The Title must Accurately Describe the Contents of the Paper (Capitalize Each Word, Bold, Georgia Font 14, Spacing 1, Maximum 14 Words)

Judul harus Menggambarkan Isi Makalah secara Akurat (Capitalize Each Word, Bold, Font Georgia 14, Spasi 1, Maksimal 14 Kata)

Author[1]; **Author**[2]; **Author**[3]; **Author**[etc.]
[1]Affiliation; [2]Affiliation; [3]Affiliation; [4]Affiliation
*Author Correspondence Email: ....

News Article

Keyword:	Abstract (maximum 250 words)
First keyword; Second keyword; Third keyword; Fourth keyword; Fifth keyword; (Georgia 10; alphabetic; min. 3 and max. 5 keywords; Semicolon [;])	The components that must be included in this abstract sheet are: First, the **Background of the Problem** presents a general overview of the issue or phenomenon that is the focus of the study, explains the existence of a gap between the ideal condition and the reality, identifies the specific problems to be studied, and demonstrates the significance or urgency of conducting the study. This paragraph aims to convince the reader that the study topic is relevant, interesting, and contributes to the development of scientific knowledge or the solution of practical problems. Second, the **Methodology** explains the research approach used (e.g., quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods), the research design (e.g., experiment, survey, case study, ethnography), the population and sample of the study objects (including sampling techniques and sample size), the data collection instruments used (e.g., questionnaires, interviews, observations, tests), as well as the data analysis techniques applied to process and interpret the collected information. This section should provide sufficient detail for the reader to understand and evaluate the validity and reliability of the study conducted. Third, the **Results and Discussion** presents the main findings obtained from the data analysis clearly and concisely. Fourth, **Conclusion and Recommendation**. The conclusion presents the essence of the main findings and their significant implications without repeating the details of the results. Meanwhile, the recommendation offers a specific policy or suggestion aimed at relevant parties (e.g., future researchers, practitioners, policymakers) based on the interpretation of the study results.

Note: Abstract writing guidelines: the content ranges from 200-250 words; written in 2 (two) languages, namely: Indonesian and English (italics) and/or vice versa; in 1 (one) paragraph – justified alignment, single spacing, 1 column, and using Georgia font, size 10pt. |
| Kata Kunci: | Abstrak (maksimal 250 kata) |
| Kata Pertama; Kata Kedua; | Komponen yang harus ada dalam lembar abstrak ini adalah: *Pertama*, **Latar Belakang Masalah** menyajikan gambaran umum mengenai |

Kata Ketiga; Kata Keempat; Kata Kelima (Georgia 10; alphabet; min. 3 dan max. 5 kata kunci; titik koma [;])	isu atau fenomena yang menjadi fokus kajian, menjelaskan adanya kesenjangan (*gap*) antara kondisi ideal dengan kenyataan yang terjadi, mengidentifikasi permasalahan spesifik yang akan dikaji, dan menunjukkan signifikansi atau urgensinya untuk dilakukan kajian. Paragraf ini bertujuan untuk meyakinkan pembaca bahwa topik kajian relevan, menarik, dan memiliki kontribusi terhadap pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan atau pemecahan masalah praktis. *Kedua*, **Metodologi** menjelaskan pendekatan kajian yang digunakan (misalnya, kuantitatif, kualitatif, atau campuran), desain kajian (misalnya, eksperimen, survei, studi kasus, etnografi), populasi dan sampel objek kajian (termasuk teknik pengambilan sampel dan ukuran sampel), instrumen pengumpulan data yang digunakan (misalnya, kuesioner, wawancara, observasi, tes), serta teknik analisis data yang diterapkan untuk mengolah dan menginterpretasikan informasi yang terkumpul. Bagian ini harus memberikan detail yang cukup bagi pembaca untuk memahami dan mengevaluasi validitas serta reliabilitas kajian yang dilakukan. *Ketiga*, **Hasil dan Pembahasan** menyajikan temuan-temuan utama yang diperoleh dari analisis data secara jelas dan ringkas. *Keempat*, **Kesimpulan dan Rekomendasi**. Kesimpulan menyajikan intisari temuan utama dan implikasi signifikannya tanpa mengulang detail hasil. Sementara rekomendasi menawarkan sebuah kebijakan atau saran spesifik yang ditujukan kepada pihak-pihak terkait (misalnya, peneliti selanjutnya, praktisi, pembuat kebijakan) berdasarkan interpretasi hasil kajian.
	Catatan: Ketentuan penulisan abstrak: isi berkisar 200-250 kata; ditulis dalam 2 (dua) bahasa, yaitu: bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (tulisan miring) dan/atau sebaliknya; dalam 1 (satu) paragraf – rata kiri dan kanan, 1 spasi, 1 kolom, dan menggunakan font jenis *Georgia*, ukuran 10pt.

INRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

The background of a research article provides the foundation for why the research is important and necessary. This paragraph generally begins with a general overview of the issue or phenomenon being studied. Next, the background identifies the gap between the ideal situation (*das sollen*) and the reality on the ground (*des sein*). This gap then narrows down to the identification of the specific problem to be studied. Furthermore, this section must demonstrate the significance or urgency of the research, convincing readers that the topic is relevant, interesting, and has the potential to contribute to the development of science or solutions to existing practical problems.

This background must be supported by sources, whether in the form of journals, books, research results, proceedings, or other articles, whether from manuals, printed materials, or digital sources, such as websites or the internet. These sources are cited using the innote/bodynote system using the Reference Manager application ZOTERO or MENDELEY, using the American Psychological Association (APA) citation style, 7th Ed. Examples of using ZOTERO in notes include book references (Alshodiq 2020) or (Sunaryo 2025). Other examples include journals (Hamdi 2023), the internet (JambiLINK.id 2024), research results (Heny and Pamungkas 2016), laws and

regulations (Laws of the Republic of Indonesia 2003), dictionaries (A.W. Munawwir 1997), and so on.

Submitted articles must be original by the author, with a maximum of 15% plagiarism permitted by this journal, and must not have been published elsewhere. Accepted articles that have undergone editing and review will be published in stages through the Open Journal System (OJS) in accordance with this journal's regulations. Articles should be formatted in a single column with 11-point Georgia font, single-spaced, Justify, and After 6-point, on A4 paper (210 x 297 mm), with 2.5 cm left and right margins, and 3 cm top and bottom margins.

Identification of Problems

Problem identification in a research article is a crucial stage that focuses the scope of the research. After presenting a general overview and highlighting the gap between ideal and realistic conditions in the background, the problem identification section explicitly states the specific issue that will be the primary focus of the research. This process involves defining a clear and focused research question, which will be answered through data collection and analysis. In other words, problem identification narrows the research focus from a broad issue to a more concrete, investigable question.

A good problem identification must be relevant, significant, and feasible for research. Relevant means the problem is important to resolve or further understand, both from a theoretical and practical perspective. Significance indicates that research on this problem has the potential to make a meaningful contribution to the development of science, problem-solving, or policy-making. Meanwhile, feasible means the problem can be researched with available resources (time, funding, data access) and methods.

The problem identification is outlined point by point without including any references. Example:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. etc.

Formulation of the Problem

The problem statement in a research article is a concise and specific statement of the main issue or question the research seeks to answer. While problem identification outlines the context and urgency of the problem, the problem statement presents it in the form of a clear and focused question. This question serves as the primary guideline for the entire research process, determining what data needs to be collected, how that data will be analyzed, and how the results will be interpreted to provide an answer. A good problem statement is specific, measurable (if possible), achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART), although these criteria may not always be strictly applicable depending on the type of research.

