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Title of the Paper – Arial Narrow, size 14, bold, centred

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Name of Author2
Institutional Affiliation2 (Department, Faculty, University), Country (ARIAL NARROW 11pt)
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Name of Author3
Institutional Affiliation3 (Department, Faculty, University), Country (ARIAL NARROW 11pt)
Email(ARIAL NARROW 11pt)

***Corresponding Author. Tel: +62xxxxxxx, Email: abcd@email.com**

Abstract: (Arial Narrow 10 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6pt After and Before)

Authors are encouraged to follow this guidance. Text of the abstract: The abstract should summarize the content and conclusions of the paper in less than 250 words. It should not contain any references or displayed equations. Typeset the abstract in 10 pt, regular, justify alignment, First paragraph Indentation None, next paragraph Indentation 1 cm, Line spacing Single. *A well-written abstract generally addresses four key elements:* ***Purpose****: describes the objectives and hypotheses of the research.* ***Methods****: describes important features of your research design, data, and analysis. This may include the sample size, geographic location, demographics, variables, controls, conditions, tests, descriptions of research design, details of sampling techniques, and data gathering procedures.* ***Results****: describes the key findings of the study, including experimental, correlational, or theoretical results. It may also provide a brief explanation of the results.* **Implications**: show how the results connect to policy and practice, and provide suggestions for follow-up, future studies, or further analysis.

Keywords (Arial Narrow 10 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6pt After and Before)**:** keyword 1; keyword 2; …keyword 6. Please provide **a** Maximum of 5 keywords

Keywords will be used to index the article in scientific databases and on search engines. These keywords will help others to find your article quickly and accurately, so think of them as the labels for your article. Moreover, a strong correlation exists between online hits and subsequent citations for journal articles.

Important Instructions!
In particular, the following must be addressed and met the requirements and guidelines:

1. JBM Engagement: If the literature current, relevant, and broad enough to set the context for the research, you should engage with the style and the discussions published in JBM. The work in the journal evolved considerably as you can see on JBM Archive.
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4. Citation and Reference Style Guides: Authors are expected to adhere to the guidelines of APA 7th edition (American Psychological Association). Please provide full information of publications complying with the APA citation and reference styles. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa).

1

1. Introduction (Arial Narrow 11 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6pt After and Before)

The main section of an article should start with an introductory section which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. We Recommend to construct your introduction into:
First Paragraph - State of the Art (SOTA):
Launch your introduction with a focused synthesis of contemporary scholarship in your field. Rather than an exhaustive review, present key theoretical frameworks and empirical findings that shape current understanding. Use authoritative sources to establish the scholarly foundation of your research area.
Second Paragraph - Research Gap:
Identify specific, well-defined gaps in existing literature. Articulate where current research falls short, whether in theoretical framework, methodology, or practical application. Support your argument with recent meta-analyses or systematic reviews. Your critique should be precise and evidence-based, avoiding general statements of limitation.
Third Paragraph - Research Purpose:
State your research objectives with clarity and precision. Begin with "This study aims to..." followed by specific, measurable goals that directly address the identified gaps. Ensure your purpose statement creates a clear bridge between the problem identified and your proposed investigation.
Fourth Paragraph - Research Contribution:
Concisely articulate your study's theoretical and practical contributions. Focus on novel insights, methodological innovations, or practical implications that advance the field. Be specific about how your research extends current knowledge or practices.
Each paragraph should logically flow into the next, creating a coherent narrative that validates your research. Remember, precision and clarity trump length – every sentence should serve a clear purpose in establishing your research's significance.

Text of the introduction. Arial Narrow, 11 pt, regular, Alignment justify, First paragraph Indentation None, next paragraph Indentation 1 cm, Line spacing Single.

2. Literature Review (Arial Narrow 11 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

In the context of your research paper the literature review should be a critical synthesis of previous research in the subject field. The evaluation of the literature leads logically to the research question. Who is doing what? Who has done what? Who first did it or published it? Taken from published papers, research monographs, catalogues etc. based on primary sources. Offering a, probably new, structured view of the field of study. Each significant statement requires substantiation through multiple independent sources (minimum 2-3 citations) to demonstrate consensus in the literature. This approach validates your assertions through converging evidence from different scholars, methodologies, or contexts (Light & Pillemer, 2016; Maxwell, 2020; Zhang et al., 2022).

