

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING MANUSCRIPT  
FOR THE DIGEST: JOURNAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGISPRUDENCE**

The manuscript which is submitted The Digest: Journal of Jurisprudence and Legisprudence should consist of the following structure:

1. The title of manuscript.
2. Name of author [s] and affiliation.
3. Abstract
4. Introduction
5. Method
6. Result and Discussion
7. Conclusion
8. References

**Title: Georgia, 18pt, Bold, Justify,  
Capitalize Each Word, and Align**

Name of First Author<sup>1\*</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Affiliation

<sup>2</sup> Affiliation

<sup>3</sup> Affiliation

\*Correspondence author:

**Abstract**

The abstract should be in one paragraph. The font is Georgia, 12 pt, italic, and justify. Abstract is in 200-250 words, which is followed by 3-5 keywords. The abstract should succinctly describes your entire paper. It comprises of the purposes of the research, method, and the findings of the research.

**KEYWORDS 3-5  
words and/or phrases**



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## Introduction

This section discusses the purposes of the study or research problems, the contribution to knowledge, and research gap. Please state them clearly in the beginning paragraph supported by related theories in the next paragraphs. INTRODUCTION to CONCLUSION should be 4.000 – 5.250 words

## Method

This section explains the rationale for the application of specific approaches, methods, procedures or **techniques** used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understand the research problem/project, thereby, allowing the readers to critically evaluate your project's/study's overall validity and reliability.

## Result and Discussions

The discussion is written to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the issues being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you have taken the findings into consideration. It should connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; this section should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

The research findings in the form of research data are further discussed or critically interpreted with particular relevant theoretical approach. Data can also be supported with the presentation of tables,

images, etc. Captions for table is written above it with sequenced numbering so that it can be easily referred to, though not put under the pointing sentence/ paragraph. Line (border) to the table is made minimalist by eliminating the vertical lines and leaving horizontal lines deemed necessary. Captions for images are placed below the picture, also with providing sequenced numbering. One page only accommodates a table or an image with a maximum of two-thirds the size of the page (size adjusted as efficiently as possible).

**Table 1:** Article Writing Systematic Compliance Form

Article Writing Systematic	Compliance
Introduction	Too wordy, less relevant
Methodology	Less elaborated / weak
Discussion	Interpretation is less critical
Conclusion	Repeating the findings and discussion
<b>Editor's Decision</b>	<b><del>To be Revised</del>/ Declined</b>

***First sub heading: Times New Roman 12, bold, italic, justify, sentence case***

*Second sub heading: Times New Roman 12, Bold, italic, justify, sentence case*

## Conclusion

The conclusion is intended to answer the research problems or purposes. It helps the readers understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. It is not just a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research

problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research.

## References

References and footnote should be written in Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note). They could be cited from books, journal articles, laws, and other references. Cite only items that you have read and written on footnotes. All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author. For example:

Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation Regarding Natural Resources (2020)

Sulistianingsih, Dewi. *Menyongsong Era Baru Merek Dan Indikasi Geografis*. Semarang: Badan penerbit Fakultas Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2017.

Sulistianingsih, Dewi, et al. "Menumbuhkembangkan Penguasaan Kekayaan Intelektual bagi Masyarakat di Karimunjawa Kabupaten Jepara." *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 1.01 (2018): 79-92.

Sulistianingsih, Dewi, Yuli Prasetyo Adhi, and Pujiono Pujiono. "Digitalisasi Kekayaan Intelektual Komunal di Indonesia." *Seminar Nasional Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang*. Vol. 7. No. 2. 2021.

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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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