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ABSTRACT

Abstracts are written with Times New Roman (13 pt) and preferably not more than 250 words. 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. Abstract should be written in Formal English, consist of: research purposes, main problems, method, findings, and conclusion. Abstract should be standalone means that there is no citation on Abstract. Abstract should directly explain concerning to the topic discussed. Abstract also should reflect the whole content of manuscript/paper.

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INTRODUCTION

The Introduction part should contain at least five previous studies concerning to the topic. At this part, author should emphasize the urgency of the research, as well as the significant of the research. Author also have to explore and combine some previous studies. It is important for reader to know the uniqueness, novelty, urgency, and significance of research. Most of reader is non-native English speaking, therefore, Author should use a formal simple language, as well as, for international reader, author also have to add and improve some global perspectives.

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous studies, to show the main limitation of the previous studies, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.

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¹ Sahira Jati Pratiwi, Steven Steven, and Adinda Destaloka Putri Permatasari, "The Application of E-Court as an Effort to Modernize the Justice Administration in Indonesia: Challenges & Problems," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 2, no. 1 (2020): 39–56, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v2i1.37718>. The footnotes used in references in this journal are not only used as source credit for the reference, but it is highly recommended for the author to write some notes, arguments, or brief reviews in the footnotes. Thus, footnotes are not only limited to a reference source, but also notes from the author. See also Aprilia Niravita, "Social Injustice in the Industrial Revolution 4.0," *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1, no. 2 (2020): 164, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v1i2.36509>; Aulia Vaya Rahmatika, "Violence on Women and Children: Background, Effects, and Solutions," *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 69–86, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49840>.

author.² At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance concerning identification of the issue and objective of the research.³

Minimum length of manuscript is 6000 words including footnote (exclude abstract and references).⁴ All submitted manuscripts are read by the editorial staff. Those manuscripts evaluated by editors to be inappropriate to journal criteria are rejected promptly without external review. Manuscripts evaluated to be of potential interest to our readership are sent to double blind reviewers. The editors then make a decision based on the reviewer's recommendation from among several possibilities: rejected, require major revision, need minor revision, or accepted. The Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* has the right to decide which manuscripts submitted to the journal should be published.⁵

Submitted manuscripts will generally be reviewed by two or more experts who will be asked to evaluate whether the manuscript is scientifically sound and coherent, whether it duplicates already published work, and whether or not the manuscript is sufficiently clear for publication. The Editors will reach a decision based on these reports and, where necessary, they will consult with members of the Editorial Board.

The *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* records and analyzes the multitude of ways that advocacy by groups, movements and lobbying professionals (including legal professionals) can work to influence policy. It also provides a focal point for significant current discussions about how these specialized interests are mobilized and maintained. The *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* ranges widely across the international landscape of laws, politics, and society, identifying the forces, strategies, and tactics that determine policy change. The articles published here reflect a diversity of methodologies.

The coverage includes studies that address theoretical issues, reports rigorous empirical work, and presents insight on change agents, their behavior and their impact. In a field long dominated by Indonesian legal science, the journal reflects the widening geographical footprint of advocacy and legal

² Sanapiah Faisal, *Format Penelitian Sosial* (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2005).

³ Jody Raphael, *Rape Is Rape: How Denial, Distortion, and Victim Blaming Are Fueling a Hidden Acquaintance Rape Crisis* (Chicago: Lawrence Hill Books, 2013).

⁴ Anggoro Yulianto, "Cybersecurity Policy and Its Implementation in Indonesia," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 7, no. 1 (2021): 69–82, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v7i1.43191> 70.

⁵ Prasasti Dyah Nugraheni, "The New Face of Cyberbullying in Indonesia: How Can We Provide Justice to the Victims?," *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 3, no. 1 (2021): 57–76, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v3i1.43153>.

services. Lobbyists have proliferated, and advocacy spending has increased in Indonesia, Southeast Asian, as well as in states, provinces and localities around the world.⁶ The *Journal* synthesizes this territorial expansion with broadened interest in the number and type of advocacy organizations. Also noted is the changing nature of advocates, including multi-national corporations, nongovernmental organizations, and social movements - so divergent from textbook stereotypes of interest groups - that seek to influence public policies. Although the *Journal* is anchored within legal and political science, it publishes research based in such other disciplines as economics, sociology, psychology, and history. Also covered are social movement scholarship and public affairs, which form important components of the process of competitive advocacy that today often functions as a proxy for democratic contestation.

The manuscript only consists of maximum 3 (three) authors, suggested from different affiliation origin, and highly recommended to do international collaboration (between countries). Authors can come from any circle, whether they are legal experts, legal practitioners, law scholars, researchers, the public, or students at the undergraduate, masters or doctoral levels.

The author is responsible for the readability of the manuscript and all writing errors. In certain cases, the editor will ask for valid proof from the author that the manuscript has been checked through a professional proof-reader.

METHOD

The method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. Both Research and Review Article should explain the method. For the research article it is clear the method should describe the location of the study, the data collection method, and how the data were analyzed. Meanwhile, in the Review Article, the method is written descriptively regarding the topic being analyzed, what theories and laws are used to analyze the topic and the limitations of the study.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

⁶ Ita Dwiyantri, "The Criminal Penalties for LGBT in a Human Rights Perspective," *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–18, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lshr.v1i1.49835>.

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be 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.

1. Sub-Topic of Discussion

Following main headings should be provided in the manuscript while preparing. Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and at least have a resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality. Table made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

TABLE 1. Cross Tabulation

		Category Officer Level	Correctional Performance	Total
		Low	High	
Level category leadership style	Low	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
	High	0 0	18 100%	18 100%
Total		1 5%	19 95%	20 100%

Sources: Authors, 2021 (edited)

2. Sub-Topic of Discussion

3. Sub-Topic of Discussion

4. Sub-Topic of Discussion

CONCLUSION

Conclusion contains a description that should 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

Please automatically insert bibliography. The direct and valid link for all web pages or online news should be provided. For Laws and Regulation can be written separately and manually (if the author has difficulty writing down the source of the laws and regulations using Mendeley). The source of the laws and regulations must be accompanied by the source link of the laws and the number of the state gazette. For journal articles, it must be accompanied by a valid DOI link, or if there is no DOI, it must include a link to the intended article.

- Dwiyanti, Ita. "The Criminal Penalties for LGBT in a Human Rights Perspective." *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v1i1.49835>.
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<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v7i1.43191> 70.

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