Taufiqurrahman-Understanding

by Taufiqurrahman-understanding Taufiqurrahman-understanding

Understanding Level of UIN Imam Bonjol Padang's Lecturers towards the Privacy Policy Application Used in Academic Activities during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period

Understanding Level of UIN Imam Bonjol Padang's Lecturers towards the Privacy Policy Application Used in Academic Activities during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period

Ahmad Taufik Hidayat[1*], Sudarman Sudarman[2], Alfurqan Alfurqan[3], Taufiqurrahman[4], Sefri Doni[5]

[1]Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang, Padang, Indonesia
[2]Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang, Padang, Indonesia
[3]Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia
[4]Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang, Padang, Indonesia
[5] Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang, Padang, Indonesia

* ahmadhidayat@uinib.ac.id

Abstract. This article was intended to measure UIN Imam Bonjol's lecturers' understanding of the privacy policy applications used for academic activities during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The need to conduct online lectures opens the opportunity for all lecturers to choose the supporting application in the lecture process freely. The existence of a privacy policy in every use of the chosen application requires understanding for prospective users of services so as not to have an adverse effect. This study used a survey research method using a data collection instrument in the form of a questionnaire which was analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics. The findings of this study are, the lecturer's awareness of privacy policy is quite high, as seen from the results of this study. Even 100% of respondents are aware of the need to protect personal data in using applications in academic activities during the Covid-19 Pandemic. However, there is a potential problem of personal data leakage from some respondents, more or less of 36.3%, who are not too concerned with the privacy policy rules, and instead do not read the policy at all. In this group of respondents, it is necessary to have guidance and socialization initiated by UIN Imam Bonjol Padang.

Keywords: Privacy, UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, Covid-19

1. Introduction

Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020 affected many fields, including education [1]. As for controlling the spread of epidemics, education from the lowest to the highest levels, including PTKIN, must be done online. The implementation of the online education process at PTKIN is based on Circular Letter Number 697/03/2020 About Amendment to Circular Letter of the Director-General of Islamic Education Number 657/03/2020 About Prevention of Covid-19 Distribution (Corona) in the Islamic Religious College environment which reads the lecture process until the end of the even semester of the 2019/2020 academic year at every Islamic religious university, both public and private, is thoroughly carried out *online*(2).

Following up on the circular, the Chancellor of UIN Imam Bonjol Padang issued a circular number B.965 / Un.13 / RBIV / PP.00.9 / 07/2020 about implementing the odd semester learning in the academic year 2020/2021 in the UIN Imam Bonjol Padang environment [3]. One point to read is the implementation of learning in online courses can be held independently and guiding learning by using various learning resources, using teaching materials in digital form combined with other teaching materials, utilizing instructional media based on information and communication technology, and

learning-based interactions information and communication technology by minimizing direct interaction (*on-site*).

The development and progress of technology have a very significant impact on social life. Accessibility to technological advances raises questions about individuals' right to maintain confidentiality for some information [4]. Privacy becomes an essential issue after several cases that arise, primarily related to the leakage of personal data and lead to fraud or pornography, reinforce the discourse of the importance of making legal rules to protect personal data [5]. Violation of privacy is no longer a story but has become an alarming reality. In 2018 as many as one million Facebook Indonesian users' data was stolen by other parties [6]. It certainly needs serious attention, especially for all service users.

The need to conduct lectures online opens the opportunity for all lecturers to choose the application supporting the lecture process freely. However, based on data revealed by cybersecurity experts from PT Vaksincom, Alfons Tanujaya stated that one of the bad habits of Indonesian people, especially users' *smartphone* is lazy to read the privacy policy of an application [7]. It is also reinforced by the results of research conducted by Microsoft and the International Data Corporation (IDC), which states that as many as 46% of Indonesian consumers do not trust digital services [8]. The bad habits expressed by cybersecurity experts also have the potential to occur at UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, seeing the varied applications used by lecturers in online lectures.

Therefore, through this research, the writer wants to see the extent of the level of concern and understanding of UIN Lecturer Imam Bonjol Padang for application privacy policies used to support online lecturing. So that later produced an application selection recommendation that sufficiently protects user privacy when conducting academic activities online.

