Pengalaman Publikasi Internasional

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Outline

- 1. Bagaimana memproduksi artikel untuk publikasi internasional?
- 2. Bagaimana mendapatkan akses?
- 3. Proses penulisan dan editing
- 4. Beberapa contoh

1. Bagaimana memproduksi artikel untuk publikasi internasional?

- Riset khusus
- Hasil sampingan dari riset besar
- Merespon artikel yang sudah dipublikasi di suatu jurnal (data lama, framing baru, sesuai perdebatan teoretis yang berlangsung)
- Pengembangan dari presentasi suatu topik (mungkin: data lama, framing baru)
- → *Data* baru, atau *framing* baru

2. Bagaimana mendapatkan akses?

- Cara "normal"
- Manfaatkan jaringan (>> bisa mempercepat jadwal)
 - Solicitation
 - Penawaran oleh jurnal
 - Penawaran dari penulis lain (co-authoring)

3. Proses editing

- Kunci pertama: s a b a r . . .
 - butuh waktu lama dan editing berulang-ulang
 - Sebagian editor mungkin keliru meskipun berniat baik (memastikan bahwa artikel benar-benar kuat dan dipahami pembaca)
 - setiap ada usulan editing: baca berhati-hati
 - ketika masih ada kesempatan mengubah, manfaatkan (beberapa jurnal membatasi)

4. Beberapa Contoh

Queries are marked in the margins of the proofs, and you can also click the hyperlinks below.

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state's responsibility to guarantee the rights, and re-established the legal foundation of the National Committee on Human Rights.² In 2000, the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution inserted articles on human rights;³ the same year saw the Law No 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court passed by the DPR.⁴ In 2005, the ICCPR was ratified without any reservations.⁵ and in 2008 a law was passed based on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Nevertheless, a few years after the *Reformasi*, a trend to limit freedom and rights has emerged (Cholil, 2010). This trend is most conspicuous in the Defamation of Religion Laws (No 1/PNPS/1965), which is the main subject of this paper. This law has taken a toll on unorthodox groups (mostly Muslims) but also people from different religious communities, against their own communities or others), (or persons); some were challenged by their own religious communities, others by people from different religious. Especially since 2005, the with Ahmadiyah has been being the group hardest hit by other, mainstream Muslim groups, especially after 2005. An interesting development took place in 2009, when the Constitutional Court was petitioned to review the law. Several months later in 2010, after many hearings that received much attention by the media, the Court decided to uphold the Defamation of Religion Law — a decision seen by many as a regression in the arena of human rights.

It is not difficult to agree that the Defamation of Religion Law has indeed created many problems. Looking at CRCS's Annual Report on Religious Life in Indonesia (since 2008), cases related to defamation of religion belong to one of the two major problems in Indonesian religious life — the other being related to the building of houses of worship. Major communal conflicts have been largely resolved, and issues related to terrorism have significantly decreased and been handled relatively well. These two remaining problems are in a sense more pressing because they have often led to violence. In the absence of an adequate state responses, the violence could continue to escalate.

http://www.dipp.depkumham.go.id/inc/buka.php?czoyNToiZD0xOTAwKzk5JmY9dXUzOS0xOTk5Lmh0bSI7.
English version is available at http://indonesia.ahrchk.net/news/mainfile.php/hrlaw/19?alt=english.

Comment [H3]: Need reference for this. NOT QUITE SURE WHAT KIND OF REFERENCE NEEDED FOR THIS. I PUT LINKS TO THE LAWS IN THE FOOTNOTE.

Styles

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WHAT THE EDITOR WANTS. THERE
ARE 53 ARTICLES; THE TEXT IS 34
PAGES. SO I JUST GIVE A LINK TO THE
LAW IN THE FOOTNOTE.

Comment [I5]: Author – please specify which law. THE YEAR SHOULD BE 1999 (UU No. 29/1999). FOR THE SAKE OF GIVING ILLUSTRATIONS, THIS IS ACTUALLY NOT ESSENTIAL. SO I PREFER TO JUST DELETE IT.

Comment [16]: Author – please put in caps and specify how you will refer to law throughout the article. Then in footnote put the full citation of the law. DONE

Comment [17]: Sorry but this statement is factually incorrect. Most people convicted for blasphemy have been Christian, then also a large number of Muslims. See Crouch 2012 for this data. YES. I EXPLAIN THIS IN THE FOOTNOTE WITH THE CAVEAT GIVEN BY MELISSA.

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References

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³ Chapter, XA, Articles 28A to 28J, English version:

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can provide underutilized resources for Muslim thinking about food ethics in particular and ethics in general (Ali 2015, 269), "Engagement with non-Islamic (though not 'un-Islamic') ethics provides a model for productive dialogue among parties who disagree about basic presumptions but agree on desirable outcomes," (Ali 2015, 269). She also makes a case for Muslim vegetarian ethics, despite the lawfulness of meat-eating, for animal welfare and ecological concerns,

At the same time, this illustration provides an insight into how Muslim thinking about food can be expanded beyond the dominant normative discussions of dietary laws such as defining foods as halal. While Ali probes deep into the underlying Muslim cosmology, Magfirah Dahlan-Taylor (2015) emphasizes the need to go beyond individual consumers' interests in consuming halal foods, which display Muslim religious exclusivity, and connect it to political questions of food justice which also involve consideration of labor and wealth inequality. Quoting Muslim thinker Fazlur Rahman, she argues that Islamic laws and ethics are not something that can be "deduced from the Qur'an in abstracto," (Dahlan-Taylor 2015, 14-15). Dahlan-Taylor applies this principle to the politics of dietary laws, but it is also, relevant to the discourse of Islam and ecology in general. Taken more generally, these insights illustrate how Muslim discourse on environmental ethics could be expanded beyond narrow legal categories (of halal and haram as applied to particular acts) in order to include broader categories and concerns of equality and justice, which are central in Islam.

In relation to this point, it is interesting to note the emergence of the notion of "eco-halal", which combines the Islamic dietary principle of halal meat and the sustainable-food movement (Barendregt 2013; Arumugam 2009). This may be another way to expand the

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