

The title is written with Times New Roman Bold (14pt) and Preferably Not More Than 12 Words

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(Single author **does not need to use** the *superscript* feature to explain their affiliation)

(Margin for top, bottom, left and right : 2.49 cm /0.98")
(Words: minimum of 5000)

ABSTRACT

Abstracts are written in English, Font Times New Roman (10pt) italic, and preferably the range for content is 150-200 words. The Abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. The abstract should provide a brief introduction to the paper's problem and objective, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. For example, Indonesia has continuously been praised as a successful post-authoritarian country transitioning to democracy. However, seeing the numerous human rights violations in the past decade alone, especially towards alternative political, religious, and sexual identities, the success of democracy in Indonesia has been put under the spotlight. It raises the question of the development of democracy and the use of democracy in Indonesia in practicing and upholding principles of social equality for all. In this article, I wish to provide an overview of majoritarian democracy, a form of democracy that is understood and practiced in Indonesia. A form of democracy that, rather than upholding values that safeguards individual rights and diversity, may undermine religious and cultural diversity, enforcing a homogenized national culture and values, which in return may engender human rights violations in the name of national security that it in itself is defined by the majority.

Keywords: Indonesian democracy; majoritarian democracy; Indonesia; democracy; policy (**maximum five keywords**)

ABSTRAK

Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia, Tipe huruf *Times New Roman* (10pt) *dimiringkan (italic)* apabila artikel dalam bahasa Inggris dan rentang kata dari 150-200 kata. Abstrak harus jelas, padat dan bersifat deskriptif. Abstrak harus menjelaskan pendahuluan singkat terkait dengan rumusan masalah, tujuan dari penulisan naskah, diikuti dengan metodologi/teori dan ringkasan dari hasil temuan. Sebagai contoh: Indonesia telah seringkali dipuji sebagai negara pasca-otoriter yang sukses bertransisi ke demokrasi. Namun, melihat banyaknya pelanggaran hak asasi manusia selama satu dekade lalu ini saja, terutama terhadap identitas politik, agama dan seksual yang alternatif, keberhasilan demokrasi di Indonesia saat ini patut berada di bawah sorotan. Hal ini menimbulkan pertanyaan tentang perkembangan dan implementasi demokrasi di Indonesia dalam menjalankan dan menegakkan prinsip-prinsip kesetaraan sosial untuk seluruh rakyatnya. Dalam artikel ini, saya ingin memberikan gambaran mengenai *majoritarian democracy*, bentuk demokrasi yang dipahami dan dipraktikkan di Indonesia. Sebuah bentuk demokrasi yang tidak menjunjung tinggi nilai-nilai yang melindungi hak-hak individu dan keberagaman bahkan memungkinkan untuk merusak keberagaman agama dan budaya, dan memaksakan homogenitas budaya dan nilai-nilai nasional yang pada akhirnya dapat melahirkan pelanggaran hak asasi atas nama keamanan nasional yang didefinisikan oleh kaum mayoritas itu sendiri.

Kata Kunci: demokrasi Indonesia; demokrasi majoritarian; Indonesia; demokrasi; kebijakan (**maksimal lima kata**)

Introduction (spacing 1.15)

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background and a concise literature survey to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the earlier studies, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and show the scientific merit of novelties of the paper.¹ At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end the study with a comment on the significance concerning the identification of the issue and objective of the research..²

EXAMPLE

Over the years, the world has been exhausted over the problem of North Korea's nuclear ambition. Many talks have been held, and many ways have been tried, but the result remains the same, there is no positive result. In 2015, it was said that North Korea had the capability to strike the mainland United States with their missiles. North Korea even says that they could miniaturize nuclear weapons.

This paper argues that the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM after this) could be one of the solutions to North Korea's security dilemma. In 1975 North Korea joined NAM as a full-fledged member based on the unanimous decision of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Lima.³

Literature Review

This section describes the author's position among a number of existing pieces of literature to show the novelty that will be discussed.

Methodology

The method is written in descriptive form and should provide a statement regarding the research methodology. The method and theory used should be written as concisely as possible so the reader can understand clearly.

