THE TITLE OF A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE SHOULD BE CONCISE, CLEAR, AND REFLECT THE CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

(Times New Roman letters, 16 pt, uppercase, bold, 8-18 words, medium flat)

Author
(The author's name is written in Times New Roman, 11 letter size, bold print, separator between names with a comma (,) and a middle flat)
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(The author's affiliation name is written in Times New Roman, font size 10.5, bold, separated between names with a comma (,) and a middle average)
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Abstract: (english)
The abstract of a scientific article should be concise, clear, and informative, covering the research objectives, methods used, key findings, and conclusions. Its length typically ranges from 150 to 250 words, depending on the journal or conference requirements. Use straightforward language and avoid uncommon abbreviations or cited references. The abstract should be written in a single paragraph without subheadings, often in both Indonesian and English, and must provide a comprehensive overview of the study so that readers can grasp its essence without reading the entire article.
Keywords:
(The abstract must be written in Times New Roman, font size 10, bold, single spaced and left-aligned. The word count should be between 200-250 words. Keywords: 3-5 keywords, separated by semicolons (;), Times New Roman, font size 10)

Abstrak (abstrak dalam Bahasa Indonesia)
Abstrak harus disusun secara ringkas, jelas, dan informatif, mencakup tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, hasil utama, serta kesimpulan. Panjang abstrak umumnya berkisar antara 150–250 kata, tergantung pada ketentuan jurnal atau konferensi yang dituju. Gunakan bahasa yang lugas dan hindari penggunaan singkatan yang tidak umum atau kutipan referensi. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf tanpa subjudul, dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, serta harus mampu memberikan gambaran keseluruhan penelitian agar pembaca dapat memahami esensi studi tanpa harus membaca keseluruhan artikel.

Kata Kunci:
(Abstrak harus ditulis dalam Times New Roman, ukuran huruf 10, cetak tebal, dengan spasi tunggal dan perataan rata kiri-kanan. Jumlah kata antara 200-250 kata. Sedangkan kata kunci: 3-5 kata kunci, dipisahkan dengan semi kolom (;), Times New Roman, ukuran huruf 10)

1. Introduction

(Times New Roman, ukuran huruf 10. Margin: Top 2.54; Bottom 2,54; Left 3,17; Right 3,17)

An introduction in a scientific article should provide an overview of the background of the research, outline the issues raised, and explain the urgency and objectives of the research. This section usually begins with an explanation of the context or phenomenon behind the research, supported by relevant references or data. Furthermore, the identification of research gaps is the main reason for conducting this study. The introduction should also include a clear formulation of the problem and the objectives of the research. It should be written with a systematic flow and not too long, ideally around

15–20% of the total length of the article, so that the reader can understand the background and significance of the research without difficulty.

2. Literature Review *(Times New Roman, font size 10)*

3. Research Methods *(Times New Roman, font size 10)*

3.1. Object, time and Place

This section describes the object of the research, whether it is an individual, group, organization, or phenomenon being studied. In addition, include the time of the research and the specific location where the research was conducted. This information is important to provide context regarding the scope of the research.

3.2. Data Collection Techniques

Describe the methods used to collect data, such as interviews, observations, questionnaires, literature studies, or experiments. If using a specific instrument, include a description of how it works and its validity. Make sure the method chosen is in accordance with the research objectives and can generate relevant data.

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

Describe the methods used to analyze the data that has been collected. If the research is quantitative, describe the statistical techniques used, such as regression, t-test, or analysis of variance (ANOVA). If it is qualitative, mention an analytical approach such as content analysis, discourse analysis, or coding methods. Make sure the analysis technique is in accordance with the type of data and research objectives so that the results obtained are valid and accountable.

4. Results and Discussion *(Times New Roman, font size 10)*

The results and discussion sections should be presented systematically to explain the research findings and their meaning. Here is a general structure that can be used:

4.1. Research Results

Present data or research findings clearly and objectively. Use tables, graphs, or charts if needed to make it easier to understand. Avoid over-interpretation in this section; Just describe the results descriptively according to the data obtained.

Table 1. Table title (Times New Roman letters, 10 letter size, single space, middle)

Date: 1	Dates 2	Dates 3	Dates 4	Dates 5

Sources:

(A minimum of 1 paragraph explanation should accompany the table. The table must not contain vertical lines, be clear, and must not be broken. Make 1 left and right aligned column, listing the source of the table.)

Figure 1. Image title (Times New Roman letters, 10 letter size, single space, Center and include image source)

4.2. Discussion

Analyze the results of research by relating them to previous theories, concepts, or research. Explain the significance of the findings, how the results support or contradict previous research, and their implications in related fields of study. If any findings don't match the initial hypothesis, give possible reasons or factors that influenced them.

4.3. Relevance to Research Objectives

Make sure the results and discussions remain relevant to the research objectives that have been formulated in the introduction. Demonstrate how the findings obtained answer research questions or fill in previously identified research gaps.

5. Conclusion *(Times New Roman, font size 10)*

Conclusions in scientific articles should be presented concisely and clearly, including key findings that answer the research objectives without repeating the data in detail. In addition, the conclusion may include the implications of the research on the related field of science or practice, as well as mention limitations that may affect the results. If relevant, provide suggestions for further research to expand or deepen the studies that have been conducted. The conclusion should be written in one solid paragraph, straight to the heart of the problem, and not add new information beyond the results of the research.

Bibliography

[Manuscript writing and citations referenced in this manuscript are recommended using reference manager applications such as Mendeley, zotero or others. Times New Roman, Font size 10, single space], APA Style (American Psychological Association 7th Edition), right-to-left alignment]

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