Title Page: The title of the article should be written clearly and concisely. The font selected for the title is Book Antiqua 14, in bold.

Author name without title[1,*], Author name without title[2] (Font Book Antiqua 11, bold).
[1,2] Author Affiliation (Study Program, Faculty, University), Address, Country (Font Book Antiqua 10)
[1,*] Correspondence author email (Font Book Antiqua 10)

Article Info	Abstrak
Keyword: *Keyword 1* *Keyword 2* *Keyword 3* *Keyword 4*	**Purpose –** Reason/aims of the paper. State the background of the study.
	Methodology – State the research design, sampling design, sample size, and research procedure(s), including intervention, instrument, and data analysis.
	Findings – State the main results of the study. Numerical data may be included but should be kept to a minimum. State the conclusions and implications.
	Contribution – Writing the contribution of this study
	A structured abstract (250-300 words) in a single paragraph should be included here. The abstract summarises the significant aspects of a paper.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should contain what the author wants to achieve and state the problem being researched. Authors are encouraged to write the background of their article in four (4) sections. First, state the empirical or theoretical problem on which your research is based. This can be written in one or two paragraphs.

Second, provide recent studies in the problem area that your research focuses on. These studies are necessary to establish a state-of-the-art statement of your field of study and to identify the limitations of recent studies. This can be written in two or three paragraphs.

Third, identify the gap between recent studies and the empirical and theoretical aspects of your focal study. Typically, the introduction should summarize relevant research to provide context, and explain which findings of other authors, if any, are being challenged or extended. This can be written in one or two paragraphs.

Fourth, state the research questions and research objectives based on the gap analysis presented in the previous paragraph. Next, state the novelty of your research. This can be written in one paragraph. (Font Book Antiqua 10).

METHODS

In general, this section describes how the research was conducted. The subjects of this section are: (1) research design; (2) sample population or research subjects; (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. Please use descriptive paragraphs.

You can use the following questions as a guide for writing the methods: 1) Is the design appropriate to answer the question posed? 2) Is there enough information for you to replicate the study? 3) Does the article identify the procedures followed? 4) Are the procedures sequenced in a meaningful way? 5) If the method is new, is it described in detail? 6) Was the sampling appropriate? 7) Are the equipment and materials adequately described? 8) Is it clear what type of data is being recorded? 9) Have you been precise in describing the measurements?

It is important to note that you do not need to use too many formulas or tables unless it is necessary to display them. (Font Book Antiqua 10).

FINDINGS
Subtitle - Level 2

This section is the main part of the article. This is where the author should explain what he or she found in the research. This should be laid out clearly and in a logical order. The research results presented in this section are the result of a clean data analysis process such as statistical calculations and testing processes or other processes for the achievement of the research. State the research results in a concise manner. If you want to display a table, use the following format. (Font Book Antiqua 10).

Table 1. This is the title of your table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1	Data 4	Data 7
Data 2	Data 5	Data 8
Data 3	Data 6	Data 9
Total	Sum Column 2	Sum Column 3

Interpretation of results should not be included in this section, unless the study requires a combination of findings and discussion in one section.

The title of the table should be placed above the table, as seen in Table 1, while the title of the figure, photo, or chart should be placed below the figure.

Subtitle - Level 3

If your article features direct quotes, excerpts from transcripts, or interviews, use this format:
Use these questions as a guide in formulating a synthesis/discussion: Are the claims in this section supported by the research, do they seem plausible? 2) Have you shown how the results relate to expectations and previous research? 3) Does the article support or contradict previous theories?

DISCUSSION
Subtitle - Level 2

This section is also the main part of the research article and is usually the longest part of an article. If you want to give a subtitle to the discussion section, you can use the subheading format as exemplified in the results section The discussion of the research presented in this section is the result of the research. Present the discussion narratively with the composition:

Interpretation of Results: Start by interpreting and explaining the meaning of your research results. This includes explaining how the results support the hypothesis or research question, as well as the significance of the findings in a broader context.

Comparison with Other Research: Compare your findings with the results of other relevant studies. This could include studies that have had similar or different results. The aim is to show how your research contributes to the field.

Implications: Discuss the practical or theoretical implications of your findings. This includes how the findings may influence existing theory, practice within the field, or future research directions.

Research Limitations: Honestly discuss the limitations of your study. This could include methodological, sample, or interpretive limitations. Acknowledging limitations not only increases reader confidence in your research but also opens up opportunities for future research.

Suggestions for Future Research: Provide suggestions for future research based on the results and limitations of your study. This could include suggestions on methodology, topics, or variables that should be further researched. (Font Book Antiqua 10).

CONCLUSION

Summarize your article critically and logically based on the research findings. Please be careful about making generalizations of the findings. You should also state the limitations of your research in this section. In general, the conclusion should explain how this research has advanced scientific knowledge. (Font Book Antiqua 10).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (OPTIONAL)

Mention the contributing parties or institutions that helped your research. It is important to mention those who helped you in terms of funding, research facilities, or meaningful suggestions in improving your article. If your article has been presented in a seminar or conference, you can also mention the forum in this section. (Font Book Antiqua 10).

REFERENCES

You are strongly encouraged to use at least 15 references from journal articles.

References, as well as in-text citations, should be written in APA 7 format. Please use reference management software (e.g. Zotero, Mendeley). Otherwise, you will need to ensure that each reference is properly cited in the text, and vice versa.

Sources cited should be at least 80% from those published in the last 10 years. Cited sources are primary sources in the form of journal articles and research reports, including theses and dissertations.

Citations from journals should be at least 80% of the total references cited. Online and traceable sources are preferred. You must provide a valid DOI if the article has one.