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**Title Must Be Short, Clear and Reflect the Content of the Manuscript**  
(Title given in Indonesian. The title must be short, clear and reflect the content of  
the manuscript)  
(14 pt Bold Capital Each Word)

**Author Name, Author Name and Author Name** (12 pt Bold)

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**Keywords:**

Keywords 1;  
Keywords 2;  
Keywords 3;

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**Abstract**

Abstracts should provide a clear and pertinent overview of the manuscript, enabling readers to understand the scope and contribution of the study. The abstract must contain 150–250 words and be written in a logical and precise manner, without subheadings. Authors are strongly encouraged to follow this structure: first, present the research issue or topic, emphasizing its importance and the gap addressed; second, state the aim of the study or the formulated hypothesis; third, briefly describe the research methods applied; fourth, summarize the main results or findings; and finally, highlight the key points from the discussion that lead to the major conclusions or interpretations. The abstract must objectively represent the article, avoid claims not supported by the main text, and not exaggerate the conclusions. Formatting requirements: single-spaced, font size 9, using Cambria. Keywords should immediately follow the abstract. Authors are required to provide 3–5 specific keywords, derived from the article’s scope and translated into concrete research variables or thematic focuses (see the example). Avoid abbreviations, general words, or plural terms (such as “and”, “of”). Each keyword should be separated by a semicolon (“;”). The title, abstract, and author information must all appear on the first page of the manuscript.

**Background:** ...

**Objective:** ...

**Methods:** ...

**Results:** ...

**Conclusion:** ...

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**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction must contain (in order) general background, a review of the previous literature (*state of the art*) as the basis for the statement of scientific novelty of the article, the statement of scientific novelty, and the problem of research or hypothesis. At the end of the introduction, the purpose of the article study must be written. In the format of a scientific article, there is no literature review as in the research report, but it is manifested in the form of a previous literature review (*state of the art*) then followed by a statement of scientific novelty of the article.

Citations should be written using a bodynote format such as (Uwugbe & Ajibolade, 2013), (Wang, 2016), (Muttakin et al., 2015) and relevant to the Bibliography/Bibliography (recommended using the Mendeley App).

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The research methods used in problem solving include analysis methods. The image caption is placed as part of the image title (figure caption) instead of being part of the image. The methods used in the completion of the research are written in this section.

In the Research Method, small and non-main tools (common in the lab, such as: scissors, measuring cups, pencils) do not need to be written, but just write down the main set of equipment, or the main tools used for analysis and/or characterization, even need to get to the type and accuracy; Write in full the location of the research, the number of respondents, how to process the results of observations or interviews or questionnaires, how to measure performance benchmarks; The common method does not need to be written in detail, but it is enough to refer to the reference book. The trial procedure should be written in the form of a news sentence, not a command sentence.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results and discussions contain the results of research findings and their discussion scientifically. Write down the *scientific findings* obtained from the results of the research that has been carried out but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not the data obtained from the research results. The scientific findings should be scientifically explained including: What are the scientific findings obtained? Why is that possible? Why is variable trend like that? All these questions must be explained scientifically, not only descriptively, if necessary supported by adequate basic scientific phenomena. In addition, it must also be explained that it is comparable to the results of other researchers who have almost the same topic. The research results and findings must be able to answer the research hypothesis in the preliminary section.

Manuscripts can be written in Indonesian or English with a maximum number of pages of 20 pages including images and tables. The manuscript must be written according to this article template in a print-ready form (*Camera ready*). The article must be written with an A4 field size (210 x 297 mm) and with a left margin format of 3 cm, right margin 3 cm, bottom margin 3 cm, and top margin 3 cm. The manuscript must be written in Times New Roman typeface with a font size of 12 pt spaced apart, and in a single-column format (except for the article title, author's name, and abstract). The distance between the columns is 1 cm away.

Foreign words or terms are *italicized*. We recommend avoiding using foreign terms for Indonesian articles. New paragraphs start 1.15 cm from the left boundary, while between paragraphs are not spaced between them.

Tables and Figures are placed in a group of text after the table or image is referenced. Each image must be given a *Figure Caption* at the bottom of the image and numbered in sequence followed by the image title. Each table should be titled Table (*Table Caption*) and numbered in sequence at the top of the table followed by the table title. Images must be guaranteed to be clearly printed (font size, resolution and line size must be sure to be printed clearly). Images and tables and diagrams/schemes should be placed in columns between groups of text or, if too large, placed in the middle of the page. Tables should not contain vertical lines, while horizontal lines should be allowed but only for the essentials.

The use of tables and figures should be mentioned in the text by mentioning table 1; Figure 1 onwards

**Table 1. Write a table description**

Ket.	Ket.	Ket.
Entry 1	Dat a	Dat a
Entry 2	Dat a	Dat a



**Figure 1. Write a description of the image**

*When using a mathematical format, it can be written as follows:*

$$n = a + b$$

The description of the formula can be written here

***Sub Point 1***

An explanation of the mathematical formula can be written here.

***Sub Point 2***

Examples of direct quotations are as follows:

Daddy kutipan secara langsung. Quote quote quote quote quote. quote The text continues here. Proofs must be formatted as follows: quote quote quote quote

An explanation of the quote can be written here.

**CONCLUSION**

Conclusions describe the answers to the hypothesis and/or the purpose of the research or scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussions, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objective or hypothesis. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion, you can also write down the things that will be done related to the next idea of the research.

**REFERENCES**

All references referred to in the text of the article must be listed in the bibliography section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries derived from primary sources (scientific journals and at least 80% of the total bibliography) published in the last 5 (five) years. Each article contains at least 15 (ten) reference bibliographies. Writing a reference system in the text of an article and writing a bibliography should use a reference management application program such as: Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero. Reference writing uses the system model of the APA (*American Psychological Association*), 6th edition.).

***A library in the form of a book title***

Arikunto, Suharsimi. (2016). *Research Procedures A Practical Approach*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Rukiyah, A. Y., & Yulianti, Lia. (2014). *Pregnancy Midwifery Care Based on a Competency-Based Curriculum*. East Jakarta: CV. Trans Info Media.

***Literature in the form of scientific journals***

Rohmawati, L. (2019). The Influence of Women Supervisors and Directors on Bank Risk with CEO Power as a Moderating Variable (Indonesian Commercial Bank Study). *Syntax Literacy; Indonesian Scientific Journal*, 4(9), 26–42.

Ayoib, C. A., & Nosakhare, P. O. (2015). Directors culture and environmental disclosure practice of companies in Malaysia. *International Journal of Business Technopreneurship*, 5(1), 99–114.

Wang, Ning Tao, Huang, Yi Shin, Lin, Meng Hsien, Huang, Bryan, Perng, Chin Lin, & Lin, Han Chieh. (2016). Chronic hepatitis B infection and risk of antituberculosis drug-induced liver injury: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of the Chinese Medical Association*, 79(7), 368–374

***Literature in the form of Seminar Proceedings:***

Roeva, O. (2012). *Real-World Applications of Genetic Algorithm*. In *International Conference on Chemical and Material Engineering*. Semarang, Indonesia: Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University

***Literature in the form of dissertation/thesis/thesis:***

Hermanto, B. (2012). *The Effect of Trainin Achievements, Motivation and Technician Working Time on Technician Productivity at Nissan Workshops in Yogyakarta, Solo, and Semarang*. Thesis. Yogyakarta State University.

***Library in the form of patents:***

Primack, H.S. (1983). *Method of Stabilizing Polyvalent Metal Solutions*. US Patent No. 4,373,104.