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OVERVIEW OF THESIS WRITING GUIDELINES FOR THE FACULTY OF LAW, SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY AND ITS RELATION TO JOHNY IBRAHIM'S NORMATIVE LEGAL RESEARCH METHODS

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Abstrak
This paper is intended to understand the description and characteristics of legal research produced by law faculty students and developed by law scientists and researchers at Syiah Kuala University as a sample case. Does the description of the research results of legal researchers, including students and legal scientists, follow the characteristics and legal paradigms that tend to be classical or have they led to the development of contemporary legal theories.

Keywords:
Characteristics;
Legal Research;
Writing Guide.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is to provide an overview of some rational considerations for (candidate) researchers in choosing problems and research topics to be carried out. Before researchers or students conduct research, they must consider these factors and ask for feedback from others regarding the proposed research topic of their thesis or thesis. For example, students ask for feedback from colleagues and prospective supervisors.

Judging from a number of participatory experiences of the two authors, both as guidance and testing of scientific works, especially theses, it was found that students writing theses at the Faculty of Law, Syiah Kuala University did not pay attention to the considerations above. The reasons that come up are because they want to finish quickly and consider, do not have a strong idea and are almost unrelated to the career of the researcher. Even the researchers did not consider the academic reasons for the research just because it was considered easy, the supervisor agreed and considered the most important thing to be a thesis exam, and later the thesis examiner board would definitely pass it.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, after Immanuel Kant used it in the essay, "Answering the Question: What Is Enlightenment?" (1784). As a philosopher, Kant claimed the phrase Sopere oude as the motto for the entire period of the Enlightenment, and used it to develop his theories of the application of Reason in the public sphere of human affairs. (seehttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapere aude) Jan 2, 2017. (During the 17th and 18th centuries, after Immanuel Kant used it in the essay, "Answering the Question: What was the Enlightenment?" (1784). As a philosopher, Kant claimed the phrase Sopere oude as the motto for all period of the Enlightenment, and used it to develop his theory of the application of Reason in the public sphere of human affairs.[1]

Kant answered the question in the first sentence of his essay: "Enlightenment is the emergence of man from his own immaturity." He gave the philosophical argument that immaturity is caused by oneself not from a lack of understanding, but from a lack of courage to use one's reason, intelligence, and wisdom without the guidance of others. He exclaims that the motto of enlightenment is "Sagere aude" - Dare to be wise human beings, that is, those who declare what their own thoughts are.

This paper is intended to understand the description and characteristics of legal research produced by law faculty students and developed by law scientists and researchers at Syiah Kuala University as a sample case. Does the description of the research results of legal researchers, including students and legal scientists, follow the characteristics and legal paradigms that tend to be classical or have they led to the development of contemporary legal theories.

Formal science and empirical science are the genus of the theoretical science group, namely science that is oriented to acquire knowledge only by changing and/or adding knowledge. As a vis-a-vis theoretical science, it is a practical science, namely a science that studies the applicative activities themselves as objects of study, to change circumstances, or offer solutions to a concrete problem. Practical science is categorized into two major groups, namely (1) nomological practical science and (2) normological practical science. The practical science of nomology seeks to acquire factual-empirical knowledge, namely knowledge about the "ceteris-paribus" aleg relationship (other things being equal) based on the causality-deterministic principle. Meanwhile, practical normative science seeks to find a relationship between two or more things based on the principle of putation (linking responsibilities/obligations) to determine what should be the obligations of certain subjects in concrete situations, but in reality what should happen must naturally happen. Normological practical science is also called normative science or dogmatic science.

[1] (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapere aude) January 2, 2017. Kant answers the question in the first sentence of the essay: "Enlightenment is man's emergence from his self-incurred immaturity." He argues that the immaturity is self-inflicted not from a lack of understanding, but from the lack of courage to use one's reason, intellect, and wisdom without the guidance of another. He exclaims that the motto of enlightenment is “Sagere aude”! - Dare to be wise!