The problem statement serves as an anchor that keeps the research on track. With a clear problem statement, researchers can avoid collecting irrelevant data or analysis that deviates from the main focus. Furthermore, the problem statement also helps

readers quickly grasp the essence of the research being conducted. Typically, the problem statement is derived from the problem identification and often serves as the basis for formulating the research objectives and hypotheses (if any). Clarity and precision in formulating the problem statement will significantly impact the quality and contribution of a study. The problem formulation is described using the word "ask" (8W+1H) in point-by-point form without including any references. Example:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. etc.

Objectives and Benefits of Research

Research Objectives

The research objectives in a research article explicitly state what the research aims to achieve through its implementation. Research objectives are formulated based on the problem statement and provide clear direction regarding the specific expected outcomes. Typically, research objectives are stated in declarative sentences using action verbs, such as "to identify," "to analyze," "to evaluate," or "to develop." Research objectives should be consistent with the problem statement and provide a clear framework for data collection and analysis, as well as interpretation of findings.

Research Benefits

The research benefits, on the other hand, explain the positive impact or potential contribution of the research results. This section outlines the practical or theoretical value of the research, indicating who the results will be useful to and how they can use them. The benefits of research can be directed at various parties, such as developing knowledge in related fields, solving practical problems in society or industry, policymaking by governments or organizations, or serving as a foundation for further research. Explanation of the research benefits helps convince readers of the significance and relevance of the research conducted.

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework in a research article is a conceptual foundation built on theories relevant to the research topic. This section presents a systematic review of the existing literature, identifies key concepts, and explains the relationships between these concepts as defined by experts. The theoretical framework serves to provide a scientific foundation for the research, assisting researchers in formulating research questions, developing hypotheses (if any), selecting appropriate research methods, and interpreting research findings. In other words, the theoretical framework is the lens through which researchers view and analyze the phenomena under study.

Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework, while often overlapping with a theoretical framework, focuses more on how researchers specifically conceptualize the variables in their research and how they relate to each other within the context of the research. A conceptual framework can be built from one or more relevant theories, or even developed based on the researcher's logical thinking and understanding of the problem being studied. This section is often visualized in the form of a diagram or model depicting the hypothesized or expected relationships between variables. A conceptual framework serves as a roadmap for the research, guiding the data collection and analysis process to test the formulated relationships.

The main difference between a theoretical and a conceptual framework lies in their level of abstraction. A theoretical framework is broader and more general, summarizing established theories within a particular discipline. Meanwhile, a conceptual framework is more specific and focused on the research at hand, showing how researchers adapt or integrate these theories to answer their research questions. A conceptual framework is the practical application of the theoretical framework within a specific research context.

Overall, both theoretical and conceptual frameworks play crucial roles in research. The theoretical framework provides theoretical justification and broader context, while the conceptual framework provides operational and specific guidance for conducting the research. Both work together to ensure that research is conducted systematically, based on a strong scientific foundation, and is able to make a meaningful contribution to knowledge in the relevant field.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods refer to the systematic strategies and procedures used by researchers to collect and analyze data to answer research questions or test hypotheses. This section of a research article details how the research was conducted, allowing readers to understand and evaluate the validity and reliability of the findings. The choice of research method is heavily influenced by the type of research question, the research objectives, and the nature of the data to be collected.

Several important aspects related to research methods include the research approach, research design, population and sample, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. Research approaches are broadly divided into quantitative (focusing on numbers and statistical analysis), qualitative (focusing on in-depth understanding of experiences and meanings), and mixed (combining quantitative and qualitative elements). The research design details the plan or structure of the research, such as experiments, surveys, case studies, ethnography, or action research.

Furthermore, the research methods section also describes the population (the entire group the research focuses on) and sample (a small portion of the population selected for study), including the sampling technique used (e.g., simple random, stratified, purposive), and sample size. Data collection techniques detail the instruments used to gather information, such as questionnaires, interviews, observations, document studies, or tests. Each instrument has advantages and disadvantages that researchers need to consider.

