



Title of Article Title of Article Title of Article Title of Article

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Abstract

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Keywords:

Mention 4-6 (four to six) specific words or phrases about the research variables. Keywords are designed to facilitate the retrieval of articles by search engines, so it is not recommended to use general terms. This will be useful for indexing purposes.

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Page: xx-xx

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Describe an abstract in one concise and clear way, with no more than 250 words. The abstract should not include an introduction or conclusion of the article; instead, it is encouraged to include several key points: 1) Main questions and context of the discussion; 2) Role of the study; 3) Results of the data; 4) How the article discussed; and 5) Main findings. It is still possible to convey the things that are significant and contribute to the research as long as the words do not exceed the number as mentioned beforehand. It is also highly necessary to avoid the footnotes, references, and subtitles. The more concise the abstract is, the better assessment it will be. (150 – 250 words).

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1. Introduction

The First Part must be Introduction, written in bold. This also applies to all heading 1 in the text. In general, the format of the text is 11pt font size with the single spacing. It is not allowed to leave the space in blank both after the title and before the new paragraph. It is recommended not to create a new format; instead, to use this sample including the way to create a new paragraph line.

Words other than English must be written in an italic, and do not use ["..."] symbol. It is advisable to follow the guidelines for transliteration. Discuss the research thoroughly, and convince the readers where it stands for; what the relationship and correlation are among others. Literature review is highly needed especially for those published in recent years, and has prestigious academic work.

Convince readers by finding out the three questions: 1) why the issues raised are important and therefore need to be discussed and responded to; 2) how other scholars respond; and 3) how your efforts are to respond and contribute to the subject. It is not necessary to describe in detail the method being used, but please simply mention it as an amplifier in one or two sentences.

In the final introduction, describe the purpose of the article, the methodology, the problem statement, the comments and the relevance and expectations of the research. Please avoid numbering or alphabetical systematics.

2. Literature Review

This section discusses the purpose of the literature review which represents the theoretical core of the article. Literature review not only presents a summary of

previous relevant research, but also evaluates and synthesizes the work of others reviewed by researchers.

Citation system is used for assessment. Please find the following samples for reference (use footnote):

1. In the context of the 2024 election, the latest literature shows that social media has become the main space for political battles, replacing banners and billboards.¹
2. Barber² in the context of the 2024 election, the latest literature shows that social media has become the main space for political battles, replacing banners and billboards.

3. Method

This section explains the steps the writer took in the research, and provides a brief justification for the method used. In this section the writer must present enough information to enable the reader to be able to evaluate the suitability of the method, the reliability and the validity of your findings. It would be better if the information presented could be replicated by other researchers in the future.

The methodology section usually has several sub-sections:

Sampling (description of target population, research context and unit of analysis; examples; and profile of respondents)

Data collection

¹Dasri Dasri, "Peran Media Sosial dalam Mobilisasi Politik Generasi Muda Pasca-Reformasi," *NUSANTARA: Jurnal Sosial dan Sains* 1, no. 1, (2025): 39.

²Michael J. Barber, and Nolan McCarty. "Causes and consequences of polarization," *American Political Science Association* (2021): Page 19.

Measures (Alternatively, Measurement)

4. Results

This section summarizes the information collected in a statistical-descriptive form. In addition, the authors must also present the results of relevant inferential statistics analysis, for example, hypothesis testing, which is applied to data processing. Report the results in detail so that the reader can see what statistical analysis you are using and why you are using it, and to justify your conclusions.

State all relevant findings including those that contradict the hypothesis you proposed. Present your findings briefly but each provides sufficient detail to justify the tone conclusions. This allows the reader to understand precisely what you are doing in analyzing the data and why.

4.1. Presenting tables and figures

Tables, pictures and supporting illustrations are presented in the middle of the text (not attached) of the manuscript. The description of the table is written on the table, the description of the picture is below the picture. Source tables and figures are included below (see examples). Tables and figures must be numbered separately (Table 1, Table 2; Figure 1, Figure 2).

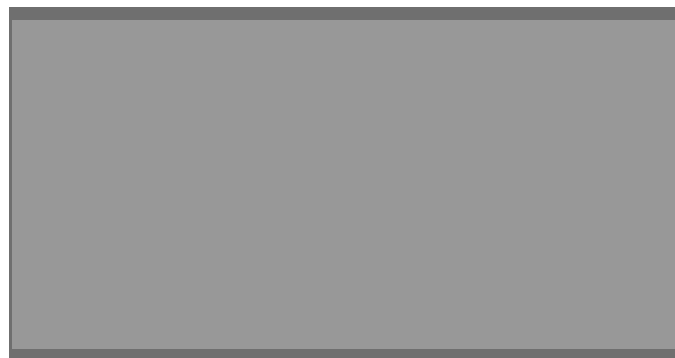
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Table 1. Example

Example	Example	Example	Example
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Example	Example	Example	Example
Example	Example	Example	Example
Example	Example	Example	Example

Source: example

Description for table



Source: example

Figure 1. Example

Description for figure

5. Discussion

In this section not only relate the findings found in the results, or report additional findings that have not been discussed. This section emphasizes more on the broader implications of research findings and relates them to previous research. Make sure that the conclusions you reach follow logically from and be strengthened by the evidence presented in your research.

6. Conclusion

Give your comment here as a closing statement. This can be the final conclusion of your discussion and analysis and your recommendations for further research projects. Conclusions can include the main points of this paper, but do not replicate abstracts in conclusions.

This section not only shows the main shortcomings and limitations of studies that can reduce the validity of writing, thus raising the question of the reader (whether, or in what way) the limits in his study might have influenced the results and conclusions. The author can provide answers to possible questions that arise, for example: Is this a problem caused by an error, or in the method chosen, or its validity, or vice versa?.

References

We use the standard Chicago style in compiling bibliography. Writing a bibliography uses alphabetical order and not numbering. The same author (with

different works) must have his full name written instead of using a dash. Examples of writing you can see below:

Barber, Michael J., and Nolan McCarty. "Causes and consequences of polarization." *American Political Science Association* (2021): 19-23.

Dodge, Jennifer, and Joonseok Lee. "Framing Dynamics and Political Gridlock." *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning* 21, no.2 (2019): 95–110.

Dasri, Dasri, "Peran Media Sosial dalam Mobilisasi Politik Generasi Muda Pasca-Reformasi." *NUSANTARA: Jurnal Sosial dan Sains* 1, no. 1, (2025): 20-39.