Bernard Arief Sidhartha[2] states that the hallmark of legal science is as a practical science that relies on the humanities sciences *[sic!]*and are national and not value-free. It is also stated that the science of law creates a convergence field of various other sciences, so that methodologically it realizes the dialectic of the normological and nomological methods. In the object of the study of law, there is an element of authority (power). The development and application (ars) of legal science participates in the process of law formation and its products give rise to new laws. Then, the theory of argumentation plays an important role in the science of law. The thinking model in legal science is problematically systematized. The research method is a normative research method, namely a doctrinal method with prescriptive optics to hermeneutically find legal rules that determine what are the legal obligations and juridical rights of legal subjects in certain social situations.

Here, it can be seen that the processed material in dogmatic law can be logical because it does not deal with the factual side that actually occurs in the context of space and time. The law sometimes doesn't even need the right-false aspect in the factual sense, considering that fiction can also be accommodated into a binding norm as well. In legal science, there are so many legal fictions that are consciously used to help legal performance so that positive law becomes more effective and effective. For example, the command that everyone without exception is obliged to know about the legal provisions currently in force in a place, is clearly an illogical norm, as well as not factual.

On the basis of these characteristics, legal science [dogmatic] or legal dogmatics can be considered a unique science. the science that*sui generis*. The uniqueness of dogmatic law lies in the aspect of prescriptive norms and aspects of national acceptance. These two aspects invite objections to logical positivism, who long for a unified science*(Einheitswissenchaft)*. The feature is the similarity of methods. In the development of science over the last decade, the search for*Einheitswissenschaft*it was considered obsolete. Other perspectives on the scientific criteria have been opened. That is, there is no necessity to measure the scientific knowledge of law, only with the perspective of the logical positivism.

In principle, good research begins with a direct and simple thought, easy to read and understand. There are several questions that should be asked when a researcher, student plans to conduct a scientific research. These include the following considerations: (a) can a planned topic be researched, given the time, resources, and sources of information (materials or data) available? (b) is there a personal interest in the topic to support his concern? (c) will the results of the research be useful to others (in the research area and country?); (d) is it possible that the topic will be published in a scientific journal? (or appeal to an education committee?); (e) does the research (1) fill a gap, (2)

[2] Sidharta, Bernard Arief (1999). Reflection on the Structure of Legal Studies: A Research on Philosophical Fundamentals and the Scientific Nature of Legal Studies as the Foundation for the Development of Indonesian National Law, Cet. 2. Bandung, Mandar Maju, p. 113..

imitate, (3) expand, or (4) develop new ideas in the scientific literature? (e) does the research contribute to the researcher's career goals?

Before researchers or students conduct research, they must consider these factors and ask for feedback from others regarding the proposed research topic of their thesis or thesis. For example, students ask for feedback from colleagues and prospective supervisors. In this context, I want to explain how the guidelines for writing a thesis are carried out, and how the Format or Outline of Legal Research Scientific Papers is made.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method is included in the category of normative legal research. The normative understanding in this paper may differ greatly from the understanding of most legal scientists in Indonesia, who only understand normative research as norms that have been standardized or recorded. In this case, normative is understood as an adjective from a legal noun. So that what is actually meant is normativity, namely the virtue contained in norms related to transcendence as a pure rational reasoning work which refers to deontological morals in Kant's categorical imperative. Thus, law is a practice based on text (writing), a practice based on the authority to create and apply legally valid texts. A practice is defined as a set of rules of social practice, the rules implicit in some established form of social activity. National laws are made and applied by social institutions, such as legislatures, courts, and administrative bodies where society governs itself.[3]. Based on this definition, normative law is empirical.

Furthermore, Wellman also said that constitutional law is a legal entity that forms a nation state, especially by allocating fundamental legal powers. This may, but may not need to be, codified in a written document. Even when those fundamental legal powers are codified, they are supplemented by an unwritten law consisting of institutionalized practices of interpretation and application and including constitutional conventions.[4].

From the point of view of substance, it is known that there are formal sciences and empirical sciences.[5]Formal science refers to valid and systematic knowledge that does not rely on empirical experience, its object of study focuses on pure structure, namely the analysis of operational rules and logical structures. For example, logic, mathematics, and systems theory. Meanwhile, empirical sciences (positive sciences: natural sciences and human sciences) refer more to efforts to obtain

[3] Wellman, Constitutional Rights – What They Are and What They Ought to be, 2016 p. 1.
[4] Ibid
[5] Wim van Dooren argues that science can be defined as intersubjectively valid knowledge in a particular field of reality which rests on one or more starting points and is systematically arranged. For CA, van Peursen defines that science is a policy, a strategy to obtain reliable knowledge about reality, which people carry out against (regarding) reality, See Bernad Arif Sidharta,

factual knowledge about actual reality, and therefore are based on (empirical) and experimental experience.

