



The Title is Written in Clear Sentences and Shows the Content of the Article (Capitalize Each Word, cambria, justify, bold, 14 pt)

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⁴Fourth Author, email, affiliation, Jakarta, Indonesia (11 pt)

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Abstract

Type your abstract here (11 pt), 150 word max.

Abstract contains research objectives, research methods, results and findings, and implications. Compiled in one sentence, a complete paragraph consisting of 150 words (max), and made in 2 versions, English and Indonesian (sequentially, eng, id). eng format; Cambria, 10pt, italic, 1 space. Abstract contains research objectives, research methods, results and findings, and implications. Compiled in one sentence, a complete paragraph consisting of 150 words (max), and made in 2 versions, English and Indonesian (sequentially, eng, id). enformat; Cambria, 11pt, italic, 1 space.

Keywords: ; ; ;

Abstract

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Keywords: ; ; ;

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1. INTRODUCTION (Bold, Cambria, 11)

The introduction is written in a paragraph order, which consists of; background, objectives, expected research results, problems, literature review, theory. The introduction is written with paragraphs, without *numbering*, and without subchapters [1], [2], [3].

Preliminary details Contains the background of the underlying problem of the research, including the general background, in the form of academic problems, phenomenology, theory, data, and/or findings from research results, which show "research gaps", which are used as a reference in formulating research studies, research questions, assumptions, or research hypotheses [4], [5].

The introductory section also contains literature reviews, relevant literature, previous studies, and research reports, if necessary to include them in the introduction [6]. (Cambria 12, spasi 1)

2. RESEARCH METHODS (Cambria, 11)

Method is written in one paragraph, without subchapters, without *numbering*, the paragraph is written succinctly. It also explains the description of the research methodology used, to provide a credible and reliable picture to show how the research process is carried out so that it has scientific value. This section outlines the type of research, the technique of collecting data, the technique of processing the data, and the technique of analysis. The formulation of the problem, and the research question are explicitly mentioned starting with the question word and ending with a question mark (?) [7]. (Cambria 12, spasi 1)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Bold, Cambria, 11)

3.1. Title (Bold, Cambria, 11)

Results and Discussion can be presented in subchapters. Clearly discuss the subject matter according to the problem, research objectives, and theories used [4], [7], [8].

3.2. Subtitles

Results and Discussion can be presented in subchapters. Clearly discuss the subject matter according to the problem, research objectives, and theories used.

3.2.1. Subtitles

The article is written in Indonesian or English, space 1 on A4 paper with a side space of 3 cm from the left edge, 2.5 cm from the right, top, and bottom edges.

3.3. Subtitles

3.3.1. Subtitles

3.3.1.1. Subtitles

The manuscript is 10-15 pages long, including bibliography, photos, and tables. Images, photos, and tables are given full titles, numbers, and captions and cited in the text. (Cambria, 11).

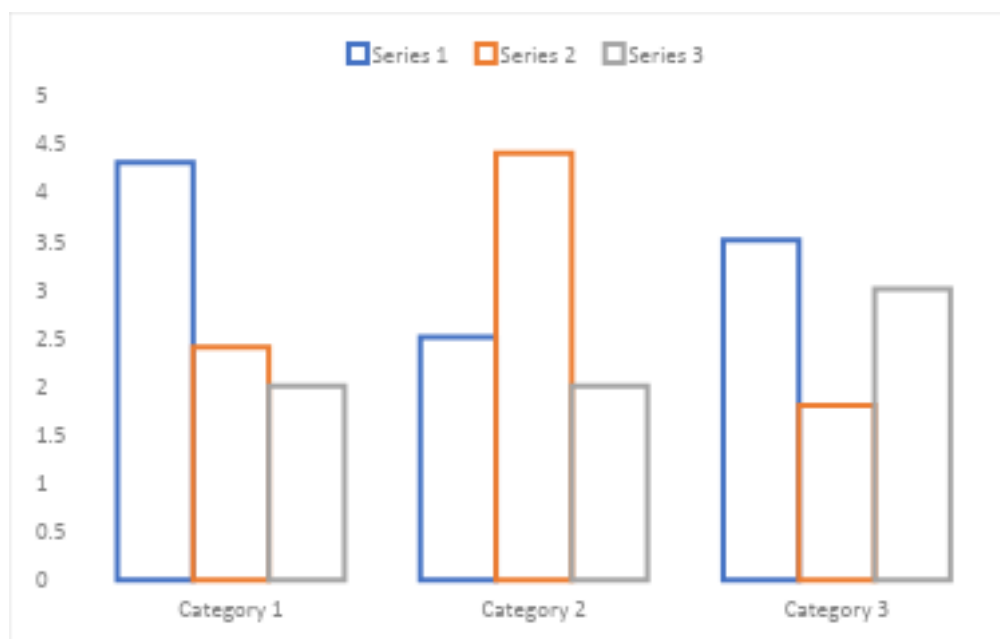


Fig. 1. Figure 1.

Fig. 2. The title of the image should be placed below the image
Supporting instruments such as tables use only horizontal lines, for example.

Table 1.

Table titles should be placed on top of the table

<i>Title 1</i>	<i>Title 2</i>	<i>Title 3</i>
Entry 1	Data	data
entry 2	Data	data

The author must discuss the research data, then how it is interpreted and articulated in such a way. Thus, producing scientific facts that must be discussed in the widest possible context [4], [9].

In principle, the results and discussion section contains an explanation of the results of the research. Description and description complete must be based on analysis and analysis. It is elaborated based on the theory, data collected, and facts found towards the research findings, their impact and implications [10].

The results and findings of the study provide explanations, analysis, and descriptions By findings, data and facts to answer the main research problems that produce the findings. In this section, the number and arrangement are adjusted to the needs required [9], [11]. (Cambria, 11)

4. CONCLUSION (Bold, Cambria, 11)

The conclusion is composed in a concise sentence, as an answer to the research question, as proof of the research hypothesis. The conclusion should ideally draw the relationship between the research question, objectives, results and discussion.

In principle, the conclusion is the answer to the main research question that shows the research findings. Therefore, conclusions should be based on analysis, synthesis, and the results of the discussion, not just a summary. In addition, if necessary, the conclusion also includes a closing statement containing suggestions and recommendations.

Suggestions and/or recommendations present things that will later be done for further

research. When listed, summaries and recommendations, must refer to the research question, research hypothesis (quantitative), research objectives, and also the findings obtained, and not just a statement of repetition of findings/research results. (Cambria, 11).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author hereby declares that there is no conflict of interest related to the content or publication of this article. In addition, they affirm that all the information and analysis provided is the result of their independent research, which was conducted without any external influence or bias.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES (Bold, Cambria, 11)

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