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**Title; font Calisto MT; size 15; bold; single space;  
centre aligned; no more than 15 words; attracts  
readers and conveys the research's main findings**

First Author<sup>1\*</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract**

Written in English; font Calisto MT size 10; concise and factual and able to stand alone as a unit of information; describes the main points of the research, background, aims and focus of the study, methods used, findings or results and conclusions of the full-length paper. End with a final sentence encapsulating what the author wants the reader to think about most as they continue reading the paper. The abstract should be a maximum of 150 words and avoid information not included in the paper, such as trade names, acronyms, abbreviations, or symbols.

**Keywords:** Written in English; font Calisto MT size 10; Choosing the right keywords is crucial as it significantly impacts indexing. Please select a maximum of 3-5 words to help make your manuscript more easily identifiable and citable. Keywords should be included in the discussion.

**Abstrak**

Ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia dengan font Calisto MT pt 10, yang meliputi informasi faktual dan menjelaskan poin utama dalam penelitian, yaitu latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil dan kesimpulan. Abstrak diakhiri dengan kalimat yang meyakinkan pembaca bahwa penelitian ini menarik. Abstrak ditulis maksimal dalam 150 kata dan hindari menulis informasi yang tidak terdapat dalam penelitian, seperti nama perusahaan, singkatan atau simbol.

**Kata kunci:** Ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia antara 3-5 kata kunci yang sesuai dengan penelitian.

*Received Month DD, 20YY   Revised Month DD, 20YY   Published Month DD, 20YY*



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[The main section must be written in English; font Calisto MT size 12; space 1.15; between 6,000-8,500 words]

**Introduction**

The introduction serves a different purpose than a short abstract. The reader needs to understand your research background and, more importantly, the significance of your work in its context. What critical

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questions does your research address? Why should the reader find it intriguing? What state of arts and novelty does your research make?

The introduction aims to capture the reader's interest while providing the necessary background information to comprehend the rest of the paper. You should outline the problem being addressed, offer background on the subject, discuss previous research relevant to the topic, and clarify what your research will tackle, why it is essential, and how you will approach it. It is advisable to avoid making the introduction a mini-review. Although there is a vast amount of literature, as a scientist, you should identify and highlight the most pertinent studies related to your work and explain their relevance. This demonstrates to the editor, reviewer, and reader that you have a solid understanding of your research field and can focus on the most critical issues.

Authors should aim to keep the introduction concise and well-structured, ideally limited to a maximum of 1.5 pages. It should contain all the information necessary for understanding the subsequent findings without overwhelming the reader with excessive detail.

## **Method**

In the Method section, it is essential to clearly describe how your research was conducted. This allows readers to evaluate your work and enables others to replicate your study. You need to provide a precise account of your actions, detailing what experiments were conducted, the methods used, quantities measured, frequencies of procedures, locations, timings, and the reasons for selecting specific equipment and materials. The key consideration is to include sufficient detail to verify your findings and facilitate the replication of the study. You should strike a balance between brevity—acknowledging that you cannot describe every technical problem—and completeness, ensuring that enough information is provided for readers to understand what occurred. Additionally, if field research was conducted, authors must specify the location of the study.

## **Results and Discussion**

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The Results and Discussion section serves to present your findings while offering interpretations and opinions. This part explains the implications of your results and suggests directions for future research. Its primary purpose is to answer the research question posed in the introduction, demonstrate how your results support this answer, and show how it aligns with existing knowledge on the topic. The discussion is often regarded as the heart of the paper and may require multiple writing attempts.

This section should connect to the introduction through the research question or hypothesis, as well as the literature you reviewed. However, it should not merely repeat or reorganize the introduction; instead, it should enhance the reader's understanding of the research problem beyond the point where the introduction leaves off.

To ensure clarity, the discussion should be concise while thoroughly stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your conclusions. It's important to provide insightful commentary rather than simply reiterating the results. Avoid including side issues, as they can distract from your main message.

