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LAW RESEARCH Review Quarterly

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Abstract

Abstracts are written with Georgia (12 pt) and preferably not more than 250 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. Abstract should be written in Formal English, consist of: research purposes, main problems, method, findings, and conclusion. Abstract should be standalone means that there is no citation on Abstract. Abstract should directly explain concerning to the topic discussed. Abstract also should reflect the whole content of manuscript/paper.

KEYWORDS
3-5 keywords

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Introduction

The Introduction part should contain at least five previous studies concerning to the topic. At this part, author should emphasize the urgency of the research, as well as the significant of the research. Authors also have to explore and combine some previous studies. It is important for reader to know the uniqueness, novelty, urgency, and significance of research. Most of reader is non-native English speaking, therefore, Author should use a formal simple language, as well as, for international reader, author also have to add and improve some global perspectives.

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous studies, to show the main limitation of the previous studies, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.

Citation should be in footnote model. The Authors have to use Mendeley citation software, and the citation model should be **Chicago Manual Style 17th edition (Full note)** automatically by Mendeley.[1] Author should use at least 25 references (the latest in the past five years). The footnotes used in references in this journal are not only used as source credit for the reference, but it is highly recommended for the author to

[1] Sahira Jati Pratiwi, Steven Steven, and Adinda Destaloka Putri Permatasari, "The Application of E-Court as an Effort to Modernize the Justice Administration in Indonesia: Challenges & Problems," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 2, no. 1 (2020): 39–56, https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v2i1.37718. The footnotes used in references in this journal are not only used as source credit for the reference, but it is highly recommended for the author to write some notes, arguments, or brief reviews in the footnotes. Thus, footnotes are not only limited to a reference source, but also notes from the author. See also Aprila Niravita, "Social Injustice in the Industrial Revolution 4.0," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1, no. 2 (2020): 164, https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v1i2.36509; Aulia Vaya Rahmatika, "Violence on Women and Children: Background, Effects, and Solutions," *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 69–86, https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49840.

write some notes, arguments, or brief reviews in the footnotes. Thus, footnotes are not only limited to a reference source, but also notes from the author.[2] At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance concerning identification of the issue and objective of the research.[3]

Minimum length of manuscript is 6000 words including footnote (exclude abstract and references).[4] All submitted manuscripts are read by the editorial staff. Those manuscripts evaluated by editors to be inappropriate to journal criteria are rejected promptly without external review. Manuscripts evaluated to be of potential interest to our readership are sent to double blind reviewers. The editors then make a decision based on the reviewer's recommendation from among several possibilities: rejected, require major revision, need minor revision, or accepted. The Editor-in-Chief of the *Law Research Review Quarterly* has the right to decide which manuscripts submitted to the journal should be published.[5]

Submitted manuscripts will generally be reviewed by two or more experts who will be asked to evaluate whether the manuscript is scientifically sound and coherent, whether it duplicates already published work, and whether or not the manuscript is sufficiently clear for publication. The Editors will reach a decision based on these reports and, where necessary, they will consult with members of the Editorial Board.

The *Law Research Review Quarterly* aims to reflect the current concerns and latest research of law and justice scholars and advance discussion of these issues. **The scope of the Journal is broad, encompassing a wide array of law, crime and justice topics and issues in Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and global context. Some of**

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[2] Sanapiah Faisal, *Format Penelitian Sosial* (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2005).

[3] Jody Raphael, *Rape Is Rape: How Denial, Distortion, and Victim Blaming Are Fueling a Hidden Acquintance Rape Crisis* (Chicago: Lawrence Hill Books, 2013).

[4] Anggoro Yulianto, "Cybersecurity Policy and Its Implementation in Indonesia," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 7, no. 1 (2021): 69–82, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v7i1.43191 70.

[5] Prasasti Dyah Nugraheni, "The New Face of Cyberbullying in Indonesia: Howe Can We Provide Justice to the Victims?," *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 3, no. 1 (2021): 57–76, https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v3i1.43153.

these concerns include items pertaining to the definition of crime, social control, why people do or do not commit crime, issues pertaining to the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system, evaluation research, and policy development and implementation. Quantitative and qualitative articles and theoretical commentaries are welcome. Special topic issues are also considered.

First published in 2015, the *Law Research Review Quarterly* provides authoritative and critical analysis on a broad range of legal issues. It is widely acclaimed as a leading platform for scholarly legal debate in Indonesia and throughout the civil law world. With four issues a year, the *Law Research Review Quarterly* keeps readers up-to-date with many important legal developments. The *Law Research Review Quarterly* is committed to providing a balanced coverage of developments in the common law world. Issues covered are relevant to both academics and practitioners. The *Law Research Review Quarterly* is also recognized as one of the leading peer-reviewed journals in Indonesia that provides **an international forum for articles, commentaries, and notes in all areas of legal scholarship and across a range of methodologies including doctrinal, theoretical, and socio-legal**. **The focus of this journal is to publish articles related to legal justice in a broad perspective, whether from psychological, social, political, economic, cultural, linguistic, and security and intelligence studies**. The journal regularly publishes special issues within this broad remit.

The *Law Research Review Quarterly* has a history and rich vein of legal scholarship, especially for law student, combining distinct publication on the law of Indonesia, as well as Southeast Asia, and prominence within the Faculty of Law Universitas Negeri Semarang, with

leading contributions to the discussion and shaping of law across the civil law world and further afield. [6]

The manuscript only consists of maximum 5 (five) authors, suggested from different affiliation origin, and highly recommended to do international collaboration (between countries). Authors can come from any circle, whether they are legal experts, legal practitioners, law scholars, researchers, the public, or students at the undergraduate, masters or doctoral levels.

The author is responsible for the readability of the manuscript and all writing errors. In certain cases, the editor will ask for valid proof from the author that the manuscript has been checked through a professional proof-reader.

Methods

The method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. Both Research and Review Article should explain the method. For the research article it is clear the method should describe the location of the study, the data collection method, and how the data were analyzed. Meanwhile, in the Review Article, the method is written descriptively regarding the topic being analyzed, what theories and laws are used to analyze the topic and the limitations of the study.

[6] Ita Dwiyanti, "The Criminal Penalties for LGBT in a Human Rights Perspective," *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–18, https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49835.

Result and Discussion

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

1. Sub-Topic of Discussion

Following main headings should be provided in the manuscript while preparing. Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly 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 1. Cross Tabulation

		Category Officer Level	Correctional Performance	Total
		Low	High	
Level category leadership style	Low	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
	High	0 0	18 100%	18 100%
Total		1 5%	19 95%	20 100%

Sources: Authors, 2021 (edited)

2. Sub-Topic of Discussion

3. Sub-Topic of Discussion

4. Sub-Topic of Discussion

Conclusion

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

References

Please automatically insert bibliography. The direct and valid link for all web pages or online news should be provided. For Laws and Regulation can be written separately and manually (if the author has difficulty writing down the source of the laws and regulations using Mendeley). The source of the laws and regulations must be accompanied by the source link of the laws and the number of the state gazette. For journal articles, it must be accompanied by a valid DOI link, or if there is no DOI, it must include a link to the intended article.

Dwiyanti, Ita. "The Criminal Penalties for LGBT in a Human Rights Perspective." *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–18. https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49835.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

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