

**Article Title (Written With Capital Letters, Max. 15 Word, Times New Roman 12)**

Author<sup>1</sup>, Author<sup>2</sup>, Author<sup>3</sup>

Affiliation Institution<sup>1</sup>

Corresponding email:

Number Whatsapp:

**ARTICLE INFO**

**Article History**

Received :

Revised :

Accepted :

Published :

**Keywords**

Keyword1

Keyword2

Keyword3

Keyword4

Keyword5

Keyword6

**ABSTRACT**

Abstract is written concisely and factually, includes the purpose of research, the method of research, the result and conclusion of research. Abstract is written in English and Indonesian language, max. 300 words in one paragraph, font Times New Roman 10.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.

Copyright ©2026 by Author. Published by collaboration between CV. Doki Course and Training with Asosiasi Peneliti dan Pengajar Ilmu Hukum Indonesia, Universitas Islam Ogan Komering Ilir



[The word count is Min = 3000 words Max = 5000 words, the paper size is A4, and it uses 1.15 spaces]

**Introduction**

This section contains the background or context of the research, research problems, research solution plans, research objectives, summary of theoretical studies related to the research problem, and hypotheses (if any).

The subtitle is centered in capital letters at the beginning of each word except for conjunctions (Times New Roman 12, bold). For sub-headings, it is written left-aligned with capital letters at the beginning of each word except for connecting words. For the third level subtitle, it is written in capital letters and in bold, only at the beginning of the sentence, and so on.

## Method

Contains the type and research design, research variables, population and research samples, data collection methods, data analysis methods (can be adapted to the research approach used, quantitative or qualitative).

## Results and Discussion

The results and discussion are adjusted to the research approach. If the quantitative research approach consists of descriptive statistics, the results of the assumption test and the results of hypothesis testing are then analyzed critically. If the qualitative approach is in the form of themes from the results of the qualitative analysis carried out.

## Tables, Figures and Formulas

Each table or figure is given a serial number, title, according to the contents of the table and figure, and the source of the citation if any. The source of the citation is written under the table or figure, Times New Roman font size 10. The title of the table is written above the table and the title of the figure is written below the figure. Formulas are created using the Equation feature in Microsoft Word.

Example table:

Table 1 (table number)  
*Measuring Instrument Validity and Reliability*(table caption, Title Case, italicized)

| Variable             | F     | Significance |
|----------------------|-------|--------------|
| Religiosity*Morality | 79,69 | p<0.01       |
| y                    | 8     |              |
| Religiosity*Morality | 37,70 | p<0.01       |
| y                    | 0     |              |

Sample image:

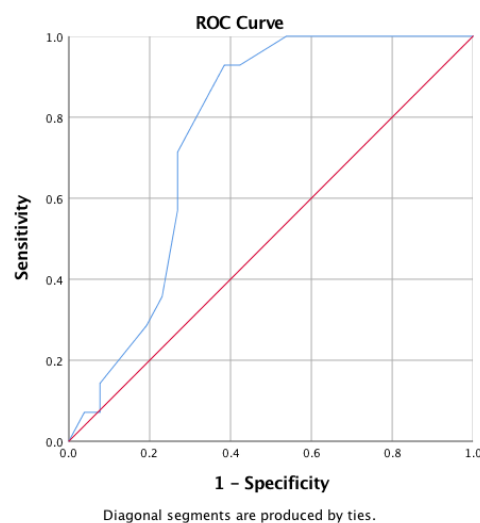


Figure 1 (image no.). Image caption (Sentence case)

## Conclusion

The content of the conclusion is the answer to the research objectives, not a summary of the research results. Conclusions and suggestions are made in a concise, clear and concise manner based on the results and discussion.

## Declarations

**Statement on the Use of Artificial Intelligence.** Declares whether or not AI was used in the article.

**Author contribution statement.** Describes the contribution of each author to the conduct of the research and the preparation of the article, in accordance with the conventions of the specific field of study.

**Funding statement.** Lists funding sources and grant numbers, if applicable, or states that no funding was received.

**Conflict of interest.** Discloses the presence or absence of any conflicts of interest regarding the publication of the article.

## References

### [With Mendeley]

- AbdAleati, N. S., Zaharim, N. M., & Mydin, Y. O. (2016). Religiousness and mental health: Systematic review study. *Journal of Religion & Health*, 55(6), 1929–1937.
- Abdullah, A., Hort, K., Abidin, A. Z., & Amin, F. M. (2012). How much does it cost to achieve coverage targets for primary healthcare services? A costing model from Aceh, Indonesia. *International Journal of Health Planning and Management*, 27(3), 226–245.
- Aggarwal, N. K. (2013). Cultural psychiatry, medical anthropology and the DSM-5 field trials. *Medical Anthropology*, 32, 393–398.
- Alang, S. M. (2016). “Black folk don’t get no severe depression”: Meanings and expressions of depression in a predominantly black urban neighborhood in Midwestern United States. *Social Science & Medicine*, 157, 1–8.
- Ananta, A., Arifin, E. N., Hasbullah, M. S., Handayani, N. B., & Pramono, A. (2015). *Demography of Indonesia’s ethnicity*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- APA. (2013). *American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual on Mental Disorder* (5th ed.). Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association.
- Buchalter, S. I. (2009). *Art therapy techniques and applications*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

