

Title of the Manuscript

(triple space, 10 *pt*)

Author^{1*}, Author², Author^{3*} (without academic degree or an indication of position and rank, 12 *pt*)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

¹**Affiliation; email (Bold, centered 10 *pt*, single space)**

²**Affiliation; email (Bold, centered 10 *pt*, single space)**

³**Affiliation; email (Bold, centered 10 *pt*, single space)**

*corresponding author

TITLE (brief and clear, no more than 14 words, *all caps, 14 pt, bold, centered*)

(double space, 10 pt)

ABSTRACT (12 pt, bold)

(single space, 10 pt)

Abstract contains a summary of articles containing: background, purposes, method, and findings. The content between 150-250 words. Font type used Times New Roman, size 12 pt, single space.

(single space, 10 pt)

Keywords:	<i>must represent important concept of the article. Maximum 5 key words written in english. (12 pt, italic), alphabetical order, without using capital letter except for abbreviation (for example: ASEAN; Regional Cooperation; Southeast Asia)</i>
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[Review Article]

A review article is a scientific paper that presents a critical and comprehensive review of existing literature on a specific topic. It aims to summarize, compare, and evaluate previous research, identify trends, address research gaps, and provide direction for future research. Unlike original research articles, review articles do not present primary data from new experiments or surveys, but rather integrate previously published findings to generate a deeper and more structured understanding of the topic under study. The word count should be between 5,000 and 8,000 words, including references. The structure of the article follows this template.

INTRODUCTION (12 pt, bold)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

Explain the background of the topic, the significance of the issue, recent developments, and the rationale for conducting the review. Include the state of the art of previous research to position the review. Conclude with the purpose and contribution of the review. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space)

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METHODS

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Design

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The review article design describes the approach used to review the literature, such as a narrative review, systematic review, or scoping review. This section briefly explains the framework for literature search, selection, and synthesis, so readers understand the review process and the basis for selecting the sources used. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

Data Sources and Search Strategy

(single space, 10 *pt*)

Literature searches were conducted in reputable databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, or Google Scholar, using keywords relevant to the review topic. The search strategy included the use of Boolean operators, publication year restrictions, and language and publication type filters. This process ensured that the selected literature was relevant, up-to-date, and of high quality for further analysis.

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

(single space, 10 *pt*)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria are used to ensure that only relevant literature that aligns with the review's objectives is analyzed. Inclusion criteria may include appropriate topic, publication year range, language, and type of scientific publication. Exclusion criteria include literature that is off-topic, has low methodological quality, or is a duplicate publication. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

Data Extraction

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Data extraction was performed by identifying and recording important information from each selected literature source, such as author, year of publication, research objectives, methods, key findings, and conclusions. This process was conducted systematically to facilitate analysis and synthesis of the findings. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

Quality Appraisal

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Quality appraisal is conducted to assess the methodological quality of the reviewed literature, ensuring that the synthesized findings come from valid and reliable sources. The assessment can use standardized guidelines or checklists, such as CASP or PRISMA, to evaluate the clarity of the study's objectives, design, methods, and consistency of results. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

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Data Synthesis

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Data synthesis is performed by combining and comparing findings from selected literature to identify patterns, similarities, differences, and research gaps. This process can be narrative, thematic, or quantitative (meta-analysis), depending on the purpose of the review. The results of the synthesis are presented in a structured manner to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic under study. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

RESULT

(single space, 10 *pt*)

The results section presents a summary of findings from the reviewed literature based on a synthesis process. Findings are organized thematically or chronologically, accompanied by study summary tables, literature selection flowcharts (e.g., PRISMA), and other relevant visualizations. The presentation focuses on objective results without in-depth interpretation, which will be further discussed in the Discussion section. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,15 space).