Text should be written in Arial Narrow, 11 pt, Alignment Justify, Line spacing Single, First Paragraph Indentation None, in rest of the text, First line Indentation at 1cm).

3. Method (Arial Narrow 11 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing After 6pt)

Description and justification of the research methods used. Normally, the methods will be selected from known and proven examples. In special cases the development of a method may be a key part of the research, but then this will have been described in Introduction section and reviewed in first one.

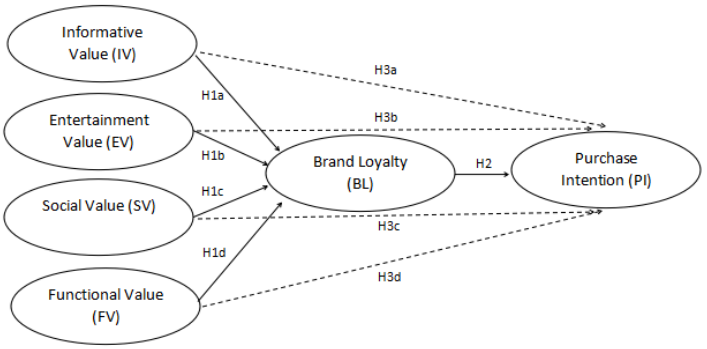
Authors are encouraged to have their contribution checked for grammar. The text is to be typeset in 11 pt Arial Narrow, single spaced, align justify, First line Indentation at 1cm).

Figures are to be inserted in the text nearest their first references. All components are to be grouping. Figures are to be sequentially numbered in English Numeral, at 10 point, regular.

Sample:

Figure 1. [Bold] Title of the Figure (Typeset in Arial Narrow 10 pt, centered, Indentation none, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

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Source: …. (Arial Narrow 10 pt, Alignment justify, Indentation First line None).

Tables should be numbered sequentially in the text. The tables must have a title, centralized above. Typeset tables and captions in 10 pt. Displayed tables are to be centred on the page width. Row Specify Height 0,4 cm, data inside the Table must be written in American English, using comma separators.

Sample:

Table 1. [Bold] Title of Table (Arial Narrow, 10 pt, Alignment Centred, Regular, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

Measure	Items	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Age	17 - 22	42	18%
	23 - 28	68	30%
	28 – 33	89	39%
	34 - 40	31	13%
Total		**230**	**100%**
Gender	Male	103	45%
	Female	127	55%
Total		**230**	**100%**

Source: …. (Arial Narrow 10 pt, Alignment justify, Indentation First line None).

Mathematical Expressions. Displayed equations (Arial Narrow 11 pt, Regular, Alignment Justify, Indentation First line 1 cm) should be numbered consecutively, with the number set in right sight and enclosed in parentheses. Equations should be referred to in abbreviated form, e.g. Equation (1), (2), … (n). in multiple/line equations, the number should be given on the last line.

Table 2: [Bold] Correlation Analysis (Arial Narrow, 10 pt, Alignment Centred, Regular, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

Correlation	LnY_t	FDI_t	LnK_t	LnL_t	$LnTO_t$	$LnGEX_t$	INF_t
LnY_t	1.00						
FDI_t	0.58***	1.00					
LnK_t	-0.62***	-0.20	1.00				
LnL_t	0.98***	0.54***	-0.68***	1.00			
$LnTO_t$	-0.53***	-0.32**	0.64***	-0.56***	1.00		
$LnGEX_t$	-0.37**	-0.69***	0.34**	-0.41**	0.43***	1.00	
INF_t	0.002	-0.14	0.27*	0.02	0.55***	0.12	1.00

Note: ***, ** and * indicates significant at 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance based on t-statistics

4. Findings and discussion (Arial Narrow 11 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

Description based on result. Explain the results, the relationship between variables, and the relationship with previous research. One of the main objects of the discussion is to set forth a complete and plausible explanation or theory for what was found. No one knows the subject of your research as well as you do; on the other hand, the average reader has no time to re-read the discussion if he/she did not understand it the first time around. You do not want the reader to go through your paper several times to understand it -he/she simply will not. You have to be clear and logical in what you say and explain it in a way that makes sense the first time around. This is the most difficult part of writing a discussion.

