

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)

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Abstract: *The abstract is written in English and consists of one paragraph that summarizes the entire content of the manuscript, which includes the introduction (research problem & objectives), theory/concept, methods, results, and the research contribution. The author should highlight the contribution or originality of the research, 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 200 words.*

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

(Ignore if you are from outside Indonesia)

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 originalitas 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 10pt, satu spasi, dengan jumlah kata antara 200 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 with descriptions, supported by facts, data, and previous studies. If necessary, the author may create relevant subsections to emphasize concepts that are particularly important for the reader's understanding. The length of the introduction should be 15-20% of the total article size. The text should be in Times New Roman 11pt, with 1.15 spacing between paragraphs. Citations from relevant and current references should be included to support the context and theories presented.

The theories used in the research should not be explained separately, as in a literature review, or broken down into points and numbers. Instead, they should be closely connected to the research problem, helping to frame the analysis. The theory must be integrated into the discussion, explaining how it applies directly to the research problem. This ensures that the theory is not merely presented in isolation but 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, providing clear steps to ensure readers can fully understand the research process. It should go beyond general descriptions, offering specific information about the approaches taken, the tools used for data collection, and how the data was analyzed. The goal is to clarify how the research was conducted, allowing the reader to replicate or follow the methodology and typed with 1.15 spaces and a length of 5-10% of the article's total length.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section of the study 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 also contains the meaning of the results and comparisons with theories and/or similar research results. The author may choose whether to 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 simply restating the research results; it must include a critical analysis of the findings, interpreting their significance concerning 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 length of exposure to the results and discussion should be 40-60% of the article's total length and is typed with 1.15 spaces.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section, typed with 1.15 spacing, contains a summary of the research findings in the form of answers to the research questions (problems) or a summary of the results discussed, contributing to scientific development. It is presented in paragraph form, without the need for numbering or bullet points. The conclusion should summarize the key findings and their implications. Additionally, the conclusion should emphasize suggestions for further research, highlighting areas that remain unexplored or could be expanded upon in future studies. These suggestions should be thoughtful and based on the limitations of the current research. The study's limitations may also be addressed in this section, acknowledging the constraints that might have affected the research outcomes and providing a basis for how future research can overcome these limitations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In this section, the author(s) may express gratitude to individuals or institutions that contributed to the research but do not meet the criteria for authorship. Please state that the manuscript is the original work of the author(s), is free from plagiarism, and has not been previously published in any other journal or media. If the research received financial support, the funding agency and grant number (if applicable) should be clearly stated here.

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."

REFERENCES

The bibliography contains only the sources referenced in the article, and all sources referenced must be listed in the reference list. It should contain at least 30 sources of referral. The number of references should be based on 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. Writing the bibliography requires using a reference manager such as Mendeley or Zotero, and all references must follow the APA Style 7th Edition.

Example:

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>

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

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.

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

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](#).