Analysis

This section is the most critical section of your article. The analysis or results of research should be clear and based on research and/or literature research. The result should summarize scientific findings rather than provide data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

a. Sub-heading of the discussion

b. Sub-heading of the discussion

Tables and Figures must be positioned in the center of the page, and the data source must be cited below the Table and Figures. The figures should be readable and at least have a resolution of 300 DPI

¹ Footnotes are provided using *Chicago Style*. Example for Books references: Haybron, D. M. Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp. 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press. 2008

² Journal: Gaudio, J. L., & Snowdon, C. T. Spatial cues are more salient than color cues in cotton-top tamarins (*saguinus oedipus*) reversal learning. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 122, 441-444. 2008. doi: 10.1037/0735-7036.122.4.441

³ Website: U.S. Department of Justice. (2006, September 10). Trends in violent victimization by age, 1973-2005. Retrieved from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/vage.htm>

(Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality. Table made with the open model (without vertical lines) as shown below:

EXAMPLE

a. Globalizing democracy

In analyzing the globalization of democracy, Kathleen Schwartzmann asks, "how can global change constitute a catalyst for the transition-to-democracy?"⁴ Through this question, the underlying idea here is to understand the connection of global events with domestic ones and see how that, in itself, has affected both the leaders and societies of a particular nation-state. Employing this idea of interconnectedness, Indonesia is a central example of how global processes can influence the domestic political process. Although the shift to democracy in Indonesia was hailed as a major development of Indonesia's civil movement, the movement was also simultaneously driven by a regional event, the 1997 Asian monetary crisis.

b. Indonesia's Democracy of 'Musyawarah' and 'Mufakat'

If democracy in itself is multi-interpretative and, as discussed previously, can either be a misfortune to diversity or, if defined correctly, can be a boon, how does Indonesia promote and maintain its limiting democracy, especially through a national culture? In 'Illiberal Democracy in Indonesia,' David Bouchier discussed the Indonesian term '*musyawarah*' and '*mufakat*,' which roughly translates into 'discussions with the many to achieve collective agreements' in having officials, and eventually everyday citizens, define democracy as the strict will of the majority.

⁴ Kathleen C. Schwartzman, "Globalization and Democracy," *Annual Review of Sociology* 24 (1998).

Table 1. Total of Terrorism Attack in Different Regions, 2007-2016

Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Southeast Asia	158	83	70	54	47	70	80	104	128	141
Far East	15	5	10	11	22	44	23	7	13	8
Indian Sub-continent	32	53	30	23	30	29	16	19	26	34
South America	45*	29	21	14	37	40	25	17	18	5
Africa	71	61	120	189	266	259	293	150	79	55
Rest of World	8	8	12	3	8	4	2	0	0	2
Total	329	239	263	293	410	445	439	297	264	245

Source: Primary data, 2017 (edited)

TO BE NOTED:

- **Table:** the caption such as “Table 1.” is written at the top of the table
- **Figure:** the caption such as “Figure 1.” is written at the bottom of the image in a center align position.

Conclusion

The conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of the research. Please provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not rewrite the Abstract or simply describe the result of the study. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

References

At the end of the manuscript, references should be written in *Chicago Citation Style*. Cite only items that you have read and on footnotes. **The author must (a)** use the **Mendeley** reference application, which makes it easier for the authors to organize references to be included; **(b)** cite at least two articles that JIHI has published. All references should be included in the bibliography and arranged by the author in alphabetical order without distinguishing/classifying books, journals, or articles.

Energy, Federal Ministry for Economics Affairs and. “Renewable Energy.” www.bmwi.de, 2004. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Topics/Energy/Renewable-Energy/2014-renewable-energy-sources-act.html>.

Gaudio, Jennifer L., and Charles T. Snowden. “Spatial Cues More Salient than Color Cues in Cotton-Top Tamarins (*Saguinus Oedipus*) Reversal Learning.” *Journal of Comparative Psychology* 122, no. 4 (2008): 441–44. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0735-7036.122.4.441>.

Honoré Anouk. *Economic Recession and Natural Gas Demand in Europe: What Happened in 2008-2010?* Oxford: Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, 2011.

Footnotes

The footnote should be written in *Chicago Style*. The author is required to use the **Mendeley** reference application, which makes it easier for the author to arrange the references to be included. Footnotes can be written in the following format:

Books:

Haybron, D. M. Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp. 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press. 2008

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