



Type the Title of your Paper with Book Antique Bold (16 pt), Center, max. 16 words

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....

Abstract

Abstracts are written in 2 languages, namely English and Indonesian. Writing abstract title using bolds for abstract substance written Book Antiqua, 10 pt, italic, 1 space, max 250 words. Abstract contains: purpose of writing / research, method of writing / research, and result of research. Keywords can be written in the form of "word"; or "phrase". We recommend in the form of phrase. Keywords consists of 3-5 words or 3-5 phrases.

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam 2 bahasa, yakni bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Penulisan judul abstrak menggunakan bold sedangkan untuk substansi abstrak ditulis Book Antiqua, 10 pt, italic, 1 spasi, maksimal 250 kata. Abstrak memuat sekurang-kurangnya: tujuan penulisan/penelitian, metode penulisan/penelitian, dan hasil penulisan/penelitian. Kata Kunci ditulis dalam bentuk "kata" atau "frase" Sebaiknya dalam bentuk "frase". Kata Kunci terdiri dari 3-5 kata atau 3-5 frase.

1. Introduction

This guideline is a template for the Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (JMhu) submission, available online at our official website. The manuscript should be written with Book Antiqua (11 pt) single-line spacing. The manuscript should contain **at least 3.500 words and not exceed 10.000 words, including footnotes, abstracts, and a list of readings/references**. The manuscript should be prepared on A4 paper (21cm x 29.7cm) using 4 cm for the inside margin and 3 cm for the top, bottom, and outside margin. No need to alter page number in this template as the page number will be reordered at editing process by the editorial team.

The Introduction section is written clearly and contains an adequate background to the problem, the problem being studied, the purpose of writing, and the state of the art from

previous research and publications, as proof that the submitted article is original and has a new contribution to scientific contributions that are important to be published.¹ The Introduction also contains an explanation of the analysis gap and/or the urgency of the study compared to previous studies. For this reason, there needs to be a statement of novelty from the scientific study conducted. The statement of novelty (*state of the art*) is reinforced by a literature review of previous studies. National sources of knowledge are recommended from primary sources, namely relevant journal reference sources and recent publications, both international journals and journals.

2. Research Methods

This section contains the type of research methodology applied in the research. The research method contains the type of research, approach method, sources of legal materials and data sources, legal material collection techniques, data collection techniques, and methods of legal material analysis and data analysis. For conceptual idea articles, it is sufficient to only discuss the study approach method, which is placed at the end of the Introduction chapter.

For example:

This paper uses a normative legal research method because the focus of the study starts from the vague of norm², using the following approaches: statute, conceptual, and analytical approaches. The legal material search technique uses document study techniques, and the study analysis uses qualitative analysis.³

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Sub-section 1

This section contains research results or findings (scientific findings) followed by a scientific discussion. The discussion description in this section should be descriptive, analytical, and critical.⁴ The discussion description must be adjusted to the order of the legal problems that are the main elements in the study.⁵ Theories included in the theoretical framework must be cited in this chapter.⁶ The state of the art mentioned in the Introduction Section is also reviewed and elaborated in the Results and Discussion Section. If your manuscript provides figures and a table, see below:

Figures

¹ Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana uses *Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note, with Ibid.)*

For examples:

² I Made Pasek Diantha and MS Sh, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dalam Justifikasi Teori Hukum* (Prenada Media, 2016).

³ Ni Ketut Supasti Dharmawan, "Protecting Traditional Balinese Weaving Trough Copyright Law: Is It Appropriate?," *Diponegoro Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2017): 57-84, <https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.2.1.2017.57-84>.

⁴ Made Suksma Prijandhini Devi Salain and I Palguna, "The Regulation of the Ownership of Flats by Foreigners after the Enactment of the Job Creation Law," *Indon. L. Rev.* 12 (2022): 1.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Dharmawan, "Protecting Traditional Balinese Weaving Trough Copyright Law: Is It Appropriate?"

The figure should be in good quality and grayscale, and if it is made in color, it should be readable when it is later printed in grayscale. Caption should be numbered with Book Antiqua, 11 pt, Center, and single-spaced, which is also equipped with source. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration.

For example:

Figure 1. Figure Caption



Source: institution, year

Table

Table presentation is equipped with a “Table Title” and “Table Source.” Number tables consecutively following their appearance in the text. Each table is followed by the author's study and comments as part of the analysis of the table presented.

For example:

Table 1. Table Caption

Issue	Rules	Application

Source: institution, year

Example of numbering format in the Results and Discussion section

3.2. Sub-section 1

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the research.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion section essentially contains the essence of the study and, at the same time, is also an answer to the problems studied in the article. Concerning this, the writing of the conclusion must be adjusted to the order of the problems studied and relevant to the research objectives. In the Conclusion section, there should be no new discussion or comments from the author. The conclusion can include the author's recommendations, if any.

Acknowledgments

Express gratitude to the parties who have contributed to the research, especially the parties or institutions that funded the research, including parties who individually helped improve the writing of the article, such as: Advisors, Funding Institutions, Proofreaders, and other parties who are considered to have contributed.

Reference:

The Bibliography in research articles or conceptual ideas contains all references used in the study. The references used in writing are sourced from publications or publications in the last 10 (ten) years. The composition of the reference list/bibliography is highly recommended to maximize the use of primary sources (80%) in the form of national journals, international journals, theses, dissertations, and conference proceedings, both national and international. Other sources (20%) can be books or other reference sources. Each submitted article uses a minimum of 10 (ten) references by maximizing primary sources, and only references used as citations are written in the Reference section and written alphabetically using a reference manager software such as Mendeley using model style *Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note, with Ibid.)*

Example:

Reference

- Dharmawan, Ni Ketut Supasti. "Protecting Traditional Balinese Weaving Trough Copyright Law: Is It Appropriate?" *Diponegoro Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2017): 57-84. <https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.2.1.2017.57-84>.
- Diantha, I Made Pasek, and MS Sh. *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dalam Justifikasi Teori Hukum*. Prenada Media, 2016.
- Salain, Made Suksma Prijandhini Devi, and I Palguna. "The Regulation of the Ownership of Flats by Foreigners after the Enactment of the Job Creation Law." *Indon. L. Rev.* 12 (2022): 1.

Laws and Regulations

The Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Indonesian Copyright, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 266, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5599