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

DISCUSSION

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Subheading 1 (12 pt, bold, italic)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

The discussion section interprets the review findings by linking them to theory, the research context, and relevant literature. The analysis highlights similarities and differences between studies, the implications of the findings for practice or research, and identifies knowledge gaps. This section also outlines the limitations of the review and recommendations for further research. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space)

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

Subheading 2 (12 pt, bold, italic)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

same as previous explanation (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

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CONCLUSION (12 pt, bold)

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The conclusion summarizes the review's main findings, confirms its contribution to the understanding of the topic, and provides relevant recommendations for practice and future research directions. This section concludes the review by highlighting the added value of the literature synthesis. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space)

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DECLARATION OF INTEREST (12 pt, bold)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

This section contains conclusions and constructive suggestions for the development of the study. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space)

(1,5 space, 10 *pt*)

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION (12 pt, bold, if any)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

Quantitative research adheres to ethical principles by obtaining informed consent from participants, maintaining data confidentiality, and ensuring data is used solely for research purposes. Ethical committee approval (ethical clearance) is obtained when necessary to ensure the research is conducted responsibly and in accordance with scientific ethical standards.

(1,5, 10 *pt*)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (12 pt, bold, if any)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

This section contains conclusions and constructive suggestions for the development of the study. (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space)

(1,5 space, 10 *pt*)

FUNDING (12 pt, bold, if any)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

This section contains conclusions and constructive suggestions for the development of the study (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space).

(1,5 space, 10 *pt*)

REFERENCES (12 pt, bold)

(single space, 10 *pt*)

see the explanation regarding references at the bottom (12 pt, times new roman, 1,5 space)

(1,5 space, 10 *pt*).

Table and Figure title (10 pt, bold)

Table and Image titles are written at the top while source information is written at the bottom. The following is template for tables and images (times news roman, 10 pt). Table use only horizontal lines without using vertical line.

Table 1 – Persentase Komposisi Etnis di Kalimantan Barat (10 pt, bold)

Etnis/Bangsa	Persentase dari jumlah Penduduk (times news roman, 10 pt, 1,5 spasi)
Bugis	5%
Jawa	2%
Madura	0,6%
Sulawesi	3 %
Kalimantan	8 %
Sumatera	9 %
Papua	1 %
Maluku	1 %
Melayu	2 %

Source: (Tirtosudarmo, 2013: 274-275 dan Sudagung, 2001: 81-82) (times news roman, 10 pt)

Figure 1 – Acara *Freedom Catalonia* di Stadion Camp Nou (10 pt, bold)



Source: <http://www.helpcatalonia.cat/2013/06/90000-crowd-barcas-stadium-for.html> (times news roman, 10 pt)

Quotations and Bibliography

The manuscript uses a direct quote system. Quotations that are not more than 4 (four) lines are combined in the text, while quotation with more than 4 (four) lines are separated from the text with a spacing of 1.5 pt and enclosed in quotation marks. The author's surname is written before or after the quote. The author's family name is written in parentheses followed by a comma, the year of publication followed by a colon, and then the page number as written as follows (Blake, 1998: 57). If the author is more than three people, only the first author's family name appeared followed by et al., like the following example (Wulandari et al., 2009: 87). If the subject matter is in several pages, then the method of writing is as follows (Blake, 1998: 57-63), or if the subject matter is the entire text, then the method of writing is as follows (Blake, 1998). For website source also written in text as following example (Kompas, 2018, para. 2).

Footnote

it is not permitted to use footnotes.

References (times news roman, 12 pt, bold)

(single space, 10 pt)

The reference must contains 80 percent from journal (the latest book and journals published in the last ten years is preferable). The bibliography is sorted alphabetically based on the author's surname. The name of the second author and so on does not need to be reversed. Do not reverse Chinese and Korean surnames since the surname is stated at the beginning. If there are more than four people, then the name listed is only the name of the first author and followed by using et al. Please follow APA reference style and also please make sure that the reference uses the Mendeley reference management system. (times news roman, 12 pt)

References (Example)

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