



Review Article/Original Research Article (choose one of them) Title of Articles 15 Words Maximum With Times New Roman Font 12pt (bold) in English

author ^{1*}, Author ²

¹ Department, Institution, Country, ²Department, Institution, Country

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 high- lights of article finding or result methods or geospatial coverage)

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.

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 (Sa'aati, 2003) (references on this template is just an example). Sub-subhead on this method comprising at least on type of research; location research; materials law source; data collection technique; and data analysis (Coulson, 1968) (Brenner, 1990).

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 (Ahmadjayadi, 2003) . Please highlight

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differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. Tables and

Figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript.

TABLE 1 / Labor Regulations Subjects

Labor agreement	Labor relationship	Industrial relationship	Industrial relation of dispute (Article 1/15 Act 13/2003 jo. Article 56 Act No. 2/2004)
(Article 1/14 Act 13/2003)	(Article 1/15 Act 13/2003)	(Article 1/15 Act 13/2003)	
1. 1.	1. 1.	1. 1.	1. 1.
2. 2.	2. 2.	2. 2.	2. 2.
3. 3.		3. 3.	3. 3.
			4. 4.
			5. 5.

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 (not experimental results) (Handoko, 2014). 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 pre- sented (why)? (N. S. B. of Indonesia, 2000) Are your results consistent with what other investi- gators 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 (Salam, 2013):

Level 1: 2. Discussion

Level 2: 2.1 Education

Level 3: 2.1.1 Concept of Education

Level 4: 2.1.1.1 Concept of Education in England

CONCLUSION

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 (G. of

B. Indonesia, 2007)(Arofah, 2012) Do not repeat the Abstract, or simply describe the results of research (G. of B. Indonesia, 2008). Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and / or suggestions related to the research findings (Multazam, 2010).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your 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.

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Nb.

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5. Avoid excessive self
6. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region.
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