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Title in English: Use Capital Letters at the Beginning of Words

(The title of the article must reflect the content of the article; use a capital letter at the beginning of the word, bold, font 14, 1 space)

Author Name1*, Author Name2, Author Name3 (Name without title)
1 Author Affiliation.
2 Author Affiliation.
3 Author Affiliation.
*Correspondence email: (recommended to use institutional email)

Abstract: *Write the abstract in English as a single paragraph that summarizes the entire manuscript, including the introduction (research problem & objectives), theory/concept, methods, results, and the research contribution. The author should highlight the research's contribution or originality, emphasizing what distinguishes this study from previous research. The abstract should be written clearly and concisely, without using quotes, abbreviations/acronyms, or citations. The formatting should be in Times New Roman 10pt, single-spaced, with a word count between 190-210 words.*

Keywords: *Consists of three to five words or syllables arranged alphabetically.*

Judul dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Gunakan Huruf Kapital di Awal Kata

(Judul artikel harus mencerminkan isi artikel; gunakan huruf kapital di awal kata, cetak tebal, font 14, 1 spasi)

Abstrak: Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia, terdiri dari satu paragraf, dan menggambarkan keseluruhan isi naskah, yang terdiri dari pendahuluan (masalah & tujuan penelitian), teori/konsep, metode, hasil, serta kontribusi penelitian. Penulis perlu menekankan kontribusi atau orisinalitas penelitian yang membedakan penelitian ini dari penelitian sebelumnya. Abstrak harus disusun secara jelas dan singkat, tanpa menggunakan kutipan, singkatan/akronim, atau sitasi. Format penulisan menggunakan huruf Times New Roman 10 pt, satu spasi, dengan jumlah kata antara 190-210 kata.

Kata kunci: Terdiri dari tiga sampai lima kata atau suku kata yang disusun menurut abjad

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should be concise and provide the background and research problem, supported by relevant concepts, theories, and recent research findings. The research problem should be clearly defined and explained, supported by facts, data, and previous studies. If necessary, the author may create relevant subsections to emphasize concepts particularly important to the reader's understanding. The introduction should be 15-20% of the total article length. Use Times New Roman 11pt, with 1.15 spacing between paragraphs. Include citations from relevant, current references to support the context and theories presented.

Do not explain the theories separately, as in a literature review, or break them down into points and numbers. Instead, connect them closely to the research problem and use them to frame the analysis. Integrate the theory into the discussion, explaining how it applies directly to the research problem. This ensures the theory is not presented in isolation but used as an essential tool for analyzing and understanding the research issue.

RESEARCH METHODS

Inform briefly about the methods used in the research, including the research design, types, methods or approaches used, data sources, descriptions of qualitative and/or quantitative data, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. The methods section should be detailed and provide clear steps so readers can fully understand the research process. It should go beyond general descriptions by providing specific information about the approaches taken, the tools used for data collection, and how the data were analyzed. The goal is to clarify how the research was conducted, allowing the reader to replicate or follow the methodology, and it should be typed with 1.15 spacing and be 5-10% of the article's total length.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section explains the analysis results related to the research question. Each research result must be discussed clearly and in detail using the theories/concepts presented in the introduction. The discussion should also explain the meaning of the results and compare them with theories and/or similar research findings. The author may present the results and discussion separately or combined, depending on the flow and structure of the research.

In the writing of tables, follow these guidelines: Tables should be numbered sequentially and placed as close as possible to the relevant text. Each table must have a concise title at the top and a clear data source at the bottom if the data is from a secondary reference. Avoid using vertical lines; use only horizontal lines to separate the table header and footer.

Table 1. Description/information related to the table

No	Example	Example	Example	Example
1	Example table	Example table	Example table	Example table
2	Example table	Example table	Example table	Example table

Source: Source or reference table

Whole tables: title table, description table, source table, content table, written in Times New Roman font, size 10pts, spaced 1, middle margin page.

For the presentation of figures (images, charts, or diagrams): All figures must be of high resolution and numbered consecutively. Unlike tables, figure captions and titles should be placed directly below the image. Each figure must be centered on the page and referred to within the text (e.g., "as shown in Figure 1"). In the image inclusion format, the image title is below the image and is numbered according to the image order, as in the example below:



Figure 1. Description/information about the image (caption)
Source: Source reference from picture

For qualitative data presentation, all direct quotes from informants must be written in separate paragraphs. These quotes should be indented, typed with single spacing, *italic,* and presented as block quotes. Each quote must end with a citation in parentheses including the informant's name/pseudonym and the date of the interaction. For example:

> *"The use of digital platforms has fundamentally changed how we manage daily news production, creating a new rhythm that blurs the line between professional and personal space."* (Interview with Informant A, January 1, 2026).

However, the discussion must go beyond restating the research results; it must critically analyze the findings and interpret their significance in relation to the research question. This includes examining how the results align or contrast with existing theories, previous studies, and the theoretical framework used in the research. The Results and Discussion section should be 40-60% of the article's total length and typed with 1.15 spacing.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section, typed with 1.15 spacing, summarizes the research findings as answers to the research questions (problems) or summarizes the results discussed, contributing to scientific development. Present it in paragraph form, without numbering or bullet points. The conclusion should summarize the key findings and their implications. Also, suggest future research by highlighting unexplored areas or opportunities to expand the study. These suggestions should be thoughtful and based on the limitations of the current research. This section may also address the study's limitations, acknowledging constraints that might have affected the outcomes and providing a basis for how future research can overcome them.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) must declare any potential conflicts of interest that could be perceived as influencing the research. If there are no conflicts of interest, please state: "The author(s) declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article."

Funding

Disclose all funding sources supporting the research, including grant numbers. If unfunded, state: "This research received no external funding."

Data Availability

Specify how data can be accessed: publicly available with link, available upon request from corresponding author, or unavailable due to confidentiality/privacy reasons.

AI Tools Disclosure

Declare any AI tools used for literature search, writing, or analysis. Authors remain responsible for all content accuracy and integrity.

REFERENCES

The bibliography contains only sources referenced in the article, and all referenced sources must be listed in the reference list. It should include at least 30 references. The number of references should reflect the research needs; more than 30 references are appreciated, especially in studies that

rely heavily on literature review (e.g., SLR, scoping reviews, bibliometric analyses), where a larger number of references is typically necessary. 80% of the references must be from scientific journals. Write the bibliography using a reference manager such as Mendeley or Zotero, and follow APA Style 7th Edition for all references.
Example:

Article: Brown, L. S. (2021). Public communication and crisis management. *Journal of Public Administration Research, 15*(3), 245-262. https://doi.org/10.1234/jpar.2021.015

Website: Johnson, M. R. (2021, March 5). How digital communication is reshaping public relations. *The Communication Site*.
https://www.communicationsite.com/digital-communication-public-relations

Book Section: Miller, J. H. (2018). The role of media in shaping public opinion. In D. S. Thompson & K. L. Harris (Eds.), *Perspectives on communication in public administration*. Routledge.

Book: Smith, J. D. (2020). *Public administration theory and practice: An overview*. Oxford University Press.

Formal Doc: U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2020). *The impact of social media on public opinion in the 21st century* (GAO Report No. 21-0001). U.S. Government Printing Office.

For more detailed guidelines on formatting different types of references, please refer to the official APA Style guide here: APA 7th Edition Style.