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Research Article

Lex Humanitas Review

Title No More 15 Word (Times New Roman Font 16 bold): Capital Each Word

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Abstract
Abstracts are written in English and Indonesian and preferably not more than 150 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, the objective of the paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. The abstract should be written in Formal English and consist of: research purposes, main problems, method, findings, and conclusion. The abstract should be standalone, meaning that there are no citations in the abstract. The abstract should directly explain the topic discussed. The abstract should also reflect the whole content of the manuscript/paper.
Keywords: 5-7 related keywords, separated with commas (,)

1. Introduction

The Introduction should include at least five previous studies on the topic. In this part, the author should emphasize the urgency of the research, as well as the significance of the research. Authors should also explore and synthesize previous studies. Readers should understand the uniqueness, novelty, urgency, and significance of the research. Most readers are non-native English speakers; therefore, authors should use formal, simple language and, for international readers, add and improve global perspectives.

The introduction should be clear and present 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.

Citations should be in the footnote model. Authors must use Mendeley citation software, and the citation style must be **OSCOLA Style, automatically generated** by Mendeley or Zotero.[1] The author should use at least 30 references (the latest in the past

[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.

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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 limited to references but also include author notes.[2] At the end of the paragraph, the author(s) should conclude with a comment on the significance of identifying the issue and the research objective.[3]

The minimum length of the manuscript at least 7000 words, exclude footnotes (exclude abstract and references).[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 decide based on the reviewers' recommendations, with several possibilities: rejected, major revision required, minor revision required, or accepted. The Editor-in-Chief of the Lex Humanitas 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 evaluate whether the manuscript is scientifically sound and coherent, whether it duplicates already published work, and whether it 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 by a professional proofreader.

2. Methodology and Analytical Framework

The method is written in descriptive form and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method should describe the methods used as fully as possible to give the reader an idea of the approach. Both Research and Review Articles should explain the method. For the research article, it is clear that 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 should describe the topic being analyzed, the theories and laws used to analyze it, and the limitations of the study.

3. Main topic of Results and Discussion

A. Second Sub-Title, etc.

The following main headings should be provided in the manuscript while preparing. Present tables and figures centered and cite them in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and have at least a resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing

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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.

[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.

quality. Tables should be made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

TABLE 1. Cross Tabulation

		Category Officer Performance Level		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)

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

B. Second Sub-Title, etc.

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4. 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 may be written separately and manually (if the author has difficulty recording the source of the laws and regulations using Mendeley). The source of the laws and regulations must include the source link of the laws and the number of the state gazette number. 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.