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TITLE OF ARTICLE (BOOKMAN OLD STYLE, 12PT BOLD, CENTERED, UPPERCASE) TITLE SHOULD BE CLEAR AND ATTRACTIVE, NO MORE THAN 15 WORDS

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Abstract

Abstract is written in one paragraph that includes four things: (1) Research purposes, (2) Method, (3); Findings/ results, and (4) Conclusion. The author can also write down things that are considered very important in this abstract, while paying attention to the maximum word limit 250 words..

Keywords: *Consist of 3-5 keywords; arranged alphabetically; and separated by semicolon (;).*

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf yang memuat empat hal: (1) Tujuan penelitian, (2) Metode penelitian, (3) Hasil penelitian; dan (4) Kesimpulan penelitian. Penulis juga dapat menuliskan hal-hal yang dianggap sangat penting dalam abstrak ini, dengan tetap memperhatikan batas maksimum kata 250 kata.

Kata Kunci: Terdiri dari 3-5 kata kunci; disusun menurut abjad; dan dipisahkan dengan titik koma (;).

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should contain (1) General academic or background anxiety. (2) Previous literature review (state of the art) as a basis for scientific novelty statements of the article to justify the novelty (there must be references to a journals published in the last 10 years. No "library review" is allowed as in research reports (thesis, thesis and dissertation), but it can be manifested in the form of a review of the previous literature. (3) Gap analysis, a statement of the gap or novelty statement or the unique difference of this research compared to previous studies, or in terms of the importance of the research or comparison of uniqueness with previous research. (4) Hypothesis (if any), (5) The approach to solve the problem or the method used in solving research problems (including analytical methods

(if any), (6) At the end of the introduction, the expected results or objectives of the article/research should be written.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method is optional for original research articles. This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method is as much as possible give an idea to the reader.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

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."

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 **APA (American Psychological Association) Citation Style**. All works that cited in the text should be stated on the References and vice versa. Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models. All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of Bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author.

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Books

One author:

Wheaton, H. (2016). Elements of International Law. USA: Carey, Lea and Blanchard.

Two authors:

Muhtada, D., & Rodiyah, R. (2018). Politics and Democracy Toward Law Enforcement in Indonesia. Semarang: BPFH UNNES.

Three or more authors: (list each author):

Hastie, R., Penrod, S., & Pennington, N. (2015). Inside the Jury. USA: The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.

Society, association, or institution as author and publisher:

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (3rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: Author.

Editor or compiler as author:

Rich, J. M. (Ed.). (2001). Readings in the philosophy of education (2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Chapter, essay, or article by one author in a book or encyclopedia edited by another:

Medley, D. M. (1983). Teacher effectiveness. In H. E. Mitzel (Ed.), Encyclopedia of educational research (Vol. 4, pp. 1894-1903). New York: The Free Press.

Journal Article

Al-Fatih, S. (2017). Model Pengujian Peraturan Perundang-undangan Satu Atap Melalui Mahkamah Konstitusi. Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum, 25(2), 247-260.

Working Paper

Kang, D. (2000). Family Ownership and Performance in Public Corporations: A Study of the U.S. Fortune 500, 1982-1994. Working Paper 00-0051, Harvard Business School, Boston, MA.

Dissertation

Gnyawali, D. R. (1997). Creation and Utilization of Organizational Knowledge: An Emperical Study of the Effects of Organizational Learning on Strategic Decision Making. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, PA.

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Kowalik, T. (1992). 'Trade unions attitude to privatisation'. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Privatization and Transformation in Eastern Europe, Warsaw, 15-20 November, 10-32.

Newspapers

Klein, J. (2002, June 12). How the solidarity dream turned sour. The Guardian, 8-9.