Formal science and empirical science are the genus of the theoretical science group, namely science that is oriented to acquire knowledge only by changing and/or adding knowledge. As a vis-a-vis theoretical science, it is a practical science, namely a science that studies the applicative activities themselves as objects of study, to change circumstances, or offer solutions to a concrete problem. Practical science is categorized into two major groups, namely (1) nomological practical science and (2) normological practical science. The practical science of nomology seeks to acquire factual-empirical knowledge, namely knowledge about the "ceteris-paribus" aleg relationship (other things being equal) based on the causality-deterministic principle. Meanwhile, practical normative science seeks to find a relationship between two or more things based on the principle of putation (linking responsibilities/obligations) to determine what should be the obligations of certain subjects in concrete situations, but in reality what should happen must naturally happen. Normological practical science is also called normative science or dogmatic science.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. First Problem Subchapter

In the Format of Writing the Final Project of the Faculty of Law for the Undergraduate Study Program, especially the writing of the Final Project, it is stated that the student plan begins with: (1) Research Proposal (UP): (2) Research Proposal Seminar (SUP); and (3) Final Project Session (Scientific work, Thesis). Thesis is defined as an academic paper written by a student based on legal research in order to fulfill the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor of Law (SH) degree.[6]

A scientific work (thesis: thesis, dissertation) is prepared to contribute to the treasures of science, in the form of developing concepts, definitions, propositions, and solving practical legal problems, or scientific descriptions of an object of research.[7]As a scientific work, a thesis must show its originality, not duplication/plagiarism of the results of other people's research that violates copyright. Writing a thesis, for example, must pay attention to copyright, ethics, and scientific principles. In addition, scientific writing must use a good and correct Indonesian structure or grammar in accordance with the "Perfected Spelling, EYD".

A.1. The Purpose of Writing Thesis

The purpose of writing a thesis or thesis is to (a) be able to compile and write a research proposal in accordance with the field of law of interest; (b) conduct legal research relevant to legal

[6]Explanations can be used to explain different things, but they are very much needed in the discussion. Example: In the context of customary law of the sea, it is known that there is a customary law institution of the sea (Abdullah, 2015).

[7] See Guidebook for Writing Undergraduate Final Projects (S1), Faculty of Law, Syiah Kuala Darussalam University Banda Aceh, 2015.

matters; (c) documenting and communicating ideas and findings in the field of law; (d) able to analyze legal materials and or information on legal matters; (e) able to develop the competence of law students through thinking and being scientific; and (f) solving legal problems as a symptom that develops in society, as well as communicating their thoughts in writing in the form of a thesis.

A.2. Title Mechanism and Process

Regarding the form of the final project chosen by the students, it must be in accordance with their talents, interests, and abilities.

and his ability to solve legal problems; These talents and interests will be tested at the Research Proposal seminar and Thesis Session which are held openly;

In connection with the use of the Indonesian language in accordance with the EYD in order to fulfill the scientific language (language of science). Scientific language is not addressed to concrete things and named, personal persons. Scientific language is governed by logical rules, definitions that have a single meaning, and words that are accepted by the scientific community (general). The language of science clears language and makes it an object of research, by limiting emotional and subjective understanding.

Theorem: 2+3=5 including arithmetic language; but the expression "strange, that 2+3=5", it does not belong to Arithmetic language, but is a daily language record of arithmetical theorems. Everyday language, mixed lingo, "epilanguage"; a new scientific language system, the goal of which is the investigation of the language of an existing science, "metalanguage". It is the same with "ordinary observations" and "scientific observations."

A.3. Research Proposal Systematics (UP)

Regarding the title of scientific work. The design of a scientific research starts from the process of selecting a topic, namely the problem expressed in the form of concepts or called titles, and choosing a paradigm to allow for a scientific-thinking framework. The research topic is more than just a title; however, it can be a single word, phrase, or sentence. The definition and detailed description of the title can be done in the background of the problem and or in the scope of research, as well as in the research methodology section. Below are presented some of the paradigms in the science of law.

