

The article title must be concise, clear, and informative, reflecting the content of the research. The title should not exceed 14 words.

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ABSTRACT

Abstract is written in one paragraph using English. The minimum number of words in an abstract is 250 words. Abstract writing structure must contain several aspects such as: 1. Background of the problem; 2. Research objectives; 3. Methods; 4. Results; 5. Conclusion

Keyword: Write 3 to 5 words that contain the specific concept of the article



INTRODUCTION

To produce a complete article with a length of 4500-5500 words in English. The introduction must include three main elements: (1) the problem being studied; (2) the urgency of addressing the problem; and (3) how the author approaches the problem. To achieve this, the author should pay attention to the following points: The author should outline the core issue to be discussed, its background, and the position of the article in the context of related studies. In this regard, the author can describe the relationship of their article to other published articles or works, briefly review those articles or works, and highlight the originality of their own article. The author should elaborate on the key aspects related to the issue being studied. In doing so, they may also explain the reasons and objectives for addressing the issue in the article. This section aims to demonstrate the scholarly contribution of the author to the topic being discussed—showing that the issue raised is crucial and deserves publication.

The author should explain the methodology or methods used in addressing the issue. For instance, the author may briefly describe the approach or perspective employed. Citation writing should follow the in-text citation (body note) format, such as: (Kamba, 2018), (Marchlewska et al., 2019), or (Cichocka, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002), or (Miller & Josephs, 2009), or Rakhmat (1989). See the end of this guide for more detailed information. Symbols and abbreviations used in the article must be explained the first time they are mentioned.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research methodology in a scientific article is a crucial section, as it explains in detail the processes and steps undertaken by the researcher to achieve the research objectives. This section includes the approach or research design used, such as quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods, as well as the data collection methods, such as interviews, surveys, observations, or experiments. Additionally, it provides information about the population or sample involved in the study, the sampling techniques, and the research instruments used, such as questionnaires or other tools. This explanation must be written clearly and comprehensively to ensure that readers can understand and, if necessary, replicate the conducted research.

Furthermore, the methodology section should also describe the data analysis techniques used to process the collected information. Whether the analysis involves statistical methods, thematic analysis, or other techniques, it must be detailed according to the type of research. This section should also provide a justification for the chosen methods, demonstrating their alignment with the research questions or hypotheses. Transparency in outlining the research methodology is key to ensuring the validity and reliability of the study, thereby making the results credible and acceptable to the scientific community.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the Results and Discussion section, findings and discussions are presented together in a systematic sequence aligned with the research questions. This section should include the main findings of the research, supported by adequate data. The results and findings should directly address the research questions or hypotheses stated in the introduction and be backed by valid data. It is essential to use relevant references to strengthen the discussion of the research results. Subheadings for research findings should be formatted as follows: 1., a., 1), a), (1), (a). The author can further elaborate on the data presented in the findings, using perspectives from previous research or theories relevant to the current study. Key components to focus on in this section include: how the findings address the issues raised at the beginning of the study; how the data is interpreted; and how the study's results align with or differ from previous research findings. This approach ensures that the findings comprehensively explain the research problem, offering meaningful interpretations and contributing to the field through comparisons with existing literature or theoretical frameworks.

Table 1. Poverty Data in Tuban Regency 2021-2023

Poverty	Poverty Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Number of Poor People	192580.00	178050.00	177250.00
Percentage of Poor Population	16.31	15.02	14.91
P1 (Depth of Poverty)	3.26	2.89	1.95
P2 (Poverty Severity)	0.86	0.81	0.42
Poverty Line (IDR/Cap/Month)	388176.00	421287.00	454336.00

Source: (BPS, 2023)

