

Title Clear, Informative, and No More Than 4 Lines and No More Than 20 Words

[Helvetica 14pt, bold]

Author Name^(a,1), Author Name^(b,1), Author Name^(c,2)

¹ Study Program, Country (12pt, Helvetica)

² Study Program, Country (12pt, Helvetica)

*Email@korespondensi (12pt, Helvetica)

Address: Campus (11pt, Helvetica)

Author's correspondence: correspondence@email.com (10pt, Helvetica)

Abstract. Abstract and Keywords must be written in **English**, in italic style, and contain a brief description of the research background, objectives, methods, results. The abstract is written in one paragraph with a single space (**maximum 200 words**), without any reference or formula.

Keywords: 3-5 words or phrases that reflect the contents of the article (alphabetically).
(Helvetica, size 10 font Italic)

INTRODUCTION

The manuscript was written using a space of 1.5 with the Helvetica typeface size 12 pt. This section explains the general background of the research (concisely and clearly), contains social facts, previous research, descriptions of novelties that contain urgency and novelty of the research, and the purpose of the research. The background is written **without** numbering and or pointers.

RESEARCH METHODS

This section contains a research design including research design, research population/sample, data collection techniques and instruments, data analysis tools, and research models used. The common methods do not need to be written in detail, but simply refer to reference references (e.g., F-test formulas, t-tests, etc.). Testing the validity and reliability of research

Revised: April 18, 2025; Accepted: Mei 27, 2025; Online Available: Mei 29, 2024; Published: juni 29, 2025;

*Corresponding author, e-mail address

instruments does not need to be written in detail, but it is enough to disclose the results of the test and its interpretation. The description of the symbol on the model is written in a sentence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (SUB-HEADING LEVEL 1)

This section contains the data collection process, the time range and location of the research, and the results of the data analysis (which can be supported by illustrations in the form of tables or figures, **not** raw data, and **not** in the form of a *printscreen of* the analysis results), a review of the relationship between the results and the basic concept, and or the results of hypothesis testing (if any), as well as the conformity or contradiction with the results of previous research, along with their respective interpretations. This section can also contain the implications of research results, both theoretically and appliedly. Each image and table used must be referred to and explained in the text, as well as given numbering and reference sources. The following is an example of the procedure for writing subtitles, sub-subtitles, sub-subtitles, and so on.

First Subheading (Level 2 Subheading)

The following is an explanation for the first subheading.

1. Sub-Sub county (Sub county level 3)

The following is an explanation for the Sub-Sub title.

a) Sub-sub-sub county (Sub judul level 4)

The following is an explanation for the Sub-sub-sub-heading.

Second Subtitle (Level 2 Subheading)

The following is an explanation for the second subheading.

2. Sub-Sub county (Sub county level 3)

The following is an explanation for the Sub-Sub title.

b) Sub-sub-sub county (Sub judul level 4)

The following is an explanation for the Sub-sub-sub-heading.

Etc.....

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion is written briefly, namely being able to answer the research objectives or problems by showing the results of the research or testing the research hypothesis, **without** repeating the discussion. The conclusion is written critically, logically, and honestly based on the facts of the existing research results, and is full of caution if there is an attempt to generalize. This section of conclusions and suggestions is written in the form of paragraphs, not using numbering or *bullets*. In this section, it is also possible if the author wants to provide suggestions or recommendations for action based on the conclusions of the research results. Similarly, the author is also strongly advised to provide reviews related to the limitations of the research, as well as recommendations for future research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (If Required)

This section is provided for authors to express their gratitude, either to the research funders, facility supporters, or manuscript review assistance. This section can also be used to provide a statement or explanation, if this article is part of a thesis/thesis/dissertation/conference paper/research result.

REFERENCE LIST

References contain a list of journals, books, or other references referred to in manuscripts published in the last 5 years with a minimum of 75% of all references used. The majority of references are primary sources, namely scientific journals/proceedings. The overall number of

references referred to is at least 20, and as many as 75% of them come from scientific journal publications/research proceedings. The reference writing is alphabetical and follows the writing style of the American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition. The management of reference writing (and citations) is highly recommended using the Mendeley app. An example of writing a reference based on APA 6th Edition is as follows:

Journal Articles (one, two, or more than two authors)

- Hidayati, S.N. (2016). Pengaruh Pendekatan Keras dan Lunak Pemimpin Organisasi terhadap Kepuasan Kerja dan Potensi Mogok Kerja Karyawan. *Jurnal Maksipreneur: Manajemen, Koperasi, dan Entrepreneurship*, 5(2), 57-66. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30588/SOSHUMDIK.v5i2.164>.
- Risdwiyanto, A. & Kurniyati, Y. (2015). Strategi Pemasaran Perguruan Tinggi Swasta di Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta Berbasis Rangsangan Pemasaran. *Jurnal Maksipreneur: Manajemen, Koperasi, dan Entrepreneurship*, 5(1), 1-23. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30588/SOSHUMDIK.v5i1.142>.
- Bator, R. J., Bryan, A. D., & Schultz, P. W. (2011). Who Gives a Hoot?: Intercept Surveys of Litterers and Disposers. *Environment and Behavior*, 43(3), 295–315. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916509356884>.

