JURNAL LITIGASI (e-Journal) Manuscript Template

**TITLE WRITING OF ABOUT 8–15 WORDS; THE TITLE SHOULD BE CLEAR, CONCISE AND INFORMATIVE. AVOID WRITING ABBREVIATIONS (BOLD & UPPERCASE)**

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**ABSTRACT**

It is writing guidance, which is a format/template manuscripts/articles used in the article published in the Jurnal LITIGASI Faculty of Law Universitas Pasundan. The article begins with the article title, author name, Address Affiliate author, followed by an abstract written with normal letters to Abstract speak Indonesian and slanted (Italic) for Abstract in English with a maximum length of 250 words words with line spacing one space. Abstracts must contain part of the issue will be raised, solution methods, and findings obtained and conclusions. The writing uses Albertus Medium font with a size of 10 pt.

**Keywords (maximum 5 words):** JURNAL LITIGASI (e-Journal), Author Guidelines, *Template.*

**I. INTRODUCTION (12pt Bold)**

Jurnal LITIGASI (e-journal) Faculty of Law, Universitas Pasundan (e-ISSN:2442-2274; <https://journal.unpas.ac.id/index.php/litigasi/index> ) is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes scholarly articles from legal disciplines or various disciplines as far as law is concerned. Articles published in the Jurnal LITIGASI (e-journal) include the results of original scientific research (top priority), new scientific review articles (second priority), or review articles on writings in books. Jurnal LITIGASI (e-journal) accepts articles in the field of legal disciplines or other disciplines (as far as it is related to law) from academics, researchers and practitioners both nationally and internationally (Dimyati et al., 2017).

The Jurnal LITIGASI (e-journal) is published by the Faculty of Law, Universitas Pasundan. Articles published in the Jurnal LITIGASI (e-journal) are articles that have gone through a review process by peer-reviewers. Starting in 2017, Jurnal LITIGASI only accepts articles derived from original research results (top priority), and new scientific review articles (second priority). The decision whether or not to accept a scientific article in this journal is the right of the Editorial Board based on the recommendation of peer-reviewers. The introduction section should contain (regularly) the general background, the state of the art as the basis for the scientific novelty statement of the article, the scientific novelty statement, and the formulation of the problem or hypothesis.

**II. RESEARCH METHODS**

 Research methods describe the methods used in answering problems or solving problems. The methods described here, among others, include: research specifications, research materials, research locations, data used, data collection techniques, data processing techniques and data analysis.

**III. RESULT OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

1. **Sub-Titles (12pt Bold)**

Research results and analysis contain the results of research findings and discussions that are the result of scientific analysis. Write down scientific findings obtained from the results of the research that has been carried out, which must be supported by adequate data. Research results must be explained scientifically, including: What are the scientific findings obtained? Why did it happen? Why is there such a variable trend? All these questions must be explained scientifically. In addition, it is also good to explain the comparison with the results of other researchers who are almost on the same topic. The research results, findings, and analysis must be able to answer the research hypothesis or problem formulation as described in the introduction.

**Picture 1. Picture’s title**



**Table 1. Table’s title**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Years |  | Sentences |
| 2010 |  | 5 |
| 2011 |  | 16 |

Sources: Institutions, Years

**IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

1. **Conclusions**

The conclusion describes the answer to the hypothesis, problem formulation, or scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a reiteration of the results and analysis but rather a summary of the findings as expected from the research or hypothesis.

1. **Suggestions**

In the final section, we also describe matters that cannot be answered by the conclusion in the form of suggestions, responses to the research results.

**DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

Agnes Harvelian, Muchamad Ali Safa’at, Aan Eko Widiarto, I. D. Q. (2020). Constitutional Interpretation of Original Intent on Finding The Meaning