The Renaissance Paradigm: "Law as the Order of the Sovereign"; Jean Bodin's legal theory, for example, has the theme: "Law is the order of Security"[8]. The examples of titles or topics that may be generated are as follows. For example, the titles obtained, among others, such as "Coping with Punk Community as Aceh Government Policy". Another title, for example, "Qanun Jinayat and Security System Based on Islamic Shari'a". In connection with the paradigm of "Law as an

[8] For example, "power" is defined conceptually as "the ability of actors (individuals, groups or their dislikes (Muktar Mas'oed, 1990:98). See Lubis, Filsafat IImu, Rajagralindo Persada, Jakarta, 2016:76

Institutional Model", it is also possible to obtain thesis research titles such as "Customary Relations (Social Rules), Islamic Shari'a (Legal Rules), and Indonesianness (State Legal Rules". The topic "Law as a Dynamic Conflict Process". "; possible titles include: "Community Obedience and Effectiveness of Traffic Laws on Highways",

There are other authors who recommend that researchers or students make a title at the beginning of the study to focus on the main concept; no doubt the title will be corrected during the research process. Make the title concise, avoid unnecessary words, such as an approach, a study, and so on.

3.2. Second Problem Subsection

In the thesis writing manual, a description based on the division is presented as follows. Chapter I Introduction

B.1. Background.

In this section there are no introductory presentations or examples to answer the contents of a scientific research background in the field of law. It is not described in the manual. Generally, researchers or students tend to follow what is presented in previous theses, and this can lead to confusion without reference. An introduction to the proposal or scientific work contains the background of the problem which includes problem statements, rationale based on previous studies both from journals containing summaries of scientific research results as well as from thesis and theses that have not been published.

An introduction usually sets the stage for the research as a whole. There are at least 4 (four) key parts of an introduction, namely: (1) developing problems that lead to research; (2) the researcher's efforts to link the problem into a wider scientific literature; (3) efforts to discuss deficiencies in the scientific literature on the problems written; and (4) efforts to determine the target audience of the study and emphasize the significance of the problem written for the target audience. Introduction is the initial part of a proposal and scientific paper that provides the reader with background information on the research presented in the paper. The aim is to determine the research framework so that readers and reviewers can understand how the research concerned relates to other studies.

Basically, introductory writing is often difficult because it has to highlight many objectives such as: (a) arouse the interest of the reader in the chosen topic; (b) researchers develop problems that lead to research; (c) researchers place research in the context of other studies (scientific literature) that are broader; (d) the researcher tries to make assumptions to reach a certain target audience. All of these goals should be achieved in just a few pages of a proposal or thesis manuscript.

B. 2. Research hypothesis or assumptions (only if using empirical research).

Even though the student thesis writing manual always contains options for using hypotheses and assumptions in legal research, in their scientific works they cannot find theses or theses using hypotheses even though there are proposed operational definitions of the variables. Why legal scientific works never exist or use hypotheses, but always follow-up hypotheses in manuals, whether students are sufficiently well directed and guided towards hypothesis-testing research or using hypotheses to direct research without intending to test hypotheses with data or materials. legal material

B.3. Identification of problems.

What exactly does problem identification and identification mean, and what are examples of problem identification? It is not stated in the manual. In this case there is confusion too. So far, problem identification can be understood as a mapping of normative and/or sociological conditions that points to the identified symptoms of legal gaps or problems that can be examined from various aspects/factors/variables, and then systematically detailed. All statements of gaps or problems related to research aspects/factors/variables will be answered through scientific studies, thesis writing, which will be carried out.

The following is an example of a statement of legal problems or normative legal gaps and sociological laws that have been identified (problem identification), namely as follows: and on the other hand, in the provinces and districts of the city there are legal norms that provide different treatment between women and men in the field of dress." That is an example of a problem statement that contains the meaning of gap, "legal-gap".[9]

Aceh is a provincial area which is a legal community unit that is special in nature and is given special authority to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance with the laws and regulations in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the 1945 Constitution led by the Governor. This is to show the gap understanding between the normative concept of the same position in law and government contained in the 1945 Constitution with the concept of concurrent position of Indonesian citizens in Aceh as referred to the UUPA No. 11 of 2006[10].

[9] Simultaneously position in law means that legally all citizens have the same as citizens. Meanwhile, the same position in government means that in government affairs all citizens have the same position so that they have the same rights and obligations.

