with the impact of economic globalization, using strategies to play an active role in the negotiation process with globalization actors and create national economic laws, especially regarding foreign investment that accommodates the interests of global values to be utilized for the development of the national economy.¹⁶

At this time, innovation is not only limited to the advanced technology sector, furthermore, innovation has become a global phenomenon that affects almost all sectors of life. Social media is a phenomenon of globalization that connects all levels of society from various directions which eliminates boundaries between countries. This development can certainly have an impact, one of which is for those who feel far away to be brought closer and can exchange information regularly. Globalization brings influencing factors, one of which is international trade or trade between countries, among others:

- 1) The international trade factor is triggered to meet the needs of domestic goods and services.
- 2) The desire to make a profit and increase state income.
- 3) Factors are differences in ability in mastering science and technology in processing economic resources
- 4) Factors triggered by the excess of domestic products so that it is necessary to increase new markets to sell products.
- 5) Factors triggered by differences in climatic conditions, resources, human resources, and culture.
- 6) Factors triggered by the similarity of tastes for an item between one country and another.

When a country is able to generate innovation through the use of technology, it can be said that it has supported economic globalization. Technology is also used to make predictions in complex environments by conducting research and studies of certain knowledge. One form of the development of economic globalization and technological progress is the existence of electronic contracts.

Utilization of ITE Technology is carried out based on the principles of legal certainty, benefits, prudence, good faith, and freedom to choose technology or

¹⁶ Agus Suprijanto, *Op.cit.*, PP.100

be technology neutral. The objectives of the Utilization of Information Technology and Electronic Transactions include:

1. To educate the nation's life as part of the world's information society;
2. Develop trade and the national economy in order to improve the welfare of the community;
3. Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public services;
4. Opening the widest possible opportunity for everyone to advance their thinking and abilities in the field of using and utilizing Information Technology as optimally as possible and responsibly; and
5. Provide a sense of security, justice, and legal certainty for users and providers of Information Technology.

As regulated in Article 1 Number 17 of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Transaction Information (UU TE), an electronic contract is an agreement between the parties through electronic media. And their transactions are called electronic transactions. Based on Article 1 point 3 of Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection, every business actor must be able to fulfill all his legal responsibilities when buying and selling with consumers, namely business actors are every individual or business entity, whether in the form of a legal entity or not a legal entity established and domiciled or conducting activities within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, either individually or jointly through an agreement to carry out business activities in various economic fields.

Economically, the Indonesian state is dependent on international trade, production and finance. Therefore, the State of Indonesia is vulnerable to international pressures or globalization. In discussing the impact of economic globalization on the national economy, we will discuss economic globalization and its effects on the Indonesian economy, respectively, and then the impact of economic globalization on foreign investment.

Economic globalization has driven global economic integration driven by the flow of money and information on the one hand, and trade and investment on the other. Today, some world centers, such as the London interbank market, handle more money than is needed to finance the real economy in international trade and investment. Meanwhile the flow of information, teleconferencing, meetings, seminars, and telecommunications through telephone, fax, and other forms of communication created by new technology has exceeded the flow of money in financing and profits. This communication technology has driven the faster growth of many transaction categories that have ever grown throughout economic history.

In this context transnational cash flows can be seen as a successor to what bankers often call portfolio investment. This investment flow is not only greater than in previous eras, what is more important is that this global flow of money cannot be controlled by any state - national power. As a result, national economic policies cannot be separated from the global economy and the national economy becomes more stable. The crisis that hit several East and Southeast Asian countries in the 1997 period proved this. On the other hand,

global economic integration is also supported by lower transportation costs and trade barriers. These two factors have created increasingly open world markets. The cost of transporting goods has fallen drastically since the 1970s and telecommunications costs have been decreasing since the 1930s. The significant reduction in these two fields has created an increasingly intensive trade in goods and services throughout the world. The impact of globalization is the onslaught of trade and investment liberalization attacks by developed countries to developing countries including Indonesia.

