

A title should be concise to express the entire content

First Author ^{1,*}, Second Author ², Third Author ³, ...

¹Affiliation/Institution of author 1, Institution address

²Affiliation/Institution of author 2, Institution address

³Affiliation/Institution of author 3, Institution address

^{*}) Corresponding Author (e-mail: your.email@certainsite)

Abstract

A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. 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 conclusions. The Abstract should be 150 to 200 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used, abbreviations and citation should be avoided in the abstract.

Keywords: 3 – 5 words.

Abstrak

Abstrak yang dipersiapkan dengan baik, memungkinkan pembaca untuk mengidentifikasi konten dasar dari dokumen dengan cepat dan akurat, untuk menentukan relevansinya dengan kepentingan mereka, dan dengan demikian mereka dapat memutuskan apakah akan membaca dokumen secara keseluruhan atau tidak. Abstrak harus informatif dan benar-benar jelas, memberikan pernyataan yang jelas apa permasalahan yang ada, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, dan menunjukkan temuan utama dan simpulan. Panjang abstrak harus dalam 150 sampai 200 kata. Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bentuk lampau. Standar nomenklatur harus digunakan, singkatan dan pengutipan dalam abstrak harus dihindari.

Kata kunci: 3 – 5 kata.

1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the background adequately. Research problem should be elaborated with short review of literature and previous related publications. Authors are required to include excerpts from articles previously published from relevant or related journals. Describe the purposes of the research to complete this part.

The manuscript must be original, has never been published before or is in the process of (in the process) other publications. The body of the manuscript (not including abstracts and bibliographies) is written in a minimum of 3000 words and a maximum of 6000 words, in A4 paper size with 1.15 spaces, Times arial font size 12. The title of each part must be bolded while the subsections are in italic form. Average left 2.5 cm, 2.5 cm right flat, 2.5 cm lower limit, and 2.5 cm upper limit.

Manuscripts written in other languages (Non-English) are only allowed with certain provisions relating to translation work. Arabic script quotations are typed in Transparent Arabic letters measuring 18 points, while the transliteration text follows the congress's

standard library. Quotations are written by following the APA (American Psychological Association) standard, in this case the model used in APA is a quote in the text, for example: (Arikunto, 2006).

2. Literature Review (optional)

3. Research Method

This chapter should contain sufficient technical information so that the method can be repeated by others well. Describe conclusively that the method used is a new method and if necessary use a table

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

This chapter contains the results of research. Results can be presented in the form of text, tables, and interpretations accompanied by reported results. The tables are accompanied by sequential numbering and should be quoted in the body text.

3.2. Discussion

The discussion can be either in separate sub-section or integrated within the result section. The author should discuss the finding from the research with relevant literature.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion must be present throughout the study findings. Writing the conclusion must be simple and concise sentences so easily to be understood by the reader. Accompanied with new understanding/perspective/insight refers to the research results obtained.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements can be delivered to the parties who have helped research and completion of the writing of the manuscript. These parties can act as mentors, funders, providers of data, and so forth.

References

Bibliography follows the system name and year (APA System) sorted alphabetically last name authors, the following are some examples of writing bibliography used in Indonesian Journal of Muhammadiyah Studies. Please use bibliographic software to generate citation e.g. EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero (zotero.org), etc.

Examples:

Book

Demers, M. N. (1997) *Fundamentals of Geographic Information System*. New York: JohnWiley & Sons, Inc.

Book with Editor

Danaher, P. (ed.) (1998) *Beyond the ferris wheel*, Rockhampton: CQU Press.

Book Chapter with Editor

Byrne, J. (1995) 'Disabilities in tertiary education', in Rowan, L. and McNamee, J. (ed.) *Voices of a Margin*, Rockhampton: CQU Press.

Anonymous Book

The University Encyclopedia (1985) London: Roydon.

Mass Media with Known Author

Priyana, Y. (2010) 'Dampak Solo Car Free Day Terhadap Lingkungan, *Solopos*, 4 April, p. 1.

Mass Media without Author

'Dampak Solo Car Free Day Terhadap Lingkungan, *Solopos*, (4 April 2010), p. 3.

Journal Article

Santosa, W. S. dan Adji, N. A. (2007) The Investigation of Ground Water Potential by Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) Approach in Arguni Bay Region, Kaimana Regency, West Papua. *Forum Geografi*. Vol. 21, No.1, pp. 103-115.

Web

Neumann, A., dan Andréas M, W. (2000) *Vector-based Web Cartography: Enabler SVG*, Available online: www.carto.net [5 August 2008].