

[13 pt., Book Atiqua, Bold, Title]

[11pt. Book Atiqua,] First Author¹, Second Author², Third Author³

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Abstract: Provides context and rationale for the study, outlining previous research and gaps in knowledge. The total of word accounts in abstract should not more than 200-300 words.

Purpose: State the article's purpose or objective briefly and concisely.

Design/Methodology/Approach: State the article's design/methodology/approach used in the paper.

Findings: The main results or discoveries of the research presented briefly. Present the article's findings based on the analysis and discussion done in the paper.

Originality/value: This section discusses the novelty or originality of the research as well as its value or contribution to existing knowledge.

Keywords: List the article's 3-5 keywords

Paper Type: The category or type of the scholarly work, such as article-research; commentary; or book review.

Introduction

The body of paper must be elaborated between 3.500-10.000 words (maximum) including abstract, references and footnotes (for writer's affiliation only), written in font: Book Atiqua, size: 11, line spacing: single. This section should be the shortest part mentioned in the Abstract and should very briefly outline the following information: What is already known about the subject related to the paper in question? What is not known about the subject and hence what the study intends to examine (or what the paper seeks to present). In most cases, the background of study can be framed in just

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2-3 sentences, with each sentence describing a different aspect of the information referred. The purpose of the background, as the word itself indicates, is to provide the reader with a background to the study, and hence to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the investigation.

The Introduction is the statement of the problem that you investigated. It should give readers enough information to appreciate your specific objectives within a larger theoretical framework. After placing your work in a broader context, you should state the specific question(s) to be answered. This section may also include background information about the problem such as a summary of any research that has been done on the problem in the past and how the experiment will help to clarify or expand the knowledge in this general area. All background information gathered from other sources must, of course, be appropriately cited.

Methods

The Methods section is usually the second-longest section in the Abstract. It should contain enough information to enable the reader to understand what was done and important questions to which the Methods section should provide brief answers.

Discussion and Findings

Discussion and Findings be written in the same part. They should be presented continuously starting from the main findings to support findings and equipped with a discussion. Figures and Tables (if any) should be put in the same part of this section and should be actively edited by the editors.

Tables and Figures are presented in the center and referenced in the text. Figures must be clearly readable and have at least a good resolution. Additionally, each table and figure must be accompanied by analysis or explanation, ensuring that they are not merely presented but also analyzed or explained in the text.

Tables are created with an open format (without vertical lines) as shown below:

Table 1. Table Title

no	Title	Title	Title
1	Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia	Indonesia	JMI
2	Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia	Indonesia	JMI
3	Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia	Indonesia	JMI
4	Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia	Indonesia	JMI

Source: (book antiqua 9 pt)

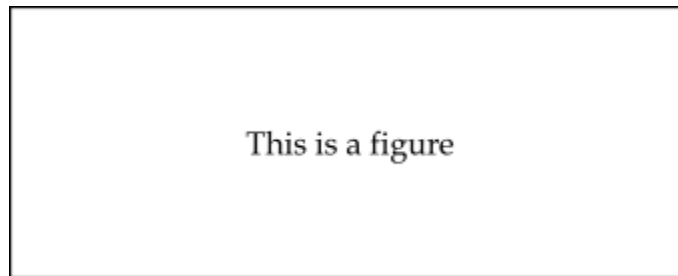


Figure 1. Figure title

Source: (book antiqua 9 pt)

Conclusion

Authors are advised not to replicate conclusions by abstract. This section simply states what the researcher thinks the data mean, and, as such, should relate directly back to the problem/question stated in the introduction. This section should not offer any reasons for those particular conclusions--these should have been presented in the Discussion section. By looking at only the Introduction and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a good idea of what the researcher has investigated and discovered even though the specific details of how the work was done would not be known.

Bibliography

References of your manuscript must be up to date (in the last 5 to 10 years and a minimum of 15 references that 60% of the references is from primary sources/journal) and your reference can be accessed by anyone.

full names of author (1), full names of author (2)

Authors are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. All references should be cited within the text; otherwise, these references will be automatically removed. Writing bibliography should use reference manager applications such as Mendeley. The writing style of **Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia** uses the format of the Turabian 9th edition (author-date).