3.2 The Concept of People's Welfare: The Doctrine of the Welfare State

Indonesia as a country that is among the many countries in the world, establishes general welfare as one of the goals of the state. This is in line with the goals of the state as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. The concept of a Welfare State that was born in the 20th century as a correction to the development of the concept of a "Night Watcher" state (*nachtwachtersstaat*), also emerged symptoms of capitalism in the economic field which slowly Land causes inequalities in the distribution of sources of mutual prosperity. The concept of the Indonesian welfare state is contained in the original culture of the Indonesian nation, especially for the Javanese, which is embodied in the art of shadow puppet culture.

Socio-Economic Welfare is an important aspect of the concept of the Welfare State. As referred to in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution regarding the structure of the economy of an Independent Indonesia, it is marked by the existence of togetherness and kinship efforts. Togetherness efforts do not mean only at the level of small-scale businesses, but also for large businesses that concern the general needs and prosperity of the people.

The Father of the Nation Bung Karno stated that the principle of justice in Pancasila was present as a pillar of prosperity, that "on the earth of an independent Indonesia there should be no more poverty". Pancasila in the life of the nation, the terminal instrument is justice. A visionary foothold, but touches the most essential thing for every colonized human being, namely the sense of justice.¹⁷

A theory that is in line with the basis of the Indonesian state is the Welfare State theory. The theory that asserts that a state whose government guarantees the welfare of the people. And to be able to realize the welfare of its people, it must be based on the five pillars of the state, namely: Democracy, Law Enforcement, The Human Rights Protection, Social Justice and Anti-Discrimination.

The Indonesian government seeks to implement and realize a Welfare State based on the 1945 Constitution, through:

- 1) The social security system, as the backbone of the welfare program;
- 2) Fulfillment of the basic rights of citizens through development based on productive economic resources, especially health and education,

¹⁷ <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qbnzqr354/hasto-isu-keadilan-ekonomi-harus-jadi-perhatian-bersama>, quoted on June 17, 2021, at 11.21 WIB

as a support for the social security system, creating broad employment opportunities as a starting point for development, and compiling economic strength through cooperatives as the most dominant form of business entity in economy;

- 3) Equitable economic distribution as a result of production redistribution and joint control of production through cooperatives,
- 4) Bureaucratic reform creates a strong and responsive government as an agent of development and a broad provider of public goods and services, as well as natural resource management as a support for the Welfare State to enforce social justice.

Equitable economic distribution is still a common problem that has not been able to be overcome by various countries around the world. Therefore, the concept of a welfare state was born. Welfare state is a government concept that plays an important role in protecting and also fighting for the social and economic welfare of every community in it. The definition of a welfare state is very broad and varied. On the one hand, the definition of a welfare state is the involvement of the state in providing full employment for the people. Work is a source of people's income, if the state can provide full employment then the poverty of the people will be reduced and the people will prosper. Etymologically the term welfare state can be interpreted as a country that provides guarantees in the form of broad social security benefits such as health services by the state, pensions or old age benefits, sick and unemployment benefits, and so on.

Social welfare as stated in the 1945 Constitution which among other things states that the economy is based on the principle of kinship, finances basic education, develops a social security system for all Indonesian people, empowers the weak and underprivileged and provides health service facilities and decent public service facilities. The Indonesian government is clearly mandated to place the interests of the community above the interests of individuals.

In realizing the Welfare State, the government makes efforts and innovations to reduce social inequality through the Ministry of Social Affairs. One of them is by using the integrated data of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) and the Ministry of Social's Integrated Database (BDT) to determine the target of Beneficiary Families (KPM) or subsidy recipient households. The receiving class consists of 40 percent of the population vulnerable to poverty if at any time there is an economic turmoil that requires social protection. This class is entitled to receive welfare rice assistance (Rastra), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) and health insurance (Healthy Indonesia Card). The next group is that 10 percent of the poor and 8 percent of the very poor need to be given social assistance in the form of the Family Hope Program (PKH), where this group will automatically receive all of the social assistance. In addition, the prosperity of the people will only be achieved if this country is united, sovereign and just. This will be realized if the government, society and state institutions work together, especially for the younger generation. Prosperity based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution is prosperity for its soul. So this

country will never achieve the word prosperous without being able to interpret, live, apply Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

3.3 The existence of the ITE Law in Creating a Just Economy

The development of technology and information in the current reality of society has major implications for the development of social life. Trade conducted online or commonly referred to as electronic commerce with internet facilities has emerged as an alternative to conventional business transaction patterns that are usually carried out by the community. The operation of these e-commerce sites is carried out by parties who are providers, organizers and managers, which are referred to as e-commerce platform providers. E-commerce platforms in their activities have platform users who are the general public who create and have accounts on e-commerce sites.