Scientific Writing Principles (ABC Framework):

Accuracy: Each statement must be supported by precise empirical evidence. Quantitative data, statistical measures, and specific outcomes should be explicitly stated rather than relying on general observations. Present exact values, confidence intervals, and effect sizes where applicable.

Brevity: Articulate your findings with linguistic economy. Eliminate redundancies and superfluous language while maintaining comprehensive scientific reporting. Each sentence should convey distinct, meaningful information that advances your scholarly argument.

Clarity: Ensure unambiguous presentation of scientific content. Employ precise terminology, define specialized concepts, and maintain consistent nomenclature throughout. Avoid complex syntactic structures that might impede understanding.

Discussion Section Framework:

Principal Findings: Begin with a precise synthesis of your key results, presenting them in order of significance. Articulate specific outcomes with their corresponding statistical evidence or qualitative findings.

Interpretative Analysis: Elucidate the meaning and implications of your results within your research context. Discuss how your findings address your research questions and hypotheses, considering both anticipated and unexpected outcomes.

Theoretical Integration: Position your findings within existing theoretical frameworks. Explicitly demonstrate how your results extend, challenge, or refine current theoretical understanding in your field.

Scholarly Contextualization: Construct a narrative that places your findings in dialogue with existing literature. Demonstrate how your results complement, contradict, or advance previous research findings. Use comparative analysis to highlight the distinctive contributions of your study.

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5. Conclusion and recommendation (Arial Narrow 11 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

Conclusions must have wider perspective-implications for other broader areas and domains. Future Work and Outstanding Questions must arise from Conclusions. The text should be typeset in Arial Narrow, 11 pt, Line spaces Single, Alignment justify, First Paragraph Indentation None, in rest of the text, First line Indentation at 1cm).

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References (Arial Narrow 11 pt, bold, alignment left, Indentation None, Spacing 6 pt After and Before)

Online sources that are analogous to print sources (such as articles published in online journals, magazines, or newspapers) should be cited similarly to their print counterparts but with the addition of a URL. Some publishers or disciplines may also require an access date. For online or other electronic sources that do not have a direct print counterpart (such as an institutional Web site or a Weblog), give as much information as you can in addition to the URL. The following examples include some of the most common types of electronic sources. For JBM, authors are expected to adhere to the guidelines of APA (American Psychological Association). Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Reference to an article in journals:

Lee, J. W., & Nguyen, A. H. (2020). Citations and reference style guides of APA 6th edition and Asian names. Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 7(1), 2-4. https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no1.2

Reference to an article in online journals or online first [DOI]:

Lee, J. W., & Nguyen, A. H. (2021). Citations and reference style guides of APA 6th edition: Culture difference between Asian names and Western names. Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, [Online First], https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol8.no1.2.

Reference to a book (ISBN):

Greenberg, P. (2001). CRM at the Speed of Light (5th ed.). Emeryville, CA: Lycos Press.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Burton, R. R. (1982). Diagnosing bugs in a simple procedure skill. In: D. H. Sleeman, & J. S. Brown (Eds.), Intelligent Tutoring Systems (pp.120-135), London, UK: Academic Press.

For published conference proceedings:

Lee, J. W., & Kim, Y. E. (2017). Green distribution and its economic impact on the distribution industry. In: Proceedings of the Second International Conference of KODISA (pp.12-32). Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, July 6-8. Seoul, Korea: KODISA Publishing.

For Internet resources:

Kim, D. H., & Youn, M. K. (2012). What is about distribution knowledge, research, and journal?. KODISA Newsletter. Retrieved October 30, 2019 (actual access date), from: http://kodisa.org/ index.php?mid=Conferences &document_srl =8862.