

Research Grants for Law: Tips and Tricks

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About Me



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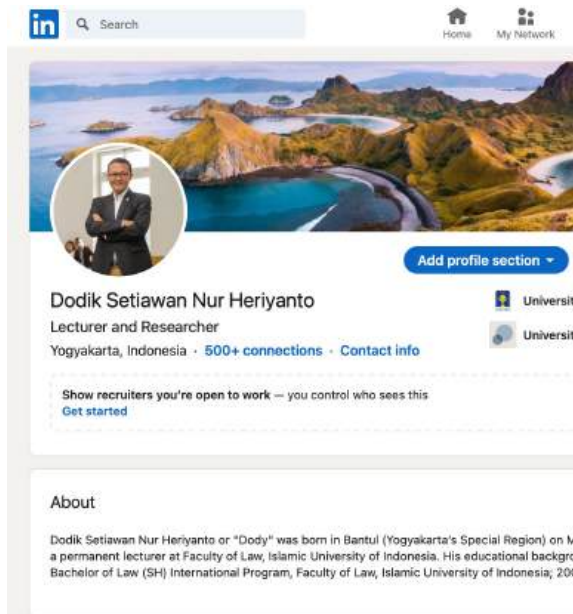
My current projects

- Illegal and undocumented migrant protection (Vietnam University, 2023)
- Cross-border Data Transfer (Immigration Data) and Personal Data Protection (Ministry of Research, South Korea, 2022-2024)
- Refugee Database (George Mason University, 2021 and 2023)



The screenshot shows a legal document or table with several rows highlighted in yellow. The text is in Korean and appears to be a table of contents or a list of provisions. The document is viewed in a web browser window, with the address bar showing 'indonesia_law_011'. The table has multiple columns, with the first column containing numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and the subsequent columns containing text in Korean. The highlighted rows correspond to these numbered entries.















Research Projects



The image shows a LinkedIn profile for Dodik Setiawan Nur Heriyanto. The profile includes a search bar, navigation icons for Home and My Network, a profile picture, and a banner image of a coastal landscape. The name 'Dodik Setiawan Nur Heriyanto' is displayed, along with the title 'Lecturer and Researcher' and location 'Yogyakarta, Indonesia'. There are 500+ connections and a 'Contact info' link. A blue button says 'Add profile section'. Below the profile, there is an 'About' section with a paragraph of text.

About

Dodik Setiawan Nur Heriyanto or "Dody" was born in Bantul (Yogyakarta's Special Region) on M a permanent lecturer at Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Indonesia. His educational backgro Bachelor of Law (SH) International Program, Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Indonesia; 200

No	Nama Pekerjaan	Rincian Pekerjaan	Waktu	LN/DN?	Aksi
1	Tim Ahli / Konsultan Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Penyusun dan Perancang Peraturan Perundang-Undangan di Biro Hukum	25 Februari 2010 sampai 06 Juni 2012	DN	 
2	Tim Ahli / Konsultan Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Konsultan Ahli di Strengthening Women Rights (SWR)	13 Agustus 2012 sampai 14 September 2012	DN	 
3	Tim Ahli / Konsultan Pemerintah Kota Tanjungpinang	Tenaga Ahli di Hukum	14 Oktober 2013 sampai 08 November 2013	DN	 
4	Peneliti Hungarian Academic of Science (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia/MTA)	Researcher di Bidang Hukum Internasional (International Law Department)	31 Maret 2015 sampai 04 Maret 2016	LN	 
5	Peneliti Faculty of Law, Economics, and Governance	Researcher di Centre for International Legal Studies	20 Juni 2015 sampai 30 Juni 2015	LN	 
6	Peneliti George Mason University	Researcher di School of Policy and Government	11 Juni 2019 sampai 30 Desember 2019	LN	 
7	Tim Ahli / Konsultan Explico Zrt	Konsultan	06 Agustus 2020 sampai 27 September 2020	LN	 

Why we need research grant?

