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Article DOI: 10.21070/jihr.v3i1.153

Review Article/Original Research Article (choose one of them)

Title of Articles 15 Words Maximum With Times New Roman Font 12pt (bold) in English

Full Name First Author (Without Salutation)[1*], Full Name Second Author (Without Salutation)[2]
[1,2] Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Sidoarjo, Indonesia (Affiliation with full institutional address)

Article history: _____

ABSTRACT
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. 1space.
Keywords: article; template; content; rechtsidee; author guidelines. (max. 6 keywords, contain article subject, highlights of article finding or result, methods, or geospatial coverage)

HOW TO CITE: _____

1. 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.

2. Materials and 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[1] (footnote on this template is just an example). Sub-subhead on this

[1] Abdul Rahim Al Sa'aati, "The Permissible Gharar (Risk) in Classical Islamic Jurisprudence," *Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics* 16, no. 2 (2003): 3–19.

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data collection technique; and data analysis[23].

3. Results and Discussion Review Article use Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail[4] . Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. Align left for table number and description without vertical lines as shown below.

Table 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	1. Entrepreneur 2. Worker	1.Entrepreneur 2.Worker 3.The government	1. Entrepreneur-worker 2. Entrepreneurs-workers 3. Entrepreneur- trade union 4. Entrepreneurs-trade union 5. trade union-trade union

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings

[2] Noel J. Coulson, "Islamic Law," in *An Introduction to Legal Systems*, ed. J.D.M. Derrett (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1968).

[3] Reuven Brenner, *Gambling and Speculation A Theory, a History, and a Future of Some Human Decisions* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990).

[4] Cahyana Ahmadjayadi, "Dampak Teknologi Komunikasi Dan Informasi Terhadap Kegiatan Terorisme" (Bandung: Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional, 2003).

(not experimental results)". The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)?[6] Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Writing using a separation section with numbers. The separation between Title, Sub-Title, Sub-Title Children conducted by Using lowercase letters beginning with a capital letter, typed bold. 12pt Times New Roman, 1.5 space. Using Arabic numerals in the following example[7]:

Level 1: 2. Discussion

Level 2: 2.1 Notary

Level 3: 2.1.1 Concept of Civil Law Notary

Level 4: 2.1.1.1 Notary in Netherlands

4. 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[89]. Do not repeat the Abstract, or simply describe the results of research[10]. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and / or suggestions related to the research findings[1112].

Acknowledgments

[5] Djemanun Handoko, "Interview by Mochammad Tanzil Multazam" (Kepala Seksi Penempatan Tenaga Kerja pada Bidang Tenaga Kerja, Perluasan Kerja dan Transmigrasi Dinsosnaker Kabupaten Sidoarjo: 15 Juni, 2014).

[6] National Sharia Board of Indonesia, *DSN No.04/DSN-MUI/IV/2000 Tentang Murabaha* (Fatwah of National Sharia Board NO: 04/DSN-MUI/IV/2000, 2000).

[7] Abd Salam, "Berisiko, Sengketa Anak Zina Di PA," *Jawa Pos*, February 8, 2013.

[8] Governor of Bank Indonesia, *PBI No. 9/19/PBI/2007 Tentang Pelaksanaan Prinsip Syariah Dalam Kegiatan Penghimpunan Dana Dan Penyaluran Dana Serta Pelayanan Jasa Bank Syariah* (Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 9/19/PBI/2007: SG No. 165 Dpbs, 2007).

[9] L. Arofah, "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," *Direktorat Jenderal Badan Peradilan Agama*, 2012, www.badilag.net/artikel/11266-menafsirkan.

[10] Governor of Bank Indonesia, *SEBI No. 10/14/DPbS Tentang Pelaksanaan Prinsip Syariah Dalam Kegiatan Penghimpunan Dana Dan Penyaluran Dana Serta Pelayanan Jasa Bank Syariah* (Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 10/14/DPbS, 2008).

[11] Mochammad Tanzil Multazam, "Pemanfaatan Video Konferensi Dalam Pembuatan Akta Notaris." (Magister Kenotariatan Universitas Airlangga, 2010).

[12] Indonesia, *UU Nomor 21 Tahun 2008 Tentang Perbankan Syariah* (Law Number 21: SG No. 94, 2008).

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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.

Bibliography (a bibliography example)

Journal:

Sa'aati, Abdul Rahim Al. "The Permissible Gharar (Risk) in Classical Islamic Jurisprudence." *Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics* 16, no. 2 (2003): 3–19. View Item. Google Scholar.

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Nb.

1. Footnotes and Bibliography referring to the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition, Full Note, September of 2010)
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