***TITTLE (English)***

**\*(10-15 words, *cambria* 16pt bold, center, italic, *sentences case*)**

**\*(10-15 kata, *cambria* 16pt bold, center, italic, *sentences case*)**

**JUDUL(Indonesia)**

**\*(10-15 words, *cambria* 16pt bold, center, italic, *sentences case*)**

**\*(10-15 kata, *cambria* 16pt bold, center, italic, *sentences case*)**

**Firstname Lastname 1, Firstname Lastname 2**

1 Affiliation

2 *Affiliation*

\*(Note: If the author is from a foreign institution, the affiliation name should be italicized.)

\*(Without academic titles, author names are to be written in Verdana font, size 12, using sentence case; affiliations should be centered in Cambria font, size 10.)

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| **Article Info**  |  | **Abstract** |
| ***Corresponding Author:***nama corresponding author emailcoresponding@gmail.com***Article History***Received: DateRevised: DateAccepted: DatePublished: Date***Keywords*:***arranged in alphabetical order with each word separated by a semicolon and italic***Kata kunci:**disusun secara alfabetis dengan penulisan pemisahan per-kata dengan titik koma |  | *The abstract should be between 150–200 words in a single paragraph. If the manuscript is written in Indonesian, the abstract in English comes first, followed by the abstract in Indonesian. If the manuscript is written in English, the abstract in Indonesian comes first, followed by the English version. The abstract must include 3–5 keywords, representing the core content of the manuscript. Ensure the abstract uses proper academic language and grammar — machine translations (e.g., Google Translate) are strictly not allowed.**(Use Cambria, font size 10, in italic, and paragraph justified.)* |
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| (Font: *Cambria*, Ukuran 10 pt, tanpa italic, rata kiri-kanan)Abstrak harus terdiri dari 150–200 kata dalam satu paragraf.Jika naskah ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia, maka abstrak dalam Bahasa Inggris ditulis terlebih dahulu, diikuti dengan abstrak dalam Bahasa Indonesia.Jika naskah ditulis dalam Bahasa Inggris, maka abstrak dalam Bahasa Indonesia ditulis terlebih dahulu, diikuti dengan abstrak dalam Bahasa Inggris.Abstrak harus mencantumkan 3–5 kata kunci yang mewakili inti isi naskah.Pastikan abstrak ditulis dengan bahasa dan tata tulis akademik yang baik dan benar — penggunaan terjemahan mesin (seperti Google Translate) tidak diperbolehkan. |
| [isi link doi](https://doi.org/10.62193/te925072) |

1. **PENDAHULUAN (*Cambria*, 14, UPPERCASE)**

The introduction must consist of six paragraphs, each containing 3 to 5 sentences. **The** **first paragraph** should elaborate on the background of the research problem and the rationale behind its selection. This explanation may be based on legal doctrinal layers or relevant philosophical, juridical, and/or sociological foundations.

**The second paragraph** should present the state of the art through a literature review of previous studies in the field. This review serves to justify the research contribution and highlight its novelty. A clear gap analysis must be provided, followed by a novelty statement that emphasizes the similarities and differences between the current study and previous research.

**The third paragraph** should discuss the research urgency, articulating the importance of the topic from the author's perspective. It may be linked to the concept of ius constituendum or highlight large-scale implications such as potential harm, public disorder, national interest threats, and similar concerns.

**The** **fourth paragraph** identifies the legal issue(s) as the central focus of the research, ideally framed as interrogative sentences. These questions may be interrelated and collectively reflect the article title as an operational definition of the study.

**The fifth paragraph** outlines the research methodology, supported by citations from academic books or journal articles. Authors must clearly state the type of research (normative or empirical). This journal also accepts socio-legal studies, provided that the approach is explicitly connected to the relevance of the research problem.

**The sixth paragraph** must state the research objective(s) in a direct and unambiguous manner. Avoid introductory phrases such as: "Based on the aforementioned background, the objective of this study is..."

Manuscripts submitted to Perantara: Peradaban Hukum Nusantara should be between **15 and 25 pages in length**. Each paragraph must begin with **a first-line indentation (1 cm)**, use **1.5 line spacing**, **12-point Cambria font**, and be **justified**. Legal issues must be presented in **paragraph format** using **interrogative sentences**, without numbering or bullet points.

