

The maximum research title is 16 words

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Abstract

The abstract is made in a brief summary of the research that includes the background and objectives of the research, the methods used, the main results, and its conclusions and implications. Provide an overview of the context and reasons for the research, the approaches and techniques applied, the significant findings obtained, and the impact of the results. The maximum number of abstracts is 250 words.

Keywords: keywords at least 3 keywords; maximum 6 keywords.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to bibliography is made in Times New Roman format, font size 12, space between paragraphs 1.0. The introduction in each paragraph must include references from each citation used (not applicable if describing the study location).

The introduction should explain the context behind the research, including a description of the main issue or challenge to be solved. It should also include a brief review of relevant previous literature or research, pointing out any gaps or gaps that exist in current knowledge. The purpose and significance of the research need to be elaborated, explaining the reasons why this research is important and what its contribution to the field of study is. Finally, it must be outlined the research question or hypothesis to be tested, which directs the focus and direction of the research.

At least 5-6 paragraphs in short, namely: facts of the problem globally, facts of specific problems, similar research with a maximum of less than 10 years, urgency and *novelty* (*novelty* of the research, research objectives & benefits and implications of the research. Foreign terms are made *in italics*).

METHODS

The research methods section should clearly present the approach used to collect and analyze the data. This includes an explanation of the research design, such as whether the research is quantitative, qualitative, or mixed. The method of data collection should be described in detail, including techniques such as surveys, interviews, observations, or experiments, as well as instruments used such as questionnaires or interview guides. Next, the data analysis method should be described, explaining how the data will be processed and interpreted to answer the research question. In addition, a description of the sample or population being studied, including the sampling techniques used and the sample size, must be included. Finally, it is important to list ethical considerations and measures to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained.

The title or table name should be written in order, and the font size of the table should be 10 and create a new paragraph to describe the table created. Example:

Table 1. Example Table

Yes	Example	Example
1	Red	Not Good
2	Blue	Pretty Good
3	Green	Excellent

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that ...

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussion section in the research must present and interpret the data comprehensively.

Findings should present the key findings from the data analysis in an objective and structured manner, often using tables, graphs, or statistics to support those results. This includes the presentation of raw data or statistical test results without in-depth interpretation.

The discussion must interpret the findings by relating them to research questions or hypotheses. It includes an analysis of how those results support or contradict previous theories and research. The discussion should also explain the implications of the findings, including their impact on the field of study or practice, as well as discuss potential research limitations and suggestions for future research. This section gives context and meaning to the findings and connects them to the larger picture in the literature and practice.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section should summarize the main findings of the study concisely and clearly, as well as summarize the main implications of the results. This includes reaffirmation of the answers to research questions or hypothesis testing that were asked at the beginning of the study. The conclusion should also highlight the research's contribution to the field of study and how the findings can be applied in practice or theory. In addition, this section should include recommendations for practical action or further research based on findings and discussions. Finally, conclusions often include reflections on the limitations of the research and how future research can improve or continue existing findings.

REFERENCES

A bibliography is an important part of a study that lists all the sources referenced or used during the research process. To put together a good bibliography, here are the elements to keep in mind:

1. Citation Format:

- Use citation formats that correspond to the specified style guidelines (e.g. APA 7). Ensure consistency across the entire bibliography.

2. Source Information:

- Book: Author's name, year of publication, book title, edition (if applicable), publisher, and place of publication.
- Journal Articles: Author's name, year of publication, article title, journal name, volume, issue number (if applicable), and page.
- Online Source: Author's name (if applicable), year of publication, title of document or page, website name, URL, and date of access (if relevant).
- Other Sources: For sources such as reports, theses, or conferences, include relevant information such as the author's name, year, title, and details of the publication or organizer.

3. Arrangement:

- Bibliographies are generally arranged alphabetically by author's last name or title if the author is not mentioned. Make sure all entries are structured according to the format adopted.

4. Writing:

- Make sure each entry is complete and properly written according to the format chosen. Pay attention to the use of capital letters, punctuation, and other elements.

Example of a Bibliography Format:

APA Format 7:

- Books:
 - Author, A. A. (Year). Book title (Edition). Publisher.
 - Example: Smith, J. A. (2020). Understanding research methods (2nd ed.). Academic Press.
- Journal Articles:
 - Author, A. A. (Year). Article title. Journal Name, Volume (Issue Number), Page.
 - Brown, L. B., & Green, C. D. (2018). Innovations in knowledge transfer. Journal of Business Research, 45(3), 123-145.
- Online Resources:
 - Author, A. A. (Year). Document title. Website Name. References
 - Example: Williams, S. (2021). The future of digital marketing. Marketing Insights. <http://www.marketinginsights.com/future-of-digital-marketing>

By ensuring that the bibliography follows the correct format and includes all the necessary information, you make it easier for readers to keep track of the sources that have been used in the research.