

Preface

Since the advent of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, the development of legal studies in Indonesia has entered a new pathway. The debate over digital technology adds new emphasize to which legal studies are driven to critically examine with multitude viewpoints. This development has forced an arduous task on the government to respond to technological advancement and cater to the needs of sustainable development; therefore, the current regulatory debate is encouraged to conform to these trends. For example, emerging online transportation applications like Go-Jek and Grab have challenged the government; they demonstrate that the current regulatory regime is not sufficient to respond to this fast-changing world. Following this technological innovation, crime becomes linked to the development of online systems. For instance, there are numerous examples in which fraud is present in online shop systems and these crimes need to be addressed by the government for the security of customers.

Apart from this advancement of technological systems, there are other serious concerns: environmental protection, terrorism, and narcotics. Firstly, environmental protection can aid in the fulfillment of sustainable development. In fact, in the aftermath of Indonesia's Reformation Era, environmental protection in Indonesia has been questioned. In particular, the amount of deforestation has significantly increased just after the introduction of decentralization.¹ This trajectory highlights the extent to which the assessment of the regulatory regime in the decentralized period needs to be analyzed in tandem with the criminalization of corporation against environmental protection. Secondly, the combat against terrorism has become a difficult effort for nations' governments. Since the 9/11 terrorist attack in the United States, the widespread war against terrorism has been addressed globally. However, terrorism is a multifaceted issue and needs preventative alternatives. For the United States, this attack was seen as a global attack on security and created combatting terrorism as one of the nation's top priorities.² In Indonesia, the Bali suicide bomb blast was the initial episode in which the nation's security was seriously attacked.³ As a result, terrorism in Indonesia has been debated, in which religious extremism and security concerns are uneasy intersections to address. There has been a number of alternatives taken by the government and the new model of preventative measures such as immigration control is rigorously discussed by Indonesia's scholars and policymakers. Thirdly, the distribution of narcotics in Indonesia results in a complex legal enforcement problem.

¹ Luke Lazarus Arnold, "Deforestation in Decentralised Indonesia: What's Law Got to Do With It?" 31 at 77.

² Brian Michael Jenkins, John Godges & James Dobbins, *The Long Shadow of 9/11: America's Response to Terrorism* (Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2011) at 61.

³ N C Asthana & Anjali Nirmal, *Urban Terrorism: Myths and Realities* (Pointer Publishers, 2009) at 265.

On the one hand, the distribution of narcotics brings adverse impacts because of misuse, so the youth generations are endangered. On the other hand, this complexity is responded by the government through a number of strict measures, including the introduction of the death penalty. Amidst the poor legal regime in Indonesia, including its enforcement, these facts result in pros and cons to which human rights are rigorously debated and the national interest is justified.

Those major developments relentlessly drive the establishment of the regulatory regime in Indonesia. The debate over such issues is explored by the authors in our latest issue. We are grateful to our authors for submitting their manuscripts in which their contributions enrich the legal conversation in response to such legal developments. The publication of this issue, however, would not have been possible without the skill, teamwork, and dedication of the editorial board (Dr. Al Khanif *Universitas Jember*, Dr. Mirza Satria Buana *Universitas Lambung Mangkurat*, Dr. Amira Paripurna *Universitas Airlangga* and Dina Tsalist Wildana, LL.M. *Universitas Jember*), including anonymous reviewers and assistant editors.

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