

Title in English, format Sentence case (specific and effective, no more than 30 words, capital letter at the beginning of the title, except for words that require capital letters)

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Abstract

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A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 150 to 200 words in length, while the total words length of fulltext is typically between 4000 – 9000 words. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used; abbreviations and citation should be avoided in the abstract.

Keyword: 3 – 5 word

Abstrak



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Abstrak yang dipersiapkan dengan baik memungkinkan pembaca untuk mengidentifikasi konten dasar dokumen dengan cepat dan akurat, untuk menentukan relevansinya dengan minat mereka, dan dengan demikian memutuskan apakah akan membaca dokumen secara keseluruhan. Abstrak harus informatif dan sepenuhnya jelas, memberikan pernyataan yang jelas tentang masalah, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, dan menunjukkan temuan dan kesimpulan utama. Panjang abstrak harus 150 hingga 200 kata, sedangkan total panjang kata teks lengkap biasanya antara 4000 – 9000 kata. Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bentuk lampau. Nomenklatur standar harus digunakan, singkatan dan kutipan harus dihindari dalam abstrak.

Kata Kunci: 3 – 5 kata

1. INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the background. The research problem should be elaborated with a literature review and previous publications. Authors must cite previously published articles from relevant journals. This section also outlines the research objectives.

2. METHOD

This section is used for articles based on research findings. The methods section for research manuscripts outlines the steps or procedures involved in data collection, data processing, and data analysis techniques used in the research. Methods can also be the methods used to address the issues raised in the article. Use tables or flowcharts to support the description.

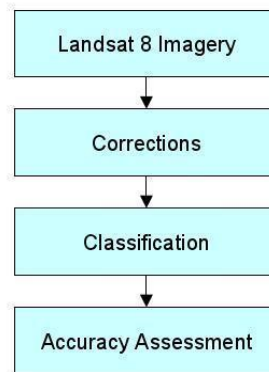


Figure 1. Example

Format table can be seen below

Table 1. Example

Contoh Data	Deskripsi Data
Data 1	Deskripsi Data 1
Data 2	Deskripsi Data 2

Source: --

Equations should be placed in the middle with his right equation number (flush right)

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. RESULTS

This section contains the research results. The results can be presented in the form of text, tables, figures, and maps, along with interpretations related to the written results. Figures and maps are kept as simple as possible for easy understanding. Figures, maps, and titles are given source figures with sequential numbering. Tables are given titles above and sequential numbering. All figures, maps, and tables must be cited in body text. Maps should be created in either color or grayscale format, but the differences between each value/object are clearly visible. Simplified map layout designs can be included in the text to reduce map content. Please follow best practices when creating map layouts.

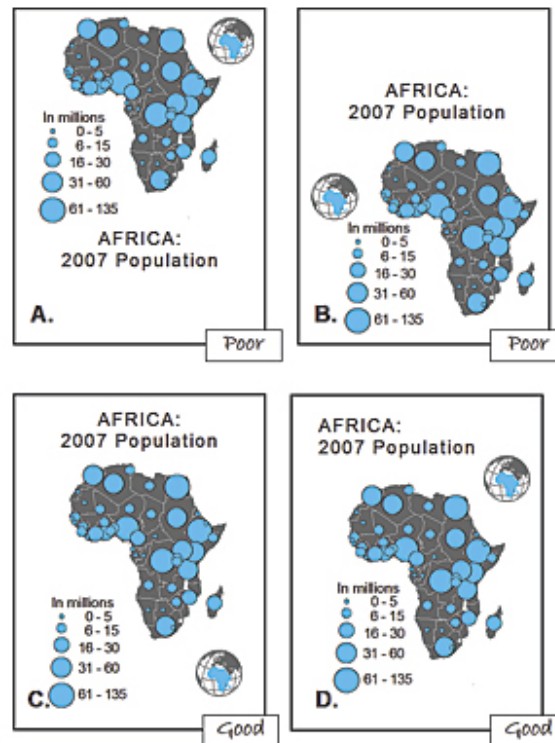


Figure 2. Map Example
Source: www.esri.com

3.2. DISCUSSION

This section presents research results which can be conducted in a separate sub-section or integrated into the section. The author must discuss the findings of the research with relevant literature.

4. CONCLUSION

A conclusion should be included throughout the research findings. The conclusion should be written in simple, concise sentences for easy comprehension by the reader. It should also include new insights, perspectives, and insights based on the research findings.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Optional)

Should only be addressed to contributing parties, such as sponsors, materials, and research facilities. If the research work is based on a research grant from a sponsor, also include the contract number.

REFERENCES

The bibliography follows the *American Psychological Association* (APA) system and year, arranged alphabetically by author's last name. References is written before “.” dot. Authors can use bibliographic software to generate citations, such as EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero (Zotero.org), etc. **The reference must include 80 % of primary sources in the past 10 years.**

Here are some examples of bibliographies used in journal articles:

Journal Article

Santosa, W. S. dan Adj, N. A. (2007) The Investigation of Ground Water Potential by Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) Approach in Arguni Bay Region, Kaimana Regency, West Papua. Forum Geografi. Vol. 21, No.1, pp. 103-115.

Book

Demers, M. N. (1997) Fundamentals of Geographic Information System. New York: JohnWiley & Sons, Inc.

Book with editor

Danaher, P. (ed.) (1998) Beyond the ferris wheel, Rockhampton: CQU Press.

Book Chapter with Editor

Byrne, J. (1995) 'Disabilities in tertiary education', in Rowan, L. and McNamee, J. (ed.) Voices of a Margin, Rockhampton: CQU Press.

Book without an author

The University Encyclopedia (1985) London: Roydon.

Mass Media with the author's knowledge

Priyana, Y. (2010) 'Dampak Solo Car Free Day Terhadap Lingkungan, Solopos, 4 April, p. 1.

Mass Media without the author's knowledge

'Dampak Solo Car Free Day Terhadap Lingkungan, Solopos, (4 April 2010), p. 3.

Website

Neumann, A., dan Andréas M, W. (2000) Vector-based Web Cartography: Enabler SVG, Available online: www.carto.net [5 August 2008].