

Title (Approximately 20 words)

Author's Name
Afiliation

Article Info	ABSTRACT
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Keywords: Maximum 5 keywords	

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1. Introduction

What is the purpose of the study ? Why are you conducting the study ? The main section of an article should start with an introductory section, which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. [Times New Roman, 12, single space].

2. Methods

The methods section describes the steps followed in the execution of the study and also provides a brief justification for the research methods used. It should contain enough detail to enable the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and

validity of your findings. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate your study

The methodology section must elaborate: (1) sampling (description of the target population, research context, and units of analysis; sampling; and respondent profile); (2) data collection; (3) measures (alternatively: measurement); (4) statistical technique

3. Results

The results section summarizes the data collected for the study in the form of descriptive statistics and also reports the results of relevant inferential statistical analysis (e.g., hypothesis tests) conducted on the data. You need to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analyses were conducted and why, and to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that are at odds with the stated hypotheses.

There is no fixed recipe for presenting the findings of a study. We will, therefore, first consider general guidelines and then turn our attention to options for reporting descriptive statistics and the results of the hypothesis test. You should present your findings as concisely as possible and still provide enough detail to adequately justify your conclusions, as well as enable the reader to understand exactly what you did in terms of data analysis and why.

You may assume that the reader has a working knowledge of basic statistics (i.e., typically the contents covered in a 1st statistics course). It is, therefore, not necessary to discuss basic statistical procedures in detail. You may, however, have to explain advanced multivariate statistical methods (e.g., repeated measures ANOVA, two- or -way ANOVA, multiple regression analysis, and factor analysis) in non-technical terms. Figures and Tables (detached from main of the manuscript) often allow one to present findings in a clear and concise manner.

Example table :

Table 1.

Variable	Koefisien	Standar Error	Z-statistic	p> z
Personal Factor (X1)	-0,046	0,061	-0,75	0,451
Social Factor (X2)	-0,050	0,057	-0,88	0,380
Information Factor (X3)	0,032	0,023	1,39	0,166
Attitude (X4)	0,244	0,053	4,53	0,000
Constant	-8,564	2,490	-3,44	0,001
Log likelihood	-45,490			
LR chi ² (4)	32,180			
Prob > chi ²	0,000			
Pseudo R ²	0,261			

Exsample figure :

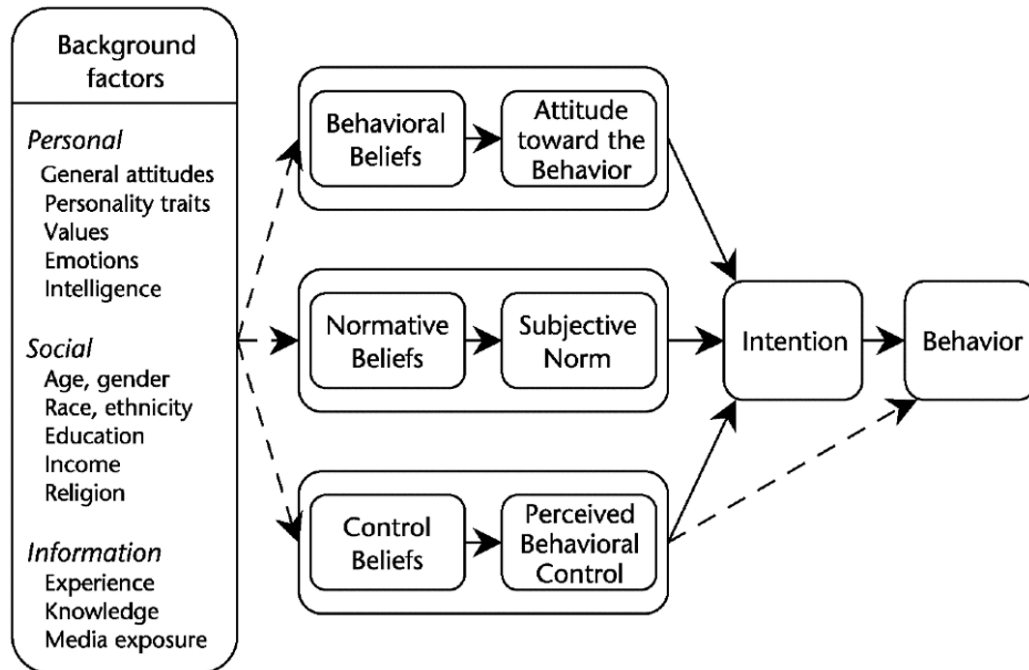


Figure 1.

4. Discussion

In many ways, it is the most important section in an article. Because it is the last thing a reader sees, it can have a major impact on the reader's perceptions of the article and the research conducted.

The discussion section should not merely restate the findings reported in the result section or report additional findings that have not been discussed earlier in the article. The focus should instead be on highlighting the broader implications of the study's findings and relating these back to previous research. Make sure that the conclusions you reach follow logically from and are substantiated by the evidence presented in your study (Varadarajan 1996: 5).

It is for sure that your research will have some limitations and it is normal. However, it is critically important for you to be striving to minimize the range of scope of limitations throughout the research process. Also, you need to provide the acknowledgement of your research limitations in conclusions chapter honestly.

It is always better to identify and acknowledge shortcomings of your work, rather than to leave them pointed out to you by your dissertation assessor. While discussing your research limitations, don't just provide the list and description of shortcomings of your work. It is also important for you to explain how these limitations have impacted your research findings.

Your research may have multiple limitations, but you need to discuss only those limitations that directly relate to your research problems. For example, if conducting a meta-analysis of the secondary data has not been stated as your research objective, no need to mention it as your research limitation.

5. Conclusion

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions from the results of research with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion.

Not only does the author write down the major flaws and limitations of the study, which can reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in his studies may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require critical judgment and interpretation of their impact. The author should provide the answer to the question: is this a problem with error, method, validity, and or otherwise?

Writing an academic article is a challenging but very fulfilling endeavor. Hopefully, the guidelines presented here will enable you to write your first academic article with relative ease. Students, however, often underestimate the time required to produce a “polished” first effort. You cannot write a proper research article in a weekend or even a week. It is, therefore, extremely important to allow yourself enough time –at least three to four weeks—to work on the successive draft.

6. Acknowledgement (Optional)

You may mention parties that contributed to this study

7. References

Each manuscript must include a reference list containing only the quoted work and using the Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero tool. Each entry should contain all the data needed for unambiguous identification. With the author-date system, use the following format recommended by American Psychological Association (APA) Citation Style.

A basic reference list entry for a journal article in APA must include:

- Author
- Year
- Title
- Journal
- Volume
- Issue
- Pages
- DOI / URL

Main : 4000-7000 words including: **Introduction, Method, Result, Discussion, Conclusion, Limitation, and Acknowledgement**