In line with the rapid development of technology, companies are increasingly encouraged to use advanced technology to survive and win the increasingly increasing competition. The impact on the competitive aspect is the formation of an increasingly sharp level of competition. Economic globalization also makes changes to be constant, rapid, radical, simultaneous, and pervasive. The use of technology is expected to provide great benefits to the competitive business world.¹⁸

Current technological developments have led to a communication revolution that causes people's lives in various countries to be inseparable and have even been determined by information and communication. This phenomenon has given rise to a global interdependence trend for the international community. The development of advances in information and communication technology tends to have a direct effect on the level of human civilization. The formation of strata of agrarian society, industrial society, and information society is inseparable from the influence of global technology. So that through this technology we recognize two forms of reality, namely the reality created by God and the reality created by humans. The two realities are where their use is returned to humans.¹⁹

Technology continues to be developed in order to make it easier for humans to carry out their daily activities. One of the products of information and communication technology sophistication is growing rapidly and mastering almost all aspects of human life is the Internet. Now nationally and internationally, we have entered a new civilization where humans are in information technology based on an all-digital environment.²⁰ Business people, officials, governments and many people around the world use the Internet as a part of national and international business as well as people's

¹⁸ Ni Nyoman Alit Triani, "Penerapan Strategi It E-Commerce Sebagai Peningkatan Persaingan Bisnis Perusahaan", *Jurnal Akuntansi Aktual*, Vol. No. 3, (February 2012), PP.212

¹⁹ Renny N.S. Koloay, *Perkembangan Hukum Indonesia Berkenaan Dengan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi*, *Jurnal Hukum Unsrat*, Vol.22/No.5/Januari /2016, PP.21

²⁰ Edmon Makarim, 2005, *Pengantar Hukum Telematika*, Rajagrafindo Perkasa, Jakarta, PP.31

daily personal lives. The existence of some types of business is impossible without the Internet.²¹

To achieve social welfare the only way that must be achieved is the absence of inequality or economic inequality among the people. In Indonesia, economic inequality is very worrying. Oxfam and INFID reports say that the gap between the richest people and the majority of Indonesia's population is still widening.²²

There are several factors that drive inequality. The first is education inequality, declining per capita income, no distribution of wealth, inequality in development.

- a. Inequality in education is one of the doors to success in the future, but if you look at the reality at this time, there is still a tremendous gap in the world of education, only people with money can access quality education, but the poor are very difficult to access. access quality education for their children.
- b. The decline in per capita income, this could be because the world of work is still difficult to access
- c. There is no distribution of wealth, wealth only flows in one party or certain groups so that there is no visible distribution of justice between the rich and the poor.
- d. Inequality of development, development is still concentrated in big cities, while development has not touched underdeveloped areas.

In Pancasila, precisely the fifth precept, sets out the mission and goals of the Indonesian nation in carrying out the ideals of a just and prosperous Indonesia. With that aim, Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution is embedded in the operational basics in realizing social justice. That is a policy that seeks to support the constitutional rights of the people and close the gap (political and economic) in society. In an atmosphere of socio-economic life, economic competition is placed in a cooperative frame based on the principle of kinship; Production branches which are important to the state and which affect the livelihood of the people are controlled by the state; the earth and water and the natural resources contained therein sppl be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

In an effort to reduce the economic disparity that occurs, the government has made a policy on a just economy. In an effort to reduce the economic disparity that occurs, the government has made a policy on a just economy. This Equitable Economic Policy covers three main areas, namely land-based policies, opportunity-based policies, and policies based on human resource capacity building.

Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 (hereinafter will be abbreviated as UU ITE) is a form and responsibility that must be carried out by the State, to

²¹ Sutan Remy Syahdeini, 2009, *Kejahatan dan Tindak Pidana Komputer*, Pustaka Utama Grafiti, Jakarta, PP. 2.

