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The first keyword; the second keyword; the third keyword; The fourth keyword is five keywords. (There are a minimum of five keywords and a maximum of six keywords, align left.)

ABSTRACT (10 PT)
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INTRODUCTION (Capital, bold, Times new romance 11 pt)

The introduction contains (1) research background; (2) research objectives; and (3) research contributions (benefits); and (4) includes a review of the previous literature followed by the novelty of the research or the originality of the article; try to have references to articles from journals from the last 10 years that strengthen the justification for originality. The introduction should not be divided into sub-chapters of background, problem formulation, and objectives. The beginning of the paragraph is one time tab. Citations are written in bodynote format and are relevant to the bibliography (it is recommended to use the Mendeley application or other reference management application programs such as EndNote, Reference Manager, or Zotero) (Times New Romance 11, before after 0).

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method includes the type of research, research population, research sample/subject, and technical data analysis. You can use multilevel numbering if necessary. Don't forget to provide a title and picture number (below the picture and serial number starting from number 1), as well as the title and table number (above the table with a serial number starting from number 1). (Times New Romance 11, before after 0).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion contain the findings of the research and scientific discussion. Research findings must be supported by adequate data. This section should answer the research hypothesis, and describe the comparison with the results of previous studies. The results and discussion at least contain (1) (what/how elements) whether the data presented has been processed (not raw data), set forth in the form of tables or figures, and given easy-to-understand explanations; (2) (the why element) in this discussion section shows a link between the results obtained and the basic concepts and/or hypotheses. The discussion must be supported by real and clear facts; and (3) (what else?), whether there is conformity or contradiction with the results of previous research. Avoid writing in the form of bullet numbering or list item models; preferably, even though it is a list item, it is still written in the form of descriptive paragraphs. Articles can be written in

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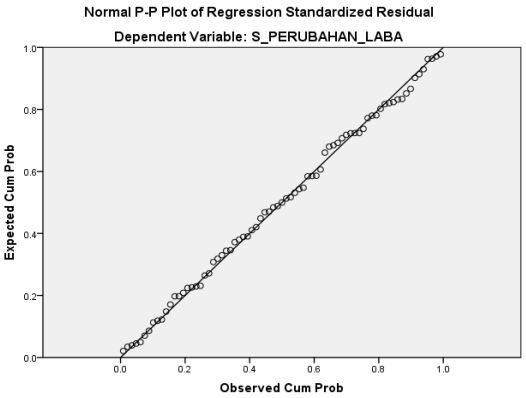
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CONCLUSION

Write down the findings or conclusions in a concise, concise, and clear manner. Conclusions are not recommended to be written into several parts or points.

REFERENCES

Written using the American Psychological Association 7th edition style, 80% of references must be primary sources, references from the last 10 years, and recommended using the Mendeley application or other reference management application program such as EndNote, Reference Manager, or Zotero. The bibliography does not need to be divided into sections. The number of references in the bibliography is at least 15. The following is an example of how to write a library :

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Reference from dictionaries/encyclopedias – print :

VandenBos, G. R. (Ed.). (2007). *APA dictionary of psychology*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Reference from dictionaries/encyclopedias – online :

Arcus, D. (2001). Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). In B. Strickland (Ed.), *The Gale encyclopedia of psychology*. Diakses dari http://www.gale.cengage.com/

Reference from conference papers or seminar proceedings published – print :

Edge, M. (1996). Lifetime prediction: Fact or fancy? In M. S. Koch, T. Padfield, J. S. Johnsen, & U. B. Kejser (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Conference on Research Techniques in Photographic Conservation* (pp. 97-100). Copenhagen, Denmark: Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts.

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Tester, J. W. (2008). The future of geothermal energy as a major global energy supplier. In H. Gurgenci & A. R. Budd (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Sir Mark Oliphant International Frontiers of Science and Technology Australian Geothermal Energy Conference*, Canberra, Australia: Geoscience Australia. Diakses dari http://www.ga.gov.au/image_cache/GA11825.pdf