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Article Title (Capitalize Each Word, Maximum of 12 Words, Times New Roman 14 pt, Bold, Centered)

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Diterima: Bulan, Tahun **Direview:** Bulan, Tahun **Diterbitkan:** Bulan, Tahun

Abstrak. Abstrak artikel jurnal sedikitnya meliputi tujuan, metode singkat, dan temuan penting. Setiap artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah harus memuat abstrak yang umumnya hanya satu paragraph (bukan ringkasan yang terdiri atas beberapa paragraph) secara ringkas, jelas utuh, tidak ada acuan pustaka, gambar dan tabel. Abstrak harus lengkap menggambarkan esensi isi keseluruhan tulisan. Panjang abstrak antara 200-250 kata menggunakan Times New Roman 11 pt, spasi tunggal dan rata kiri kanan.
Kata kunci: tulis empat kata kunci dari artikel

Abstract. *Write the abstract in English. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, explain the reason why this study is important to do, explain the research method used, the proposed approach, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 200-250 words in length and in italicized format. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited, use Times New Roman 11 pt, single space, align left for the beginning of the paragraph, and the word "Abstract" is indented. Beside that, the keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.*
Keywords: *provide four keywords from paper*

1. Introduction

The manuscript is typed in Times New Roman 12 pt font format, spaced 1.15 and justify. The article is consisted of 5000-7000 words. The introduction contains background. The background of the problem basically explains the "why" the problem raised is considered interesting, important, and needs to be done research / assessment. Describe the state of the problem that raises the research question. Problem formulation is a research question that is arranged based on the problem to which the answer will be sought through research. Formulated in question sentences, in a concise, clear, and firm manner. The research objective is an operational statement about what will be achieved in the study formulated

in a statement/verb sentence. Introduction should contain no more than 20% of the length manuscript, and the last paragraph contains a statement of the purpose of the activity. Introduction provides state of the art and novelty of study. It is showed by the most update references.

2. Literature Review

The terms used in this section or chapters varies, among others: theoretical study, literature review, the basic framework of the theory, and adapted to guidelines used. This section contains theories or the results of the study. Research that is used as a basis or basis for studying the problem under study. The main criterion for theories used as a foundation is the relevance to the topics / concepts / variables studied. Hypotheses are explained in literature review section. This section is typed in Times New Roman 12 pt, justify and spaced 1.15. In this section presented with a length of 10-15% of the total length of article.

3. Methods

Basically, the research method is carried out with the subject matter (1) Research Design, (2) Research Objectives (Population and sample), (3) Data Collection Techniques and instrument development, and (4) Data Analysis Techniques. Meanwhile, tables and figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript. This section is typed in Times New Roman 12 pt, justify and spaced 1.15. In this section presented with a length of 10-15% of the total length of article.

Figure 1 Caption is above figure



Source: Bryman (2013) (Source is below figure)

Table 1 Demography (Caption is above table)

No	Age	Gender
1.	<20	Male
2.	21-30	Female
3.	>30	

4. Result and Discussion

The results of the research presented are the findings of the research conducted. Illustration of research results can use graphs, tables, or images. The results presented are only finding that are meaningful and relevant to the purpose of the study. Contains systematic presentation of result data or research findings with themes or sub themes in the formulation of the problem.

In addition, this part also contains reflection/discussion according to the research findings. In presenting the discussion, use a comprehensive explanation in order to elaborate the whole data found during the research. By doing so, you can fill gap of knowledge. Findings that rely on meaning construct tend to present a theoretical framework, so there will be an unnecessary repetition as it has been presented in the research methodology. Times New Roman 12 pt, justify and spaced 1.15. In this section presented with a length of 50-70% of the total length of article.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion is the author's affirmation of the results of research and discussion or answers to the proposed hypothesis (title). Conclusions must answer the research objectives. Avoid speculation in drawing conclusions. Conclusions must be based on facts found in the research results. Times New Roman 12 pt, justify and spaced 1.15. In this section presented with a length of 10-15% of the total length of article.

6. References

Reference in the bibliography must be in the body of the writing. The latest reference is sought, consisting of scientific journals amounting to 80% of the entire bibliography that have been published in the last 10 years. All reference should be written down in reference using American Psychological Association (APA) style. Bibliography is written in alphabetical order by the name of the author, writer or in accordance with the thesis writing guidelines or thesis used. Writing a bibliography is grouped by source of reference, which is sourced from books, journals, and articles, legislation and so on. It is recommended to use a reference application (reference manager) such as Mendeley.