²² <https://www.kompasiana.com/lamaisir/59a41ce8201ebd5e51240d12/mewujudkan-ekonomi-yang-berkeadilan?page=all>, quoted on 17 June 2021, At. 8:10 p.m

provide maximum protection for all utilization activities. information and communication technology in the country so that it is well protected from the potential for crime and misuse of technology so that the development of information technology can be carried out optimally, evenly and spread throughout all levels of society in order to educate the nation's life. The main purpose of this law is to protect citizens from fraudulent electronic transactions, online fraud, credit card break-ins, protect children from predators on social media.

The development of technology and information in the current reality of society has major implications for the development of social life. Trade conducted online or commonly referred to as electronic commerce (e-commerce) with internet facilities has emerged as an alternative to conventional business transaction patterns that are usually carried out by the community. The operation of these e-commerce sites is carried out by parties who are providers, organizers and managers, which are referred to as e-commerce platform providers. E-commerce platforms in their activities have platform users (users) who are the general public who create and have accounts on e-commerce sites. The application of User Generated Content (UGC) in e-commerce platforms can involve users in filling out content on the site.²³

In line with the rapid development of technology, companies are increasingly encouraged to use advanced technology to survive and win the increasingly increasing competition. The impact on the competitive aspect is the formation of an increasingly sharp level of competition. Economic globalization also makes changes to be constant, rapid, radical, simultaneous, and pervasive. The use of technology is expected to provide great benefits to the competitive business world.²⁴

Economic justice in the awareness of Pancasila is a condition in which there is a common ability to control the course of the economy. In line with the principle of people's sovereignty, economic justice must be understood as a condition in which the people control the course of economic activity, by participating in owning the means of production (co-ownership), participating in making economic decisions (co-determination), and participating in bear all the consequences of the implementation of these economic decisions (co-responsibility). This means that economic justice is closely related to production relations in economic activity which ensures that there is no exploitative relationship between economic actors. Therefore, we can conclude that the Indonesian economic system is a system that guarantees economic justice while at the same time guarantees a fair distribution of every production process carried out.

²³ Andreyan Nata Giantama, "Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Penyedia Platform Terhadap Barang yang Melanggar Merk Dalam *Marketplace*", *Jurnal Privat Law*, Vol. VIII No. 1 (Januari-Juni 2020), PP. 21-22

²⁴ Ni Nyoman Alit Triani, "Penerapan Strategi *It E-Commerce* Sebagai Peningkatan Persaingan Bisnis Perusahaan," *Jurnal Akuntansi Aktual*, Vol. No. 3, (Februari 2012), PP.212

4. Conclusion

Technological developments in economic globalization in Indonesia have accelerated in the last few decades. As a reflection of this globalization, namely the formation of the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) as a highly integrated region. Where ASEAN is an economic area that is very open, especially to partners in the world. Economic globalization is a movement that is gradually forming a new authority in the control of economic activities of all countries. When a country is able to generate innovation through the use of technology, it can be said that it has supported economic globalization. Technology is also used to make predictions in complex environments by conducting research and studies of certain knowledge. Utilization of ITE Technology is carried out based on the principles of legal certainty, benefits, prudence, good faith, and freedom to choose technology or be technology neutral. The concept of People's Prosperity based on the Welfare State Doctrine applied in Indonesia stipulates general welfare as one of the goals of the state. This is in line with the state objectives as stated in Alenia IV of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. In line with this, the Government of Indonesia is clearly mandated to place the interests of the community above the interests of individuals.

In realizing the Welfare State, the government makes efforts and innovations to reduce social inequality through the Ministry of Social Affairs. One of them is by using the integrated data of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) and the Ministry of Social's Integrated Database (BDT) to determine the target of Beneficiary Families (KPM) or subsidy recipient households. The existence of the ITE Law in creating a just economy at this time has major implications for the development of social life. Trade conducted online or commonly referred to as electronic commerce (e-commerce) with internet facilities has emerged as an alternative to conventional business transaction patterns that are usually carried out by the community. In line with the principle of people's sovereignty, economic justice must be understood as a condition in which the people control the course of economic activity, by participating in owning the means of production (co-ownership), participating in making economic decisions (co-determination), and participating in bear all the consequences of the implementation of these economic decisions (co-responsibility).

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