



Introduction – Legal dynamics in Indonesia: Digital transformation, normative pluralism,
and inclusive justice.

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INTRODUCTION

The current developments in Indonesian law are characterized by the challenges that are brought about by the increasing rate of globalization and digitalization. These discussions were a central theme of The 9th International Conference on Business, Economics, Social Sciences, and Humanities (ICOBEST) 2025, which emphasizes collaboration and innovation for a resilient future. Therefore, this issue presents a multifaceted analysis of the challenges facing the Indonesian legal system, as discussed in the eight research papers. The compiled works cover a broad legal scope, including criminal law, civil law, constitutional law, law of state administration, and international law, all addressing pressing legal issues in Indonesia. The research works address a variety of important issues, including cybersecurity, the digital economy, the refocusing of the values of Pancasila, the management of legal pluralism with regard to the integration of Islamic law, customary law, and the beliefs of the indigenous people. This also addresses the imperative for reforming procedural law, as well as the reinforcement of the rights of vulnerable members of society, including the disabled and individual bankrupt debtors.

The research works compiled for inclusion within the pages of this issue are intended to create a balance between the state regulation of society, the sociological realities of society, and the rapidity of technological advancement. The hope is that a more sensitive legal policy can be formulated, which not only ensures legal certainty but is founded upon the concept of social justice for all Indonesian citizens.

In discussing the issues pertaining to the digital age, security issues and ethical issues have become integral parts of the discussion from different points of view. Rahmasari *et al.* (2026), in their article *Law enforcement of cyber terrorism crimes in strengthening national data security from the perspective of Indonesian positive law*, identify the problem of a legal gap in the management of cyber terrorism. The authors cited the Brain Cipher ransomware attack on the National Data Center (PDN) as a clear indication of the vulnerability of the digital age. In line with these security concerns, Hassanah and Dewi (2026), in their article *Legal review of e-commerce: Building sustainable business in the digital era*, emphasize the importance of legal certainty and personal data protection in electronic transactions for the sustainability of the digital age. In addition to these concerns on the management of cyber law, Putradipradja *et al.* (2026), in their article *Revitalizing Pancasila values in the digital era in preventing moral decadence of the younger generation*, discuss the ethical issues pertaining to the digital age. The authors emphasize the importance of revitalizing the values of Pancasila for the younger generation in order to prevent moral decadence and radicalism in cyberspace.

In addition, Wahyudi *et al.* (2026) engage with the topics of legal pluralism and identity recognition through an examination of normative diversity in Indonesia, presented in two articles. The first article is titled *The legal journey of indigenous belief systems in Indonesia*, where the authors explore the complex process of legal recognition of followers of indigenous belief systems. The authors stress that even though their rights are acknowledged at the constitutional level via Constitutional Court Decision No. 97/PUU-

XIV/2016, followers are often confronted with practical barriers. Expanding on the root causes of these practical barriers, Situmeang *et al.* (2026), in their article *Enforcement of the universality principle in combating cybercrime as a transnational crime*, offer a socio-legal examination of the legal politics underlying the recognition of local religions. By observing six customary communities, the authors reveal that majority-biased legislation creates significant obstacles for adherents of local religions in accessing essential citizenship documents. They note that while the Constitutional Court Decision No. 97/PUU-XIV/2016 is celebrated as a human rights milestone, its field implementation is frequently hampered by a lack of technical regulations, limited infrastructure, and societal resistance from groups such as the Indonesian Ulema Council, highlighting the urgent need to streamline administrative processes.

Moreover, the second article of Wahyudi *et al.* (2026), which is titled *Integration of Islamic law and customary law and its application in the Indonesian legal system: Opportunities and challenges*, explores the relationship between Islamic law and customary law. The article reveals opportunities for reconciliation between the two legal traditions through local conflict resolution practices, but also challenges, particularly regarding inheritance.

In the area of procedural reform and rights protection, Pane *et al.* (2026), in their study *Comparison of penal mediation regulation in the criminal justice system of Indonesia and other countries*, provide a comparative analysis of penal mediation policies in Indonesia and other countries, including European countries, particularly the Netherlands, these policies with the criminal justice system of Indonesia. The study is an advocacy for strengthening the legislative basis for the implementation of restorative justice in Indonesia.

In the civil law area, Lumban Gaol *et al.* (2026), in their study *The impact of article 1131 of the Civil Code on individual bankruptcy in Indonesia*, critically examine the impact of Article 1131 of the Civil Code on individual bankruptcy in Indonesia. The authors propose that, in order to support the debtor's rehabilitation, a two-year limit should be established for future seizures of assets.

Finally, in the area of commitment to upholding the rights of vulnerable groups, Wulan Sari and Adibowo (2026), in their study *The implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as a pathway to realize inclusive tourism at West Bandung Regency*, examine the commitment of Indonesia to upholding the rights of disabled individuals through inclusive tourism development in West Bandung Regency, emphasizing that realizing inclusive tourism for disabled individuals is not just a formal compliance with legal standards but a substantive synergy in the field.

The current transformation of the Indonesian legal system calls for a paradigm shift from the current administrative and fragmented regulatory system to a more integrated, responsive, and legally predictable legislative system. This is necessary to address the challenges of the digital age and the increasing complexities of society. This can be seen through the need to introduce explicit cyber regulations to secure the national data infrastructure, the adaptation of e-commerce laws, and the establishment of deadlines to settle assets to promote sustainability and restore the rights of debtors. Furthermore, the need to deliver justice to marginalized groups calls for more substantial steps to eliminate administrative discrimination against indigenous believers and to make tourism more accessible to persons with disabilities. This goes beyond formal legal requirements. The

harmonization of legal pluralism through the integration of Islamic law and customary law, along with the strengthening of penal mediation as a foundation for restorative justice, is a necessity to develop an inclusive and a sociologically recognized legal system. As a normative foundation, the revitalization of the values of the principles of Pancasila is a necessity to guide the digital ethics of the younger generation as a constitutional norm to address the problem of moral decadence and to promote national cohesion in the global information flow.

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