2. Method

The research method used in this research was the survey research method. The data collection instrument used was a questionnaire. The collected data was then analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics [9]. The number of respondents in this study was 80 UIN Imam Bonjol Padang lecturers, who were randomly selected using random sampling techniques.

3. Results and Discussion
A.   Results

If viewed in a diagram format, the results of this study are shown in the following

Figure. 1 Percentage of respondents who read the privacy policy

From the diagram above, it can be seen that the majority of UIN Imam Bonjol Padang lecturers who were respondents had read the applicable privacy policy used in academic activities during the Covid-19 Pandemic. It can be seen from 63.7% said they had read while the remaining 36.3 did not read.

Mengerti dan memahami kebijakan privasi Aplikasi yang digunakan dalam aktivitas akademik
selama masa pandemi Covid-19
80 tanggapan

● Sangat mengerti
● Mengerti
● Kurang mengerti
● Tidak mengerti
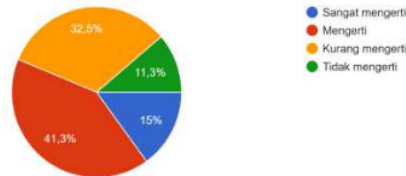
Figure. 2 Percentage of respondents' level of understanding of privacy policy

The second diagram shows that 15% of respondents understood, 41.3% understood, 32.5% did not understand, and 11.3% did not understand the applicable privacy policy used in activities in academic activities during pandemic Covid-19. From the above data, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents (lecturers) understand the privacy policy explained by the application provider. Meanwhile, a small number of respondents did not understand this.

Merasa yakin dengan keamanan data pribadi pada Aplikasi yang digunakan dalam aktivitas
akademik selama masa pandemi Covid-19
80 tanggapan

● Sangat yakin
● Yakin
● Kurang yakin
● Tidak yakin
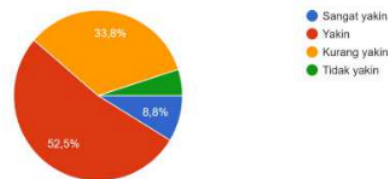
Figure. 3 beliefs about the security of personal data in applications

The survey results regarding data security beliefs in applications used for the educational process during a pandemic show that 8.8% are very confident, 52.5% feel confident, 33.8% are less confident, and 5% are not sure. If looking at the response given by the respondents, it appears that the majority are confident in the security of personal data provided to the application provider. The rest are less sure about the security of personal data in application services.

Menyadari resiko kemungkinan penyalahgunaan data pribadi pada Aplikasi yang digunakan dalam
aktivitas akademik selama masa pandemi Covid-19
80 tanggapan

● Ya
● Tidak
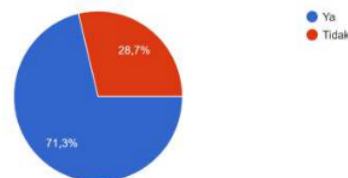
Figure. 4 Awareness of the risk of data misuse

71.3% of respondents stated that they were aware of the risk of misuse of personal data in supporting applications of the educational process used. The remaining 28.7% were unaware of this. This data shows that the majority of respondents are aware of the risk of data misuse, and only a small proportion is not aware of it.

Although 71.3% of respondents are aware of the possible risk of misuse of personal data in their activities, ironically the majority of respondents do not understand how to solve this problem. Most of them do not even care at all about the threats they may face. In general, they do feel the need to get direction and guidance from higher education institutions through related work units, such as circulars, socialization and so on.

Mendengar adanya kasus penyalahgunaan data pribadi oleh pihak yang tidak berwenang
80 tanggapan

Ya
Tidak

21,3%

78,8%

Figure. 5 Knowledge of cases of misuse of data by unauthorized parties

The majority of respondents, 78.8%, are people who have heard that there have been cases of misuse of personal data by other parties. At the same time, 21.3% had never heard of it, with so many respondents who had heard cases of misuse of personal data by parties when of course, this illustrates that concern for the protection of personal data is grave.

