JLHRS: Journal of Law and Human Rights Studies
Vol. X, No. X (20XX)
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TITLE IN INDONESIAN (TNR 12, 1.5 line spacing, Bold + Italic)

(TITLE IN ENGLISH (TNR 12 1.5 Bold + Italic))

Name (No Title, TNR 12 1.5 Bold)

Institution (TNR 11 1.5, Bold + Add Space After Paragraph)

Corresponding Author: email (TNR 11 1.5, Add Space After Paragraph

Citation Structure Recommendation:

Last Name, First Name. *Title*. JLHRS: Journal of Law and Human Rights Studies. Vol. X. No. X (XXXX). (This citation section does not need to be changed; it will be filled in by the editorial team)

ABSTRACT

The abstract consists of a maximum of 100 words; there is no need to indent at the beginning of the sentence. Type in Times New Roman font (in italics), size 12 with 1.0 line spacing. The abstract contains a brief description of the background, the results of the discussion, and a brief conclusion. The content of the abstract is expected to be concrete, meaning it includes and describes the general contents of the text. If possible, the Indonesian and English abstracts should not "spill over" onto the next page. For the English abstract, the Keywords section should not extend beyond the end of the page onto the next page. If this occurs, the editorial team is authorized to modify the abstract manuscript to ensure it remains within the first page through minor adjustments without altering the substance of the abstract.

Keywords: Keywords consist of three to five words or phrases, use Times New Roman font (in italics) size 12 with 1.5 line spacing, and are listed in alphabetical order, reflecting the key terms or phrases of the manuscript

A. INTRODUCTION (TNR 12, 1.5, Bold, UPPERCASE)

The introduction is typed according to general writing guidelines, namely using Times New Roman *font* size 12 with 1.5 line spacing, and set to *"Remove Space Before Paragraph"* and *"Remove Space After Paragraph"* so that the distance between one paragraph and another is not too wide. The manuscript is generally typed with page *margins* set to 3, 4, 3, 3, 3. Each paragraph begins with a five-character indent. Before writing, ensure the file format is set to Word 97-2003 Document

(.doc) to ensure compatibility across all devices, including editorial systems and peer-review platforms.

The content of the introduction consists of the background and the problem statement without using subheadings. Thus, the background and the problem statement form a single unit within the Introduction section. The Introduction begins with an explanation of the background regarding why the author chose a particular topic within a specific theme to be published. The Introduction can be written either deductively or inductively. However, the use of the deductive approach is strongly recommended. It is highly recommended that the introduction contain at least a philosophical analysis, a legal analysis, and a sociological analysis.

Every sentence or paragraph that is not a personal opinion must be accompanied by a citation in the form of a footnote. Here are examples of *footnotes* for books[1] , scientific journals[2] , or scientific publications (including scientific magazines)[3] , newspapers or magazines[4] , online websites[5] , and laws and regulations[6] . Other sources, such as interview results[7] , may also be cited. A paragraph consists of three to five sentences. Paragraphs should not exceed one page. A period is the last character on a page. When a paragraph or sentence ends, the page ends as well, as in this example (to keep the manuscript neat).

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[1] Sefriani, *International Law*: *An Introduction*, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, 2016, p. 94.

[2] Ndohbea Kenda, *Implementation of the PPID in the Gorontalo Provincial Government*, Journal of Communication and Public Opinion Research, Vol. 19, No. 3 (December 2015), p. 174.

[3] Mardi Arya Jaya, et al., *Analysis of Success Factors for Digital Startups in Yogyakarta*, *Proceedings of the 4th SNATIF* (2017), p.168. (ISBN: 978-602-1180-50-1)

[4] Widodo P., *Land Reclamation, Pollution, and Defense*, Tempo, Monday, October 30, 2017.

[5] Radio News, *Compensation for Victims of Terrorism*, accessed from http://kbr.id/09-2017/kompensasi_bagi_korban_terorisme/92617.html, accessed on May 27, 2020, at 3:11 AM WIB.

[6] Indonesia, *Law on Marriage*, Law No. 1 of 1974, LN Year 1974 No. 1, TLN No. 3019, Art. 1.

[7] Interview with Raden Mohammad Fadjarisman, Judge at the Sidoarjo District Court, *"Challenges in the Administration of Justice by Judges in Indonesia*," Malang, January 17, 2016.

The problem statement itself is placed at the end of the paragraph before the Discussion section begins. It can begin with a paragraph that restates the title, followed by an introductory sentence before the research question. The research question is written in the form of a question. It can be integrated into the paragraph or presented as bullet points. The research question is closely related to the sections of the manuscript, including points in the discussion and items in the conclusion. For example:

1. Do you understand that this research question will be addressed in the first point of the discussion and summarized in the first point of the conclusion?
2. Do you understand that this second research question will be addressed in the second point of the discussion and summarized in the second point of the conclusion?

