

Title (Capitalize Each Word)

The title must be clear and match the focus and scope of the inclusive journal. The title should be written using Book Antiqua in 14-point font and one line spacing.

Author name, affiliation, and email

The author's name, affiliation, and email are written using Book Antiqua font with 12 spacing of 1.15. The author's name if there is one author, does not need to be marked with an asterisk; if more than one author is marked with an asterisk. Affiliation contains the department and name of the campus. Example:

Law Enforcement Against Surveillance Of Illegal Gold Mining Crimes In Review Of Positive Law And Islamic Law (Case Study in Wasirawi Village, Masni District, Manokwari Regency, West Papua Province)

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The abstract uses a Book Antiqua font size 10 and spacing 1 (between 150 and 250 words).

Journal abstract consists of the objectives, research methods, findings, implications, and originality of the research. **Objectives:** briefly describe the main objectives of the research. In this section, researchers should concisely convey the research objectives, including the reasons for conducting the research. **Methodology:** briefly explain the type of research (both qualitative and quantitative), data collection techniques, and data analysis methods used. Avoid excessive technical details; provide a general overview of the research process. **The main findings** of the research should be presented clearly, highlighting the most significant or interesting results. Researchers should focus on results that could have a major impact or be relevant to the relevant field of study. **The implications section** describes how the research results can contribute to related fields of study, policy, or practice, and how they can be applied practically. **The originality and value of the research** should be stated, with an emphasis on the research's original contribution. Researchers should explain what makes this research unique compared to previous studies and how it adds value to the field of study.

There must be 3-5 keywords

Keywords: Income; Education; Consumption Pattern

A. INTRODUCTION

Use the Book Antiqua typeface in the introductory content with font 12 and spacing 1.15. The extensive background title is in 14-point Book Antiqua, all caps and bold.

Convey the background and purpose of the writing/research, and avoid describing the results. Indent the sentences in this paragraph by one tab. Etc.

The citation format uses the Chicago Manual of Style ^{17th} Edition (Full Note) system. It is mandatory to use the MENDELEY reference manager. The introduction consists of:

Law in society/facts and law in book/norms: Identifying Crucial Phenomena. Begin by describing a phenomenon or issue currently occurring in society. This issue can be related to social, cultural, religious, economic, or political aspects. Ensure that this phenomenon is relevant to your research topic. Explain how this phenomenon affects society at large. Does this phenomenon have a significant impact on social life or cultural values? Why is it important to analyze? Emphasize the importance of this phenomenon for study, both from an academic (scientific) and practical (policy or action) perspective. Explain why this phenomenon is relevant for further research. Add evidence supporting the existence of this phenomenon. This evidence can be statistics, empirical data, survey results, or reports from credible sources. This evidence provides a strong basis for supporting the importance of the phenomenon.

Literature Facts: Identifying Shortcomings in Previous Research. Reference previous research relevant to your research topic. It's important to provide a scientific background of what is known and learned about the phenomenon or issue you're researching. It's best to group previous research into categories related to your research theme or focus. This categorization technique helps provide a clear structure for presenting the literature and facilitates the identification of gaps. Create at least three categories of previous research. Each category should be supported by several studies (e.g., 3-5 studies) that demonstrate variations in approach or findings. After categorizing the research, identify its gaps. Explain what previous research has not addressed or what gaps have not been adequately explored, which is the primary reason your research is needed.

Research Objective: Explain How to Address the Gaps. State your research objective clearly, specifically in the context of how this research will address the gaps identified in previous literature. This objective should focus on the new contribution your research will make. Specifically explain what this research will address or achieve. Ensure that the objective directly addresses the gaps identified in previous research.

Research Question: Write your research question at the end of the introduction

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method content is written in Book Antiqua type, font 12, with a 1.15 line spacing. The significant title of the research method is written using font 14, bold, and all capitalized.

This section explains:

Unit of Analysis: **WHAT is Researched?** What is the focus of your research? Clearly state the unit of analysis that is the subject of the research. These can be specific individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, events, or artifacts.

Research Design: **WHY Is This Method Used?** Explain why you chose a particular type of research design (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-method). Detail the approach you used and the reasons for choosing that method.

Data/Information Source: **WHAT is the Information Source?** Explain the data sources used in the research. Does the data come from informants, respondents, secondary data, texts (books, manuscripts, literature), or audiovisual data?

Data Collection Techniques: **HOW IS Data Collected?** Explain how the data collection process is carried out, such as through observation, interviews, questionnaires, surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), or other techniques. Also describe the tools used, such as interview guides or questionnaires.

