Journal Of Law And Social Society
CENDEKIAWAN MUDA SRIWIJAYA
E-ISSN : 3063-0215 P-ISSN : 3063-0223

The Title is Written in Times New Roman Bold (14 pt), Centre, and Preferably Not More Than 15 Words.

Name of the first author[1], Name of the second author[2], Name of the third author [3].
[1]Author's current Affiliation, Country, Author's email address.
[2]Author's current Affiliation, Country, Author's email address.
[3]Author's current Affiliation, Country, Author's email address.
(Centre, Times New Roman, Size 11 pt)

Abstract

(Centre, Italic, Times New Roman, font size 12, one paragraph)

The abstract is written in English. Abstract consists of 150-250 words. The Abstract title is written using bold. The abstract should be clear and descriptive. and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Abstract includes the aim of the study, research methods, and research novelty. Abstract may also include the impact of the study (optional). It shall not mention the name of the regulation, written in one paragraph.

Keywords: *3-5 keywords or key phrases, not mentioning the name of an institution, Law and Regulation, location, arranged alphabetically, separated by a semicolon (;).*

Keyword exp. 1; Keyword exp. 2; Keyword exp. 3.

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance concerning the identification of the issue and the objective of the research. The introduction must also include originality/state of the art of former research or publication which resembles the proposed article to prove or as a basis of the research's novelty and important contribution. The article which is a research report shall contain a research method that is written as a part of the introduction. The research method is written descriptively which covers: the research type, approaching method, source of legal material or data, and analysis method of legal material or data analysis. Articles that contain conceptual ideas do not require a research method.

2. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This section is the most important section of your article. Contains the results of the object of study and should be clear and concise. Discussion is presented descriptively, analytically, and critically. The description shall be in accordance with legal issues or arrangement of analyzed legal issues.

2.1. First Analysis and Discussion

2.1.1. Sub-First Analysis and Discussion

2.2. Second Analysis and Discussion

2.2.1. Sub-Second Analysis and Discussion etc.

Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be readable and at least have a resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality. Table made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

Table sample

Table 1. Print comparison Vol. A, Vol. B and Vol. C.

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Citation	Year	Print number
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3. CONCLUSION

The Conclusions section shall contain a clear answer to the research aim as well as provide comments on findings. The Conclusion also provides recommendations and/or implications on research findings. It is not allowed to include references and new comments in this section. It is written in paragraphs without numbering and bulleting. The Conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of the research.

Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation and concise conclusion regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Optional)

Convey acknowledgement to parties who have contributed to the research, especially funded parties or institutions including those who contribute to the writing process. In the acknowledgment part, it is possible to mention the conflict of interest as well as the author's contribution.

REFERENCES

Note:

The reference list contained referred materials in the text which originated from relevant sources and were written alphabetically consequent. A minimum of 80 percent of the literature were published in the last 10 years and a minimum of 80 percent are primary literature mainly journal and patent ***(at least 35 reference, from international reputable journals)***.

Journal of law and Social Society uses the Chicago Manual of Style **(full note)** in the References at the end of the manuscript. Cite only items that you have read and written in footnotes. Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. ***(Mendeley is preferred)***. All publications cited in the text should be included in the References section and arranged alphabetically. For example:

Book

Footnote:

[1] Edmon Markarim, *Notaris & Transaksi Elektronik; Kajian Hukum Tentang Cybernotary atau Electronic Notary*, (Jakarta: PT. Persada, 2012), 1.

[2] Hector MacQueen, Charlotte Waelde, Graeme Laurie, and Abbe Brown, *Contemporary Intellectual Property Law and Polic*

Journal Article

Footnote:

[1] Made Gede Subha Karma Resen, "Inovasi Daerah (Refleksi dan Pengaturan Inovasi Daerah di Indonesia)." *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana* 4 no. 4 (2015): 682-683, https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2015.v04.i04.p07. *y* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), 12.

References (in alphabetical order):

Intellectual Property Law and Policy. New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.

Markarim, Edmon. Notaris & Transaksi Elektronik; Kajian Hukum Tentang *Cyber Notary* atau Electronic Notary. Jakarta: PT. Persada, 2012.

Subha Karma Resen, Made Gede. "Inovasi Daerah (Refleksi dan Pengaturan Inovasi Daerah di Indonesia)." Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana 4 no. 4 (2015): 682-683, https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2015.v04.i04.p07.

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