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Abstract

Abstract is written concisely and factually, includes the background of research, the purpose of research, theory or conceptual theory (if used), the method of research, the result of research and/or discussion, conclusion, and reccomendation. Abstract is written in English, consists of 150-200 words, one paragraph, font Arial 9pt, italic and 1 spacing.

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis secara ringkas dan faktual, meliputi latar belakang penelitian, tujuan penelitian, teori atau teori konseptual (jika digunakan), metode penelitian, hasil penelitian dan/atau pembahasan, simpulan, dan rekomendasi. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris, terdiri dari 150-200 kata, satu paragraf, font Arial 9pt, dan 1 spasi.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction in a scientific article should provide a general overview of the background to the problem under study. This section begins by describing the context or phenomenon that forms the basis for the research, as well as explaining its urgency in the field under study.

The research problem must be clearly articulated and supported by empirical evidence, such as data, facts, statistics, tables, or graphs, to prove that the problem genuinely exists. The author also needs to identify the problem formulation that will be answered through the research by asking key questions relevant to the topic.

Furthermore, the introduction must review previous literature by citing a minimum of 5 recent and highly relevant studies. This literature review is essential to establish a clear research gap, demonstrating how this study differs from existing work. Finally, the purpose of the research must be clearly explained, highlighting its importance in filling knowledge gaps or providing practical solutions.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Note: You may integrate key theories and concepts directly into the Introduction, or present them separately by creating a dedicated subsection under the Theoretical Framework.

The theoretical framework section establishes the conceptual foundation of your research by introducing, explaining, and synthesizing the core theories or models that guide your study. In this section, you should clearly define the primary concepts, variables, and theoretical perspectives that form the lens through which your data will be analyzed. Furthermore, you need to justify *why* these specific frameworks

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are relevant to your research questions and demonstrate how they connect your study to existing scholarly literature.

State the propositions or expectations that follow from the framework. For quantitative studies, develop each hypothesis here with supporting citations (H1, H2, …) and present the research model as a figure if helpful.

RESEARCH METHOD

Result & Discussion

1. Research Result

The research results section presents the main findings of the research objectively and based on the data that has been collected. In this section, the writer must explain the research results in detail, whether in the form of narratives, tables, graphs, or images, according to the type of data obtained. All findings must be presented clearly and logically, leading to a better understanding of the problem under study. The research results must show the relationship or pattern found in the data, as well as explain how the data answers the research questions that were asked at the beginning. The author also needs to show the relevance of these findings to the existing hypothesis or research questions.

2. Discussion

Discussion is the part that interprets the research results. Here, the author explains and analyzes the research findings, and compares them with relevant theories and previous research. The author must relate the research results to the theoretical framework previously explained, explaining how these results support or contradict existing theories or studies. In addition, the author must also suggest an explanation for unexpected results or results that contradict existing theory, as well as consider factors that may influence the research findings. The discussion can also include the implications of the research results for practice, policy, or further theory development.

Conclusion

Conclusion is the part that summarizes all research findings and provides answers to the formulated problem. This section should contain a summary of the research results, explain what has been found, and how the results answer the questions or hypotheses posed at the beginning. The author should also emphasize the contribution of the research to the development of relevant knowledge or practice. In addition, the conclusion can also include suggestions for further research or practical recommendations resulting from research findings. These suggestions can be steps that need to be taken based on research results, or ideas for future research that can deepen understanding of the topic under study.

References

This bibliography is compiled following APA Style 7th Edition, with a minimum of 20 references, of which 80% are sourced from the latest articles and indexed scientific journals. The references used include books, scientific articles, conferences, and other scientific works relevant to the research topic. The sources used are selected from those that are trusted and recognized in their fields, with a focus on the latest literature to ensure the quality and relevance of this research.

Guide to Writing a Bibliography with APA Style (7th Edition)

1. **Book:** Format: Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book* (xxth Edition). Publisher. **Example:**
    - Goleman, D. (2006). *Emotional intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ*. Bantam Books.

Kotler, P., & Keller, K. L. (2016). *Marketing management* (15th ed.). Pearson Education

2. **Scientific Journal Articles:** Format: Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Article title. *Journal Name*, volume (issue number), pages. https://doi.org/xxxxx**Example:**
    - Smith, J. M., & Thomas, R. A. (2020). The impact of social media on youth culture. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 45(3), 233-245. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2020.02.004
    - Brown, R. L., & White, J. P. (2019). Cognitive development in children with learning disabilities. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 55(1), 98-110. https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000329
3. **Article from an Edited Book:** Format: Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pages). Publisher. **Example:**
    - Hargie, O. D. W. (2011). Communication in professional contexts. In P. T. Norton (Ed.), *Effective communication in business* (pp. 102-120). Routledge.
4. **Scientific Conference:** Format: Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Presentation title. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), *Name of conference* (pages). Publisher. **Example:**
    - Hartley, J., & Green, P. (2017). The role of data in business decision-making. In J. B. Thomas & C. P. Anderson (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 10th International Business Conference* (pp. 135-145). Springer.
5. **Thesis/Dissertation:** Format: Author, Y. Y. (Year). *Title of thesis/dissertation* (Report number or code). University name. **Example:**
    - Lopez, M. P. (2018). *The impact of leadership styles on organizational performance* (Thesis). Harvard University.
    - Nirmala, S. (2020). *Application of digital technology in early childhood education* (Dissertation). University of Indonesia.
6. **Government or Agency Report:** Format: Agency Name. (Year). *Title of report* (Report number). Publisher. **Example:**
    - World Health Organization. (2020). *World health statistics 2020: Monitoring health for the SDGs, sustainable development goals*. WHO Press.
    - Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. (2019). *Annual report on education 2019*. Ministry of Education and Culture.
7. **Internet Sources (Website):** Format: Author, A. A. (Year, Date). Page Title. Website Name. URL **Example:**
    - Spector, P. E. (2019, March 4). *The impact of work stress on employee health and productivity*. Psychology Today. https://www.psychologytoday.com/articles/work-stress
    - UNESCO. (2020, July 10). *Global education monitoring report: Gender equality in education*. UNESCO. https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/