

RESEARCH ARTICLE



The Title Should be Concise, Informative and Clear, Allowed to Include a Subtitle (Justify, Bold, Tahoma 14, No More Than 14 Words)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should provide a clear and relevant overview of the manuscript, allowing readers to understand the scope and contributions of the research. It should be 150-200 words and written logically and precisely, without subheadings. Authors are strongly encouraged to follow this structure: first, present the research issue or topic, emphasizing its importance and the gaps addressed; second, state the research objectives or formulated hypotheses; third, briefly explain the research methods applied; fourth, summarize the main results or findings; and finally, highlight key points from the discussion that lead to the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should represent the article objectively, avoid claims unsupported by the main text, and should not overstate conclusions. Formatting requirements: The abstract should be written in bold, single-spaced, font size 9, using Trebuchet MS. Keywords should immediately follow the abstract. Authors are required to provide 3-5 specific keywords, derived from the scope of the article and translated into concrete research variables or thematic focuses. Avoid abbreviations, common words, or plural terms (such as "and," "of"). Each keyword should be separated by a semicolon (;). The title, abstract, and author information must be included on the first page of the manuscript.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received xx.xx.xxxx

Accepted xx.xx.xxxx

KEYWORDS

Five words maximum,
comma separated

1. Introduction

Manuscripts must be written in English, between 4,000 and 7,000 words (including text, notes, and all tables and figures), but excluding references and appendices intended for publication. All manuscripts should be written using Trebuchet MS, size 10, and 1.15 spacing. All citations should be written using APA style bodynotes, with the beginning of each new paragraph indented by three lines.

In the Introduction, authors are expected to clearly and convincingly articulate the main problem, based on its scientific significance and social relevance. The problem raised must be relevant to contemporary academic developments and reflect academic urgency in the chosen field of study. The problem must not only be identified but also positioned appropriately within the broader research landscape.

One of the most important aspects to convey is the research gap. Authors are required to explicitly explain what has not been addressed in previous research, both in terms of theory, context, methodology, and approach. Explanation of this research gap serves as the basis for confirming the novelty of the research. Novelty should be clearly stated and scientifically grounded, rather than simply normative claims.

It is important to note that the Introduction should not contain a separate subheading such as "Literature Review" or other structured subheadings. All elements of the literature—including conceptual definitions, brief theoretical references, previous research findings, and gap analysis—must be integrated into a cohesive, reflective, and argumentative narrative. The Introduction should demonstrate a logical and structured flow of thought, forming a unified argumentative framework, rather than a fragmented one. References to theories should be limited to contextual support and positioning within existing scholarly discussions, while the detailed explanation and operationalization of theoretical concepts are presented separately in the Theoretical Framework section. Theories or

concepts should be selected based on their relevance and analytical utility, not simply as decorative quotations. The paper should also reflect an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approach, in line with the character of the *Peuradeun Scientific Journal*, and utilize credible and academically up-to-date sources (ideally published within the last 5-10 years).

Most importantly, the Introduction should explain the phenomenon under study, clearly convey the direction and focus of the research in a coherent narrative, demonstrate the academic contributions offered, and convincingly assert the urgency and novelty of the research, both in local and global contexts. “A good introduction contextualizes the research within local and global scholarly discourse” (Elsevier, 2023). Furthermore, while the research question may be stated, it should be embedded within the narrative flow, not listed as bullet points. Authors should also clearly articulate the primary purpose of the research and position their research within the broader scholarly discourse.

The introduction should not exceed 20% of the total length of the manuscript.

2. Methodology

Authors must clearly explain the legal research approach and procedures used, so that readers can understand the legal basis, data sources, analysis methods, and methodology transparently. Because this research is of a legal/socio-legal nature, the methods used can be normative research (normative legal research) and/or empirical research (socio-legal/empirical legal research), depending on the focus and objectives of the research. Authors must state the type of approach at the beginning of the Methodology section and provide reasons for the choice of approach according to the research context.

This subsection explains how data were obtained and organized. Authors should describe the use of primary data (such as interviews, observations, field notes, or institutional interaction) and/or secondary data (including statutory materials, regulations, court decisions, policy documents, academic articles, books, and official reports). The narrative must outline data sources, techniques used to collect them, criteria for selecting respondents or documents, research location, and duration of fieldwork or document review. The explanation should show a clear flow of how the researcher accessed legal materials and, if applicable, engaged directly with stakeholders in the field.

This section presents the analytical dimensions derived from the theoretical framework that will guide the assessment of the findings. The author should define key concepts and translate them into indicators or thematic categories observable through the data. These may include aspects such as legal compliance, governance roles, beneficiary distribution, stakeholder participation, institutional authority, or community experiences—depending on the research focus. This section should demonstrate how the theoretical concepts are operationalized into practical variables for analysis.

3. Results and discussion

The Results and Discussion section should be written in *rebuchet MS 10*. Research results should be clear and concise. If findings are presented in tables or diagrams, there should be no overlap between the findings presented in the table/diagram and the descriptions in the text. Vertical lines are not required in tables; horizontal lines should only be used in the headings and closing sections of the table. The font size should be 11pt. If a table does not fit in one column (e.g., the text is too small, there are too many columns, etc.), the table should be expanded to a full column.

Each figure/table should be numbered and referenced in the text by citing the figure/table and its number. For example, “Based on Table 1, it is known that...” or “...(Can be seen in Table 1). When referring to tables in the text, avoid sentences such as “...shown as follows” or “The table above, the table below, etc.”, because after the editing process, the table may not necessarily appear below or above the text.

Each table is given a short title and placed above the table. The table title is written with only the first letter of the first word in capital letters. The maximum number of tables in each article is 6. Photos, figures, and diagrams should be arranged sequentially, and given a short title and placed above the photo/figure/diagram, no more than 3. The discussion should present the author's critical thinking and analysis of the study results. Interpreting and comparing the study results with existing knowledge is crucial in this section. The rationale for the results and their implications for nursing knowledge should be discussed.

The discussion is the most important part of your article. Here you have the opportunity to explain your data. Keep the discussion relevant to the results, but do not repeat them. It should often begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not the experimental results). The following components: should be addressed in the discussion: (a) How do your results relate to the initial questions or objectives outlined in the Introduction? What were your research findings? (what/how)? (b) Did you provide a scientific interpretation for each of your results or findings presented? This scientific interpretation should be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other researchers have reported (and what else)? Or are there differences?

4. Conclusion

The conclusion should be written in Trebuchet MS 10. The conclusion should only address the research objectives. Describe how your research advances the field from the current state of knowledge. Without a clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will have difficulty assessing the work and its suitability for publication in a journal. Do not repeat the abstract or simply list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work and indicate potential applications and extensions. This conclusion should be presented in one paragraph. You should also suggest future experiments and/or indicate ongoing experiments.

Acknowledgment

If any, acknowledgment can be stated here. This section displays authors' appreciation to sponsors, fund donors, resource persons, or parties who have an important role in conducting research.

Bibliography

The bibliography is written in Cambria font and follows the APA (American Psychological Association) Style 7 model. The number of reference sources used in the bibliography of scientific literature (80% primary references and 20% secondary references). Primary reference sources, such as: journals, research reports, and proceedings papers. (minimum 2 citations for PKM journals). Secondary reference sources, such as: books, theses, dissertations, and internet sources. It is recommended that citations be written using the Mendeley reference manager application.