Data Analysis: **HOW IS Data Analyzed?** Explain the stages of data analysis that you carried out. State the analysis technique used, such as thematic analysis, statistical analysis, or narrative analysis, depending on the method chosen.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Subtitle:.

1.

Data. Present the initial evidence related to the formal object of your research. This data can be what you saw, heard, or read during the research process.

Data Visualization. Use tables, graphs, or images to support the data you presented. Visualization helps clarify the evidence and make it easier to understand.

Restatement. Restate the data you presented to make it easier for the reader to understand. Use simpler and clearer language.

Description. Identify and explain 3-4 patterns or trends that emerge from the data. Provide tentative conclusions based on the collected data.

Interpretation. Explain the meaning or implications of these findings. How do these data support or add to knowledge about the phenomenon you are researching?

a.

b.

(1)

(2)

(a)

(b)

2.

Data. Present the initial evidence related to the formal object of your research. This data can be what you saw, heard, or read during the research process.

Data Visualization. Use tables, graphs, or images to support the data you presented. Visualization helps clarify the evidence and make it easier to understand.

Restatement. Restate the data you presented to make it easier for the reader to understand. Use simpler and clearer language.

Description. Identify and explain 3-4 patterns or trends that emerge from the data. Provide tentative conclusions based on the collected data.

Interpretation. Explain the meaning or implications of these findings. How do these data support or add to knowledge about the phenomenon you are researching?

The discussion in this article aims to:

1. Written using Book Antiqua with 12-point font and 1.15 spacing.
2. Contains the results of the discussion in the research and answers the formulation of the problem and research questions and objectives in writing the manuscript. For example, there are three formulations of the problem and objectives in this writing; then, there will be three sub-discussions: A, B, and C.
3. Shows how the findings were obtained.
4. Interpret/interpret findings.
5. Relating research findings to established knowledge structures and
6. Give rise to new theories or modifications to existing theories.
7. The research results presented are important data obtained from data collection in the field (test results, questionnaires, interviews, documents, and so on).
8. Research results can be supplemented with tables, images, or graphs to clarify the research results.
9. Avoid presenting similar data in separate tables. Tables, figures, and graphs should be commented on or discussed.
10. All tables, figures, and graphs should be centered and numbered consecutively. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of subtopics that are directly related to the research focus and categories.
11. The analysis should address the stated gaps.
12. In answering the problem formulation and research questions, the research results must be concluded explicitly.
13. Interpretation of the findings is done using existing logic and theories.
14. Findings in the form of realities in the field are integrated/associated with previous research results or existing theories. For this purpose, there must be references. In

generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected; some may need to modify the theory from the old theory.

15. Tables and figures in the manuscript must be visible. Data in tables and figures should be easy to read. The table title is written above the center-aligned table. The image title is also written in the top center. Tables and figures are created in one column, not two columns like text. See the example below. Tables are also written with single spacing.

Table 1. (Title of the table)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Abcde1	0.xxx	0.xxx1	0.xxx2
Abcde2	0. yyyy	0.yyyy1	0.yyyy2
Abcde3	0.zzz	0.zzz1	0.zzz2
Abcde4	0. aaaa	0.aaaa1	0.aaaa2
Abcde5	0. aaaa	0.aaaa1	0.aaaa2

Description: (about table, if any)

Source: (table source)



Figure 1. (Title of image or graphic)

Source: (Source Images and graphics)

D. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is written using the Book Antiqua font with a font 12 and a spacing of 1.15. The conclusion contains a brief description of the research results; for example, in the formulation of the problem and objectives, there are three then; the conclusion also has three discussions but explain them briefly and make one paragraph only. The conclusion of the research is presented briefly, narratively, and conceptually, and it describes the research findings and their impacts.

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The citation format uses the Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note) system. You are required to use MENDELEY/endnote/Zotero reference manager. The minimum number of references is 15-20 references. Part of the bibliography must be from journal articles. In writing references, use the Book Antiqua font size 12 and spacing of 1. Example:

Asikin, Zainal, and Amiruddin. *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016.

Supriyono, Bayu. "Peran Perempuan dalam Keluarga Menurut Hukum Keluarga Islam." *Al Mujib: Jurnal Multidisipliner* 1, no. 2 (2024): 81-105.

Information :

1. In an inclusive journal, the maximum length of the manuscript is 20 pages, and the minimum is 12 pages.
2. After submitting, always check your email because the manager will reply regarding the manuscript you sent via email.
3. Wait approximately one week for a reply