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Title (short, clear, describe the uniqueness of content, capitalize each word with a maximum of 20 words, and use Book Antiqua 13 pt)*

*) Please do not compose the title of a constitution/regulation as the manuscript title

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Abstract
Abstract is written in English in 1 paragraph, using single spaces of 150-250 words. Abstracts are written using Book Antiqua (10 pt) and italicized. The contents include elements of the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem/objectives, methods, results and discussion, and conclusions. Abstracts should be clear, concise and describe the whole research.
Keywords: consist of 3 to 5 words/phrases (ordered alphabetically)

Abstrak
Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dalam 1 paragraf, menggunakan spasi tunggal antara 150-250 kata. Abstrak ditulis menggunakan huruf Book Antiqua (10 pt) dan dicetak miring. Isinya mencakup unsur-unsur latar belakang masalah, rumusan masalah/tujuan, metode, hasil dan pembahasan, serta kesimpulan. Abstrak harus jelas, ringkas dan menggambarkan keseluruhan penelitian.
Kata Kunci: terdiri dari 3 sampai 5 kata/frasa (diurutkan berdasarkan abjad)

https://doi.org/10.xxxx/lkp.vxix.xx

1. Introduction

The introduction should be clear and address the issues discussed in the manuscript. Before the research objective, the writer must describe the background of the problem supported by literature studies and studies of previous research results relevant to the problem to be studied by the author. At the end of the paragraph, the author(s) should explain the significance of problem identification and research objectives (Jenie & Lestari, 2019). Important terms in writing this research paper can be strengthened/explained in the footnote.[1]

2. Research Method

The written methodology describes the type of research, data coverage, data collection techniques that include data sources (primary or secondary), data collection instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

Results and Discussions must be arranged in a coherent, logical, and focused, which contains the original views of the author. This discussion should take up the largest portion of the overall substance. In the beginning, the manuscript must present the findings obtained by the author, while at the end, there must be a discussion regarding the existing findings. Discussions should be relevant and supported by appropriate literature.

3.1. Sub Title from Discussion

The separation between the main headings, sub-headings should be numbered with the following example:

3.2. How to Present Images/Figure

Presenting images/figures in the manuscript must be clear, easy to read, accompanied by the image's title at the bottom of the image and equipped with sources for images that are not from their own. Images must be able to be interpreted by the author(s).

An example of presenting an image regarding the Status of Developing Village Index (IDM) since 2019-2021 can be seen in Figure1.

[1] Footnotes are used to provide further explanation regarding a certain matter or information in that particular section, as well as to indicate the source of the information taken and to strengthen that part of the text.

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Figure 1. The Status of Developing Village Index (IDM) since 2019-2021

3.3. How to Present Table(s)

Table presentation is equipped with Table Title and Table Source (for tables taken from other people's / agency reports). The table title is placed above the table, and the source table is written below the table. Each table is followed by the author's review and comments as part of the analysis of the table presented. The table is presented in an open model (without vertical lines) using the Book Antiqua 10 pt font (if this is not possible, use a minimum of 9 pt). For example, the presentation of a table on data on the prosecution of traffic violations in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta) can be seen in Table 1.

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Table 1. Data on Road Traffic Enforcement and Violations during January 2021 in DKI Jakarta

Area	Interrogation Report _ ticket	stop_ operation	Interrogation Report _ police	stop_ operation_police	Crane Operations	ocp_ two_ wheeler	ocp_ four_ wheeler	Motorcycle_lift
Bidang Dalops	44	139	0	0	73	0	0	0
Sudinhub Jakarta Pusat	47	2	52	0	184	237	15	97
Sudinhub Jakarta Utara	166	27	0	0	174	0	0	0
Sudinhub Jakarta Selatan	44	1	0	0	61	42	75	0
Sudinhub Jakarta Barat	184	70	0	0	202	10	5	0
Sudinhub Jakarta Timur	191	141	0	0	137	0	0	0

Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Government Integrated Data Portal (2021)

4. Conclusion

The conclusion describes answers to the research objectives. Conclusions must be clear and concise, do not repeat the results and discussion and provide a clear explanation of possible applications and suggestions regarding research findings. Conclusions are written in paragraph form, not bullet points.

