

Title. The title should be no more than 12 words, clear, concise, and informative. Avoid using jargon and acronyms.

(Times New Roman, 14pt, Bold, Centered, Single-spaced)

Full name(s) of the author(s) without academic titles¹, Full name(s) of the author(s) without academic titles², Full name(s) of the author(s) without academic titles³,⁴

(Times New Roman, 12pt, Single-spaced, Centered)

¹Name of department/study program, name of institution

²Name of department/study program, name of institution

³Name of department/study program, name of institution

⁴.....

(Times New Roman, 10pt, Single-spaced, Centered, without acronyms or abbreviations)

*Corresponding author's email:

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Abstract

Abstract stands alone in writing, so writers should not use quotations in this section. Abstract should provide a concise and concise explanation to the reader about the problems, objectives, methods, and findings discussed in the paper. Through this information, readers are expected to be able to understand the content and contribution of the writing. Abstract written in a single paragraph (single paragraph) and not more than 200 words. Abstract written in Bahasa Indonesia and English.

Keyword: *Keywords describe the concepts discussed in the writing. Therefore, the words in the title are not necessarily suitable to be used as keywords. These keywords are generally used to simplify the search and indexation process. Keywords consist of 3-6 words.*

(Font TNR ukuran 12, Italic, Rata kanan kiri (Justify))

Abstrak (in Bahasa Indonesia)

Abstrak berdiri sendiri dalam tulisan, sehingga penulis sebaiknya tidak menggunakan kutipan di bagian ini. Abstrak hendaknya memberikan penjelasan yang ringkas dan padat kepada pembaca tentang permasalahan, tujuan, metode, temuan yang didiskusikan dalam tulisan, serta kontribusi. Melalui informasi ini, pembaca diharapkan sudah dapat memahami isi dan kontribusi tulisan. Abstrak ditulis dalam paragraf tunggal (single paragraph) dan tidak lebih dari 200 kata. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris.



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P-ISSN: 1410-3133. E-ISSN: 2829-1778

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Kata kunci: Kata kunci menggambarkan konsep-konsep yang didiskusikan dalam tulisan. Oleh karena itu, kata-kata dalam judul belum tentu sesuai untuk dipakai sebagai kata kunci. Kata kunci ini umumnya digunakan untuk mempermudah proses pencarian dan indeksasi. Kata kunci terdiri dari 3-6 kata.

(Times New Roman, 12pt, Justified)

(The body of the article, from Introduction to Conclusion, must use Times New Roman 12pt, 1.15 spacing, justified, word count between 4000–6000 words)

Introduction

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Describe the background of the research. Explain why this study is important. Identify the theoretical gap, empirical gap, or new phenomena that demand policy or academic exploration. Highlight the novelty and contribution of the manuscript compared to previous studies. Writers should state the problem and research objectives, preferably at the end of the introduction.

Literature Review

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Citations using APA style)

This section contains theoretical frameworks and findings from previous research relevant to the study. Avoid writing the literature review as a report. Use literature to position your argument within academic discourse. Cite using APA style, e.g., “According to Yupien (2020)...” or “...(Yupien, 2020).” Include hypotheses if the manuscript is hypothesis-driven research.

Method

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Describe the research paradigm, location, population and sample, research process, measurement techniques, validity and reliability tests, analytical tools, and other methodological details. If the manuscript is conceptual rather than empirical, this section may be omitted.



Results and Discussion

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Present research findings if applicable. If the manuscript is conceptual, go straight to the discussion. The discussion should be supported by literature. Address the research question and explain the theoretical and practical contributions, as well as policy recommendations.

Example of Table, Figure, Chart

Table 1. Title of the Table

(Table title in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

No.	Item	Variable	Description

Source: Primary data (Italic)



Source: Primary data (Italic)

(Times New Roman, 12pt, Italic)

Figure 1. Infographic Data Paradigma

(Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)



Conclusion

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

This section summarizes the manuscript, focusing on how it answers the research question or hypothesis. Do not repeat findings or discussion. Present key takeaways and policy recommendations. Include research limitations and suggestions for future research.

References

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, reference list single-spaced)

All citations must be included in the reference list. At least 70% of the sources should be from academic works (journal articles, book chapters, books) published within the last 10 years. The remaining 30% may come from theses, reports, news, or other relevant sources. Use APA Style (7th Edition).

Books

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Duli, N. (2019). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif: Beberapa Konsep Dasar untuk Penulisan Skripsi & Statistik Data dengan SPSS*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.

Book Chapter

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Adhuri, D.A. (2009). Social identity and access to natural resources: Ethnicity and regionalism from a maritime perspective. Dalam M. Sakai, G. Banks, & J.H. Walker (Eds.), *The Politics of the Periphery in Indonesia: Social and Geographical Perspectives* (hlm. 134-152). Singapura: NUS Press.

Thung, J.L. (2017). Agama dan identitas orang Tionghoa di Indonesia. Dalam R. Madinier (Ed), *Revolusi Tak Kunjung Selesai: Potret Indonesia Masa Kini* (hlm. 347-365). Jakarta: KPG & LÍrasec.



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Journal Article

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Santoso, W.M. (2010). Identitas, politik tubuh perempuan dan media televisi. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, 5(1), 75-90.

DOI-based Journal Article

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Burhani, A.N. (2014). Treating minorities with fatwas: A study of the Ahmadiyya community in Indonesia. *Contemporary Islam*, 8(3), 285-301. doi: 10.1007/s11562-013-0278-3.

Humaedi, M.A. (2013). Budaya Hibrida Masyarakat Cirebon. *Humaniora*, 25 (3), 281-295. doi: 10.22146/jh.v25i3.3540.

Online Journal Article

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Hadi, A. & Tirtosudarmo, R. (2016). Migration, Ethnicity and Local Politics: The Case of Jakarta, Indonesia. *Populasi*, 24(2), 23-36. Diunduh dari <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/populasi/article/view/27228/16730>.

Newspaper Article

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Haris, S. (2017, 10 Mei). Merombak kabinet. *Kompas*, hlm. 6.

Online Newspaper Article

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Mulya, T. W. (2016, 18 Agustus). Defining Indonesian-ness: Power, nationalism and identity politics. *The Jakarta Post*. Diunduh dari <http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2016/08/18/defining-indonesian.html>



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Website

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Akmaliah, W. (2018, 6 Januari). Menyelami kompleksitas hubungan orang tua dan kids zaman now. 22 Januari 2018, diunduh dari <https://geotimes.co.id/kolom/film/>

Online Document

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Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017). *Jakarta dalam Angka 2016*. Diunduh dari https://jakarta.bps.go.id/backend/pdf_publicasi/Jakarta-Dalam-Angka-2016.pdf.

Translated Book

(Subsection in Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold)

Lewis, O. (1988). *Kisah Lima Keluarga: Telaah-telaah Kasus Orang Meksiko dalam Kebudayaan Kemiskinan*. (Rochmulyati Hamzah, Terjemahan). Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

