

The Title is Written in Book Antiqua in font 20 and preferably not More than 14 Words

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Abstract: *An abstract of one paragraph should stand alone; consider it the advertisement for your manuscript. It should contain an introduction, method, results, discussion, or conclusion (IMRaD/C). It should tell the prospective readers what you did and highlight the key findings, avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear, and specific: Use words that reflect the precise meaning. The abstract is written in English, using Book Antiqua in font 10 in italics, preferably not more than 250 words. The abstract should be typed as concisely as possible.*

Keywords: Type your keyword here, separated by semicolons (;)

A. INTRODUCTION

The introduction should be clear and provide issues to be discussed in the manuscript. The author (s) should provide an adequate background and previous literature review to show the contribution of your article. You must mention your research goals and briefly outline the results and conclusion.

B. METHOD

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods already published should be summarized and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published way, use quotation marks and cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

The method is written descriptively regarding what you did to collect and analyze your data. This section contains the research approach, analysis unit, population, sampling, and research respondents or informants.

C. LITERATUR REVIEW

A theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the introduction and lay the foundation for further work. The literature study contains the theoretical framework you use in your article.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results section simply and objectively reports what you found without speculating on why you found these results.

Discussion

Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat the results. The discussion interprets the meaning of the results, puts them in context, and explains why they matter.

Results and discussion can be combined for qualitative research, but please highlight the difference between your results and findings and the previous publications by other researchers. For quantitative research, results and discussion should be separated.

E. CONCLUSIONS

The study's main conclusions may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. It should be written in clear and concise sentences containing an overview of the research conducted and an answer to the research objectives. It should refer to the essence of result analysis and theoretical discussions.

F. Sub-heading

The separation between the main title, sub-heading, and sub-subheadings should be numbered in the manuscript.

G. Tables and Figures

All tables and figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals. The heading should be placed above tables, center justified. Leave one line between the heading and the table. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table to distinguish the column heading from the body of the table and immediately above and below the table. Below is an example that the author may find helpful.

Table 1. An example of a table

An example of a column heading	Column A (f)	Column B (T)
And an entry	1	2
And other entries	3	4
And another entry	5	6

H. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgments (if any) are written in one paragraph but have no number.

REFERENCES

The bibliography only includes reference sources that are used in writing the manuscript. The reference writing style used is the **APA style 7th Edition**.

The use of the most recent primary references should be at least 60% of the total number of references.

The use of Mendeley as a tool in referencings is preferable and encouraged.

Book with one author

Afrizal. (2007). *The Nagari Community, Business and the State: The Origin and the process of Contemporary Agrarian Protests in West Sumatra*. Forest People Program and Sawit Watch.

Sapolsky, R.M. (2017). *Behave: The Biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Book.

Book with multiple authors

Ritzer, George & Jeffrey Stepnisky. (2014). *Sociological theory*. 9th ed. McGraw-Hill.

Books which are edited

Davidson, Jamie. S & David Henley. (Eds). (2007). *The Revival of Tradition in Indonesian Politics: The development of adat from colonialism to indigenism*. Routledge.

Chapters of Edited Books

Afrizal. (2013). Oil Palm Plantation, Customary Rights, and Local Protests: a West Sumatran Case Study. In: Anton Lucas and Carol Warren. Eds. *Land for the peopling: The State Agrarian Conflict in Indonesia*. Ohio University Press.

Journal Article

Benda-Beckmann, Keebet von & Franz von Benda-Beckmann. (1978). Residence in Minangkabau Nagari. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 6(15). 6-17
<https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0001876>

Published Dissertation and Theses

Kabir, J. M. (2016). *Factos influencing costumer satisfication at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between costumer satisfication and costumer loyalty* (publication no. 19384) [Dissertation Doctoral, Wilmington University]. Proquest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Unpublished Dissertation and Theses

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perception and practice of elementary school leaders* [unpublished Phd Dissertation]. University of Virginia.

Conference Paper

Navis, A.A. (August 19, 2001). *Perempuan dalam Masyarakat Matriline Minangkabau*. Seminar Kebudayaan Minangkabau, Bukittinggi .

Government Publication

National Cancer Institute. (2019). Taking Time: Support for people with cancer (NIH Publication No. 18-2059). US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health.
<https://www.cancer.gov/publication/patient-education/takingtime.pdf>

Magazine

Schulman, M. (9 September 2019). Superfans: A love story: The New Yorker.
<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/16/superfans-a-love-story>

Newspaper

Carey, B. (March 22, 2019). Can we get better a forgetting? The New York Times.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/22/health/memory-forgetting-psychology.html>