

# Title (Capitalize First Letter)

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## Abstract

*There are 4 main points to be addressed clearly in abstract section: (1) background of research title, (2) research purpose, (3) research methodology, and (4) research result/contribution. Background section should be the shortest part of the abstract and should very briefly outline the following information: What is already known about the subject, related to the paper in question? What is not known about the subject and hence what the study intended to examine (or what the paper seeks to present - purpose). In most cases, the background can be framed in just 2–3 sentences, with each sentence describing a different aspect of the information referred to above. The purpose of the research, as the word itself indicates, is to provide the reader with a background to the study, and hence to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the investigation. The methodology section is usually the second-longest section in the abstract. It should contain enough information to enable the reader to understand what was done, and important questions to which the methods section should provide brief answers. The results section is the most important part of the abstract and nothing should compromise its range and quality. The results section should therefore be the longest part of the abstract and should contain as much detail about the findings as the journal word count permits.*

Keywords: a, b, c, d, e

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## I. INTRODUCTION

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Explain how you addressed the problem and clearly state the aims of your study.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lays the foundation for further work. A calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

## III. METHODOLOGY

Methodology explain about what research method used, how the data collected and proceed quantitatively or qualitatively to get more explanation in the result and discussion.

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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## V. CONCLUSION

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. The conclusion section should lead the reader to important matter of the paper. It also can be followed by suggestion or recommendation related to further research. Limitation and contribution of research should be addressed in this section.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, or proof reading the article, etc.).

## REFERENCES

References using **APA (American Psychologist Association)** style. It should be noted that only works cited in the manuscript can be included in the references section. The references should begin with the heading **REFERENCES** appearing centred at the top of the page. References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by (Van der Geer, Hanraads, & Lupton, 2000) or (Strunk & White, 1979) in the text.