Menyadari pentingnya perlindungan privasi terhadap data pribadi
80 tanggapan

Ya
Tidak

100%

Figure. 6 The importance of protecting privacy for users

All respondents agree that the protection of personal data is essential. It becomes crucial because privacy is a human right.

B.   Discussion

The privacy policy is intended as a remedy for the protection of user data [10]. Service providers leave users with the choice of whether they will be willing to share information, data, and academic activities with others, based on conditions that have been made by the provider concerning the conditions they have set. Therefore, the privacy policy section is a crucial problem for data continuity and use both

when service users are engaging in cyberspace activities, and long after they are no longer connected to the internet.

Based on the mapping conducted by Soraya, there are many misuses of personal data on various social media by third parties which is quite disturbing, among others, about 50 million Facebook personal data used for the benefit of the United States presidential candidate campaign by Cambridge Analytic Ltd., and around 453,000 accounts from Yahoo! email misused by a hacker and others [11]. When deciding to use a particular application, at least service users, in this case, UIN lecturer Imam Bonjol Padang must pay attention to the following five things: 1. Awareness of privacy; 2. Attention to privacy; 3. Risks; 4. Trust; and 5. Personal information protection behavior)[12].

Basically, user data leakage is very easy to happen. There are several applications that can be used by other parties to monitor digital activity carried out by users, both for monitoring, spying, and even data theft, for example applications that are very easy to have for this activity, including the google family link[14]. In this application the user can be conditioned to only surf through the account of the party spying, recommending applications and can stop user activity or limit user tracking.

Indeed, the results of this study, the majority of application users among lecturers, are very understanding, understand, and aware of the risk of misuse of personal data when interacting in cyberspace. Perhaps there is also a clear correlation between the level of education and caution when surfing in cyberspace. However, as mentioned earlier, Alfons Tanujaya said that the majority of service users are lazy to read privacy policies [7]. This finding reinforces this with the exception that some educated people with masters and doctoral education levels are more introspective in using applications in academic activities during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Nevertheless, as a scientific community, there are still many who have a low willingness to read the service's privacy policy. It may be that the user's understanding of this issue is not obtained from carefully reading the privacy policy rules. Likewise, it is imperative to consider the survey data above that 36.3% of them do not read at all. After deepening through intensive interviews, they reasoned that the privacy policy made by service providers was too long. The length of explanation related to the privacy policy of an application makes respondents as application users feel bored.

In this context, institutional involvement is needed to facilitate the obstacles faced by lecturers as application users, for example, by providing information generated through an accurate review of some privacy policies from several applications. This study will be collected and concluded plus and minus each application and submit it to the lecturers before they use a particular application.

The responsibility of institutions is directly related to the state's obligation to protect the personal data of every citizen. Personal data security also concerns user data which is very sensitive and has the potential to be misused by third parties. The recent leak of 800 thousand data from KreditPlus customers is a form of weak protection of personal data by service managers and the absence of clear regulations from the government[13]. Security experts from the Indonesian Cyber Research Institute CISSReC (Communication and Information System Security Research Center) Pratama Pershada said that the leaked information was very personal data and contained complete information about service users, and was linked to a number of user accounts such as credit cards, accounts banks and so on. It is in this context that the state through UIN Imam Bonjol Padang needs to give full support to the Academics so that similar things can be minimized in the future. There needs to be strict laws governing personal information that is carried through certain applications. User protection issues must be covered in a protection article in the PDP Bill. In addition, there needs to be serious efforts from Kominfo and BSSN to be more intensive in carrying out socialization and education to users on a regular and measured basis. From this activity, important input will be obtained for the development of a security system for users in tertiary institutions in particular, and among the wider community in general.

4. Conclusions and suggestions

A. Conclusions

Conclusions of this study indicate that lecturers' awareness of privacy policies is quite high, as seen from the survey results above. Even 100% of the lecturers are aware of the need to protect their data in surfing during the COVID 19 pandemic. However, there is a potential data leakage from lecturers, more or less of 36.3%, who are not too concerned with the privacy policy rules, and instead do not read the privacy policy at all. In this group of lecturers, there is a need for coaching and socialization initiated by PT, where lecturers teach and carry out online lecturing activities.

