E-NISN : 2614-2643
P-NISN : 2541-7037
Journal Equitable

Vol...
No.... 20…

EQUITABLE LAW JOURNAL WRITING TEMPLATE (Capital Letters, *Bold*, font size 14)[1*]

Author Name non title (**Bold**)

(ex: **Miftahur Rachman**)

Agency, Country, Email

(ex: Universitas Muhammadiyah Riau, Indonesia, miftahurrachman@umri.ac.id)

Abstract

Scientific journals play an important role in the development of legal science. Jurnal Equitable is one of the Scientific Journals that aims to publish and disseminate legal thoughts and discoveries. Therefore, this template is made to make it easier for authors to compile articles in accordance with the characteristics of the Equitable Journal. Abstract contain a brief explanation of the problem formulation, research methods, and research results. Abstracts are written in italics with Times New Roman letters, font size 11.1 spaces and attempted no more than 250 words.
Keywords: *minimum of 2 and maximum of 5 keywords alphabetically and separated comma (,).*

The manuscript is written using Times New Roman, font size 12, double spacing, normal margin 1 inch/2.54 cm (top 1 inch", left 1 inch", bottom 1 inch", right 1 inch"). Using the Columns Two layout

[1*] Contains information about research *sponsorship*, for example DIKTI competitive research grants or grants from Research Institutes (If any)

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A. Introduction

(1 cm paragraph "*first line*" indent) Jurnal Hukum Equitable is a periodical Scientific Journal published by the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Riau which is published three times a year (February, June and October). Research that is prioritized is generally related to various legal issues in Indonesia and throughout world. The submitted articles cover issues in the fields of Civil Law, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure Law, Criminal Procedure Law, Commercial Law, Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law, State Administrative Law, Customary Law, Islamic Law, Agrarian Law, Environmental Law, International Law, dll

The introduction contains an overview of the problem.

B. Problem Statement

The problem statement consists of at least one problem. The problem statement should be brief, clear and concise, and there is conformity with the title of the study.

C. Research Objectives

The purpose of the research is an affirmation of the formulation of the problem to be studied.

C. Research Methods

In this research method, researchers explain the type of research used (normative or empirical), approach methods (legislation, cases, comparisons, historical, etc.) data sources (primary data, secondary data), how to collect data, research locations, reasons for choosing research sites, and also provide data analysis techniques.

D. Research Results and Discussion

The discussion contains a brief study of theory and research results. Subtitles are not created in numbering form.

E. Closing/Conclusion

The closing contains conclusions and suggestions and answers the problem statement.

Footnotes

Citation using footnotes with the following conditions: Footnotes written in Times New Roman, font size 10, space 1. Footnote writing should be consistent from start to finish. The writing of the page is abbreviated to "p". The order of writing the source of quotations is as follows:

1. Daniel S. Lev, *Hukum dan Politik di Indonesia: Kesinambungan dan Perubahan*, Cetakan Pertama, LP3ES, Jakarta, 1990, hlm. 11.
2. Ni'matul Huda, "Problematika Substantif Perppu Nomor 1 Tahun 2013 tentang Mahkamah Konstitusi", *Jurnal Konstitusi* Vol. 10 No. 4 , Desember 2013, hlm. 567.
3. Bagir Manan, " UUD 1945 Tak Mengenal Hak Prerogatif", *Republika*, 27 Mei 2000, hlm. 8.

Bibliography

The provisions for writing this bibliography include:

a. The bibliography should refer to the last 10 years edition (book) and try to use 80% journals as primary sources.
b. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically with the author's name not needing to be reversed.
c. Writing a bibliography with 1, *after* and *before* paragraphs of 12 cm and "*Hanging*" paragraph indents of 1 cm.

The writing procedures are:

1. Book

(Author's name), *title*, print, publisher, publisher's city, year.) Example:

Kaelan, Achmad Zubaidi, *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan***,** Cetakan Pertama, Paradigma, Yogyakarta, 2012.

2. Research Results/Final Project

(Nama pengarang, judul, *jenis publikasi* (hasil penelitian/tugas akhir), institusi, tempat institusi.) Contoh:

Ridwan, Diskresi dan Tanggung Jawab Pejabat dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan di Indonesia, *Disertasi*, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, 2013.

3. Journal Articles

(Nama pengarang, "judul", *nama jurnal*, volume, nomor, bulan, tahun**.)** Contoh:

Kutty, Faisal, "The Sharia Factor in International Commercial Arbitration," *The Loyola of Los Angeles and Comparative Law*, Vol. 28, 2006.

Harjono, "Lembaga Negara dalam UUD 1945" dalam *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Vol. 4 No. 2, Juni, 2007.

4. Magazines/Newspapers

(If the form is opinion: Author, "Article title" Name of magazine/newspaper, date the article was published. If news: "article title" *Name of magazine/newspaper*, date the article was published.) Example:

Kompas, 30 Juli 2003; "Promosinya Dianggap Pengasingan, Sahlan Said Mengajukan Pensiun Dini".

Suara Merdeka, 25 Juli 2003; "Hakim Senior Tolak Mutasi ke PT Sultra".

Manan, Bagir, " UUD 1945 Tak Mengenal Hak Prerogatif", *Republika*, 27 Mei 2000.

Tempo, 15 Agustus 2003 "menolak Mutasi, Hakim Laporkan Mafia Peradilan kepada Ketua MA".

5. Internet

("Article title", full URL address, access date.) Example:

"Independensi KPU Terancam", http://nasional.kompas.com , diakses tanggal 16 Januari 2012.

"DPR Permudah Syarat Anggota KPU", http://www.mediaindonesia.com, diakses tanggal 15 Januari 2012.

6. Legal Regulations

(The nomenclature of laws and regulations with the number, year, and title, followed by the number and year of the place of promulgation.) Example:

Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2004 Tentang Komisi Yudisial, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4415.

Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perubahan kedua Mahkamah Agung, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 3.

7. Court Verdict

(Court product nomenclature, product number, subject.) Example:

Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 57/PHPU.D-VI/2008 tentang Perselisihan Hasil Pemilihan Umum

Calon Kepala Daerah dan Wakil Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Bengkulu Selatan, 8 Januari 2009.

Putusan MK No. 4/PUU-VII/2009 mengenai Pengujian UU No. 10 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilihan Umum Anggota DPR, DPD, dan DPRD dan UU No. 12 Tahun 2008 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas UU No. 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah.