Research Article

Journal of Creativity Student

More than 15 words, concise and clear

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Abstract

Abstract reflecting the substance of the whole contents of the article and enabling to help readers to determine relevance with their interest and decide whether or not to read the full document. The abstract consists of a statement about the background, objective of the study or focus of discussion, method or important research steps, findings and discussion, and conclusion. Title and abstract are written in English and Indonesian, each in one paragraph, single spacing, and in total about 150-250 words.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords

Abstrak

Abstrak mencerminkan substansi seluruh isi artikel dan memungkinkan untuk membantu pembaca menentukan relevansi dengan minat mereka dan memutuskan apakah akan membaca dokumen lengkap atau tidak. Abstrak terdiri dari pernyataan tentang latar belakang, tujuan penelitian atau fokus

pembahasan, metode atau langkah-langkah penting penelitian, temuan dan pembahasan, dan kesimpulan. Judul dan abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, masing-masing dalam satu paragraf, spasi tunggal, dan jumlah keseluruhan sekitar 150-250 kata.

Kata kunci: 3-5 kata kunci

A. Introduction

The Introduction part should contain at least five previous studies concerning to the topic. At this part, author should emphasize the urgency of the research, as well as the significant of the research. Author(s) also have to explore and combine some previous studies. It is important for reader to know the uniqueness, novelty, urgency, and significance of research. Most of reader is non-native English speaking, therefore, Author should use a formal simple language, as well as, for international reader, author(s) also have to add and improve some global perspectives.

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 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 do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.

Citation should be in footnote model. The Author(s) have to use Mendeley citation software, and the citation model should be **Chicago**

Manual Style (Fullnote) automatically by Mendeley.[1] Author should use at least 15 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 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 concerning identification of the issue and objective of the research.[3]

Minimum length of manuscript is 4000 words including footnote.[4] All submitted manuscripts are read by the editorial staff. Those manuscripts evaluated by editors to be inappropriate to journal 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

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[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.

[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 Acquintance 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.

accepted. The Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Creativity Student* 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 *Journal* publishes research articles and critical-analytic studies related to **creativity studies in broad range and by encouraging the interdisciplinary study of creativity, including the result of student's creativity program**.

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 proof-reader.[6]

B. Method

The method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. Both Research and Review Article should explain the method. For the research article it is clear the method should describe the location of the study, the data collection method, and how the data were analyzed. Meanwhile, in the Review Article, the method is written descriptively regarding the topic being analyzed, what

[5] Prasasti Dyah Nugraheni, "The New Face of Cyberbullying in Indonesia: Howe 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.

[6] Ita Dwiyanti, "The Criminal Penalties for LGBT in a Human Rights Perspective," *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–18, https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49835.

theories and laws are used to analyze the topic and the limitations of the study.

C. Result & Discussion

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 differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

1. Sub-Topic of Discussion

Following main headings should be provided in the manuscript while preparing. Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and at least have a 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 Officer Level	Correctional Performance	Total
		Low	High	
Level category leadership style	Low	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
	High	0 0	18 100%	18 100%
Total		1 5%	19 95%	20 100%

Sources: Authors, 2021 (edited)

2. Sub-Topic of Discussion

3. **Sub-Topic of Discussion**
4. **Sub-Topic of Discussion**

D. Conclusion

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of 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.

E. Acknowledgments

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial support, or may other parties have been involved on the research.

F. Declaration of Conflicting Interests

Please declare and state any conflicting of interest of this research or publication. If there is no, please state: The authors states that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

G. Funding

Please provide funding information of the research

H. References

Please automatically insert bibliography. The direct and valid link for all web pages or online news should be provided. For Laws and Regulation can be written separately and manually (if the author has difficulty writing down the source of the laws and regulations using Mendeley). The source of the

laws and regulations must be accompanied by the source link of the laws and the number of the state gazette. For journal articles, it must be accompanied by a valid DOI link, or if there is no DOI, it must include a link to the intended article.

Dwiyanti, Ita. "The Criminal Penalties for LGBT in a Human Rights Perspective." *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–18. https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49835.

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Author(s) Biography

Please provide short biography of each author descriptively no more than 150 words