

Title (Brief, Describe the Uniqueness of This Research, and Maximum 15 Words, Each Word Should Begin with Capitalized Letter)

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ABSTRACT

Abstracts are written in English with Cambria 11 pt. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should briefly introduce the problem, the paper's objective, methodology, conclusions, and implications. Abstract, preferably not more than 250 words. The abstract does not contain any reference.

KEYWORDS: Maximum of 5 keywords separated by a semicolon (;), lowercase, and sorted ascending

INTRODUCTION

The introduction is a little different from the short and concise abstract. The reader needs to know the background to your research and, most importantly, why your research is important in this context. What critical question does your research address? Why should the reader be interested?

The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a minireview. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist, you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

Tips:

1. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
2. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
3. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?

4. Introduce the reader to the pertinent literature. Do not give a full history of the topic. Only quote previous work having a direct bearing on the present problem. (State of the art, relevant research to justify the novelty of the manuscript.)
5. State the gap analysis or novelty statement.
6. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
7. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.

Example of novelty statement or the gap analysis statement in the end of Introduction section (after state of the art of previous research survey): "..... (short summary of background)..... A few researchers focused on There have been limited studies concerned on Therefore, this research intends to The objectives of this research are"

Be concise and aware of who will be reading your manuscript and make sure the Introduction is directed to that audience. Move from general to specific; from the problem in the real world to the literature to your research. Lastly, please avoid making a subsection in the Introduction.

METHODOLOGY

In the "methodology" section of the conference article, the authors describe the approach and steps used in the research. This section describes the research design, population or sample used, data collection techniques, tools or instruments used, and data analysis methods applied. A brief but clear explanation of the methodology guides the reader to understand how the research was conducted and the results obtained.

Research Design. In writing a "research design" of a conference article, briefly describe the approach and structure of the research. Include information about the type of research conducted, whether qualitative, quantitative, or mixed. Also, explain the research design used, such as experiments, surveys, case studies, or action research. The description should explain how the research is planned and carried out to achieve the objectives.

Population and sample used. In writing "Population and sample used" in a conference article, briefly describe the population that is the focus of the study. Identify the target population or groups that are relevant to the research topic. Then, describe the sample used, including sample size, selection method, and inclusion or exclusion criteria. The description should provide an idea of who is being studied and how the sample was drawn to be representative of the larger population.

Data Collection Techniques. In writing "Data Collection Techniques" in a conference article, briefly describe the methods or techniques used to collect data in research. This technique can include interviews, surveys, observations, analysis of documents, or a combination of techniques. Also, explain the tools or instruments used in data collection. Explanations should provide an overview of how the data were obtained and reflect the suitability of the selected technique with the research objectives.

Tools or Instruments Used. In writing "Tools or Instruments Used" in a conference article, briefly describe the tools or instruments used in the research. Describe the instrument or tool used to collect data, such as a questionnaire, measurement scale, analysis software, or special equipment. The explanation must provide an overview of the use of the tool or instrument and its relevance to the research objectives.

Data Analysis Methods. In writing "Data Analysis Methods" in a conference article, briefly describe the methods or techniques used to analyze data in research. Explain whether it is statistical analysis, qualitative analysis, or a combination of the two. Include the method or software used for data analysis. The explanation should explain how the data is analyzed to answer the research questions and achieve the stated research objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:

1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
6. Implications of the study;
7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations, and;
8. Make Suggestions for Further Research.

It is easy to inflate the interpretation of the results. Be careful that your interpretation of the results does not go beyond what is supported by the data. The data are the data: nothing more, nothing less. Please avoid and makeover interpretation of the results, unwarranted speculation, inflating the importance of the findings, tangential issues or over-emphasize the impact of your research.

Figure and Table

The relationship between the tables or figures and the text should be clear. As the tables and figures supplement the text, they should all be referenced in the text. Authors must also explain what the readers should look for when using the tables or figures. All tables and figures must be referenced using APA 7th edition standard.

Note: Tables and figure must be placed at the top or bottom the page, not in the middle. The following are examples of how to display data in the form of tables or figures.

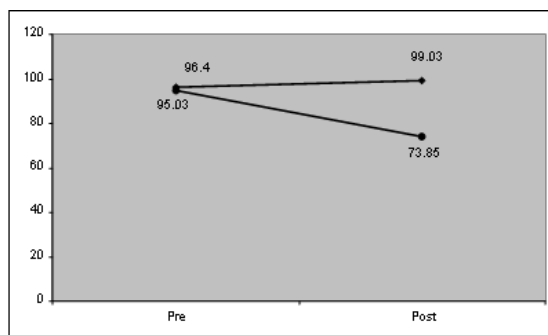
Table 1
Subjects by Sex

No.	Sex	Number	Percentage
1	Female	198	51.2
2	Male	189	48.8
	Total	387	100

Data Source :

Figure 1

Graph of Mean Aggressiveness of Experimental and Control Groups in the Initial and Final Tests



CONCLUSION

In the "conclusion" section of the conference article, the authors summarise the study's main findings and relate them to the research objectives. The authors also highlight the practical or theoretical implications of the findings and provide suggestions for further research. This conclusion provides a strong conclusion and summarizes the main message of the research to the reader, emphasizing the contribution and value of the research in a wider context.

Acknowledgments

This is a short text to acknowledge the contributions of specific colleagues, institutions, or agencies that aided the efforts of the authors.

REFERENCES

This manuscript must have at least 15 important and current references at least **five years old** (max. 2020) to contribute to knowledge progress. The bibliography must include journals, books or other publications in this manuscript. Up to 80 percent of references must come from **Journals of International Reputation (e.g., SCOPUS)**, with at least 12 out of 15 references being articles of repute. References and citations must comply with **the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th edition** style guide. Make sure the reference only includes the work cited in the manuscript text. Use **Mendeley** as a reference manager to make managing and writing references easier.

Article in a print journal:

Nugroho, I. S. (2025). How do Middle School Student Trusts Predicted Moral Disengagement and Incivility?. *Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling* 9 (2), 56-63

Article in an online journal:

Nugroho, I. S. (2025). How do Middle School Student Trusts Predicted Moral Disengagement and Incivility?. *Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling* 9 (2), 56-63. DOI 10.15294/JUBK.V9I2.35930

Article or chapter in a book:

Hambleton, R. K. (2025). Issues, designs, and technical guidelines for adapting tests into multiple languages and cultures. *In Adapting educational and psychological tests for cross-cultural assessment* (pp. 3-38). Mahwah, NJ, US: Erlbaum.

Book:

Baron, R. A. (2025). *Human Aggression*. Boston, MA: Springer US.

Desertations:

Farazilla, F. (2025). *Academic Dishonesty Siswa Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Implikasinya Pada Bimbingan Dan Konseling (Skripsi)*. Universitas Tunas Pembangunan Surakarta, Surakarta.