

# Title No More Than 20 Words

**Name of the Author<sup>1</sup>, Name of the Author<sup>2</sup>, Name of the Author<sup>3</sup>**

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## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

Date received:	A paragraph written in English (although the paper is in Bahasa Indonesia, the abstract is still in English) ranges from 150-200 words. The abstract highlights a brief research background, research method, theoretical framework, and main finding(s). The author should ensure that the research finding(s) is clearly articulated in the abstract.	
Revision date:		
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Keywords <i>Use three to five keywords in English highlighting the main ideas of the research.</i>	<i>They should be written in italics</i>	
Correspondence Email:		

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## INTRODUCTION (PENDAHULUAN)

The introduction of the paper should explore the nature of the problem, research gap, novelty, rationale, and research objectives of the research. It is normally 10%-15% of the total length of the manuscript.

## RESEARCH METHOD (METODE PENELITIAN)

The methods section describes the rationale for applying specific procedures or techniques to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understanding the research problem, thereby allowing the reader to evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability critically. The methodology section of a research paper answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? How was it analyzed? The writing should be direct, precise, and written in past tense.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION (HASIL DAN DISKUSI)

This section should provide an overview of the key findings and recap the main research question. The findings must be stated in clear and concise manner. The interpretation of results should explain the observed results and explore the implications of findings within the context of research question/problem.

The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of the author's findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you've taken the findings into consideration.

The author may arrange content of this section into several subheadings and use tables or figures to support the analysis. The tables or figures need to be put in the center of manuscript with a caption or description and be numbered. The author writes the caption/description above each table or figure.

## **CONCLUSION (KESIMPULAN)**

The purpose of the conclusion is to elucidate the relevance of your research to the reader once they have read the paper. It goes beyond being a mere recapitulation of the main topics or a repetition of your research problem. Instead, it serves as a synthesis of pivotal points and, if pertinent, provides suggestions for unexplored areas in future research. Typically, a single well-crafted paragraph is satisfactory for most essays, though there are instances where a conclusion spanning two or three paragraphs may be deemed necessary.

## **REFERENCES (DAFTAR PUSTAKA)**

The author needs to refer to the referencing guidelines available on <http://ajis.fisip.unand.ac.id/index.php/ajis/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>

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