



JURNAL PELITA DHARMA

Volume 6, Issue 2, December 2021
<https://sriwijaya.adventuraja.com/JPD>

IDENTIFIKASI DAN INTERPRETASI RELIEF BOROBUDUR

Ahsan

STABN Sriwijaya
ahsan@gmail.com

E-ISSN

P-ISSN

Article Info
(Book Antiqua 11pt
Bold)

Recieved:

Revised:

Accepted:

Abstract/Abstrak (Book Antiqua, 12pt Bold) :

Abstract written in Bahasa Indonesia and English with single space. Abstract includes a description of the purpose, methods and result of research. Abstract written in brief, concise and written in one paragraph (around 250 words) that summarize important research variable, purpose and methods (e.g: sample and techniques analysis used), and the answer of research problem (result). Abstract contain of keywords of ideas or basic concept in the fields of study (no more than 6 words).

Abstrak ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris dengan spasi tunggal. Abstrak memuat uraian tentang tujuan, metode dan hasil penelitian. Abstrak ditulis secara singkat, hati nurani dan ditulis dalam satu paragraf (sekitar 250 kata) yang merangkum variabel penting penelitian, tujuan dan metode (misalnya: sampel dan teknik analisis yang digunakan), dan jawaban masalah penelitian (hasil). Abstrak berisi kata kunci gagasan atau konsep dasar bidang studi (tidak lebih dari 6 kata).

Keywords/Katakunci: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth.

Kata Kunci/Katakunci: pertama, kedua, ketiga, keempat, kelima, keenam.

Introduction/Pendahuluan

The introduction contains the purpose of article/research that is formulated and presented by an adequate introduction and avoids detail references and research result presentations. The research urgency, supporting facts, and data must be included. A preliminary research result should be explained as the basis of the research. Before mentioning the objective/s, a gap analysis must be elucidated. The gap analysis states the difference/s between the research and other previous studies. At this point, the novelty will be apparent. The research stance must be included, whether it corrects, debates, or support the previous research.

Pendahuluan memuat tujuan artikel/penelitian yang dirumuskan dan disajikan dengan pendahuluan yang memadai dan menghindari referensi dan hasil penelitian yang detail. presentasi. Urgensi penelitian, fakta pendukung, dan data harus dicantumkan. Hasil penelitian pendahuluan harus dijelaskan sebagai dasar penelitian. Sebelum menyebutkan tujuan, analisis kesenjangan harus dijelaskan. Analisis kesenjangan menyatakan perbedaan antara penelitian dan penelitian sebelumnya lainnya. Pada titik ini, kebaruan akan terlihat. Sikap penelitian harus disertakan, apakah mengoreksi, memperdebatkan, atau mendukung penelitian sebelumnya.

Methods/Metode

This section contains the research design, subject/object/research sample, operational definition and measurement variable, data gathering techniques/instruments and data analysis also hypothesis testing. If the author wants to represent picture/table in big size, so the picture/table can be presented in a single column.

Bagian ini berisi tentang desain penelitian, subjek/objek/sampel penelitian, definisi operasional dan variabel pengukuran, teknik/instrumen pengumpulan data dan analisis data serta pengujian hipotesis. Jika penulis ingin menampilkan gambar/tabel dalam ukuran besar, maka gambar/tabel tersebut dapat disajikan dalam satu kolom.

Result and Discussion/Hasil dan Diskusi

This section consists of research findings and discussion. Every finding should be supported by sufficient data. Then, research findings should be able to answer the research question or hypothesis stated earlier in the introduction.

Bagian ini terdiri dari hasil penelitian dan pembahasan. Setiap temuan harus didukung oleh data yang memadai. Kemudian, temuan penelitian harus dapat menjawab pertanyaan penelitian atau hipotesis yang dikemukakan sebelumnya dalam pendahuluan.

Conclusion/Kesimpulan

Conclusion states the answer of the hypothesis and/or research objective or scientific finding. Conclusion is not the repetition of result and discussion, but it is the summary of findings as expected in the objective or hypothesis. If necessary, conclusion can also be ended with the next idea to be implemented to the study.

Kesimpulan menyatakan jawaban dari hipotesis dan/atau tujuan penelitian atau temuan ilmiah. Kesimpulan bukanlah pengulangan hasil dan pembahasan, tetapi merupakan rangkuman temuan sebagaimana yang diharapkan dalam tujuan atau hipotesis. Jika perlu, kesimpulan juga dapat diakhiri dengan ide selanjutnya untuk diimplementasikan pada penelitian.

