



The title written in Title Case. Maximum 16 words, Bold, Times new romans, font 14

author 1^{1}, author 2 etc*

¹ author faculty 1, author university 1, author country 1, ² author faculty 2, author university 2 dst, author country 2. etc

The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. Abstracts are written in 10 pt Times New Roman and preferably not more than 250 words. 1 space.

Keywords: in english

The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. Abstracts are written in 10 pt Times New Roman and preferably not more than 250 words. 1 space. Written in Indonesia language.

Keywords: in Indonesia

OPEN ACCESS

ISSN 2548 2254 (online)

ISSN 2089 3833 (print)

*Correspondence:

penulis 1 email penulis 1

Citation:

1 p and 2 dst p (2019) Judul Title

Case (Besar Kecil) Maksimal 16

kata, Bold, Times new romans, font

ukuran 14. . .

doi:

INTRODUCTION

In introduction, authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

METHODS- for Original Research Article only

This material and method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used (Sa'aati, 2003) (references on this template is just an example). Sub-subhead on this method comprising at least on type of research; location research; materials law source; data collection technique; and data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION- Review Article uses Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail (Ahmadjayadi, 2003). Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript. Such as [table 1](#).

CONCLUSIONS

Contains a description of the conclusions and suggestions that answer questions and formulation of the problem with succinctly and clearly. Because, without a description of the clear cover, reviewers are and the reader would find it difficult to give an assessment of your article. Do not repeat the Abstract, or simply describe the results of research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and / or suggestions related to the research findings.

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 supporters, or may other supporter i.e. Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

REFERENCES (in APA format)

- Ahmadjayadi, C. (2003). Dampak Teknologi Komunikasi dan Informasi terhadap Kegiatan Terorisme. Bandung: Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional.
- Arofah, L. (2012). Menafsirkan “Hubungan Perdata” dalam Uji Materi Pasal 43 ayat (1) Undang-Undang No. 1 tahun 1974 di dalam Putusan MK No 46/PUU-VIII/2010. Retrieved from www.badilag.net/artikel/11266-menafsirkan
- Brenner, R. (1990). *Gambling and Speculation A Theory, a History, and a Future of some Human Decisions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Coulson, N. J. (1968). Islamic Law. In J. D. M. Derrett (Ed.), *An Introduction to Legal Systems*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.
- Handoko, D. (2014). *Interview by Mochammad Tanzil Multazam*. Kepala Seksi Penempatan Tenaga Kerja pada Bidang Tenaga Kerja, Perluasan Kerja dan Transmigrasi Dinsosnaker Kabupaten Sidoarjo: 15 Juni.
- Indonesia, G. of B. PBI No. 9/19/PBI/2007 tentang Pelaksanaan Prinsip Syariah Dalam Kegiatan Penghimpunan Dana Dan Penyaluran Dana Serta Pelayanan Jasa Bank Syariah (2007). Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 9/19/PBI/2007: SG No. 165 Dpbs.
- Indonesia, G. of B. SEBI No. 10/14/DPbS Tentang Pelaksanaan Prinsip Syariah dalam Kegiatan Penghimpunan Dana dan Penyaluran Dana serta Pelayanan Jasa Bank Syariah (2008). Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 10/14/DPbS.
- Indonesia, N. S. B. of. DSN No.04/DSN-MUI/IV/2000 tentang Murabaha (2000). Fatwah of National Sharia Board NO: 04/DSN-MUI/IV/2000.
- Multazam, M. T. (2010). *Pemanfaatan Video Konferensi Dalam Pembuatan Akta Notaris*. Magister Kenotariatan Universitas Airlangga.
- Sa'aati, A. R. Al. (2003). The Permissible Gharar (Risk) in Classical Islamic Jurisprudence. *Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics*, 16(2), 3–19.
- Salam, A. (2013, February 8). Berisiko, Sengketa Anak Zina di PA. *Jawa Pos*. Surabaya.

TABEL 1 / Labor Regulations Subjects

Labor agreement (Article 1/14 Act 13/2003)	Labor relationship (Article 1/15 Act 13/2003)	Industrial relationship (Article 1/15 Act 13/2003)	Industrial relation of dispute (Article 1/15 Act 13/2003 jo. Article 56 Act No. 2/2004)
1. Worker 2. Entrepreneur 3. Employer 4. Entrepreneur 5. Worker		1. Entrepreneur 2. Worker 3. The government	1. Entrepreneur-worker 2. Entrepreneurs- workers 3. Entrepreneur- trade union 4. Entrepreneurs-trade 5. uniontrade union-trade union

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2019 1 and 2 dst. This is an open-access article distributed under the

terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.