

Title Writing in English or Indonesian that Describes the Contents of the Manuscript: Maximum 12 Words; Use Center; Book Antiqua Font 14; Space 1: written in Title Case model

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Abstract

Begin the abstract by briefly introducing the research topic and its importance within the field. Clearly state the research objective or aim, outlining the problem or question being addressed. Describe the methodology and techniques used to conduct the study. Provide a brief overview of the study's design, participants, materials, procedures, and data analysis methods. Summarize the study's main findings, highlighting the most significant outcomes or discoveries. Conclude the abstract by summarizing the implications of the findings and their significance for the field. Offer insights into the broader impact of the research and potential avenues for future investigation. Note: abstract length is a maximum of 150-200 words.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3; so on

INTRODUCTION

The introduction must be explained clearly, including the aims and benefits, what literature is relevant to the research subject, what approach will be used, and how novel it is compared to other studies. This introduction is divided into several sub-sections, among which the general ones are background, problem formulation, objectives and benefits, and scope. Foreign terms are italicized (*italic*). Use an academic language style that is easy for readers to understand.

This section also clearly and systematically describes the research results conducted by previous researchers that are relevant to this research. Provide a strong argument that the research written is fascinating to read. This section also contains the existing theoretical basis and is written concisely to strengthen this article's argument. Previous studies must be relevant to this paper and be valid and reliable primary sources.

Close this section by again emphasizing the study's objective and its implications. Writing references sources using ([mendelay](#) atau [zotero](#)).

METHODS

Explain the methodology used, including the research design and approach, data sources (population and sample), data collection and analysis techniques, and so on, which are deemed essential to include in this section.

RESULT AND FINDINGS ANALYSIS

The research results and discussion are presented with a length of 60–70% of the length of the article body. The results of the analysis/research are the core part of a scientific article. The results of the analysis/research generally contain the results of data analysis, the results of hypothesis testing. To clarify the presentation of the results of the analysis/research, it is equipped with charts, tables and/or graphs. If it contains a table, it is made in the form of an open table.

Tabel 1. Judul/nama tabel

Year	Volume	Price
2023	20	10000
2023	12	10000
2024	15	15000

If there is an image in the article, please place it at the top or bottom of the page in the center position with adjusted size and ensure high image resolution quality (300dpi). Each image should have a caption at the top. Example below:

Figure 1. Information of the figure



DISCUSSION

In this section, discuss the findings of the research above. Use clear, concise academic language. In this section, we also emphasize the implications of the research described above and that these implications should provide significant benefits to the development of knowledge in the area covered by this journal.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions conform to what was expected and found by this research. This section is as short and clear as possible.

REFERENCES

We recommend using a reference management tool such as the Reference feature in Ms. Word, Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, and the like when providing quotations in manuscripts. Use [APA Style 7th edition or above](#) in quoting or the latest. We recommend that 80% of the reading materials come from primary sources, the rest from secondary readings, etc. See examples of quotations below. The number of references are at least 25 sources.

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Cahyadi, W. (2013). *Criminal law in the field of information technology cybercrime law: theoretical study and case analysis*. Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo.

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Haruddin. (2017). Retrieved February 26, 2017, from UIN Alauddin Makassar Library Website:
<http://perpustakaan.uin-alauddin.ac.id/rapat-persisian-pengajuan-accreditation/>