

The Manuscript Should Has A Concise and Descriptive Title, No More than 15 Words

Author's name, affiliation, and email

ABSTRACT: All articles should be accompanied by an abstract between 250-300 words in 11 pt, single space. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of the paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results.

KEYWORDS: please mention at least three keywords that describe the manuscript.

I. INTRODUCTION

The introduction describes the background of the article discussed as a whole. The introduction should be written clearly and succinctly, **between 3-5 paragraphs only**, comprising: (a) an adequate background and significance of your paper; (b) concise previous studies related to the title; (c) the main limitation of the previous studies and what you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation); (d) the scientific merit or novelties of your paper; (e) the aim of the study; (f) structure of the article or research questions.

Please note that all writings should be in the paragraph format; this journal discourages the author(s) from writing point per point in the numbering format. The manuscript written uses 14 pt, 1.15 pt space with a length of 7,000-12,000 words (including footnotes).

II. METHODS

This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight the differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

Heading in the discussion section should be consistently written with the structure of the article in the introduction. Headings in this discussion use Roman letters (I., II., III., etc.; you can add more than one part of the discussion, it depends on your structure of the discussion you want to write).

A. Second-Level Heading in Italics (Sub-discussion) (if any)

Following the main headings, sub-heading is provided in the manuscript. The journal allows the authors to use third-level heading (sub-sub headings), which should be numbered in A., B., C., etc.

1. Third-level heading (if any)

Following main headings and sub-heading, the journal allows the authors to use third-level heading (sub-sub headings), which should be numbered in 1., 2., 3., etc.

VI. CONCLUSION

The conclusion should be written concisely between 1-2 paragraphs only. It should answer the objectives of the research. Please provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (Optional)

The author(s) may recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporters of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors,

Financial supporters, or may other supporters i.e., Proof-readers, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

REFERENCES

Writing references is a requirement for articles published in Vidhisastya: Journal for Legal Scholars because the writing process draws upon books, articles, websites, and other sources to support or develop ideas and information from these sources. In this section, the reference list and bibliography for Vidhisastya: Journal for Legal Scholars should be formatted according to the **Australian Guide to Legal Citation (4th Edition)** using **Mendeley** or **Zotero**.

Footnote

A footnote is a notation at the bottom of a page that provides the source, opinion, fact, or summary of a quotation. It may also contain comments on a particular point raised in the text. Footnotes should be placed at the foot of the page, adhering to the following guidelines:

- a. Each footnote should be placed on the same page as the passage being quoted or commented upon.
- b. A dividing line should be drawn two spaces below the last line of text. This line can be created using the referencing tools available in word processing software.
- c. Footnote numbers should be arranged sequentially, starting from one and continuing consecutively throughout the text. The numbering should continue across chapters, with the first

footnote number in the subsequent chapter following the last footnote number of the previous chapter. This numbering system is typically managed by the word processing software's menu system.

Forms of Footnotes

The following describes the forms and examples of footnotes for citing sources and published works, including books, journals, unpublished or published works, interviews, encyclopedias, and more.

a. For books authored by multiple authors: List the authors' names consecutively (in lowercase, or first name, middle initial, and last name for Western names), followed by the title of the book (*italicized*), the publisher, and the year of publication in parentheses.

Example: I Made Wirya Darma, Ni Nyoman Juwita Arsawati, *Textbook of Criminal Law* (Nilacakra, 2022).

b. For papers published in scientific journals: List consecutively the author's name, year of publication, title of the paper, name of the journal (*italicized*), volume, issue number, name of the publishing institution, and the cited page.

Example: PED Antari, 'Online Trial Mechanism in the Settlement of Criminal Cases during the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Denpasar District Court' (2021) 4(2) *Journal of Legal Analysis* 283 <http://journal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/JAH/article/view/3022>.

c. For interviews included directly in the text: Do not include the interview in the footnote. Instead, provide the date and name of the interviewee within the text.

d. For works authored by more than three people: Include only the first author's name followed by "et al."

Abbreviating Footnotes

Once a source has been listed in full, subsequent footnotes can be abbreviated using "ibid."

a. Use of Ibid.:

"Ibid." is short for ibidem, meaning "in the same place." This abbreviation is used when a subsequent footnote refers to the same work or article mentioned in the previous footnote, without interruption by other sources. If the page number is the same, only "Ibid." is used. If the page number is different, include the page number after "Ibid."