Finally, research methods describe the data analysis techniques applied to process and interpret the collected information. For quantitative research, this might involve descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, or econometric modeling. For qualitative research, data analysis techniques might include thematic analysis, content analysis, or

discourse analysis. Clarity and precision in explaining each aspect of the research method are crucial to ensuring the transparency and credibility of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The Results section of a research article presents the main findings obtained from the data analysis objectively and concisely. Research results should be presented clearly, often using tables, graphs, or verbatim quotations (for qualitative research) to facilitate reader understanding. Researchers should avoid interpreting or assigning meaning to the results in this section; the focus should be on presenting the facts and data analyzed. Good order and organization in presenting results will help readers follow the research flow and understand the findings. The following requirements apply:

1. Present the data obtained, either in essay form or narrative description.

2. Data in essay form must be accompanied by original sources, such as interview results (identity of the interviewee and date of interview). Interview results should be written directly with the following position: left indent, 10pt Georgia font, justified, single-spaced.

   Example:

   An interview was conducted with the Head of the One-Stop Integrated Service (PTSP) at UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh on March 12, 2025. Based on the interview results, the informant stated that in implementing services, PTSP still faces several obstacles, particularly related to the limited number of staff and the use of information technology. The informant stated:

   "Currently, we still lack service personnel, so queues sometimes become long, especially during peak hours. Furthermore, the online system we use is not yet fully integrated, so some services still require manual processing." (Mukhtar Alshodiq)

   Furthermore, according to the informant, efforts to improve service quality have been implemented through routine training and the development of minimum service standards. However, the success of this program still depends on improved infrastructure and management support. The informant added:

   "We are trying to improve service with routine staff training, but limited facilities sometimes hinder its effectiveness." (Mukhtar Alshodiq)

3. Data in tabular form: Table title and number (bold) followed by a period (.). The table title (regular), Georgia font, 10pt before and 0pt after, single spacing, left-aligned, and capitalized. The table title is positioned above the table data, with horizontal lines, and the table source is positioned below the table data, in italics, and Georgia font, 9pt after, 6pt after, and capitalized.

   Example:

Table 1. The Sample of Table Format (Left, Georgia, 10)

No	Description	Explanation
1	Description 1	Explanation
2	Description 2	Explanation
3	Description 3	Explanation
4	Description 4	Explanation
5	Description 5	Explanation

Source: Processed Data.

4. Data in the form of graphs and diagrams: Title of the graph/diagram and number (bold) then given a period (.). Then the name of the graph/diagram title (regular), Georgia font 10pt, before 0pt and after 6pt, spaced 1, Capitalize Each Word. The position of the graph/diagram title is located below the graph/diagram image and the source of the graph/diagram is located below the graph/diagram title, italic, Capitalize Each Word, and Georgia font 9pt.
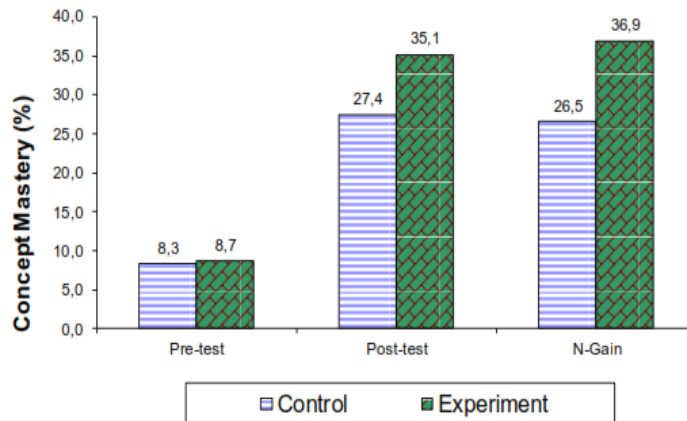
Example:

Figure 1. Example of the Spectral Absorption Coefficient Image of Organic Semiconductor Materials
Source: Processed Data.

