**Capitalize only the first letter of your article title, and ensure the title does not exceed two lines**

First Author Name 1, Second Author Here 2, 3, The Third Author 3, Last Author 4 \*

1Affiliation of the first author, state, postcode, country

2Affiliation of the second author, state, postcode, country

3Affiliation of the third author, state, postcode, country

4Affiliation of the last author, state, postcode, country

\* Corresponding author: example@domain.org

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***Abstract:***

**Purpose**: Clearly state the main purpose of your research. What problem are you addressing or what question are you answering? Provide brief context on the relevance of your topic. This helps the reader understand why your research is important.

**Methods**: Briefly describe the methods you used to conduct your research. This should be a concise summary of your approach, including any specific techniques or tools you used. Avoid going into too much detail; the goal is to give the reader a quick insight into your overall approach. This part is usually written in the past simple tense.

**Results**: Summarize the key findings of your study. Highlight the most important results that will help the reader understand your conclusions. Depending on the length and complexity of your research, you may not be able to include all results here. Focus on the findings that are most relevant to your research question.

**Conclusions**: Discuss the main conclusions of your research. What is your answer to the problem or question you posed at the beginning? Mention any important limitations of your study and provide recommendations if relevant. This part should give the reader a clear understanding of the central point that your research has proved or argued.

***Keywords:***

Antah Berantah Island, Community Migration, Online Education,

**========(remove) Write Clearly and Concisely**: A good abstract is short but impactful. Each sentence should clearly communicate one main point. Avoid passive sentences, long sentences, obscure jargon, repetition, and filler words. The abstract should be understandable to readers who are not familiar with your topic. Please make sure the abstract not exceeding 250 words. The abstract in all UMAM journals implements structured abstract, as shown in the abstract example above. Never remove the headings: Purpose, Methods, Results and Conclusions. **(remove)=====**

1. **Introduction**

The introduction should contain (in sequence) a general background, a state-of-the-art review as the basis for a scientific novelty statement of an article, a statement of scientific novelty, and a research or hypothesis problem. At the end of the introduction should be written the purpose of review of the article. In the format of scientific articles, it is not permitted to have a literature review as in the research report, but is manifested in the form of a state-of-the-art review to show the scientific novelty of the article.

Whenever you would like to refer from the reference, for example (Brennan et al., 2008) in the text. According to McKibbin (2007) this is only an example how to cite from the reference list.

1. **Methods**

The methods used in problem solving include analytical methods. The methods used in the completion of the study are listed in this section.

1. **Results and Discussion**

Results and discussion contain the results of the implementation of community service activities along with the discussion. Write down the findings obtained from the results of the implementation that has been done and must be supported by adequate data.

Table 1: Example Table 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Header 1 | Header 2 | Header 3 |
| X | 1.1 | 1.05 |
| Y | 10.4 | 0.25 |

Tables, graphs and figures should be written in a script according to the systematic order of presentation. Tables (example Table 1) and figures (example Figure 1) should be numbered consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Tables are captioned on top of the table body and place any table notes below the table body with proper indications to the contents in the table body (if needed). Figures are captioned at the bottom of the figures. A maximum of 10 Figures and Tables combined only allowed.

Figure 1: An illustration example

Equations must be centered and numbered. You may copy the following equation (Eq.1) to replace it with your equation. For example, the value $x$ can be calculated by multiplying the two independent variables $a^{2}$ and $b$ divided by 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | $$x=\frac{a^{2}b}{2}$$ | (1) |

In order to create an equation, go to Insert Menu, then click underneath the Equation icon and select equation umam publisher. Once the equation template has been created, you can modify the formula. Make sure you remove the border of the equation table. Below another example (Eq.2).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | $$x=\frac{a b}{5 b^{3}}$$ | (2) |

1. **Conclusion**

Explain conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions illustrate the answer of the hypothesis and / or the purpose of the research or findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a loop of results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the goal. Suggestion presents the things that will be done related to the next idea of the implementation of community service and engagement.

Acknowledgement

Insert acknowledgment, if any. The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are also placed here.

**Refererences**

Brennan, M. A., Author, W., & Another, G. D. (2008). The power of teamwork in rural area in Antah Berantah island. *Community services Development*, 39(1), 82-97.

McKibbin, B. (2007). Deep economy: The wealth of communities and the durable future. New York: Times *Books*/Henry Hold and Co.