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The Title Are Written in Times New Roman (14 Pt) and Preferably Not More Than 14 Words

Article	Abstract
<p>Author Imron Hamzah^{1*}, Sugeng Riyadi¹, Firmansyah², , Noor Dzuhaidah Osman³.</p> <p>¹ Faculty of Sharia, Universitas Islam Negeri Profesor Kiai Haji Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto, Indonesia</p> <p>² Faculty of Law, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Purwokerto, Indonesia</p> <p>³ Faculty of Sharia and Law, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia</p> <p>Coresponding Author: *Imron Hamzah, Email: imron@uinsaizu.ac.id</p> <p>Data: Received: Jan 11, 2025; Accepted: Mei 10, 2025; Published: Jun 31, 2025</p> <p>DOI: DOI 10.24090/holistic.v3i2.4125</p>	<p>The abstract must be written in English using Times New Roman, 11 pt, and should contain 150–250 words. It must be clear, concise, and informative, providing a brief introduction to the research problem and the objectives of the paper. If the manuscript is based on a research report, the abstract should also include a short description of the methodology and a concise summary of the main results or findings.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>word (phrase); word (phrase); word (phrase)</i>. Max 3 – 5 words</p> <p>For example: The rapid development of digital technology has significantly transformed various aspects of legal practice and law enforcement. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities arising from the integration of digital technologies within the legal system, particularly in relation to data protection, electronic evidence, and online dispute resolution. The objective of this study is to analyze how existing legal frameworks adapt to technological advancements and to identify gaps that may hinder the effective application of law in the digital era. The research employs a normative juridical approach supported by comparative analysis of legal instruments and case studies from several jurisdictions. Findings indicate that while digitalization enhances efficiency and accessibility in legal processes, it also raises complex issues concerning privacy, cybersecurity, and procedural fairness. The study concludes that continuous legal reform and the development of digital literacy among legal practitioners are essential to ensure that technology serves justice rather than undermines it.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Digitalization; legal framework; data protection; electronic evidence; law reform.</i></p>

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INTRODUCTION

The *Introduction* should be written clearly, concisely, and logically to provide a strong foundation for understanding the research problem discussed in the manuscript. This section needs to guide readers from a broad overview of the topic to the specific issue being investigated. Before presenting the research objectives, authors are expected to provide sufficient background information supported by relevant and up-to-date references.¹ The background should explain the current state of knowledge and the theoretical framework related to the research topic, followed by a concise discussion of previous studies to illustrate the progress that has been made in the field.

The introduction should also identify the main limitations or gaps in the existing literature that justify the need for the present research. Authors must explain clearly how their study aims to address these gaps and highlight the scientific contribution, originality, or novelty that distinguishes their work from previous research.² This will help readers understand the importance and relevance of the study within its scientific context.

At the end of the introduction, authors should clearly state the research problem or hypothesis and outline the main objectives of the study. It is also recommended to explain the significance of the research, both in terms of theoretical contribution and practical implications. For longer manuscripts, a brief overview of the structure of the paper may be included to guide readers through the following sections.³

All statements presented in the introduction should be supported by credible and recent sources from reputable scientific journals. Authors should avoid citing outdated or non-scientific references.⁴ Manuscripts written by authors whose first language is not English must be carefully proofread by a professional language editor to ensure clarity, accuracy, and academic quality.⁵ Failure to meet this requirement may result in the rejection of the manuscript.⁶

RESEARCH METHODS

The *Method* section is optional for original research articles but recommended to ensure clarity and reproducibility.⁷ It should be written descriptively, explaining the research design, procedures, materials, and analytical methods used.⁸ The description must provide sufficient

¹ Shawn D. Bushway and Anne Morrison Piehl, “Judging Judicial Discretion: Legal Factors and Racial Discrimination in Sentencing,” *Law & Society Review* 35, no. 4 (April 2001): 733–64, <https://doi.org/10.2307/3185415>.

² Daud Rismana et al., “The Legal Effectiveness of Juvenile Diversion: A Study of the Indonesian Juvenile Justice System,” *Khazanah Hukum* 7, no. 2 (June 21, 2025): 190–205, <https://doi.org/10.15575/KH.V7I2.44162>.