The manuscript must include citations, and citations are written using the footnote model following the Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition. Must use reference applications, such as Zotero Refworks or others, to maintain standards and consistency in writing quotations and bibliography. Footnotes originating from a book and authored by a single author are written as follows: "Author's Name, *Title of the Book* (City: Publisher, Year), Page.”[[1]](#footnote-1) The footnote originating from a book with two authors is written as follows: "Author Name 1 and Author Name 2, *Title of the Book (*City: Publisher, Year), *Page."*[[2]](#footnote-2) The footnote originating from a book with three authors is written as follows: "Author Name 1, Author Name 2, and Author Name 3, *Title of the Book,* Edition, (City: Publisher, Year), Page."[[3]](#footnote-3) The footnote originating from a book with four authors is written as follows: "Author Name 1 et al., *Title of the Book, Edition,* (City: Publisher, Year), Page."[[4]](#footnote-4)

The footnote originating from a journal with one author is written as follows: "Author Name, 'Title,' *Journal Name,* volume, no. (Publication Date): Page, url, doi."[[5]](#footnote-5) The footnote originating from a journal with two authors is written as follows: "Author Name 1 and Author Name 2, 'Title,' *Journal Name,* volume, no. (Publication Date): Page, url, doi."[[6]](#footnote-6) The footnote originating from a journal with three authors is written as follows: "Author Name 1, Author Name 2, and Author Name 3, 'Title,' *Journal Name,* volume, no. (Publication Date): Page, url, doi."[[7]](#footnote-7) The footnote originating from a journal with four authors is written as follows: "Author Name 1 et al., 'Title,' *Journal Name,* volume, no. (Publication Date): Page, url, doi."[[8]](#footnote-8)

The footnote originating from an interview is written as follows: "Interviewee's Name, Research Title, Media, Date, Month, Year, Interview Location.".[[9]](#footnote-9) The footnote originating from a thesis/dissertation is written as follows: "Author's Name, 'Title' (Type, University, Year), Page, Repository URL.”[[10]](#footnote-10) The footnote originating from the internet is written as follows: "Author's Name, 'Title,' Source, Access Date, Website url.".[[11]](#footnote-11) The footnote on the first line is indented by 1 tab, 1 space, using Times New Roman font size 10, and formatted in a single column. Each paragraph should contain a reference, and excessive definitions should be avoided.

\*The manuscript layout must adhere strictly to the following formatting standards:

* All text should be set with 0 pt spacing before and after paragraphs, with no indentation on the left or right (0 cm). The page margins—top, bottom, left, and right—must be uniformly set at 2.5 cm to ensure balanced page structure.
* The spacing between the main chapters should be single-spaced (1 line). There should be no additional space between chapters and subchapters. Chapters must be labeled using alphabetic enumeration (e.g., A, B, C), while subchapters should follow a numeric system (e.g., 1, 2, 3).
* Footnotes must be written in Cambria font, size 10, with a 0.5-space gap between the superscript number and the citation text. The alignment should follow a single-column format, and each footnote must begin with a first-line indent (one tabulation) to enhance readability and maintain visual uniformity.
1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (*Cambria*, 14, UPPERCASE)**
2. **Discussion of Legal Problems/Issue I (*Cambria*, 12, *Sentences case*)**

The discussion contains a description of the research findings in accordance with the formulated problems. Problem discussions are presented in chapters and/or sub-chapters, but should not include conceptual definitions, detailed points, descriptions of various types, explanations of different concepts, complete article and/or verse citations, and raw data. In the results and discussion chapter, there should be at least: (1) What/How elements in the form of a table/figure (choose one) accompanied by names at the top of the table.

**Tabel 1: *Table Title***

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| **No** | **Detail 1** | **Detail 2** | **Etc.** |
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***Source:*** *Author’s Name, Title of Book, Year of Publication, Page; or if the data is derived from an analysis, it should be written as: Analyzed from primary source data.*

In this section, a comprehensive explanation is provided along with the findings after the table. (2) The "why" element elucidates the relationship between the findings (research results) and the fundamental concepts and/or hypotheses. The discussion must be supported by clear and tangible facts. (3) The "what else" element outlines the conformity and/or contradictions with other research. Each element may consist of several paragraphs, but there should be apparent differences between each element.

 Analysis and synthesis must be carried out critically and sharply, which at least includes a description of research results based on clear facts, their relationship to legal concepts/theories and depth of interpretation of findings and critical comparison with other works or forms of strengthening and/or correction of previous findings

\*(Tables should be formatted with single line spacing, using Cambria font at 12-point size)

\*(Source citations for tables must be presented in Cambria font, size 10 points, with single line spacing)

1. **Discussion of Legal Problems/Issue II (Cambria, 12px, Sentences case)**

Each answer to the formulated legal issues or problems is discussed in a separate subsection, formatted with 1.5 line spacing, Cambria font at 12-point size, and justified text alignment. The first paragraph of each subsection or discussion uses single line spacing (1.0) and applies a first-line indentation of 1 cm.

