Jurnal Awladuna, Bulan xx 20xx, p : x-x Vol. x No. x Tahun 20xx
E-ISSN: 2580-9504
P-ISSN: 2775-4367

TITLE (Maximum 14 Word)

Author's name[1*)], Author's name [2], Author's name[3]

(The preferred form of an author's name is first name, middle initial(s), and last name. Author's name should appear in the order of their contributions. Author's name is written without titles and degrees)

[1]Author's Institutional Affiliation [institution/department, country]

[2]Author's Institutional Affiliation [institution/department, country]

[3]Author's Institutional Affiliation [institution/department, country]

[*)]*E-mail: xxxxxx* [Email Address of Corresponding Author]

Submited: Accepted : Published:

A

Abstract. Title. Abstract is written in English in a single paragraph, and 150-200 words. Abstracts contain a clear statement of introduction, objective, methods, results, the significance of the finding, and conclusion, with no references cited. At the end of abstract, write down keywords. Keywords should be written in no more than 5 (five) words or phrases.
Keywords: keyword, keyword, keyword, keyword, keyword

Abstrak. Judul. Abstract is written in Bahasa Indonesia in a single paragraph, and 150-200 words. Abstracts contain a clear statement of introduction, objective, methods, results, the significance of the finding, and conclusion, with no references cited. Keywords should be written in no more than 5 (five) words or phrases.
Keywords: keyword, keyword, keyword, keyword, keyword [In Bahasa Indonesia]

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should describe a brief background of the research that supported by references. If there are similar aspects of the research that have been studied previously, describe also how the difference of this study with previous research (gap analysis of this research with previous research). The introduction should also include objectives and hypotheses of the study.

METHODS

Methods describes in detail the methods used in the study, including : (i) research design, location, and time; (ii) sampling technique; (iii) procedures for data collection; (iv) measurement and assessment of variables; and (v) data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results should present the findings during the study. Data should be presented in tables, graphs, or figures when feasible. The author should not repeat reading the data already presented in the tables, graphs, or figures. The text should explain or elaborate the tabular data.

The discussion should show relevance between the results and the field of investigation and/or hypotheses and supported by references. Results that already described in the results section should not be repeated in the discussion section.

CONCLUSION

This section describes briefly the conclusions of research results that illustrate the answers to the research objectives. Based on the finding, Based on the research findings, author should make suggestions for researchers, practitioners, and policy makers in the field of family and consumer science.

ACKNOWLEDMENT

(if any) Acknowledgment should be stated to the person(s) or institution(s) who help the study.

REFERENCES

Author should use references that are published in the last 10 year and at least 80 percent of the references used are from scientific journals. The authors are also expected to use references from articles already published in the Jurnal Pendidikan Anak. Author should not cite a citation and not use anonym reference. Reference list is arranged alphabetically using **Mendeley** reference management, writing format **APA 6th Edition** (American Psychological Association)

a. Reference citations in the text: Holden (2010) or (Holden, 2010); Sharma and Sonwaney (2014) or (Sharma & Sonwaney, 2014); Zevalkink, Riksen-Walraven, and Bradley (2008) or (Zevalkink, Riksen-Walraven, & Bradley, 2008); Eisberg, et al. (2012) or (Eisberg, et al., 2012).
b. References should be listed alphabetically by the author(s) last name(s) and the year of publication. Some examples of references are presented below:

[BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2014). Profil Kemiskinan di Indonesia September 2013 (Berita Resmi Statistik No. 06/01/Th. XVII). Retrieved from https://www.bps.go.id/website/brs_ind/ kemiskinan_02jan14.pdf. **[Corporate Author, Goverment Report]**

Cohn, B. C., Merrell, K. W., Felver-Grant, J., Tom K, & Endrrulat, N. R. (2009, February). Strength-based assessment of social and emotional functioning: SEARS-C and SEARS-A. Paper presented at the Meeting of the National Association of School Psychologists, Boston. **[Paper Presentation or Poster Session]**

Eisenberg, C. M., Ayala, G. X., Crespo, N. C., Lopez, N. V., Zive, M. M., Corder, K., . . . Elder, J. P. (2012). Examining multiple parenting behaviors on young children's dietary fat consumption. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, 44*(4), 302-309. doi:10.1016/j.jneb.2011.10.004. **[Journal Article with DOI (more than seven authors)]**

Holden, G. W. (2010). *Parenting: a dynamic perspective*. United States of America, US: Sage Publications, Inc. **[Book]**

Laursen, B., & Collins, W. A. (2004). Parent-child communication during adolescence. In Vangelisti, A. L. (Eds.), *Handbook of family communication* (pp. 333-348). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. **[Book Chapter]**

Sharma, A., & Sonwaney, V. (2014). Theoretical modeling of influence of children on family purchase decision making. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 133*, 38-46. doi: 10.1016/ j.sbspro.2014.04.167. **[Journal Article with DOI]**

Yuliati, L. N. (2008). *Pengaruh perilaku pembelian dan konsumsi susu serta pengasuhan terhadap tumbuh kembang anak usia 2-5 tahun di Kota Bogor* (Disertasi). Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia. **[Doctoral Dissertation or Master's Thesis]**

Zevalkink, J., Riksen-Walraven, J. M., & Bradley, R. H. (2008). The quality of children's home environment and attachment security in Indonesia. *The Journal of Genetic Psychology, 169*(1), 72-91. **[Journal Article without DOI]**