

Title should indicate the research findings/methods/novelty: use bold, with an initial capital letter for any proper nouns (title of articles 15 words maximum)

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## ABSTRACT

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The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of the paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. Abstracts are written in 10 pt Avenir and preferably not more than 250 words. 1space.

Keywords: article, template, content, right-side, author guidelines, (max. 6 keywords contain article subject high- lights of article finding or result methods or geospatial coverage)

## INTRODUCTION

In introduction, authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of the introduction section. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the result.

## METHODS

This material and method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used (Sa'aati, 2003) (references on this template is just an example). Sub-subhead on this method comprising at least one type of research; location research; materials law source; data collection technique; and data analysis (Coulson, 1968) (Brenner, 1990).

## RESULTS

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail (Ahmadjayadi, 2003). Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript.

For Tables, the title size is 10 and the content size is 10. Number the tables subsequently throughout your article and the title is written above the table (see Table 1 for example).

Table 1. Results of the study

| Indicators | Result A | Result B | Implication |
|------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Analysis 1 | 1        | 5        | Valid       |
| Analysis 2 | 2        | 6        | Valid       |
| Analysis 3 | 3        | 7        | Valid       |
| Analysis 4 | 4        | 8        | Valid       |
| Total      | 910      |          |             |

For Figures, the title size is 10 and the content size (if any) is 10. Number the figures subsequently throughout your article and the title is written below the figure (see Figure 1 for example).

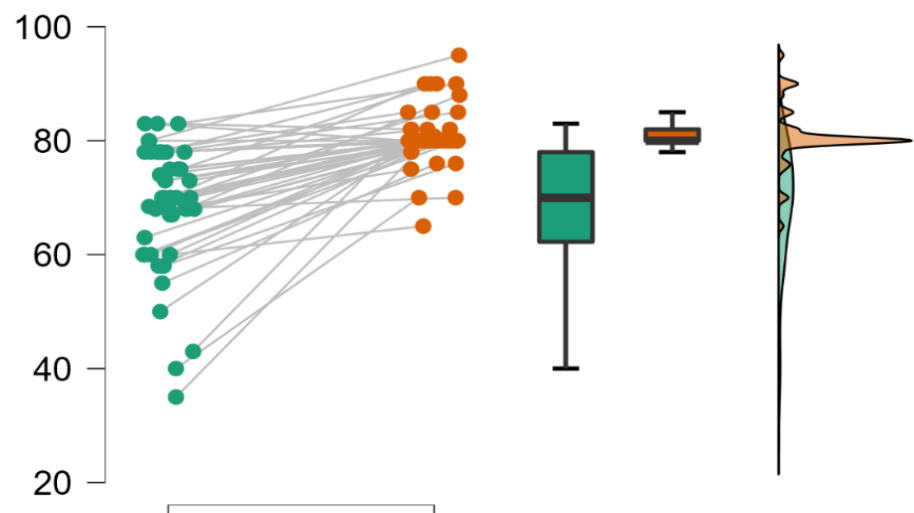


Figure 1. The result of study

## DISCUSSION

This part is immensely crucial. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

The objective here is to provide an interpretation of your results and support for all of your conclusions, using evidence from your experiment (research) and generally accepted knowledge, if appropriate. Suggest future directions for research, new

methods, explanations for deviations from previously published results, etc. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. (Adopted from <https://jle.hse.ru/>)

Open the Discussion section with a clear statement of the support or nonsupport for your original hypotheses, distinguished by primary and secondary hypotheses. If hypotheses were not supported, offer post hoc explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and the work of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Results should also be commented in a theoretically meaningful way (How do the findings fit in with previous theory and literature? Are the results consistent or inconsistent with what has been found in the past? If they are inconsistent, how can it be explained?).

Do not simply reformulate and repeat points already made; each new statement should contribute to your interpretation and to the reader's understanding of the problem.

Your interpretation of the results should take into account (a) sources of potential bias and other threats to internal validity, (b) the imprecision of measures, (c) the overall number of tests or overlap among tests, (d) the effect sizes observed, and (e) other limitations or weaknesses of the study. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work (causal pathways) and/or alternative mechanisms. Also, discuss barriers to implementing the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study, that is, any differences between the manipulation as planned and as implemented.

Acknowledge the limitations of your research and address alternative explanations of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity, of the findings.

This critical analysis should take into account differences between the target population and the accessed sample. For interventions, discuss characteristics that make them more or less applicable to circumstances not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured (relative to other measures that might have been used), the length of time to measurement (between the end of the intervention and the measurement of outcomes), incentives, compliance rates, and specific settings involved in the study as well as other contextual issues.

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

Include limitations of the study. Describe the ways in which the internal or external validity of the study may have been compromised. Was the sample biased? Were the measures problematic? Think about what you would do different next time if you conducted a similar study. Future research ideas are often discussed when limitations are discussed.

## CONCLUSION

Conclusion should be the best part of your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader.

Conclusion describes the implications of findings to theory and practice, highlight practical applications of findings, gives some additional directions for future research. Direct answers to the original questions or hypotheses are included, in other words, the verification of the hypotheses goes here. The answers to the questions or the hypotheses must be explained, supported and defended with results. This explanation should consider the conflicting results, unexpected findings and discrepancies with another research. It is relevant to include the implications of the study, a comparison with previous research, innovations and the contribution of the study to new developments. Suggestions for further research, a brief statement on the limitations of the project and any pedagogical implications the paper may indicate.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporters of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may other supporter i.e. Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

## AUTHOR(S) CONTRIBUTION

Author contribution statements are a crucial element of academic publishing, ensuring transparency and giving appropriate credit to all contributors. They detail the individual contributions of each author to the research and manuscript, using terms like conceptualization, data analysis, writing, and supervision. The format can be written as follows:

Khoriyah.: Conceptualization (lead), methodology (lead), writing –original draft (lead), review (supporting), securing funding. Sholahuddin, M.F.T.: Conceptualization (supporting), methodology (supporting), writing –original draft (supporting), review (lead), editing (lead). Ananta, B.D.B.: Conceptualization (supporting), methodology (supporting), writing –original draft (supporting), review (lead), editing (lead).

## REFERENCES

Refer to APA Style 7<sup>th</sup> Edition for in-text citations (Author, year) and the reference list. If there are direct quotes, provide the page number (Author, 2010, p. 24). Do not apply footnotes. Every in-text citation must be written down in the reference list and vice-versa. Minimum 30 references are required and, those references are 80% from current (within 10 years) research papers.

NB.

1. References style
2. Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based.
3. Cite only items that you have read and on footnotes
4. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references.
5. Avoid excessive self-citations

6. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region.
7. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number).

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