

Title of Article in English (maximum 20 word)

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(Maximum five authors, and we highly recommend for international collaboration of authorship)

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Abstract

Abstracts are written in English and Indonesian and preferably not more than 250 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem and the objective of the paper, followed by a statement of the methodology and a brief summary of the results. Abstract should be written in Formal English, consist of: research purposes, main problems, method, findings, and conclusion. Abstract should be standalone, which means that there is no citation in the Abstract. Abstract

should directly explain the topic discussed. Abstract should also reflect the whole content of the manuscript/paper.

KEYWORDS 3-5 related keywords, separated with comma (,)

Introduction

The Introduction section should include at least five prior studies on the topic. At this point, the author should emphasize the urgency and significance of the research. Authors also have to explore and combine some previous studies. It is important for the reader to understand the research's uniqueness, novelty, urgency, and significance. Most readers are non-native English speakers; therefore, the author should use simple, formal language and add and improve global perspectives for international readers.

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background and a very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous studies, to show the main limitation of the previous studies, to show what you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.

The citation should be in the footnote style. The Authors have to use Mendeley citation software, and the citation style should be the **Chicago Manual Style of 17th edition (Fullnote)**, automatically applied by Mendeley.¹ The author should use at least 30 references (the latest in the past five years). The footnotes used in references in this journal are not only used as source credit for the reference, but it is highly recommended for the author to write some notes, arguments, or brief reviews in the footnotes. Thus, footnotes

¹ Sahira Jati Pratiwi, Steven Steven, and Adinda Destaloka Putri Permatasari, "The Application of E-Court as an Effort to Modernize the Justice Administration in Indonesia: Challenges & Problems," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 2, no. 1 (2020): 39–56, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v2i1.37718>. The footnotes used in references in this journal are not only used as source credit for the reference, but it is highly recommended for the author to write some notes, arguments, or brief reviews in the footnotes. Thus, footnotes are not only limited to a reference source, but also notes from the author. See also Aprila Niravita, "Social Injustice in the Industrial Revolution 4.0," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1, no. 2 (2020): 164, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v1i2.36509>; Aulia Vaya Rahmatika, "Violence on Women and Children: Background, Effects, and Solutions," *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 69–86, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49840>.

are not only limited to a reference source, but also notes from the author.² At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance of the identification of the issue and the objective of the research.³

Minimum length of manuscript is 8000 words, (including footnote, abstract and references).⁴ All submitted manuscripts are read by the editorial staff. Those manuscripts evaluated by editors as inappropriate for the journal's criteria are rejected promptly without external review. Manuscripts evaluated to be of potential interest to our readership are sent to double blind reviewers. The editors then make a decision based on the reviewer's recommendation from among several possibilities: rejected, require major revision, need minor revision, or accepted. The Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Arraniry Law Review* has the right to decide which manuscripts submitted to the journal should be published.⁵

Submitted manuscripts will generally be reviewed by two or more experts who will be asked to evaluate whether the manuscript is scientifically sound and coherent, whether it duplicates already published work, and whether or not the manuscript is sufficiently clear for publication. The Editors will reach a decision based on these reports and, where necessary, they will consult with members of the Editorial Board. The author is responsible for the readability of the manuscript and all writing errors. In certain cases, the editor will ask for valid proof from the author that the manuscript has been checked through a professional proofreader.

The method is written in a descriptive form and should provide a statement of the research methodology. This method aims to give the reader as much of an idea as possible through the methods used. Both the Research and Review Articles should explain the method. For the research article, it is clear that the methods section should describe the study location, the data collection method, and how the data were analyzed. Meanwhile, in the Review Article, the method is described in detail, including the topic being analyzed, the theories and laws used to analyze it, and the study's limitations.

² Sanapiah Faisal, *Format Penelitian Sosial* (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2005).

³ Jody Raphael, *Rape Is Rape: How Denial, Distortion, and Victim Blaming Are Fueling a Hidden Acquaintance Rape Crisis* (Chicago: Lawrence Hill Books, 2013).

⁴ Anggoro Yulianto, "Cybersecurity Policy and Its Implementation in Indonesia," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 7, no. 1 (2021): 69–82, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v7i1.43191> 70.

⁵ Prasasti Dyah Nugraheni, "The New Face of Cyberbullying in Indonesia: How Can We Provide Justice to the Victims?," *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 3, no. 1 (2021): 57–76, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v3i1.43153>.

Result & Discussion (title of Result & Discussion should not be used)

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight the differences between your results or findings and those reported in previous publications by other researchers.

A. First Sub-Title

The following main headings should be included in the manuscript during preparation. Tables and Figures are presented in the center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and have a minimum resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality. Table made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

TABLE 1. Cross Tabulation

		Category Correctional Officer		Total
		Performance Level		
		Low	High	
Level category leadership style	Low	1	1	2
		50%	50%	100%
	High	0	18	18
		0	100%	100%
Total		1	19	20
		5%	95%	100%

Sources: Authors, 2021 (edited)

Each table should be explained properly with standing argument and legal analysis.

B. Second Sub-Title, etc.

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Conclusion

The conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of the research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

References

Please automatically insert the bibliography. The direct and valid link for all web pages or online news should be provided. Laws and Regulations can be written separately and manually (if the author has difficulty recording the sources of the laws and regulations in Mendeley). The source of the laws and regulations must include the source link for the laws and the state gazette number. For journal articles, the citation must include a valid DOI link; if there is no DOI, it must include a link to the intended article.

Faisal, Sanapiah. *Format Penelitian Sosial*. (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2005).

Niravita, Aprila. "Social Injustice in the Industrial Revolution 4.0." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1, no. 2 (2020): 164. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v1i2.36509>.

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Pratiwi, Sahira Jati, Steven Steven, and Adinda Destaloka Putri Permatasari. "The Application of E-Court as an Effort to Modernize the Justice Administration in Indonesia: Challenges & Problems." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 2, no. 1 (2020): 39–56. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v2i1.37718>.

Rahmatika, Aulia Vaya. "Violence on Women and Children: Background, Effects, and Solutions." *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 69–86.

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