

Title

[Title no more than 20 words, capital letter at the beginning of the word]

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Abstract

The abstract should stand alone, meaning no citations are included. It should concisely inform the reader about the purpose of the manuscript, its methods, its findings, and its value. It should be relatively non-technical, yet clear enough to allow the reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. The title of the manuscript, but not the names of the authors or other identifying information, should appear on the abstract page. Abstracts should be between 100 and 200 words long.

Keywords : Include keywords in this section (3 - 8 words).

INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of this research? Why is the author conducting the research? The main body of the article should begin with a background section, which provides further details about the motivation and purpose of the paper. The introduction should be relatively non-technical, yet clear enough for a knowledgeable reader to understand the paper's contribution.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. In this section, the author will discuss the purpose of the literature review. The author will also consider how one should search for appropriate literature to form the basis for the literature review and how this information should be organized. The purpose of a literature review is to review what other researchers have done on a particular topic. The literature review summarizes relevant previous research.

RESEARCH METHOD

The methods section describes the steps followed in conducting the research and also provides a brief explanation of the research methods used. It should contain enough detail to enable readers to evaluate the appropriateness of the research methods. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate the study. The methodology section includes subsections on Sampling (description of the target population, research context, and sample size), Measurement, and Data Analysis.

RESULT

The results section summarizes the data collected for the study in the form of descriptive statistics and also reports the results of relevant inferential statistical analyses (e.g., hypothesis tests) performed on the data. The author should report the results in sufficient detail to allow the reader to understand which statistical analyses were performed and why, and to justify the conclusions.

DISCUSSION

The discussion should restate the main objectives of the study, reiterate the importance of the research, and restate its major contributions. The discussion summarizes the results in relation to each objective or hypothesis and relates the findings to the literature and results reported by other studies.

CONCLUSION

In this section, the author presents a brief conclusion to the research results, along with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion should review the main points of the paper, not replicate the abstract as a conclusion. The author should outline any limitations and explain how these limitations impact the research findings. Furthermore, based on these limitations, the author should discuss suggestions for future research.

REFERENCES

References should be in APA style, and reference management software such as Mendeley is recommended. References can come from journals, proceedings, and books. References should be from publications from the last ten years, with at least 80% of the references coming from primary sources (journals and books).