

The title should be limited to a maximum of 15 words and should be clear, short, and informative. It is advisable to refrain from using abbreviations. (14pt)

Putu Garuda Sinta (Gadugi, 10 pt)

Universitas Warmadewa (Gadugi, 9pt)

Kota, Negara (Gadugi, 9pt)

Abstract (Gadugi, 9pt)

The abstract should state the problem question or objectives under investigation. The abstract should be concise and truthful. Indicate the study design, including types of participants or data sources, analytic strategy, main results, findings, and main implications or significance. Abstract kindly adhere to the specified word range of 200-250 words. Keywords serve as labels for your manuscript and play a crucial role in editing, indexing, and searching. Consequently, it is important that the keywords accurately depict the content and emphasize the main points of your post. Utilize exclusively abbreviations that are firmly established within the specific field, adhering to a font size of 9 points, single-line spacing, and a single-paragraph format.

Keywords (Gadugi, 9pt) : Keyword ... ; Keyword ...;
(minimal 3 keywords and maximal 5 keywords)

Introduction (Gadugi, 11 pt)

The introduction should concisely frame the problem or question and its context. The author should review, critique, and synthesize the applicable literature or identify key issues, debates, and theoretical frameworks in the relevant literature to clarify barriers, knowledge gaps, or practical needs. In this section, the author should state the purposes, goals, and aims of the study. State the target audience and provide the rationale for the fit or design used to investigate this study or research goal (e.g., theory building, explanatory, developing understanding, social action). Describe the approach to inquiry if it illuminates the objectives and research rationale (e.g., descriptive, interpretive, feminist, psychoanalytic, postpositivist, critical, postmodern, constructivist, or pragmatic approaches). If relevant to objectives, explain the relation of the current analysis to prior articles or publications. The author must explain clearly and define its aim after the introduction to demonstrate the novelty of the scientific paper. The article draft should have a word count ranging from 5000 to 7000, excluding the references. (Gadugi; 10 pt, single space).

Method (Gadugi, 11pt)

Summarize the research design, including data-collection strategies, data-analytic strategies, and, if illuminating, approaches to inquiry (e.g., descriptive, interpretive, feminist, psychoanalytic, postpositivist, critical, postmodern, constructivist, or pragmatic approaches). The author should provide the rationale for the design selected. Provide the numbers of participants, informants, documents, and events analyzed. Also describe the demographics or cultural information, perspectives of participants, or characteristics of data sources that might influence the data collected. The author needs to describe the recruitment of participants or informants and describe the process by which the number of participants or informants was determined concerning the study design. Describe the participants or informants' selection process (e.g., purposive sampling methods, theoretical sampling; diversity sampling) and inclusion or exclusion criteria. Provide the general context for the study such as when data were collected and sites of data collection. State the form of data collected (e.g., interviews, media, observation). In the data-analytic,

describe the methods and procedures used and for what purposes. Explicate in detail the analysis process, including some discussion of the procedures (e.g., coding, thematic analysis) following a principle of transparency. Provide rationales to illuminate analytic choices concerning the study goals. (Gadugi; 10 pt, single space).

Results (Gadugi, 11 pt)

This section encompasses the findings of the investigation. The author should describe research findings (e.g., themes, categories, narratives) and the meaning and understandings that the researcher has derived from the data analysis. Demonstrate the analytic process of reaching findings (e.g., quotes, excerpts of data) and present research findings in a way that is compatible with the study design. Present synthesizing illustrations (e.g., diagrams, tables, models), if useful in organizing and conveying findings. Photographs can be used. Findings also presented artistically should include information in the reporting standards to support the research presentation. Use quotes or excerpts to augment data description (e.g., thick, evocative description, field notes, text excerpts), but these should not replace the description of the findings of the analysis. (Gadugi; 10 pt, single space).

Discussion (Gadugi, 11 pt)

This section should describe the central contributions and their significance in advancing disciplinary understandings. Describe the types of contributions made by findings (e.g., challenging, elaborating on, and supporting prior research or theory in the literature describing the relevance) and how findings can be best utilized. Identify similarities and differences from prior theories and research findings. Reflect on any alternative explanations of the findings. Identify the study's strengths and limitations (e.g., consider how the data's quality, source, or types or the analytic processes might support or weaken its methodological integrity). Describe the limits of the scope of transferability (e.g., what should readers bear in mind when using findings across contexts). Revisit any ethical dilemmas or challenges that were encountered and provide related suggestions for future researchers. Consider the implications for future research, policy, or practice. (Gadugi; 10 pt, single space).

Conclusion (Gadugi, 11 pt)

The concluding statement should contain a summary and suggestions. The summary should exemplify the answers provided to the research objectives or acquired findings. The summary should not contain a repetition of research results and discussion, and it should instead contain a summation of research results and findings as expected in the research objective. The suggestions should present matters that will subsequently be conducted concerning the research's ensuing concepts. (Gadugi; 10 pt, single space).

References (Gadugi, 11 pt)

All cited references must be formatted following the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th style and organized alphabetically (A to Z). Utilize reference management applications such as EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, and others. Every publication mentioned in the text must be included in the reference list. It is important to verify that any sources mentioned in the text are also included in the reference list (and vice versa). Ensure that your submission includes comprehensive references, with a minimum of 30 publications, of which at least 80% should be sourced from reputable journals in the last ten (10) years. The remaining 20% may include research articles or reports (thesis, books, and other relevant publications).

Postscript: Tables and figures are positioned in a textual grouping following the mentioned table or figure. Every image should have a caption, source, and Arabic numbering beneath it, then the image title. Every table should be assigned a table title (referred to as a table description) and numbered using Arabic numerals placed above the table. The table title and source should be placed below the table. Image attachments must ensure optimal legibility when printed using black and white ink, with clearly visible font size, resolution, and line spacing. It is recommended to position images, tables, and charts in the center between blocks of text. If the size is greater, it can be positioned at the center of the page. Vertical lines should be avoided in tables, whereas horizontal lines should only be used for significant information.

Example:

Table 1. Title of Table (9 pt)

No.	Criteria	Description

Source: obtain from primary data, year (9 pt)

Figure 1. Title of Figure (9 pt)



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