“Kemudian dalam beberapa tahun ini bermunculan para pelaku usaha berbondong-bondong menjual bensin eceran kepada masyarakat dengan menggunakan alat yang hampir sama dengan di tempat SPBU yaitu alat pengisian bahan bakar minyak atau yang biasa disebut nozzle dengan memakai nama pom bensin mini.”[[12]](#footnote-12)

1. **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion section contains concise answers to the research problems, emphasizing the novelty and urgency of the study (without introducing new explanations or discussions). It should be presented accurately and in depth, supported by data or research findings. Conclusions are written in paragraph form without numbering or bullet points. The number of conclusions corresponds to the number of research questions formulated. The conclusion consists of a single paragraph.

**Bibliography**

The bibliography is classified into journal and proceeding references (primary sources), as well as other references obtained from the internet, theses/dissertations, or books, with a minimum of 30 references published within the last five years. Primary sources must comprise at least 80% of the total references used. Names in the bibliography are written without academic titles or degrees. The bibliography includes only references cited within the manuscript. Entries are formatted with a hanging indent of 1 cm and arranged alphabetically. The following is the prescribed format for the bibliography:

Azaria, Danie. State Silence Across International Law: Meaning, Context, and Developments. Oxford University Press, 2025.

Bowring, Bill. “Chapter 7: Marx, Engels, Lenin, and the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination in International Law,” 2021. https://www.elgaronline.com/edcollchap/edcoll/9781788119856/9781788119856.00012.xml.

Crawford, James. State Responsibility: The General Part. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

Dixon, Martin, Robert McCorquodale, dan Sarah Williams. Cases and Materials on International Law. OUP Oxford, 2011.

Zuccarelli, G. “ASYLUM-SEEKING AND REFUGEE WOMEN: A NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK.” Doctoral Thesis, Università degli Studi di Milano, 2022. https://air.unimi.it/handle/2434/927159.

1. Feri Amsari, *Pengisian Jabatan Hakim Agung Dan Hakim Konstitusi* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ni"matul Huda, *Dinamika Ketatanegaraan Indonesia Dalam Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi* (Yogyakarta: FH UII, 2011). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Muchamad Ali Safa’at, Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Teori Hans Kelsen Tentang Hukum* (Jakarta: Sekretariat Jenderal & Kepaniteraan Mahkamah Konstitusi RI, 2006). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ahmad Sirajuddin dkk., *Hukum Administrasi Pemerintah Daerah*, 1 ed., 5 (Malang: Setara Press, 2016), 167. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Y Xu, D., John Taylor, C., & Ren, “Wait-and-See or Whack-a-Mole: What Is the Best Way to Regulate Fintech in China?,” *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 2022, 1–30, https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/als.2022.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Krzysztof Gorzelak, “The Legal Nature of Emission Allowances Following the Creation of a Union Registry and Adoption of MiFID II Are They Transferable Securities Now?,” *Capital Markets Law Journal* 9, no. 4 (2014): 375. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cmlj/kmu013> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Y Xu, D., John Taylor, C., & Ren, “Wait-and-See or Whack-a-Mole: What Is the Best Way to Regulate Fintech in China?,” *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 2022, 1–30, https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/als.2022.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Vera Bararah Barid, dkk et al., “Tinjauan Yuridis Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Yang Sistematis , Harmonis Dan Terpadu Di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 19, no. 147 (2022): 5. <https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v19i1.790> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Alfiana Eka, Jumlah Penyandang Disabilitas Di Kecamatan Lowokwaru, Kota Malang, Wawancara, 1 Desember 2016, Kota Malang. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Muhammad Fadli, “Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Perjudian” (skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang, 2013), 45, http://repository.um-palembang.ac.id/id/eprint/1240/. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Mahar Prastiwi, “23 Berita Hoax Seputar Covid-19 Dan Penjelasan Pakar Pulmonologi UGM,” KOMPAS.com, 2021. https://www.kompas.com/edu/read/2021/03/25/080000171/23-berita-hoax-seputar-covid-19-dan-penjelasan-pakar-pulmonologi-ugm?page=all [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Hisbullah dkk., “Penegakan Hak Buruh oleh Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Maros; Eksistensi dan Peranan.” [↑](#footnote-ref-12)