### Figures, Charts, and Tables

**Table 1.** Below is the example of the table

(use uppercase and lowercase letters for the title of the table as is shown above)

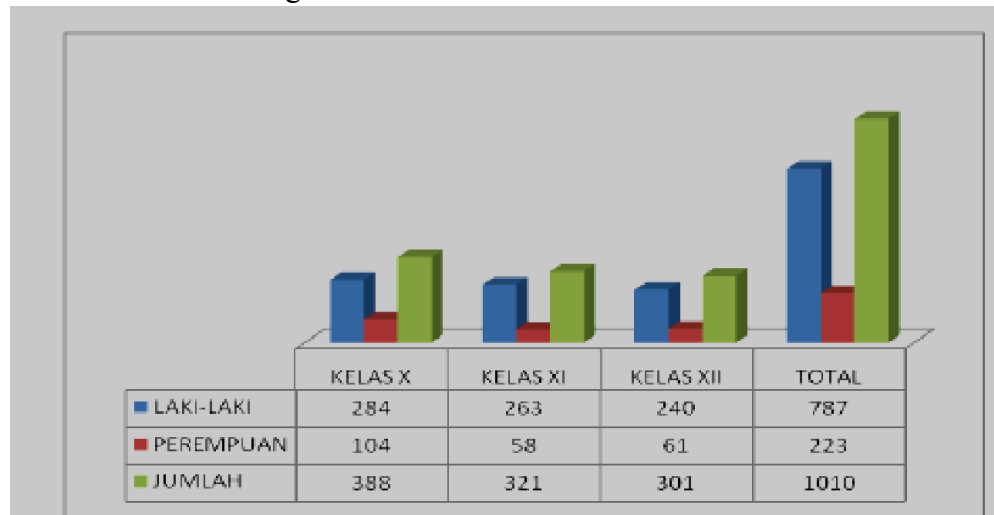
SMA x	Department	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Megang Sakti	IPA	22	37	59
	IPS	21	38	59
	Total	43	75	118
Lubuklinggau	IPA	19	47	66
	IPS	20	41	61
	Total	39	88	127

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Total	82	163	245
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Figure 1. Students of SMK x Database



**Source: TU SMK Mitra Industri MM2100**

## Conclusion

The conclusion is designed to help readers grasp the significance of your research after reading the paper. It should not merely summarize the main topics or restate the research problem but rather synthesize the key points. Additionally, the conclusion should address all questions and leave no uncertainties for the reader.

## Acknowledge

Be sure to acknowledge everyone who assisted you with this research. This includes researchers who supplied materials, reagents, or computer programs; individuals who helped with writing, provided language support, or offered critical feedback on the content; and anyone who provided technical assistance. Clearly explain why you are acknowledging each person and make sure to obtain their permission. Additionally, acknowledge the source of any funding received, including grant or reference numbers. Please refrain from apologizing for any shortcomings in the manuscript's presentation.

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## Reference

References use Mendeley reference management with APA style and add active DOI of published article.

Example:

### Books

Gilpin, R. (1987). *The Political Economy of International Relations*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

### Books with Several Articles

Skinner, Kiron (ed). 2003. *Reagan: A Life in Letters*. New York. Free Press.

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Sutton, Frank. 2006. Nation-Building in US Foreign Relations. In Francis Fukuyama (ed), *Nation-Building: Beyond Afghanistan and Iraq*. Baltimore: Jhon Hopkins University Press.

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Napang, Marthen & Nurhasanah, Siti & Rohman, Syaiful (2019). India-Pakistan Dispute on Kashmir: Pakistan's Allegiance in the Efforts of "War on Terrorism" of the United States after the WTC 9/11 Attack. *Journal of Terrorism Studies*, Volume II, No. 2 ISSN : 2656-9965

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Hiarej, Erik. November 2, 2008. Terorisme dan Individualisasi Perang. *Kompas*, p.6.

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Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.1978. Pedoman Penulisan Laporan Penelitian. Jakarta: Depdikbud. Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. 1990. Jakarta: PT Armas Duta Jaya.

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Sugito. 2007. *Analisis Terhadap Misi Peacebuilding United Nations Transition Administration In East Timor (UNTAET)*. Thesis is not published. Yogyakarta: Sekolah Pasca Sarjana UGM.

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Ahmadi, Sidiq. 2008. Tantangan *ASEAN Pasca Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution*. (Online), <[http://www.aseansec.org/pdf/agr\\_haze.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/pdf/agr_haze.pdf)>, diakses 12 November 2008).

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Rofi'i, M. Sya'roni. 2015. *Babak Nuklir Iran: Memahami Manuver Iran dan Dinamika Politik Kawasan Timur Tengah*. (Online), Vol.1, No.1, <[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/M\\_Syaroni\\_Rofii](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/M_Syaroni_Rofii)>.

**Internet (bahan diskusi):**

Sabrina, Katy, 20 Desember 2008. CIFOS Discussion List, (Online), ([CIFOS@forestworld.org](mailto:CIFOS@forestworld.org)), diakses 25 November 2008).

**Additional Notes:**

- The Arabic translation should follow Library of Congress guidelines
- Using Traditional Arabic font; 18 pt; for Arabic letter