TYPE TITTLE HERE, CENTER, BOLD, TIME NEW ROMAN 14, MAX 15 WORDS

Author1[1]*, Author2[2]

[1]Affiliation1 : name of department, name of faculty, name of university, state, country
[2]Affiliation2 : name of department, name of faculty, name of university, state, country

ABSTRAK

Abstrak memuat unsur masalah, tujuan, metode, hasil dan simpulan (introduction, method, result, and discussion). Diketik menggunakan times new roman 11, tidak melebihi 300 kata.

Kata kunci: kata kunci1, kata kunci2, kata kunci3

ABSTRACT

The abstract contain objectives, material and methods, results and conclusions. Type using times new roman 11, single space and should not more 300 words.

Keywords: Keywords1, Keywords2, & Keywords3

INTRODUCTION

This should be brief and indicates aim of the study and the essential back ground information. Introduction should clearly state the hypothesis or purpose statement, how and why the purpose or hypothesis was developed and why the author deems it important. New paragraph: use this style when you need to begin a new paragraph. All manuscripts should be prepared according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 6th ed. (American Psychological Association [APA], 2010).

METHODS

Please provide concise but complete information about the material and the analytical, statistical and experimental procedures used. This part should be as clear as possible to enable other scientists to repeat the research presented. The use of subheadings to divide the text is encouraged.. In case of animal/human experiments or clinical trials authors must give the details of ethical approval.

Participants [this is formatted as Heading Level 2]

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology and/or social sciences, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research synthesis and secondary data analysis. Identification the samples of participants major demographic characteristic for human, such as age; sex; ethnics and/or racial group; level of education; socioeconomic; generational, or immigrant status; disability status; sexual orientation; gender identity; and language preference as well as important topic-specific characteristic.

Sampling Procedures

Describe the procedures for selecting participants, including (a) the sampling methods if a systematics sampling plan was used; (b) the percentage the sample approached that participated; and (c) the number of participants selected themselves into the sample. Describe the settings and locations in which data were collected as well as any agreement and payment made to participants. When applying inferential statistics, take seriously the statistical power consideration associated with the test of hypothesis.

Materials and Apparatus

In preparing your manuscript, you need to tell the reader about materials (e.g., questionnaires, stimulus words) and apparatus (e.g., devices to record data, surgical implements) that you used. In general, if researchers are likely to be familiar with your materials and apparatus, you need only mention them. But if you created your own materials, you should give a very detailed depiction of them. If you are using relatively unknown materials or apparatus created by others, you should provide a description of them and indicate to the reader where to obtain them. If you used personality inventories or questionnaires, it is a good idea to indicate levels of reliability reported by previous researchers.

Procedures

This information is likely to merge the actual procedures with the materials and apparatus because it is hard to say what the participants were doing without indicating what they were doing it with. There are some fairly standard elements in the procedure. They include, (a) variables that are manipulated and measured, including independent and dependent variables, (b) any conditions or groups that you intend to compare, (c) how participants are assigned to, or placed in, groups, (d) the role of the researcher in the session, (e) the directions that participants received, (f) the activities in which the participants engaged.

Finally, include a statement with the procedure that participants provided informed consent. When you write your own procedure section, you can determine whether to include how you obtained informed consent. Strictly speaking, it is not part of the data collection process, so you can logically argue that it does not belong in this subsection.

Design or Data Analysis

This section will contain information a brief information about the analysis method (for instance: a two- factor ANOVA) you have used to analyze the data collected. In qualitative research, this section enables you to tell the reader from the on-set whether your study used an ethnographic, case study, phenomenological, narrative analysis, historical inquiry, grounded theory or the generic qualitative method that does not subscribe to any specific qualitative philosophy.

If the design of the study is complex or the stimuli require if detailed description, additional subsections or subheadings to divide the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information.

RESULT

Data acquired from the research with appropriate statistical analysis described in the methods section should be included in this section. In this part, the same data/ information given in a table must not be repeated in a figure, or vice versa. Tables and Figures should be self explanatory and it is not acceptable to repeat extensively the numerals from tables into text and give lengthy and unnecessary explanations of the Tables and Figures.

Tables & Figures

Tables and figures should be embedded in the text. Tables should be created in open form with a word processor and cited consecutively in the text. To ensure the highest print quality, your figures must be submitted in TIF format with minimum 300 dpi or higher resolutions. Captions/legends will be placed below figures and adjusted to 8-10 font size.

Table 1. Table tittle

No	Items	Description
1		
2		
3		

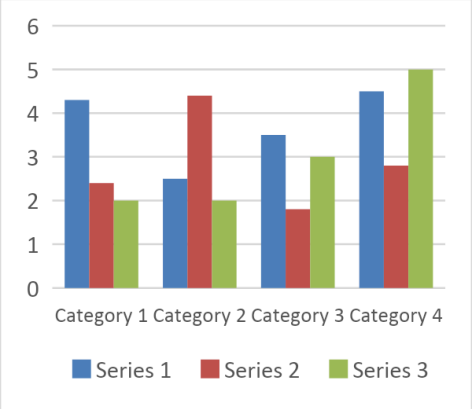


Fig 1. Graphic 1

DISCUSSION

Discussion should relate the results to current understanding of the scientific problems being investigated in the field. The discussion section provides an opportunity to critically assess the findings of other studies.

CONCLUSION

This should clearly explain the main conclusions of the work highlighting its importance and relevance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All acknowledgments (if any) should be included at the very end of the paper before the references and may include supporting grants, presentations, and so forth.

REFERENCES

Reference should be cited in the text by author's last name & year. Single author: the author's name (without initials) and the year of publication eg. (Martin, 2009). Two authors: Last name of both the authors and year of publication should be used i.e. (Mishra and Ahmed, 2010). Three or more authors: first author's name followed by et al and year of publication i.e. (Das et al., 2012). References should be arranged in alphabetical order and further shorted in chronological manner using Refference manager (i.e. Mendeley) based on Publication manual of the American Psychological Association(2010) 6th edition.

Journal

Wibowo, R.(2018). Funamental movement skills: a literrature review. IJPE Journal : Indonesian Journal of Physical Education, 1(2), p.176-178

Reference to a book:

Mahendra, A.(2015). Model Pendidikan Gerak. Bandung: Prodi PGSD Penjas FPOK UPI. hlm. 67-75

Chapter in an Thesis book:

Stephani, M. (2017). Analisis level aktifitas fisik berdasarkan status sosial ekonomi. (Tesis). Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung

Electronic Resources:

Depkes RI. (2008). Profil Kesehatan Nasional. (Online). Di unduh dari http://www.depkes.go.id/downloads/publikasi/ProfilKesehatanIndonesia2 008.pdf. [tanggal akses 20 Juli 2018]

Proceeding of conference:

Brown, J. (2005). Evaluating surveys of transparent governance. In : UNDESA (United nations Departement of Economic and Social Affairs), 6th Global forum on reinventing government : towards participatory and transparent governance. Seoul, Republic of Korea 24-27 May 2005. New York: United Nations. p.27-35