- Develop a research focus
- Access facilitation
- Push boundaries – expert collaborations
- Problem solving to the state development
- Prestige – career advancement



Potential Topic and Issues

- Corruption - Governance
- Invulnerable group protection – Human Rights
- Anti tobacco campaign – health policy
- Social Inequality
- Trade Issues
- Farm and agrarian policy
- ASEAN regional problems



Luasnya bidang cakupan HI



The WTO has decided Indonesia's nickel ore export ban is not "fair trade". GHP discusses the implications of the WTO decision.



Tips

1

Research the Types of Funding Available

2

Start Early

3

Follow the Terms and Conditions

4

Make Your Writing Clear, Concise, and Simple

5

Put Yourself in the Reviewers' Shoes

6

Use Your Time Wisely, and Ask Colleagues for Help

7

Justify the Money You're Asking for and Be Realistic



Fast Opportunity

- Our home country scholarship opportunity (In Indonesia, BRIN research grants, Ministry of Education research grants, and LPDP)
- Our institutional-affiliated research fund (mostly for lecturers or researchers who works in University or Research Centre)
- Works with our PhD supervisor for certain project
- Contacting foreign research centre or university (library research funds and etc.)



Berkolaborasi dalam riset, why not?

- Kampus LN seringkali memiliki dosen – peneliti – visiting professor – undang ke seminar kampus
- Jika tidak ada dosen tamu asing – dapat berkolaborasi dengan mahasiswa asing
- Jika masih sungkan lagi, kolaborasi dengan alumni kita yang sedang melanjutkan study di luar negeri
- Jika masih sungkan lagi, kolaborasi dengan dosen prodi lain!



**Space Diplomacy as A Way to Face
The Era of Space Commercialization in Indonesia**

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ABSTRAK - Dalam perkembangannya, kegiatan antariksa telah melalui beberapa tahapan. Diperkirakan oleh peluncuran pertama satelit ke luar angkasa hingga penerapan antariksa untuk kegiatan komersial. Semua kemajuan ini didasari oleh perkembangan teknologi dan kerangka hukum internasional dalam mengatur kegiatan antariksa. Negara-negara telah berkomitmen untuk saling bekerjasama untuk tujuan damai dalam menggunakan antariksa yang telah dinyatakan dalam lima perjanjian internasional tentang antariksa. Sebagai negara berkembang yang memiliki lokasi geografis yang menguntungkan, Indonesia memiliki keinginan yang kuat dalam menguasai dan menerapkan ilmu dan teknologi antariksa. Konsisten dengan tujuan utamanya yang tercantum di dalam Undang-Undang Antariksa Indonesia, untuk meningkatkan kemandirian dan daya saing Indonesia di bidang antariksa dan untuk menggerakkan antariksa untuk memberi manfaat bagi penduduknya dan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas nasional. Dari berbagai kegiatan antariksa seperti ilmu antariksa dan penguasaan jasa yang telah dilakukan oleh Indonesia, komersialisasi dalam hal antariksa adalah area yang memiliki potensi dalam berkontribusi terhadap tujuan-tujuan yang telah dituliskan. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran diplomasi Indonesia dalam menyiapkan peluang bagi peningkatan kegiatan komersial di antariksa dengan harapan dapat menutup kesenjangan antara negara maju dan berkembang dari kemajuan bidang antariksa yang begitu cepat. Makalah ini menggunakan penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan konseptual dan komparatif.

Kata Kunci: Diplomasi Antariksa, Komersialisasi Antariksa, Hukum dan Hubungan Internasional

ABSTRACT - In its development, outer space activities have gone through a few stages. Initiated by the first launch of satellite to outer space up to the use of space of commercial activities. All of these progresses is subsidized by technological development and international legal framework in governing space activities. States have committed to cooperate amongst each other for the peaceful purposes of outer space declared in the five main international outer space treaties. As a developing equatorial country with specific geographical location, Indonesia has a steady desire in mastering and applying space science and technology. Consistent with its primary aims outlined under the Indonesian Space Law, to improve Indonesia's self-sufficiency and competitiveness in the area of space activities and to use space to benefit its population and to increase national productivity. Out of the various space activities such as space science and remote sensing that has been conducted by Indonesia, space commercialization is an area that has potentials in contributing to the aforementioned goals that has been brushed off. This paper aims to analyse the role of Indonesian diplomacy in setting up opportunities for space commercial improvement in hopes of closing the gap between developed and developing countries of rapid outer space advancement. This paper uses a normative legal research with conceptual and comparative approach.