Article of Proceedings

- Norsyaheera, A.W., Lailatul, F.A.H., Shahid, S.A.M., & Maon, S.N. (2016). The Relationship Between Marketing Mix and Customer Loyalty in Hijab Industry: The Mediating Effect of Customer Satisfaction. In *Procedia Economics and Finance* (Vol. 37, pp. 366–371). Elsevier B.V. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(16\)30138-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(16)30138-1).

Working Paper

- Armand, F. (2003). Social Marketing Models for Product-Based Reproductive Health Programs: A Comparative Analysis. *Occasional Paper Series*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from www.cmsproject.com.

Dissertation/Thesis/Working Paper

- Belair, A. R. (2003). Shopping for Your Self: When Marketing becomes a Social Problem. *Dissertation*. Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- Lindawati (2015). Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Ekonomi dan Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Petani Usahatani Terpadu Padi-Sapi di

Provinsi Jawa Barat. Institut Pertanian Bogor. Retrieved from <http://repository.ipb.ac.id/handle/123456789/85350>.

Textbooks

Kotler, P., & Lee, N. R. (2009). *Up and Out of Poverty: The Social Marketing Solution*. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.

Agency/Institution/Organization/Company Report

LPPSP. (2016). *Statistik Indonesia 2016*. Badan Pusat Statistik, 676. Jakarta. Diakses dari <https://www.LPPSP.go.id/index.php/publikasi/326>.

Newspaper/Magazine Articles

Risdwiyanto, A. (2016). Tas Kresek Berbayar, Ubah Perilaku Belanja? *Kedaulatan Rakyat*, 22 Februari, 12.

Source from the internet with the author's name

Chain, P. (1997). Same or Different?: A Comparison of the Beliefs Australian and Chinese University Students Hold about Learning's Proceedings of AARE Conference. Swinburne University. Available at: <http://www.swin.edu.au/aare/97pap/CHAN97058.html>, diakses tanggal 27 Mei 2000.

Source from the internet without the author's name (write the name of the organization/company)

StatSoft, Inc. (1997). Electronic Statistic Textbook. Tulsa OK., StatSoft Online. Available at: <http://www.statsoft.com/textbook/stathome.html>, diakses tanggal 27 Mei 2000.

Catatan Kaki

*Footnotes or footnotes **cannot be used to write** references. Footnotes are only used to provide general information or descriptions to clarify the writing on a page. Footnotes are written in single space with a 10 pt Helveticas typeface and are numbered, and placed at the end of the text of the relevant page.*

Table Placement

Table 1. Interview results

NAME	POSITION	CODE	INTERVIEW CONTENT
Zaenol Hasan	Head of Madrasah	KS	<i>We have developed a hybrid curriculum that combines traditional teaching methods with digital technology. We use online modules that students can access anytime and anywhere. In addition, we also provide digital resources such as e-books and learning videos to support the teaching and learning process</i>
Jawaherul	Teacher	J	<i>I really feel the benefits of this hybrid curriculum. With the online module, I can learn more flexibly. When there is material that is difficult to understand, I can repeat the learning video or read the e-book provided</i>

Sambar: Sashumdik (2022).

Image Placement



Description: The image must be clear and *fixed* (not broken).
Sambar: Sashumdik (2022).

Figure 1. Visitor graph on a website

How to write references in the manuscript

The writing of citations (body notes) is in accordance with the American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition standards. The following is an example of a citation in a paragraph that refers to the example of the reference list above:

As stated in RI Law Number 20 of 2003 Chapter 1 Article 1 concerning the National Education System states that "Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that

students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and the skills they need, society, nation and state. (Sukmadinata, 2009)

Reflection is defined as thinking about one's own experience from the past or self-reflection. Reflection is carried out by students after carrying out various activities in the form of learning experiences. Students with each other analyze, interpret, explain, summarize, and follow up on the learning experiences they have gone through (Rusman, 2011).