³ Gotfridus Goris Seran, “Konstitusionalitas Dan Desain Pemilukada Langsung Serentak Nasional,” *Jurnal Konstitusi* 16, no. 3 (October 8, 2019): 78, <https://doi.org/10.31078/JK16310>.

⁴ H Hariyanto, “Official Responsibility And Personal Responsibility In The Context Of State Financial Loss,” *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 18, no. 1 (January 31, 2018): 103–8, <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.JDH.2018.18.1.1861>.

⁵ Ismail Koto, “Cyber Crime According to the ITE Law,” *Jurnal IJRS* 2, no. 2 (2021): 14.

⁶ Kharisatul Janah, Siti Fatimah, and Hajar Salamah Salsabila Hariz, “The Role of Aceh Local Parties in The 2024 General Election in Realizing Democratization,” *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 6, no. 1 (June 2023): 33–47, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v6i1.7532>.

⁷ Nurul Qamar et al., *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Legal Research Methods)*, ed. Abd. Kahar Muzakkir, 1st ed. (Makassar: CV. Social Politic Genius (SIGn), 2017).

⁸ Rismana et al., “The Legal Effectiveness of Juvenile Diversion: A Study of the Indonesian Juvenile Justice System.”

detail for readers to understand how the study was conducted and, if necessary, to replicate it. Ethical considerations and the rationale for the chosen methods should also be briefly mentioned.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This section is one of the most important parts of your article. The analysis and research results should be presented clearly and concisely. The results should summarize the main scientific findings rather than merely providing raw data in excessive detail. Authors are encouraged to highlight the differences or similarities between their findings and those reported in previous studies.⁹ Each table and figure should be properly labeled and accompanied by a clear and informative caption.

Table 1: Table's title

No	Detail 1	Detail 2	Etc.

Source: Author, *Title of the book, year of publication, page(s).;* or if the data taken from the analysis then you should write as :*Analysed from the primary source.*

For direct quotations exceeding four lines, the text should be written in 10-point font size with single spacing, as illustrated below:

“The right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to personal freedom, freedom of thought and conscience, the right not to be enslaved, the right to recognition as a person before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted retroactively are fundamental human rights that cannot be diminished under any circumstances.”

Following the main heading, appropriate subheadings should be provided in the manuscript. The hierarchy of headings and subheadings must be numbered consistently, as illustrated in the following example:

HEADING

Sub-Heading

Sub-Sub Heading

1. Number 1
2. Number 2
3. Number 3

⁹ Achmad Siddiq et al., “Reconstructing Waqf Share Policies: A Maqashid Sharia Approach with Insights from Indonesia,” *El-Mashlahah* 15, no. 1 (June 18, 2025): 79–100, <https://doi.org/10.23971/EL-MASHLAHAH.V15I1.9029>.

CONCLUSION

The *Conclusion* should be written in a single, well-structured paragraph that clearly and concisely addresses the research problems and objectives outlined in the study. It must summarize the essential findings without repeating the *Abstract* or merely restating the results. Authors should highlight the main contributions of the research and provide insights into the possible applications, implications, or recommendations related to the findings.

REFERENCES

References and footnotes at the end of the manuscript must follow the ***Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition (Full Note)***. Sources may include books, journal articles, legal documents, and other relevant references. Only materials that have been directly read and cited in the manuscript should appear in the footnotes and reference list. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software such as **EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero** (with Mendeley preferred) to ensure accuracy and consistency in citation formatting. Authors may refer to previously published articles in the same journal as formatting examples. All sources cited in the text must be listed in the bibliography, arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. For example:

- Bushway, Shawn D., and Anne Morrison Piehl. "Judging Judicial Discretion: Legal Factors and Racial Discrimination in Sentencing." *Law & Society Review* 35, no. 4 (April 2001): 733–64. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3185415>.
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- Janah, Kharisatul, Siti Fatimah, and Hajar Salamah Salsabila Hariz. "The Role of Aceh Local Parties in The 2024 General Election in Realizing Democratization." *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 6, no. 1 (June 2023): 33–47. <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v6i1.7532>.
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