

MANUSCRIPT TITLE

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[Write the full name of the authors without titles, followed by their institutional affiliation and corresponding ,email address.]

***Abstract.** The abstract must be clearly structured and descriptive to provide a comprehensive summary of the research problem. It should include the background or urgency of the study, hypotheses, research methods, and a summary of the findings. The abstract should conclude with a statement on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. The use of abbreviations and citations is not recommended. A maximum 200-word abstract in Indonesian with palatino linotype font 11, single spacing.*

***Keywords:** (in italics, alphabetic) 3–5 words.*

General Writing Guidelines

The manuscript should be written on A4-sized paper (210 mm x 297 mm); using Palatino Linotype font; with margins of 4 cm at the top and 3 cm on the bottom, left, and right sides. The manuscript should be in a single-column format and consist of 8–20 pages. Manuscripts written in Indonesian must adhere to the EYD (Indonesian Spelling System) Edition V.

Introduction

The introduction should include the background and urgency of the study, explaining the rationale for conducting the research and its relevance to the scientific field. It should highlight the main research problem, the gap between actual conditions and ideal theoretical concepts (research gap), and empirical evidence supporting the necessity of the study. Additionally, the introduction should contain a brief review of relevant literature, research objectives, and hypotheses (if applicable, for quantitative research). This section should be concise, focused, and informative, ideally comprising 10–15% of the entire manuscript.

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Methodology

The methodology section should provide a detailed explanation of the research approach based on rational, empirical, and systematic scientific principles. This section should cover the research timeframe and location, type and design of the study, population and sampling techniques, research variables, data sources, data collection instruments, and data analysis procedures. All aspects must be explained clearly to ensure the research can be replicated or re-examined by other researchers.

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Results

The results section presents the research data and findings in detail, accompanied by relevant analysis and synthesis based on the research objectives. This section should explain the obtained information, the relationship between findings and developed theories or concepts, and interpretations based on collected data. If necessary, data presentation may include tables, graphs, or images to clarify research outcomes.

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Tables and Figures

All tables and figures in the manuscript should be formatted as a single column or full-page width for easier review by the reviewers. Table captions should be placed above the tables, while figure captions should be placed below the figures.

Example of a table:

Table 1: *Table Title*

Category	Frequency	Percentage
High Category	21	70%
Medium Category	9	30%
Low Category	0	0%
Total	30	100%

Example of a figure

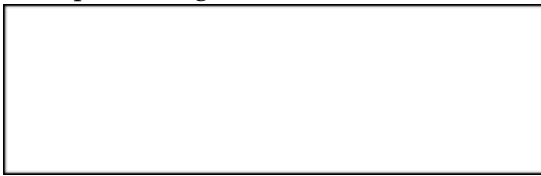


Figure 1: *Figure Title*

Mathematical Equations

Use Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType to write equations, placing them centrally and numbering them sequentially as (1), (2), etc.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \quad (1)$$

Discussion

The discussion should be systematically structured, clear, and scientifically valid, supported by strong arguments. It should interpret research findings by comparing them with relevant theories and previous findings. The discussion should highlight similarities and differences in findings, the uniqueness of the results, and the novelty contribution offered in the context of existing research.

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Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusions and recommendations should be concise, clear, and based on research findings. The conclusion should directly answer the research hypotheses or summarize key findings derived from the methodology used. Recommendations should be logically structured, applicable, and relevant, addressing both future research development and practical implications.

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References

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References and citations in the article must follow the 6th edition of the APA (American Psychological Association) Style. To facilitate reference management, authors are encouraged to use reference management software such as Mendeley or Zotero. In selecting reference sources, authors should use literature published within the last 10 years, with at least 80% of the references originating from scholarly journal articles.

The percentage of primary literature used in the article can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage of Primary Literature} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of Scholarly Journal References}}{\text{Total Number of References}} \right) \times 100$$

The reference list should be formatted as follows:

a. **Journal Article (Single Author):**

Bawden, D. (2001). Information and digital literacies: a review of concepts. *Journal of documentation*, 57(2), 218-259.

b. **Journal Article (Multiple Author):**

Keller, T. E., Cusick, G. R., & Courtney, M. E. (2007). Approaching the transition to adulthood: Distinctive profiles of adolescents aging out of the child welfare system. *Social Services Review*, 81, 453-484.

c. **Magazine Article:**

Mathews, J., Berrett, D., & Brillman, D. (2005, May 16). Other winning equations. *Newsweek*, 145(20), 58- 59.

d. **Newspaper Article:**

Generic Prozac debuts. (2001, August 3). *The Washington Post*, pp. E1, E4.

e. **Book (Single Author):**

Alexie, S. (1992). *The business of fancydancing: Stories and poems*. Brooklyn, NY: Hang Loose Press.

f. **Book (Organization as Author):**

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (4th ed.)*. Washington, DC: Author.

g. **Book Chapter:**

Booth-LaForce, C., & Kerns, K. A. (2009). *Child-parent attachment relationships, peer relationships, and peer-group functioning*. In K. H. Rubin, W. M. Bukowski, & B. Laursen (Eds.), *Handbook of peer interactions, relationships, and groups* (pp. 490-507). New York, NY: Guilford Pres.

h. **Online Journal Article:**

Senior, B., & Swailes, S. (2007). Inside management teams: Developing a teamwork survey instrument. *British Journal of Management*, 18, 138153. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8551.2006.00507.

i. **Conference Paper:**

Lodewijkx, H. F. M. (2001, May 23). Individual- group continuity in cooperation and competition under varying communication conditions. *Current Issues in Social Psychology*, 6(12), 166-182. Retrieved from: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~grpproc/crisp/crisp.6.12.htm>.

j. **Website:**

Kidpsych is an excellent website for young children ([http:// www.kidpsych.org](http://www.kidpsych.org)).

k. **Government Publication:**

Indonesia, Badan Pusat Statistik. *Statistik penduduk lanjut usia*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2007.

l. **Non-Governmental Publication:**

Kenney, G. M., Cook, A., & Pelletier, J. (2009). Prospects for reducing uninsured rates among children: How much can premium assistance programs help? Retrieved from Urban Institute website: [http:// www.urban.org/url.cfm?](http://www.urban.org/url.cfm?)