[10] The 1945 Constitution guarantees the equal position of citizens in the life of society, as a nation. From the guarantees provided by the 1945 Constitution, we can understand various aspects of the equality of the position of Indonesian citizens in the life of society, nation and state. the legal process for example provisions, and the state nevertheless embodies the principle of equality in bidar permits, managing agreements, and so on. While an example of the realization of the Saman principle in the political field is the existence of equal provisions for all citizens to know the general election for regional head elections, and so on.

B.4. Operational definition of research variables or conceptual definition (only if using empirical research).

This point is mentioned in the student thesis writing manual. There is no description or explanation in more detail regarding the reasons for whether it is customary to use variables in legal research, or may be used in various scientific studies.

Conceptual definition is a technical-operational limitation on the concept used by researchers in knowing, understanding, or explaining a legal phenomenon. A definition is an understanding that uses certain concepts that limit other concepts; it is a formal statement of the specific meaning of a word. Definition can be understood as an exact description (exoct) of the nature, scope, or meaning of something. A limiting action or process. Conceptual definitions are needed to facilitate communication among researchers and scientists. It cannot be judged as right or wrong, although the definition can still be questioned whether it is good or bad, or whether the definition is used consistently or not.[11]

B.5. Scope (Limitation) and Purpose of writing

Answering problem questions, or testing problem statements with actual material and data.

B.6. Usefulness of research (theoretical/academic, practical, methodical)

The theoretical use is the contribution of the scientific work to science (law), for example, the development of certain concepts, buying and selling that used to be face-to-foce transactions to buying and selling long-distance via the internet, etc... ; Practical use is aimed at decision-makers in the research area; and The methodical (methodological) use is for advanced researchers to understand and apply new methods to the same case.

B.7. Research authenticity

Basically, the originality of a research is determined by the results of a review of previous studies, both those that have been published in national and international journals and are still in the form of scientific writings of theses, theses, and dissertations. The authenticity was obtained through literature study.

B.8. Framework/Library Review

Literature review is an attempt by researchers to make deficiencies, namely deficiencies (defects) of the results of previous studies, in which parts of scientific works are lacking (using SWOT analysis) so that researchers can revise, reject, or improve them.

The framework of thought is actually a theoretical framework (theoretical framework). The framework is the use of theory (doctrinaire: articles and or verses in statutory regulations; non-

[11] In order for an abstract concept to be reduced to an observational area or a measurable behavior (symptoms experienced empirically), the abstract concept must be formulated in the form of an operational definition as in a research methodology.

doctrinal: legal theory from Plato (law as a means of justice), Aristotle (law as a social-ethical sense), Bodin (law as an order by a sovereign ruler)), Hobbes (law as order of security), Kelsen (normative law based on groundnorm) Austin (law as order of law), etc.).

Research questions (problem questions) and research objectives should be based on a theoretical framework of knowledge. The use of theory (pattern) in research is to describe, explain questions or hypotheses) or research objectives.

A theory is "a series of interrelated (variables), definitions and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by determining the relationships between variables, with the aim of explaining natural phenomena". Theory is an explanation of what happens, or an explanation of why certain symptoms (disorders, processes) occur. The theory can be said as an answer (statement) to the question "Why".

B.9. Research methods

In the thesis writing manual, the phrase research method is used. As far as the research is concerned, there are differences between the research method and the research methodology. Research methods are understood as the methods used by researchers in the techniques and processes of collecting (data) legal materials or data on law enforcement, and the way researchers analyze these materials or data to answer research questions. While the research methodology covers all research activities, starting from how researchers formulate problems, build conceptual or theoretical frameworks, choose data collection methods, use, and analyze materials and data to draw conclusions from research results.

The research method section is operationalized through the following points:

a. Type/Nature of research and type of approach (there is no specific description, perhaps the definition of the type and nature of research is considered to have been studied by students in lectures and research reference books...). According to Johny Ibrahim, there are several approaches in normative legal research, namely (a) statutory approach, (b) conceptual approach, (c) analytical approach, (d) comparative approach; (e) historical approach; (f) philosophical approach, and (g) case approach.[14]

- What kind of research is that? Is the type of research the same as the nature of the research: There are exploratory, descriptive, and explanative research studies. Is it the type or form of research? Or research that analyzes secondary data (primary, secondary, tertiary materials only, normative legal research; in addition to primary data analysis, sociological legal research; or there is a study that analyzes both types of data, juridical research -Sociological?, It needs a reference book...