Acknowledgements/Ucapan Terimakasih

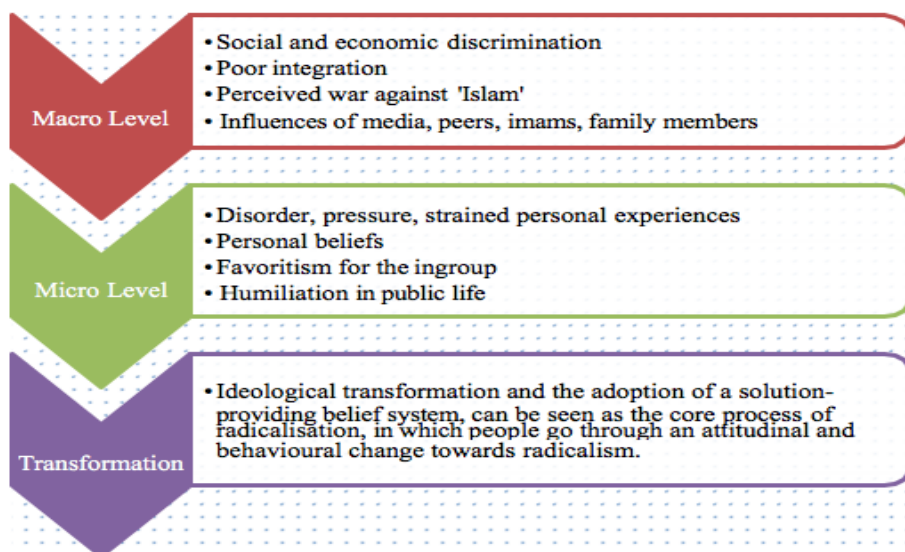
It must be your gratitude to anybody, institution or anything who help or contribute to author research, it can be one sentence or more.

Table 1/Tabel 1.

Nama	Usia	Nilai

Source: Sartori, Giovanni. (2005). Parties and Party Systems: A Framework for Analysis

Figure 1/Gambar 1.



References

All references used in the article should be listed in the References section. References should contain reference literature originating from primary sources (scientific journals at least 80% of the entire references) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 10 (ten) references.

It is better to write the reference system in the article and in the references section using the reference management programs such as Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, or others. The writing format used by APA (American Psychological Association).

The guidance to write reference in several format by it source

The example for writing reference, DO NOT SEPARATE THE REFERENCE, PLEASE ARRANGE ALPHABETICALLY (Please Using Tools such as MENDELEY, ZOTERO. EndNote)

Semua referensi yang digunakan dalam artikel harus dicantumkan di bagian Referensi. Referensi harus memuat literatur referensi yang berasal dari sumber primer (jurnal ilmiah minimal 80% dari seluruh referensi) yang diterbitkan dalam 10 (sepuluh) tahun terakhir. Setiap artikel memuat minimal 10 (sepuluh) referensi. Sebaiknya tulis sistem referensi di artikel dan di bagian referensi menggunakan program manajemen referensi seperti Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, atau lainnya. Format penulisan yang digunakan oleh APA (American Psychological Association).

Pedoman penulisan referensi dalam beberapa format berdasarkan sumbernya
Contoh penulisan referensi, JANGAN PISAHKAN REFERENSI, HARAP DIURUS ALPHABETICAL (Silahkan Menggunakan Tools seperti MENDELEY, ZOTERO. EndNote)

- Alzamil, Z. S., & Vasarhelyi, M. A. (2019). A new model for effective and efficient open government data. *International Journal of Disclosure and Governance*, (0123456789).
<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41310-019-00066-w>
- Chatfield, A. T., & Reddick, C. G. (2017). A longitudinal cross-sector analysis of open data portal service capability: The case of Australian local governments. *Government Information Quarterly*, 34(2), 231-243.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.02.004>
- Hanbal, R. D., & Prakash, A. (2019). A rights-based approach to open government data. *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 1-4.
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3287098.3287148>
- Jane Ritchie, J. L. (2003). Qualitative Research Practice. In *Journal of Social Intervention: Theory and Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.18352/jsi.39>
- Lassinantti, J., Ståhlbröst, A., & Runardotter, M. (2019). Relevant social groups for open data use and engagement. *Government Information Quarterly*, 36(1), 98-111.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2018.11.001>



Volume x, Issue x, Month Year
<http://journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.id/index.php/pelitadharma/index>