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| **Title No More Than 20 Words (Century Schoolbook 16 Bold)** | International Conference on Gender, Culture and Society (ICGCS) 2025 Submission track :Submitted : Accepted : Available On-line :  |

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| **Name of the Author(Century Schoolbook 14 Bold)** Institution (Century Schoolbook 12)Email  |

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| **Abstract (Century Schoolbook 12 Bold)**The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. The abstract should stand alone, means that no citation and figures and equation format in the abstract. Consider it the advertisement of your article. The abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. This abstract should provide a brief background of the problem (preferably 1-2 sentences), clear objective of paper, research method in short, and a brief summary of results/findings, and short conclusion. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning. The abstract should be precise and honest. Please follow word limitations (100‐250 words). The journal will be printed from the same-sized copy prepared by you. Your manuscript should be printed on A4 paper (21.0 cm x 29.7 cm). It is imperative that the margins and style described below be adhered to carefully. This will enable us to keep uniformity in the final printed copies of the Journal. Please keep in mind that the manuscript you prepare will be photographed and printed as it is received. Readability of copy is of paramount importance. (Century Schoolbook 12) |
| **Keywords:** Maximum of 5 keywords separated by semicolon (;), crucial to the appropriate indexing of the papers, are to be given. eg: Foreign Aid; Diaspora; Northeast Asia; … |

# Introduction/Pendahuluan

This template is designed to assist Author in preparing a manuscript; it is an exact representation of the format expected by the editor. To use this template, please just Save As this MS Word file to your document, then copy and paste your texts here and include all figures and tables. To copy and paste the text to this template document, please use “Special Paste” and choose “Unformated Text”. Please always maintain Style used in this template.

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background (maximum 1 paragraph), and very short literatures survey/review in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Do not describe literatures survey/review as author by author but should be presented as group of articles per method or topic reviewed which refers to some literatures.

One of examples of novelty statement or the gap analysis statement in the end of Introduction section (after state of the art of previous research survey) as follow:

*“........ (short summary of background) ............ (put here state of the art or overview of previous researches similar to this research).............. A few researchers focused on ....... There have been limited studies concerned on ........ Therefore, this research intends to ................. The objectives of this research are .........”.*

or

*“........ (short summary of background) ............ (put here state of the art or overview of previous researches similar to this research) .............. A few researchers focused on ....... There is no researcher concerned on ........ Therefore, this research focuses on ................. Therefore, this research is aimed to .........”.*

# Research Method/Metode Penelitian

The methods section describes the rationale for the application of specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understanding the research problem, thereby, allowing the reader to critically evaluate a study’s overall validity and reliability. The methodology section of a research paper answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? And, how was it analyzed? The writing should be direct and precise and always written in the past tense.

# Result/Hasil

The results section is where you report the findings of your study based upon the method [or methods] you applied to gather information. The results section should simply state the findings of the research arranged in a logical sequence without bias or interpretation. A section describing results [or "findings"] is particularly necessary if your paper includes data generated from your own research. Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

1. **Table**

Place tables as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. A table is labeled Table and given a number (e.g., Table 1.Taxonomi of Realism) it should be numbered consecutively. The table label and caption or title appears 10 pt space above the table, 6 ptspace after the text or paragraph if any; it should be uniforms fonts and font size, and use 11pt font size and Century Schoolbook style, capitalized similar to paper title, aligned center and bold face. Sources and notes appear below the table, aligned left. All tables must be in portrait orientation.

For Example:

**Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the table**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Graphics** | **Top** | **In-between** | **Bottom** |
| Tables | End | Last | First |
| Figures | Good | Similar | Very well |

1. **Figures**

Place figures as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. Photos, graphs, charts or diagram should be labeled Figure (do not abbreviate) and appear 6pt space below the figure, 12pt space before the next text or paragraph, and assigned a number consecutively. The label and title should be in line with the figure number (e.g., Figure 1. Statitic of Indonesian Migrant Workers 2014-2019), it should be uniforms fonts and font size; use 10pt font size and Century Schoobook style,capitalized similar to paper title, aligned center and bold face.Source (if any) appear underneath, flush left. Figures should be at good enough quality. Minimum image dimensions are 6 cm (2.3622 in) wide by 6 cm (2.3622 in) high.

For Example:

**Fig 1: Figure captions should be placed above the table (10 Bold)**

# Discussion and Analysis/ Diskusi dan Analisis

The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you've taken the findings into consideration. The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings.

The following components should be covered in discussion: (a) How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section? What is your finding of research? (what/how)? (b) Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented? This scientific interpretation must be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

# Conclusion/Kesimpulan

Conclusions should only answer the objectives of the research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. This conclusion should be provided as a paragraph. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

# Reference/Daftar Pustaka

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based. Cite only items that you have read. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references. Avoid excessive self‐citations. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number).

All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of references. References are sequentially numbered as they appear in the text. Reference numbers are indicated in square brackets. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either “Unpublished results” or “Personal communication”. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

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Editorial team of ICGCS refers to the American Psychological Association (APA) Style in writing indirect quotations, direct quotations, and references. Some of the basic rules in APA Style are as follows

It is necessary to write the last name of the author/s, the publication year, and the page/s quoted. Example: â€¦â€¦ (Subkhan, 2016, pp. 20-23). The page begins with the letter "p" which stands for "page", while "pp" is used when citing several pages at once in sequence.

* If the citation is a paraphrase of an essay, it is sufficient to only write the surname and year. Example:â€¦(Tilaar, 2017).
* No need to include the academic title of the referred author/s.
* If there is no author found, then the text title is written as reference (see example).
* Footnote is not recommended as it has the potential to waste the number of pages. However, you can use footnotes if you have to due to the important things that require a separate explanation.

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# Acknowledgement/

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The Author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article (Please include such a declaration in this section if you use English).

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