B. DISCUSSION (TNR 12 1.5 Bold, UPPERCASE)

The discussion is the part of the manuscript that contains the results of research or analysis on a given topic. Generally, the discussion is presented directly in the form of subheadings that address the research questions, rather than beginning with a narrative paragraph like this one. The First Discussion generally addresses legal issues (or those related to law) in a more concrete and comprehensive manner than the issues briefly presented in the Introduction. It thoroughly re-examines the philosophical, legal, and sociological issues underlying the topic raised.

Meanwhile, the Second Discussion generally contains solutions proposed by the author or solutions that have already been implemented regarding the issue raised. In this context, solutions may involve system reforms, regulatory adjustments, or reaffirmation through public outreach. They may also consist of the author's analysis based on existing theories and concepts. Additionally, the Second Discussion may include comparisons of legal norms with regulations in other countries. Essentially, it is expected that in both the first and second

discussions, the author presents the material completely and comprehensively so that it is useful for legal scholarship.

Ideally, the Discussion should comprise 2/3 of the total number of pages in the manuscript. Therefore, since JHLG requires a minimum of 5 (five) pages, the Discussion should be at least three or three and a half pages long. The Discussion should be written in accordance with general guidelines, as outlined in the first paragraph of this *Template*. If the author wishes to make a direct quotation "of up to three lines, the author simply needs to use quotation marks as in this sentence." However, if the author wishes to make a direct quotation of more than five lines, they may use a block quotation format where all text is indented five spaces with 1.5 line spacing, as shown in the example below:

"This is an example of a direct quotation exceeding three lines. After this quotation example, the author must insert a single blank line (press Enter once), with 1.5 line spacing and a *font* size of 5pt (see example: place the cursor below this quotation). Afterward, the author may continue with a new paragraph or resume the previous sentence."

1. **Subheadings Are Created Sequentially as in This Example (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word, using the sequence 1, 2, 3, etc.)**

a. **Sub-subheadings should be formatted as follows (TNR 12, Sentence case, using the sequence a, b, c, etc.). Bold is optional.**

1) Third-level subheadings will be formatted as follows (12pt Times New Roman, sentence case, using the sequence 1), 2), 3), etc.)

a) Great-great-grandchild headings will be formatted as follows (TNR 12, lowercase, using the sequence a), b), c), etc.)

i. Great-great-grandchild subheadings will be formatted as follows (TNR 12, lowercase, using the sequence i, ii, iii, etc.). If there are further subheadings, you may use (1), (a), (i), and so on.

2. **This Is an Example of a Second Subheading**

The format for writing legislation is left to the author's discretion as long as it is used consistently. The editorial team recommends using the full legal title for legislation. For example, Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage. However, it may also be written as Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage, Law No. 1 of 1974, or simply the Marriage Law.

C. CONCLUSION (TNR 12 1.5 Bold, UPPERCASE)

The conclusion contains a summary of the discussion points raised by the author in the research question. It is written according to general guidelines similar to those in the first paragraph of the Introduction. The conclusion should be concise, brief, and as clear as possible, and should not exceed one page. It may also include recommendations in a separate section (using the subheadings "Conclusion" and "Recommendations," though if no recommendations are provided, these subheadings are not required). An example is as follows:

1. This first conclusion is an abstraction of the first point/subheading in the Discussion. The author must adhere to the guidelines of this style, including the substance and structure of the writing.
2. This second conclusion is a summary of the second point/subheading in the Discussion. The author may cite laws and regulations using any format (full nomenclature is recommended) as long as it is consistent.

D. REFERENCES (TNR 12pt, Single Spacing, Bold, ALL CAPS)

Book (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)
Sefriani. 2016. *International Law: An Introduction*. (Jakarta: Rajawali Press).

Scientific Publication (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)
Jaya, Mardi Arya, et al. *Analysis of Success Factors for Digital Startups in Yogyakarta*. Proceedings of the 4th SNATIF (2017). (ISBN: 978-602-1180-50-1)

Kenda, Ndohbea. *Implementation of the PPID in the Gorontalo Provincial Government*. Journal of Communication and Public Opinion Research. Vol. 19, No. 3 (December 2015).

Newspapers/Magazines (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)

P., Widodo. *Land Reclamation, Pollution, and Defense*. Tempo, Monday, October 30, 2017.

Website (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)

Radio News. *Compensation for Victims of Terrorism*, accessed from http://kbr.id/09-2017/kompensasi_bagi_korban_terorisme/92617.html. Accessed on May 27, 2020.

Legal Sources (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)

Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage. Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 1974, No. 1. Supplement to the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, No. 3019.

Other Sources (TNR 12, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)

Interview with Raden Mohammad Fadjarisman, Judge at the Sidoarjo District Court, *"Problems in the Enforcement of Justice by Judges in Indonesia*," Malang, January 17, 2016.