5. Abbreviations and Acronyms

   Abbreviations may be used after being stated or written in full in the previous paragraph, and the abbreviated word is placed in parentheses. For example, "PP" must be written in full before being abbreviated, as it can lead to different interpretations. It can be read as: Government Regulation or Policy Paper, PMA (can be read as: Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation or Supreme Court Decision), and so on. Acronyms, on the other hand, are abbreviations that are frequently or popularly used and therefore do not need to be written in full in the previous paragraph. These include: Ponsel (cellular telephone), sembako (nine basic necessities), sms (short message service), Kanwil (Regional Office), Kemenag (Ministry of Religious Affairs), Renstra (strategic plan), etc. (and so on).

6. Data should be presented clearly, concisely, and focused on the research objectives.

   The primary focus of this section is to convey factual information relevant to the policy statement or issue raised, without providing in-depth interpretation or analysis. The goal is for readers to immediately understand what was discovered through the information collection and analysis process.

Discussion

The Discussion section is the core of the analysis and interpretation of research findings. Here, researchers connect the research results to the research questions or hypotheses proposed. The discussion involves explaining why the research results emerged, comparing them with relevant previous research findings (as reviewed in the theoretical framework), and discussing the theoretical and practical implications of the findings. Researchers also need to identify the limitations of the study and provide suggestions for further research.

The discussion provides an opportunity for researchers to demonstrate a deep understanding of the research topic and its broader context. Strong and logical argumentation is crucial in this section. Researchers must be able to link the findings to existing theories, explain whether the results support or contradict those theories, and provide valid reasons for each interpretation. A good discussion not only summarizes the results but also provides new insights and contributes to the understanding of the issue being studied.

Overall, the Results and Discussion sections are the heart of a research article. The Results present the facts found, while the Discussion provides meaning and context for those facts. Both should be presented coherently and logically, enabling readers to understand the findings and why they are important. The strength of the arguments and the depth of analysis in the discussion section greatly determine the quality and impact of a research article.

Research Limitations

Research limitations refer to limitations or constraints that may affect the research process and results. These limitations can stem from various sources, such as the methodology used (e.g., imperfect research design, small sample size, or limitations in data collection instruments), sample characteristics (e.g., lack of representativeness), data accessibility, limited time and resources, or even potential researcher bias. Acknowledging and explaining research limitations is an important part of writing a scientific paper because it demonstrates the researcher's honesty and understanding of potential weaknesses in their study. By identifying limitations, researchers help readers interpret the research results more carefully and provide direction for future research to address these limitations.

Novelty/Contribution

Research novelty refers to the originality and unique contribution a study offers to existing knowledge or problem-solving. This novelty can take the form of developing a new theory, testing a theory in a different context, discovering a previously unexplained phenomenon or relationship, developing a new methodology, or providing an innovative solution to a practical problem. This novelty should be clearly articulated in a research article, demonstrating how the research differs from previous work and why its contribution is significant. Emphasizing novelty helps justify the research's importance and highlights the added value it offers to the advancement of knowledge or practice in the relevant field.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The conclusion of a research study summarizes the main findings, based on the research objectives and the problem statement previously posed. Conclusions should be presented concisely, concisely, and clearly, without repeating the discussion at length. In conclusion, the researcher provides answers to the research questions and relates them to the results of the analysis, while also emphasizing the findings' contribution to theory or practice.

Suggestions

Recommendations contain recommendations based on the research results and conclusions. They can be aimed at practitioners, academics, policymakers, or further research. They include concrete steps that can be taken to address identified problems, further develop research findings, or improve aspects with limitations. Recommendations must be relevant, applicable, and written rationally and based on research evidence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (*optional*)

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

The author contribution statement for a research article should specifically describe the role of each author in the entire research and writing process. This includes, but is not limited to, the idea or formulation of the problem, design of the method, data collection and analysis, interpretation of the results, writing the initial draft, revising the manuscript, and final approval for publication. This statement aims to ensure transparency of contributions, prevent unauthorized claims of authorship, and recognize the genuine involvement of each individual listed as an author.

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