

**Article Title is Written Briefly According to The Substance of The Content
(Center, Bold, Time News Roman 12, up to 15 words)**

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Abstract

The abstract must reflect the overall substance of the article content and help the reader determine its relevance to interests and decide whether to read the document as a whole. The abstract contains statements about the background of the problem, the focus of the problem, essential steps or stages of research, findings and conclusions. Abstracts are written in 2 languages (English and Indonesian), in 1 paragraph, 1 space apart, and in a total of 200–250 words.

Keywords: *Keywords, Keywords, Keywords.*

(Keywords contain important terms and article substance which can make it easier for readers to find article. They should be written under the abstract in italic).

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains, among other things, the background to the problem, the gap between what is idealized and the real one, supported by the latest relevant theories and research on the problem, and the new value of research, which is innovation. This section is written as many as 20% of the body of the article.

METHOD

The method section should be short, concise, clear, but sufficient. It explained that the use of research methods, implementation procedures, tools, materials, or instruments must be well explained, but not in theory. If deemed necessary, there is an attachment regarding the instrument lattice or pieces of material used. If any statistical formulas are used as part of the method, the commonly used formulas do not need to be written down. For example, researchers established specific provisions to collect and analyze the data described in this section of the method. This section is written up to a maximum of 10% (for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) of the body of the article.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

To facilitate understanding and reading, the research findings are described first, followed by the discussion section. Finding subtitles and discussion subtitles are presented separately. This sections should be the largest part, at least 60% of the body of the article.

Findings

Subtitle 1

Results can be presented in numeric tables, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a

combination of the three. Tables, graphics, or pictures should not be too long, too big, or too many. Authors should use variations in the presentation of tables, graphs, or verbal descriptions. The tables and graphs presented should be referenced in the text. The way of writing the table is shown in Table 1. The table does not contain vertical lines (upright) and horizontal lines (flat) only on the table's head and tail. The font size for table and figure entries may be reduced.

Table 1 Weight of the Length of the Article Body

No.	Part Name	The portion (%)
1.	Introduction	20
2.	Methods	10
3.	Results and Discussion	60
5.	Conclusion and Bibliography	10

The numbers in the table must not be repeated in the verbal narrative either before or after. The images presented must reflect the data described, do not display images that do not match the data and research theme.



Figure 1. JLPI Logo

Discussion

Subtitle 1

The discussion is intended to interpret the research results according to the theory used and not just explain the findings. The discussion must be enriched by referring to the results of previous research that have been published in scientific journals.

Citations are recommended using Mendeley's help application. Writing references in the body of the article uses a bracketed pattern [1]. If there is only one study: example [2], if there is more than one study: example [2] - [4], it is preferable to refer to no direct quotations or contain too many direct quotations. However, if there is a direct quote that is less than 40 words, it must be written in paragraph (not separated) and with quotation marks ("..."). If a direct quote contains 40 words or more, it is written in blocks (separate from the paragraph), indented half an inch from the edge, without the quotes, and followed by the name, year, page in brackets (name, year: page).

CONCLUSION

Conclusions are not just repeating data but in the form of meaningful substance. It can be a statement of what to expect, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter, which can eventually produce a "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. It can also be added to the prospect of developing research results and prospects for future research applications (based on results and discussion). This section is written as many as 5 up to 10% of the body of the article.

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