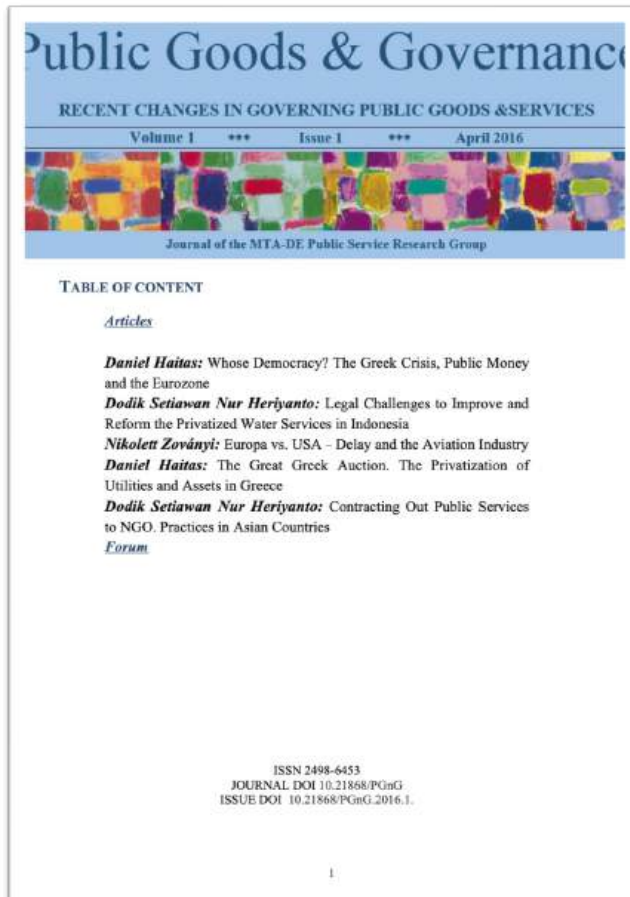
Keywords: Space Diplomacy, Space Commercialization, Law and International Relations

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background



Funding to write a journal



12 RESOLVING INDONESIA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSBOUNDARY HAZE POLLUTION IN LIGHT OF THE TOOTHLESS ATHP

*Dodik Setiawan Nur Heriyanto**

Abstract

The Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution ("ATHP"), which has been signed by ASEAN member states, aims to overcome the annual haze problem in the region. Since the treaty came into force on 25 November 2003, the signatory nations urged Indonesia, the dominant contributor to the haze pollution, to ratify the agreement. After taking more than a decade to consider, Indonesia finally ratified the agreement in 2014, evincing its serious effort to prevent future forest fires. This study analyzes important issues of state responsibility and effective legal recourse to cope with the unresolved haze problem. Due to the ineffectiveness of ATHP, this study presents two effective legal measures: utilizing another relevant international treaty that offers an effective dispute settlement mechanism and building international awareness to stop using products from endangered forests.

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Transboundary haze pollution has been recognized as a persistent problem in the South-east Asian region. Signed in 2002 and having come into force in 2003, the ATHP undertakes to prevent, monitor, and reduce the forest fires and the resulting haze, through both joint and several action of the member states and their collective actions.¹ The severe haze situation in 1997² was the main reason for ASEAN countries to formalize the Hanoi Action Plan into a binding agreement to strengthen the regional coordination for reducing the residual haze and preventing future forest fires.

The implementation of the ATHP has not yet effectively resolved the haze problem. Indonesia had been the only nation implicated in the haze crisis because of its failure to minimize the haze pollution. After more than a decade of struggling in parliamentary debate, Indonesia finally ratified the Agreement on 16 January 2014 and deposited the

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¹ The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, June 10, 2002. (hereinafter "ATHP").

² James Cotton, *Crossing Borders in the Asia Pacific: Essays on the Domestic-Foreign Policy Divide*, Nova Science Publishers, New York, 2002, pp. 15-18.



nagyon szépen köszönjük

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04/24/2015 11:43