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The Title is Written in Book Antiqua (16 Pt) and Preferably Not More Than 14 Words

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Abstract

Abstract written in English. Use Font Book Antiqua (11 pt) a maximum of 250 words. Abstracts must be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, the purpose of the paper, followed by a statement on the methodology and a brief summary of the results.

Keywords: 3-5 words

Abstrak:

Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa inggris. Menggunakan Font Book Antiqua (12 pt) maksimal 250 kata. Abstrak harus jelas, ringkas, dan deskriptif. Abstrak ini harus memberikan pengantar singkat tentang masalah, tujuan makalah, diikuti dengan pernyataan tentang metodologi dan ringkasan singkat hasil.

Keywords: 3-5 kata

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Introduction

The introduction should be clear and provide an overview of the issues to be discussed in the manuscript. Before outlining the objectives, the author should provide adequate background information and conduct a literature review to record existing solutions. This review should indicate which solutions from previous research are the best, highlight the main limitations of previous research, and explain what the autho hopes to achieve (to overcome these limitations) and demonstrate the scientific merit or novelty of the paper.[1]

An example of literature review:

The current research analyzed several previous studies on religious elements in the context of general elections. Those include a study by Susanto[2] examining the politicization of religion based on populism theory. Next, Jonas Lindberg[3] studied the changes in religious politicization in parliament's speech and debate. Further, Campbell[4] studied the contribution of religious politicization to political polarization. Mourão Permoser[5] discussed the religious politicization of minorities among European Austrian parliament members. There is no work analyzing religious attribute usage in general election campaigns thus far. This research, therefore, investigates the use of religious attributes in the 2019 presidential election, delving into the motives for using them; subsequently, the study analyzes the use of such attributes from the perspective of siyāsah shar'iyyah (Islamic politics).

At the end of the paragraph, the author should provide a concluding remark about the importance of problem identification and research objectives. It is crucial to clearly state the research objectives as they guide

[1] The footnote uses the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note), a sample book reference Ni'matul Huda, *Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia* (Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2016), p. 14.

[2] Nanang Hasan Susanto, "Politicization of Religion and the Future of Democracy in Indonesia in Populism Theory," *Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies* 18, no. 54 (November 25, 2019): 139–58.

[3] Jonas Lindberg, "Politicisation of Religion in Scandinavian Parliamentary Debates 1988–2009," *Politics, Religion & Ideology* 15, no. 4 (October 2, 2014): 565–82, https://doi.org/10.1080/21567689.2014.965693.

[4] David E. Campbell, "The Perils of Politicized Religion," *Daedalus* 149, no. 3 (July 1, 2020): 87–104, https://doi.org/10.1162/daed_a_01805.

[5] Julia Mourão Permoser, "Austrian MEPs: Between Privatisation and Politicisation of Religion," *Religion, State and Society* 42, no. 2–3 (July 3, 2014): 251–65, https://doi.org/10.1080/09637494.2014.941616.

the research process and help to ensure that the study addresses the identified problems. Additionally, the content section should be written using Font Book Antiqua (12 pt) to ensure consistency and readability throughout the manuscript.

Method

This method is optional for original research articles. It should be written in a descriptive manner and must provide a statement regarding the research methodology. The main purpose of this method is to provide an overview of the methods used to conduct the research to the reader. It should be noted that this method is only optional for original research articles.

Discussion (Second Subtitle, written in bold with the first letter of capital)

This section is the most important part of your article. The analysis or research results must be presented clearly and concisely. The results should summarize the scientific findings rather than providing data in great detail. It is important to highlight any differences between your results or findings and previous publications by other researchers. For tables you need to sound the table.

Table 1: ***Table's title***

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For direct citation when it is more than four lines you need to write it in 10 pt with single space:

> "The right to life, the right to not to be tortured, the right to freedom of the individual, to freedom of thought and conscience, the right not to be enslaved, the

> right to be acknowledged as an individual before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted retroactively under the law are human rights that cannot be diminished under any circumstances whatsoever"

Discussion II (Third Subtitle, written in bold with the first letter of capital)

In this section, subtitles are written according to the content of those subtitles. The discussions in each section are comprehensively, logically, and systematically described.

Footnote

Each time quoting an opinion, the author must give a footnote using Format Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note). Please use Mendeley or Zotero manager reference app.

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Conclusion

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the problem(s) raised and 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

References

References at the end of the manuscript should be written in *Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)* Citation Style. They could be cited from books, journal articles, laws, and other references. Cite only

[6] Myrna, A. Safitri, Awaludin Marwan, Yance Arizona (Ed), *Satjipto Rahardjo Dan Hukum Progresif Urgensi Dan Kritik* (Jakarta: Epistema Institute, 2011).

[7] Panggih Fadhilla Paramadina and M. Yasin Al Arif, "Pengangkatan Menteri dalam Sistem Presidensial di Indonesia Perspektif Imam Al-Mawardi," *As-Siyasi : Journal of Constitutional Law* 1, no. 2 (2021): 74–93, https://doi.org/10.24042/as-siyasi.v1i2.11401.

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