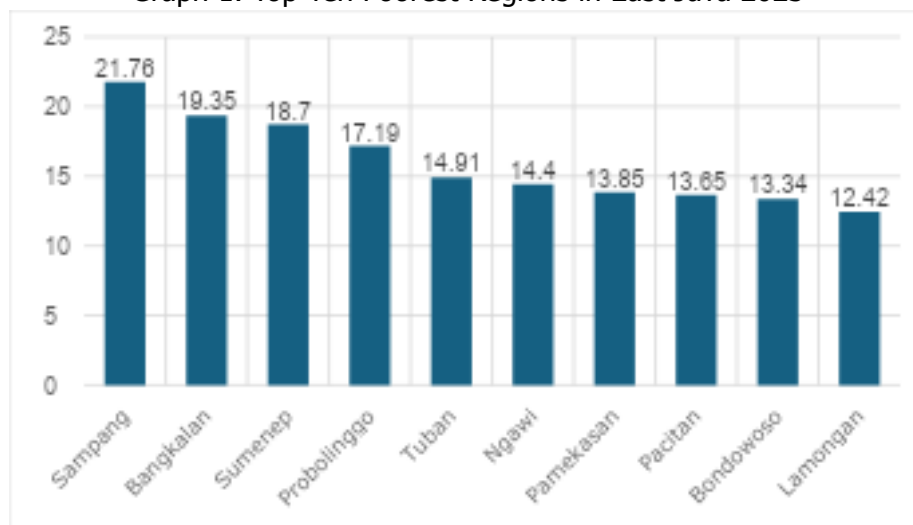
The Results and Discussion section in a research article is where the findings of the study are presented and interpreted. The results are typically shown in a clear and concise manner, often supported by tables, graphs, or figures for better visualization. This section focuses solely on presenting the data obtained during the research without any subjective opinions or interpretations. The data must be organized logically, ensuring it aligns with the research objectives or hypotheses. It is essential to highlight the key findings that answer the research questions while avoiding redundancy or irrelevant information.

The discussion part, on the other hand, interprets the results in relation to the study's objectives and existing literature. Here, the researcher explains the implications of

the findings and how they contribute to the broader field of study. Any unexpected results or discrepancies with prior research should be analyzed critically, providing possible explanations or hypotheses. This section should emphasize the significance of the results, discussing how they support or challenge existing theories or frameworks. Additionally, it is an opportunity to connect the findings to practical applications, policy implications, or future research directions.

Finally, the Results and Discussion section should address the limitations of the study to provide a balanced perspective. Acknowledging limitations demonstrates transparency and helps readers understand the scope and potential constraints of the research. This section concludes by summarizing the major findings and emphasizing their relevance to the field. By doing so, it ties the results back to the research objectives and sets the stage for further exploration or application of the findings.

Graph 1. Top Ten Poorest Regions in East Java 2023



Source: (Debila, 2023)

CONCLUSION

Conclusion section in a scientific article summarizes the key findings and insights from the research. It should restate the main research objectives, briefly outline the major results, and emphasize the significance of these findings in relation to the research questions. The conclusion should also highlight any contributions the study makes to the existing body of knowledge, as well as its practical implications. Additionally, it is important to mention any limitations encountered during the research process and suggest directions for future studies. A well-crafted conclusion not only reinforces the study's impact but also provides readers with a clear understanding of how the findings can be applied or further explored in subsequent research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCES

The literature written in the bibliography is only that used in the research conducted. We recommend that authors use at least 30 references to strengthen the discussion and use software such as Mendeley Reference Manager. The percentage of reference materials used must come from books, journal articles, conference proceedings. Authors are not allowed to use reference sources other than books, journal articles, conference proceedings. Reference writing uses the APA (American Psychological Association) system model, 6th edition.

1. Journal Article

Format:

Author's Last Name, Initials. (Year). Title of the article. *Journal Name*, volume(issue), page range. <https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy>

Example:

Susanto, A., & Setiawan, B. (2021). The influence of technology on work productivity. *Journal of Technology and Innovation*, 8(2), 45-55. <https://doi.org/10.1234/jti.v8i2.456>

2. Conference Proceeding Article

Format:

Author's Last Name, Initials. (Year). Title of the article. In Editor's Name (Ed.), *Title of the Proceedings* (page range). Publisher. <https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy> (if available)

Example:

Nugroho, T., & Mulyani, D. (2019). Educational innovation in the digital era. In R. Pratama (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 2019 National Education Seminar* (pp. 123-130). State University of Jakarta.

3. Book

Format:

Author's Last Name, Initials. (Year). *Title of the book* (edition if applicable). Publisher.

Example:

Kartono, K. (2018). *Introduction to Educational Psychology* (3rd ed.). Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

If the book has an editor:

Editor's Last Name, Initials (Ed.). (Year). Title of the book. Publisher.

Example:

Andayani, S. (Ed.). (2020). *Studies in Indonesian Education*. Pustaka Ilmu.

4. Website

Format:

Author's Last Name, Initials. (Year, Month Day). *Title of the webpage*. Website Name. URL

Example:

Permana, R. (2023, January 15). *Digital transformation in education*. Kompas. <https://www.kompas.com/digital-transformation>

If the author is unknown:

Title of the Page. (Year, Month Day). Website Name. URL

Example:

APA style reference guide. (2021, March 10). University of Indonesia. <https://www.ui.ac.id/reference-guide>