B. Suggestions

The results of this study need to be accommodated by universities as a reference source in implementing policies during the COVID 19 pandemic. The safety of lecturers ' data is also closely related to University data, and therefore it is expected that UIN Imam Bonjol Padang will be more proactive in raising Lecturers' concerns in this matter.

References

[1] Anhusadar L. Persepsi Mahasiswa PIAUD terhadap Kuliah Online di Masa Pandemi Covid 19. Kindergart J Islam Early Child Educ 2020;3:44. https://doi.org/10.24014/kjiece.v3i1.9609.

[2] cyberthreat, cyberthread.id OPS. Soal Aplikasi Yodo, Pakar: Kebijakan Privasi Kerap Diabaikan. cyberthreat.id n.d. https://cyberthreat.id/read/1551/Soal-Aplikasi-Yodo-Pakar-Kebijakan-Privasi-Kerap-Diabaikan (accessed July 24, 2020).

[3] Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam DJPI. Perubahan Atas Surat Edaran Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Nomor 657/03/2020 tentang Upaya Pencegahan Penyebaran COVID 19 (Corona) di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam 2020.

[4] UIN Imam Bonjol Padang UIBP. surat edaran tersebut, Rektor UIN Imam Bonjol padang mengeluarkan surat edaran nomor B.965/Un.13/R.B.IV/PP.00.9/07/2020 tentang penyelenggaraan pembelajaran semester gasal tahun akademik 2020/2021 di lingkungan UIN Imam Bonjol Padang n.d.

[5] 46% Konsumen Indonesia Tak Percaya Layanan Digital | Databoks n.d. https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2019/06/27/46-konsumen-indonesia-tak-percaya-layanan-digital (accessed July 26, 2020).

[6] Sugiyono S. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif , Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2019.

[7] Nurbaningsih E. Perlindungan Data Pribadi n.d.

[8] Priscyllia F. Perlindungan Privasi Data Pribadi Perspektif Perbandingan Hukum. Jatiswara 2019;34:239–49. https://doi.org/10.29303/jatiswara.v34i3.218.

[9] Natamiharja R. A Case Study on Facebook Data Theft in Indonesia. Fiat Justisia J Ilmu Huk 2018;12:206–23. https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v12no3.1312.

[10] Dewi Soraya 071511633015. PENGARUH TINGKAT KESADARAN PRIVASI TERHADAP PERILAKU PERLINDUNGAN INFORMASI PRIBADI (Studi Kuantitatif Eksplanatif Uji Model Antecedents - Privacy Concerns - Outcomes (APCO) di Media Sosial oleh Mahasiswa Universitas Airlangga). skripsi. UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA, 2019.

[11] Novriantama RK, Kusyanti A, Rokhmawati RI. Analisis Privasi dan Kepercayaan Terhadap Keamanan Data Pengguna Aplikasi On Demand Service Menggunakan Metodologi Structural Equation Modeling. J Pengemb Teknol Inf Dan Ilmu Komput 2018;2:9.

[12] Dewi S. KONSEP PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM ATAS PRIVASI DAN DATA PRIBADI DIKAITKAN DENGAN PENGGUNAAN CLOUD COMPUTING DI INDONESIA. Yust J Huk 2016;5:35–53. https://doi.org/10.20961/yustisia.v5i1.8712.

[13] Kejadian Lagi, 800 Ribu Data Pribadi KreditPlus Dijual Hacker n.d. https://www.cissrec.org/news/detail/789/Kejadian-Lagi-800-Ribu-Data-Pribadi-KreditPlus-Dijual-Hacker.html (accessed August 5, 2020).

[14]   10 best spy apps for Android! Android Auth 2020. https://www.androidauthority.com/best-spy-apps-android-999763/ (accessed August 5, 2020).

Taufiqurrahman-Understanding

10	**www.msn.com** Internet Source	<1%
11	**id.123dok.com** Internet Source	<1%
12	**www.e-repository.unsyiah.ac.id** Internet Source	<1%
13	**"Ninth annual report on the situation regarding the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and privacy in the European Union and in third countries. Covering the year 2005. Adopted on 14 June 2006", , 2013.** Publication	<1%