
Title (Written Using Times New Roman-14 Bold, 10 Words Maximum)**Author^{1*} (Times New Roman, size 12), Author² (Times New Roman, size 12)**¹Affiliation (Times New Roman, size 11)²Affiliation (If the Affiliation is the same, only one is entered)Corresponding Author e-mail: authors-email@email.com

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Keywords: type 3-5 keywords here,
separating them with a semicolon
(;) between them

Abstract: *The abstract contains a brief description of the research objectives, methods used, instruments, data analysis techniques, and research results. 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 a summary of impactful conclusions. The Abstract should not be more than 200 words in length. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.*

(Times New Roman, size 11 font Italic)

Introduction (Times New Roman, size 12)

The introduction includes background, theoretical basis, problems, problem-solving plans, and research objectives. The introduction is written using Times New Roman letters, Size 12, Spacing: before 6 pt., after 6 pt., Line spacing: 1.15. Text is typed in a print area with margins from top, bottom, left, and right made 2.5cm. A4 paper size, 8.27-inch-wide, 11.69-inch high. The text does not need to be page-numbered (Aditya Dharma, 2019; Rambe, 2018). References use APA Style.

Articles are original articles of research results or review results from previous articles. Articles can be written in English. The number of article pages is no more than 20 pages, including references. The systematic writing of the research article consists of the title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusions and suggestions, gratitude, and reference list (Wahyuni et al., 2018; Superman, 2012). The systematic conceptual article writing (containing the results of the review) consists of the title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, core part, summary, and list of references. Manuscripts are presented narratively (without numbering in

front of subtitles) and presentation in the form of subtitles is avoided.

The formula is written separately not in the sentence and equipped with numbering on the right. The formula is written using Microsoft equation.

$$x + y = 2 \quad (1)$$

The picture is inserted in the text box and the figure caption is placed below the image. The caption of the image is numbered and the image must be referred to in the text. Captions begin with uppercase letters. Captions of images with more than one line are written using line spacing 1. The image is drawn with a line width of 1pt and should have good contrast quality.



Figure 1. Example

Research Methods (Times New Roman, size 12)

This section describes how the research was conducted, research design, data collection techniques, instrument development, and data analysis techniques. This section explains how the data was collected/generated and an explanation of how the data was analyzed. (Times New Roman, size 12, Spacing: before 6 pt., after 6 pt., Line spacing: 1.15)

Result and Discussion (Times New Roman, size 12)

Results are the main part of scientific articles, containing: final results without data analysis process, and hypothesis testing results. Results can be presented with tables or graphs, to clarify the results verbally.

Discussion is the most important part of the entire content of scientific articles. The objectives of the discussion are: to answer research problems, interpret findings, integrate findings from research into existing sets of knowledge, and compose new theories or modify existing theories. (Times New Roman, size 12, Spacing: before 6 pt., after 6 pt., Line spacing: 1.15)

Example of Table:

Table 1. Description of Statistics				
N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation

Conclusion and Recommendation (Times New Roman, size 12)

Contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions include answers to research questions. Suggestions refer to the results of the study and take the form of practical actions, mentioning to whom and for what advice is intended. Written in essay form, not numerical form. (Times New Roman, 12pt, Spacing: before 6 pt., after 6 pt., Line spacing: 1.15)

Acknowledge (Times New Roman, size 12)

This section is optional. The author can give thanks to the parties involved or directly involved in the process of carrying out the research so that the articles written can be completed properly. Acknowledgments are different from offerings on a thesis or thesis which contain thanks to families who did not directly help carry out the research. (Times New Roman, size 12, Spacing: before 6 pt., after 6 pt., Line spacing: 1.15)

References (Times New Roman, size 12)

(Times New Roman, size 12, line spacing: 1)

The provisions for writing references are as follows

1. The number of references must match the citations written in the article. This means that any citations used in the article must appear in the reference.
2. The minimum number of references used is 15 references (sources) and preferably references from primary sources (scientific journals).
3. The references used should be the latest (updated).
4. Writing references should use the default Microsoft Word reference management application or special applications such as Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, and others.
5. The format for writing a bibliography follows the APA 7th Edition (American Psychological Association) format.

The following are some examples of citations and reference writing

Quotations and writing references from Scientific Journals with 3 authors

First quote (Ratnasari, Sarengat, & Setiadi, 2015)

Second quote and so on (Ratnasari *et al.*, 2015)

Ratnasari, R., Sarengat, W., & Setiadi, A. (2015). Analisis Pendapatan Peternak Ayam Broiler pada Sistem Kemitraan di Kecamatan Gunung Pati Kota Semarang. *Animal Agriculture Journal*, 4(1), 47-53.

Quotations and writing references from dissertations/thesis

Quote (Rismawati, 2019)

Rismawati. (2019). *Faktor yang Memengaruhi Wanita PUS terhadap Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) di Puskesmas Mayor Umar Damanik Kecamatan Tanjungbalai Selatan Kota Tanjungbalai Tahun 2019* (Institut Kesehatan Helvetia). Institut Kesehatan Helvetia. Retrieved from [http://repository.helvetia.ac.id/id/eprint/2876/6/TESIS_RISMAWATI, NIM.1702011205.pdf](http://repository.helvetia.ac.id/id/eprint/2876/6/TESIS_RISMAWATI_NIM.1702011205.pdf)

Quotations and reference writing from proceedings

Wibowo, M., Kurnia, S., Hastuti, W., & Gustina, E. (2019). Inisiasi PIK R di Desa Argorejo, Kecamatan Sedayu, Kabupaten Bantul, Yogyakarta. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Hasil Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Ahmad Dahlan*, (September), 421–428. Universitas Ahmad Dahlan. Retrieved from <http://seminar.uad.ac.id/index.php/senimas/article/view/2136>

Quotations and writing references from books

Quote (Riyadi & Deddy, 2005)

Riyadi & Deddy. (2005). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Quotations and writing references from articles on the internet

Adiningsih, S. (2001), Regulasi dalam Revitalisasi Usaha Kecil dan Menengah di Indonesia (Artikel web). Diakses di <http://jurnal.unikom.ac.id/vol4/art7.html>

Adawiyah, W. R. (2011). Faktor Penghambat Pertumbuhan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM): Studi di Kabupaten Banyumas (Artikel web). Diakses di <http://jp.feb.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/sca-1/article/view/134/139>