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Title (short, clear, and unique, left, bold, 14 pt, max 15 words)

First Authors' Complete Name[1,*], Second Authors' Complete Name[2], and Third Authors' Complete Name[3] (11 pt)

[1]*Department, Faculty, Institution, City, Country (11 pt)*
[2]*Department, Faculty, Institution, City, Country*
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Abstract (11 pt; max. 200 words)

is written in one paragraph explaining in brief about research objective, problems (by mentioning researched variables), research methodology, samples and sampling method, results/findings. Abstract should be written by using Arial font 11pt, one space, and Justify. **Maximum 200** words in one paragraph, no formulas, no pictures, no subsections, no references, and no statistics.

Keywords: ABC, AAB, ABB, and ACC

Article Information (bold, 10 pt)

Received:
Revised:
Accepted:

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abcd@gmail.com (11 pt)

INTRODUCTION (bold, 11 pt)

The Introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which it is innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in APA style and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic.

Introduction should be about one page, containing the background, reasons to do the research, problem formulation, purpose of the research and without sub-heading, bullets, or numbering. Introduction should be about one page, containing the background, reasons to do the research, problem formulation, purpose of the research and with-out sub-heading, bullets, or numbering. (Willmott 2004, 2006).

Here outlines the background, problems, issues and a summary of the results of research using the font and spacing as used here. Do copy and format painter for the background of the source document researchers.

THEORITICAL REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT (bold, 11 pt)

It describes the previously related studies as the primary sources. The use of secondary sources of references should not dominate the total references. Quotation should be maximally one paragraph and/ or the gist of the quoted sources. It describes the previously related studies as the primary sources. The use of secondary sources of references should not dominate the total references (Pike & Sarkar 1986).

Theory and Concept of Variable A (bold, 11 pt)

Variable A is a perception of something great created by someone through his/her experience of studying. Several researchers stated that variable A could be an antecedent on several variabels, such as variabel B.

Theory and Concept of Variable B (bold, 11 pt)

Variable B is a perception of something great created by someone through his/her experience of playing. Several researchers stated that variable A could be a predictor to several variabels, such as variabel C.

The Impact of Variable A on Variable B (bold, 11 pt)

Several researchers stated that variable A and variable C could be an antecedent on several variabels, such as variabel B. Thus, we hypotethically stated that variable A predicted on variable B.

H1: Variable A has a positive impact on Variable B
H2: Variable B has a positive impact on Variable C

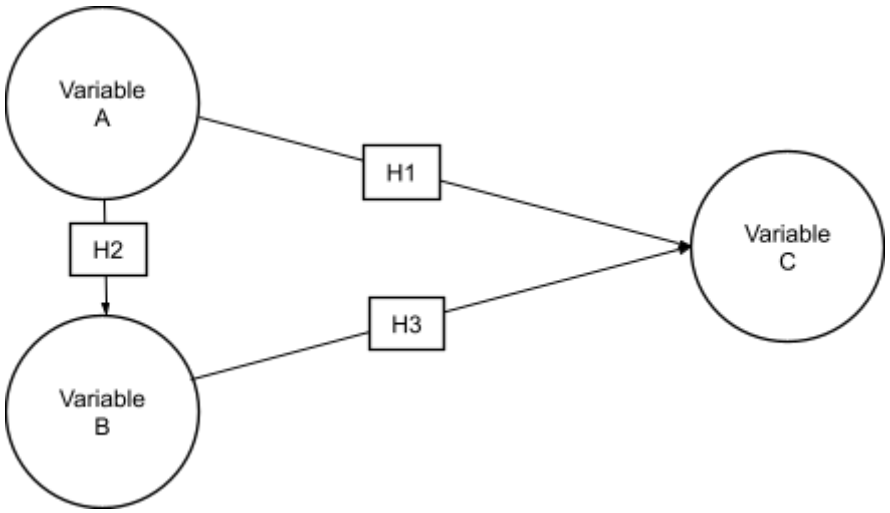


Figure 1
Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODS (bold, 11 pt)

Explaining research chronology, including research design, research procedure, sampling procedure, measurement, data collection, and how to test data. The description of

the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

It comprises the procedures or steps of the research, e.g., from the methods of sampling to the data analysis, and presented in brief and concisely by number.

Table 1
Demographic participants

Age	Male	Female
20-29	10	9
30-50	15	12

Source: …

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (bold, 11 pt)

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily.

Here outlined the research results and discussion over research results. If necessary can use sub headings-like format that has been elaborated above. If you need to use the table or figure and then are required to use the table format and images as has been outlined above.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer problem formulations and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret / interpret findings; (4) linking the results of research findings with an established knowledge structure; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories.

CONCLUSION (bold, 11 pt)

It is the closing of the article which reflects the essence and reasoning of the research by the writer. It is also logically based on the evidence taken from, and presented by the writer in paragraphs. Implication, limitations, and suggestions are also presented in paragraphs without numbering. It is the closing of the article which reflects the essence and reasoning of the research by the writer. It is also logically based on the evidence taken from, and presented by the writer in paragraphs. Implication, limitations, and suggestions are also presented in paragraphs without numbering.

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility.

Implications refer to the practical use of the information and/or observations made for making practical decisions-e.g., whether to go ahead with a venture, how much to invest, which distribution system to use, or how to allocate the firm's budget among items such as research and development, advertising and promotion, and market research.

In addition, it describes limitations that research deal with. Also, it can be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

REFERENCES (bold, 11 pt)

Bibliography writing done with the **American Psychological Association (APA) style** (name, year). We also recommend you to use references manager like **Mendeley**. Please note the following reference examples:

a. **References from books**:

Nadeem, R. W., & Tewes, E. (2006). Customer perceptions in buying decision towards Bangladeshi local apparel products. Washington, DC: Wright Press

b. **References from journals**

Crossan, M., Lane, H., & White, R. (1999). An organizational learning framework: from intuitionto institution. *Academy of Management Review*, 24(3), 522-537

Crowne, C. P., & Marlowe, D. (1960). A new scale of social desirability independent of psychopathology. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 24, 349-354. doi:10.1037/h0047358

c. **Reference of conference, seminar, etc.**

Meadow, J. (1991, July 1). Fox pies. Paper presented at the international webinar of annual review management.