

TITLE

(Title Format: Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Capitalize Each Word)

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(Institution/Affiliations Address Format: Times New Roman, 11pt)

ABSTRACT

(Abstract Headline Format: Times New Roman, 11pt, Bold)

This abstract section should be typed in the Italic font and font size of 11 pt and the number of words between 150 and 200. Please use the usual margin, particularly for the abstract section. In this article, single spacing should be used between the lines. The abstract should be typed as concisely as possible and should be composed of: problem statement, methodology, research findings and a brief conclusion. The abstract should be typed in a single paragraph and a single column format only.

Keywords: author guidelines; agriculture journal; article template

Introduction

Introduction shall contain (in order) a background of study both an issues that would be researched and theoretical orientation that would be used. The object of the article shall be written at the end of the introduction. There is no literature review in this section. In this session, the author only outlines the theoretical orientation to tell readers what theory will be used as an analytical tool. The main questions in this session are why this study is important both theoretically and empirically and why certain theories are used as analytical tools.

(Times New Roman 11 pt)

Research Methods

The method of study used to solve problems, including the method of analysis. Image captions are put as part of a picture caption, not as part of a *figure caption*. The methods used to complete the research are described in this section. In the methods session, it should be specifically stated where the research location is, who and how many informants or respondents, how the data was collected, as well as how the data was analyzed. In addition, scientific reasons for the various activities mentioned above must also be given.

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Results and Discussion

The results contain a series of static data in the form of statistical analysis and qualitative analysis without any interpretation. The results refer to the data that has been planned to be explored in the previous method session as material to answer the research objectives. Data can

be displayed in tables, pictures, or descriptions including quotes from respondents or informants that have been arranged in such a way according to the research objectives.

Discussion shall include the scientific debate by using the theoretical underpinning that explain before to analysis result finding. Write down the scientific findings (scientific findings) obtained from the results of the study that has been carried out but must be accompanied by sufficient evidence. The scientific results here are not the data collected from the study but rather as an academic dialogue between data and theory. Scientific results need to be clarified in a scientific way: What are the scientific findings obtained? Why did it happen? Why is this pattern variable? Both of these problems need to be clarified objectively, not just descriptively, if possible backed by relevant scientifically validated phenomena. In addition, it should also be clarified how the contrast with the findings of other researchers on a related subject should be explained.

(Times New Roman 11 pt)

Conclusion

Conclusions identify responses to the hypothesis and/or research purposes or experimental results. The conclusion does not include an iteration of the results and discussion, but rather a description of the findings as predicted in the purpose or hypothesis. If required, at the end of the conclusion, it might also be possible to write about the things that would be done in relation to more research ideas. In order to enrich the paper and make it easier for the general public to benefit, it is highly recommended to write down the practical consequences of the various findings.

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References

- Akmal, Y. 2006. *Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Produktivitas Tenaga Kerja Industri Kecil Kerupuk Sanjai di Kota Bukittinggi*. Skripsi Program Studi Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Sumberdaya Fakultas Pertanian Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Gujarati, D. 1995. *Ekonometrika Dasar*. Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Hermanto, B. 2012. *Pengaruh Prestasi Trainin, Motivasi Dan Masa Kerja Teknisi Terhadap Produktivitas Teknisi Di Bengkel Nissan Yogyakarta, Solo, dan Semarang*. Skripsi. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Priyatno, D. 2008. *Mandiri Belajar SPSS*. Mediakom, Yogyakarta.

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Notes:**1. Figure**

Figure 1. The example of figure or illustration (John and Tie, 2022)

2. Table

Table 1. Title of table (xxx,2022)

Xxxx	Cc	Xxx

3. Equation

Equations must be written using equation editor in MS word or Open Office

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{S_0}{\tau} - \frac{S}{\theta_c} - \frac{kSX}{Y(K_m + S)}$$