

Title: the title should be short, clear, and informative, but does not exceed 16 words

Author Name¹, Author Name², Author Name³,

¹Affiliation 1

²Affiliation 1

³Affiliation 1



[10.32502/khdk.v4i1.XXXX](https://doi.org/10.32502/khdk.v4i1.XXXX)

Abstract

ABSTRACT

Abstracts are written in 2 languages, namely English and Indonesian. The abstract title is written in bold, while for abstract substance written in italic with Arial Narrow font 8 pt, 1 space, maximum 150-200 words. Abstracts do not have to contain a background, but contain the purpose of writing/research, research methods (for articles on research results), problems of writing/research and results/findings of research/writing and the implications can be added.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam 2 bahasa yaitu bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Judul abstrak ditulis tebal, sedangkan untuk isi abstrak ditulis miring dengan font Arial Narrow 8 pt, 1 spasi, maksimal 150-200 kata. Abstrak tidak harus memuat latar belakang, tetapi memuat tujuan penulisan/penelitian, metode penelitian (untuk artikel hasil penelitian), permasalahan penulisan/penelitian dan hasil/temuan penelitian/tulisan serta dapat ditambahkan implikasinya.

Kata Kunci: Kata Kunci 1, Kata Kunci 1, Kata Kunci 1

Info Artikel

Masuk: 10 Januari 2022, Diterima: 10 Mei 2022, Terbit: 10 Juni 2022



Email Corresponding Author:

Nama Author : emailauthor@gmail.com

A. INTRODUCTION

The Introduction section contains an adequate background of the problem, the problems studied, the purpose of writing, and the state of the art from previous studies and publications, as proof that the submitted article has originality and has a new contribution to scientific contributions that are important for publication. The Introduction also contains an explanation of the gap of analysis and/or urgency of the study. For this reason, there needs to be a statement of novelty from the study supported by a literature review from previous studies. State of art sources are recommended from primary sources, namely reference sources of relevant journals and current publications both international and national journals, theses, and dissertations. At the end of the introduction there is also the purpose of research/writing.¹

B. METHODS

Research methods are written as separate chapters after the Introduction chapter. Research methods contain types of research, approach methods, sources of legal materials and data sources, legal material collection techniques, data collection techniques, and methods of legal material analysis and data analysis. For the article of conceptual ideas, it is enough to only discuss the method of study approach that is placed at the end of the Introduction chapter.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The writing of the Results and Discussion section contains the results or research findings (scientific finding) which is followed by a scientific discussion. The description of the discussion in the Results and Discussion chapter is descriptive, analytical and critical. The description of the discussion must be adjusted to the sequence of legal issues that are the

¹ Reference

main elements in the study. The theories included in the theoretical framework should be cited in this chapter. The state of art listed in the Introduction Section is also reviewed and elaborated in the Results and Discussion Section. The analysis in the Results and Discussion section can be supported by a table that is presented horizontally. Table presentation is equipped with "Table Title" and "Table Source". Each Table is followed by the author's review and comments as part of the analysis of the Tables presented. In addition to the table, the provisions of the Act or other regulations presented are accompanied by studies and author opinions in strengthening and sharpening the analysis of articles submitted for publication.

D. CONCLUSION

In the closing section contains conclusions from the study and at the same time is also a comment from the answer to the problem studied in the article. In this regard, the writing of conclusions must be adjusted to the order of the problem studied and relevant to the purpose of the research. In the conclusion section there should be no new discussion from the author. In this section can be included recommendations / suggestions / implications of the author if any.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Express gratitude to those who have contributed to the research, especially parties or institutions that fund research including those who individually help included in the improvement of article writing such as: Advisors, Institutions that fund, Proof-readers, and other parties who are considered to have contributed.

REFERENCES

Bibliography in the research articles and conceptual ideas contains all references used in the study. References should be published for a maximum of the last 10 years. The composition of the bibliography is highly recommended in the form of primary sources (80%) namely national journals, international journals, theses, dissertations, proceeding conferences both nationally and internationally. Other sources (20%) can be books or other reference sources. Each article must contain at least 15 references and only references used as citations may be written in the Bibliography..

Terms of Writing Quotations and Sources

For every citation or retrieval of data from other people/authors, the source of the quotation/reference must be written down. In the citation technique, there are two types of quotations, namely direct quotations and indirect quotations.

Direct quotations are quotations which are written exactly the same as the original source, both language and spelling, without making any changes at all. Quotations that are less than 4 lines long are inserted into the text, written as text typed, beginning and ending with quotation marks ("). Quotations of 4 lines or more, typed one space, writing begins after seven taps from the left margin.

Indirect quotes are quotes that do not exactly match the original. The author only takes the main idea from the source cited to be restated with sentences compiled by the author. Sentences containing the quote of the idea are written with double space as normal text.

Regarding the writing of citation sources, in writing scientific papers, there are several styles which can be chosen and adopted for writing citation sources. The Journal of Justice and Legal Assurance uses the footnotes model to write down the sources cited by the author. Footnotes model using APA Style - Chicago and Turabian Styles.

Examples of writing footnotes sourced from Books / Literature

Bossche, P.V.D. *The Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization: Text, Cases and Materials*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013, hlm. 332-335.

Witjaksono. *Reborn Maritim Indonesia, Perspektif Sistem Ekonomi Kelautan Terintegrasi* (SEKTI), Jakarta: PT. Adhi Kreasi Pratama Komunikasi, 2017, hlm. 81

Example of writing footnotes sourced from the Journal

Michael Akpa Ajanwachuku. A Critical Appraisal of the Right of Inheritance of Children Born Out of Wedlock. *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 2(1), 001-009, 2016. doi:10.20956/halrev.v1n1.192, p. 008

Felice, D. D. Business and Human Rights Indicators to Measure the Corporate Responsibility to Respect: Challenges and Opportunities. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 37(2), 511-555, 2015. doi:10.1353/hrq.2015.0031, p. 552

Utama, I.M.A., and Suharta, I.N. The Challenges of Water Pollution: Enforcement of Water Pollution Control. *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 4(1): 81-87, 2018. DOI: 10.20956/halrev.v4i1.1414, p. 1414

Resdianto Willem. Pemanfaatan Ruang Pesisiran Laut yang Berkeadilan (The Utilization of Coastal and Marine of Justice). *Jurnal Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, 2(2), April 2018. doi:10.24970/jbhl.v2n2.13, hlm.157

Richo, A.W., Mailinda, E.Y., Rizky.S., & Hendry, J.N. Wacana Pemerintah Untuk Mereposisi Kelembagaan Inspektorat: Tindak Lanjut, Tanggapan, Serta Inisiasi Kedepan. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*, 48(4), 677-904, 2018. doi:10.21143/jhp.vol48.no4.1800, hlm. 726

Example of writing a footnote sourced from the official website:

World Trade Organization. *Understanding the WTO Agreement Intellectual Property and Enforcement*. Diunduh dari https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm7_e.htm. tanggal 5 Mei 2018.

ASEAN. Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services. Diunduh dari URL: <http://www.aseansec.org/19210.htm>, tanggal 23 September 2018.