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TITLE:

The title must be written briefly and clearly, and must show precisely the problem to be raised, not to provide a variety of interpretive opportunities, not to contain abbreviations that are not commonly used, not too long (no more than 15 words), Times New Roman, font size 14 pt.

1 Author name, 2* Author name, etc
(12pt Bold, Full name without academic degrees and titles)
Community Education Department, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Mandalika University of Education
(12pt Normal. The author name should be accompanied by complete affiliation address)
***Corresponding Author e-mail: author@gmail.com**

Abstract: Abstract contains a brief description of the research objectives, methods used, instruments, data analysis techniques, and research results. The emphasis of writing abstracts is mainly on research results. Abstracts are written in Indonesian and English. Abstract typing is done single-spaced with margins that are narrower than the right and left margins of the main text. Keywords need to be included to describe the realm of the problem under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. Key words can be single words or a combination of words. The number of key words 3-5 words. These key words are necessary for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easier with these key words.

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Introduction (12pt, Times New Roman)

The introduction must contain (in sequence) a general background, a state of the art as a basis for statements of scientific novelty from articles, statements of scientific novelty, and research problems or hypotheses. At the end of the introduction, the purpose of the article review must be written. In the format of scientific articles, the literature review is not permitted as in the research report but is manifested in the form of a state of the art study to show the scientific novelty of the article.

Research Method (12pt, Times New Roman)

The flow of research should be presented in this section complete with captions. Image captions placed as part of the image title (figure caption) are not part of the picture. The methods used in completing the study are written in this section. Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) sample collection techniques and instrumental development; and (4) data analysis techniques. The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the researches have been conducted by using

them. The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation.

It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

Result and Discussion (12pt, Times New Roman)

The results and discussion contain scientific research findings and discussions. Write down scientific findings obtained from the results of research that has been done but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not the results of the research data obtained. The scientific findings must be explained scientifically including: What scientific findings were obtained? Why did that happen? Why are trend variables like that? All these questions must be explained scientifically, not only descriptive if necessary supported by adequate scientific basis phenomena. In addition, it should also be explained in comparison with the results of other researchers who are almost the same topic. The results of the research and findings must be able to accommodate the research objectives in the introduction.

Conclusion (12pt, Times New Roman)

The conclusion describes the answer to the hypothesis and / or the purpose of the research or scientific findings obtained. Conclusions do not contain repetitions of the results and discussion, but rather summarize the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses.

Recommendation (12pt, Times New Roman)

Recommendation describe things that will be done related to the next idea of the research. Barriers or problems that can influence the results of the research are also presented in this section.

Acknowledgment (12pt, Times New Roman)

This section can be written in case there are certain parties need to be acknowledged, such as research sponsors. The acknowledgment must be written in brief and clear. In addition, avoid hyperbole acknowledgment.

References (12pt, Times New Roman)

All references referred to in the text of the article must be registered in the References section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals and amounting to a minimum of 80% of the total bibliography) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 20 (twenty) references. Writing a referral system in an article text and writing a bibliography should use a reference management application program, for example, Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero, or others.

Guide to Writing References

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Journal articles: Umugiraneza, O., Bansilal, S., & North, D. (2016). Teachers' Confidence and Beliefs in Teaching Mathematics and Statistics Concepts. *International Scientific Researches Journal*, 72(9), 31-46
Book: Fridman, A. (2008). Plasma Chemistry. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
Articles in proceedings: Roeva, O. (2012). Real-World Applications of Genetic Algorithm. In International Conference on Chemical and Material Engineering (pp. 25–30). Semarang, Indonesia: Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University.
Thesis and dissertation, research reports: Istadi, I. (2006). Development of A Hybrid Artificial Neural Network – Genetic Algorithm for Modelling and Optimization of Dielectric-Barrier Discharge Plasma Reactor. PhD Thesis. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
Chapter in edited book: Hovmand, S. (1995). Fluidized Bed Drying. In Mujumdar, A.S. (Ed.) Handbook of Industrial Drying (pp.195-248). 2nd Ed. New York: Marcel Dekker.
Website: United Arab Emirates architecture. (n.d.). Retrieved June 17, 2010, from UAE Interact website: http://www. uaeinteract.com/
Articles from the websites: Benton Foundation. (1998, July 7). Barriers to closing the gap. In Losing ground bit by bit: Low-income communities in the information age (chap. 2). Retrieved from http://www.benton.org/library?low-Income/two.html

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