Acknowledgement: If any, it is written to pay homage to those who have assisted in carrying out the research, such as funders.

References

References Writing Based on Harvard APA Style Format and **80% references for literature reviews should be the recent (up to date) journals published in the last 10 years**

The References style of writing according to the APA (American Psychological Association) is a style that follows the Harvard format. Some of the criteria for writing a References with APA style are:

1. The publication date is written after the author's name
2. References in the contents of the text refers to items in the references by writing the last name (surname) of the author followed by the date of publication which is written between brackets.
3. References is based on the author's last name. If a reference does not have an author's name then the reference title is used to sort the references among other references which are still sorted based on the author's last name.
4. References is not divided into sections based on the type of literature, for example books, journals, etc.
5. The reference title should be written in italic.

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Based on the type of references, the following are guidelines and examples of writing a references based on APA style:

a. Books:

The basic pattern of writing book-type references is: Author's Last Name, Initials. (year of publication). Book title (Edition if the edition is more than one). Place of publication: Publisher. What needs to be paid attention is that the title of the book is written in italic in each capital letters following the standard of writing sentences. The maximum number of authors who can be registered in one reference is six. If there are more than six authors, the seventh author and then written as et al or dkk (if use indonesia).

Example:

Bray, J., & Sturman, C. (2001). *Bluetooth: Connect without wires*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Forouzan, B.A., & Fegan, S.C. (2007). *Data communications and networking (4th ed.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Writing books with accompanied editors (Ed.) For one editor and (Eds.) For more than one editor. Example:

Maher, B. A. (Ed.). (1964–1972). *Progress in experimental personality research (6 vols.)*. New York: Academic Press.

b. Journal Articles:

The basic pattern of writing a journal article type reference is: Author's Last Name, Initials. (year of publication). Article title. Journal Title, Volume number - if any (Issue number), the starting and ending page numbers of the article. What needs to be considered is the writing of article titles and journal titles. Capital letters in writing the article title are used to follow the standard of writing sentences. Capital letters in writing journal titles are written according to the standard of writing the title. Only journal titles are written in italics.

Example:

Tseng, Y.C., Kuo, S.P., Lee, H.W., & Huang, C.F. (2004). Location tracking in a wireless sensor network by mobile agents and its data fusionstrategies. *The Computer Journal*, 47(4), 448–460.

c. Articles in Proceedings

The pattern of writing references to paper types is: Author's Last Name, Initials. (year of publication). Article title. Editor's Initials Editor's Last Name (Ed.), Title proceedings (pp. Start page – end page). Place of publication: Publisher.

Contoh:

Fang, Q., Zhao, F., & Guibas, L. (2003). Lightweight sensing and communication protocols for target enumeration and aggregation. In M.

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Gerla, A. Ephremides, & M. Srivastava (Eds.), MobiHoc '03 fourth ACMsymposium on mobile ad hoc networking and computing (pp. 165–176). New York, NY: ACM Press.

d. Articles from website

The basic pattern of writing a web page type reference is; Author's Last Name, Initials. (the year the site was produced or the year the document was published). Document title. Retrieved from source site

Other rules are:

1. If the date does not exist then use n.d.
2. If the author's name does not exist then the name of the organization can be written as the author.
3. If the author does not exist, start the reference with the document title.
4. If the document is part of a large website, state the name of the organization and department concerned, followed by the characters: and the address of the site.

Example:

Banks, I. (n.d.). The NHS Direct healthcare guide. Retrieved from http://www.healthcareguide.nhsdirect.nhs.uk

Alexander, J., & Tate, M. A. (2001). Evaluating web resources. Retrieved from Widener University, Wolfgram Memorial Library website:http://www2.widener.edu/Wolfgram-MemorialLibrary/webevaluation/webeval.htm