[14] See Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2007:300-301.

b. Research phase and data sources (one of the confusion is the designation of data sources, why not legal sources, legal documents). There is no single answer for the stages of the research in accordance with the format used as a personal and/or institutional reference. For example the stages: (a) assumptions and rationale for qualitative research designs; (b) the type of design used (whether case study, grounded, or survey, participatory, etc.); (c) the role of researchers in research; (d) procedures for collecting materials or data; (e) material or data analysis procedures; (f) methods for testing and triangulating materials and/or data to be objective and reliable; (g) conceptual or theoretical implications and results of previous studies (outcomes).

c. Data collection tools and techniques. This point tends to show the tools and techniques commonly used in exact research and the socio-cultural sciences. These tools include microscopes in biological, medical studies; meter in the study of the engineering sciences; recorders, cameras, etc. in socio-cultural research. As far as can be traced in normative legal research, research tools and techniques are the researcher's ability to analyze secondary data or legal norm materials. That is, only comprehensive legal research (doctrinaire and non-doctrinaire type) that does not question the methods and techniques of collecting data and materials for the purpose of answering research results.

d. Location, population and research sample (only if the research is empirical law). This point is given special instructions for use for this type of sociological legal research. However, this suggestion may create ambiguity for the reader that apart from normative research that is prioritized for law researchers/students, sociological legal research is also possible.

e. Data analysis. It is not explicitly stated here whether the data analysis in question is a normative or empirical version of legal research, if we want to be consistent with the spirit of normative legal research, data analysis in this case should be an analysis of legal materials. In other words, in normative legal research it should be called "analysis of legal materials". What is meant by the analysis? It is a researcher's effort to describe, sort out legal materials or data that have been obtained by researchers into concepts used in derivatives or operational conceptual definitions of theoretical frameworks of both doctrinal nature (articles and or paragraphs in laws or regulations). -invitation) or non-doctrinaire, the result of scientific research in the field of law.

B.10. Discussion Systematics.

Regarding the systematic discussion, it does not cause confusion in the writing and research of student thesis.

In Chapter II the manual is given the chapter title "Framework of Thought (given the title according to the research topic)". Next, sub-sections AB and so on are given. There is no further

explanation in the guidebook for writing a thesis whose standards are measured objectively as scientific research; so there is confusion too.

In Chapter III of the manual, the title "Research Results and Discussion". Then sub-A. (Sub-heading to answer problem number 1). B. (The sub-heading to answer the problem comes from the identification of problem number 2. C. Etc...

How do researchers get subtitles A, B, C, and so on?. It comes from the identification of the problem (statements of the problem that have been identified) or from the research question (problem formulation) that has been posed in the background section. For example, we refer to an example of an identified problem: "On the one hand it is said that all citizens of the state are equal before the law and government, on the other hand, in the provinces and districts/cities there are norms that provide different treatment among people. women and men in the field of dress." These could be: A. Equality Norms for Indonesian Citizens, B. Realization of Equality Norms in Legal Society in Provinces and Regencies/Cities

In Chapter IV CLOSING A. Conclusion (explained in concise, solid language, conclusion number 1 from the results of the discussion number 1, conclusion number 2 from the results of the discussion, number 3, etc.). B. Suggestions (weaknesses, obstacles what should be done or what should not be done and various other things found in the research and important to do). Suggestion number 1 for conclusion number 1, and so on

IV. CONCLUSION

The finding of a number of inconsistencies in legal research stems from an incomplete understanding of various meanings of normative terms and their methodological consequences. Whereas the existing guidebooks also contain unclear understanding and mechanisms. Specifically, when writing about the research method used, the majority of the research mentioned normative juridical research. Normative is simplified as a literature review and empirical as a field study.

A scientific work (thesis: thesis, dissertation) is prepared to contribute to the treasures of science, in the form of developing concepts, definitions, propositions, and solving practical legal problems, or scientific descriptions of an object of research.

The basic concepts of the methodology and the knowledge base used must be able to be socialized to teaching staff and students through research methodology lecture materials and assistance in the initial writing process for their research.

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