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The Title of Article Needs to Be Provided in Times New Roman

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Abstract: The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt. The abstract should be provided in approximately 150 words, written in English with font of Times New Roman 12 pt.

Keywords: English, keywords, times new roman, 12 pt

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should cover the main issues regarding economic, business, management, education or other relevant topics. It begins with a hook to capture the reader's attention, followed by background information that contextualizes the research topic. The introduction should clearly state the research problem or question being addressed, highlighting its significance and relevance to the field. It is important to briefly review relevant literature to situate the current study within the existing body of knowledge, identifying gaps or limitations that the research aims to address. Throughout, the writing should be clear, focused, and demonstrate the study's potential contributions to the field. A well-crafted introduction not only informs readers about the study's purpose but also motivates them to continue reading by emphasizing the research's importance and potential impact.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review is written in English with font of Times New Roman 12. This section demonstrates the significance of the current study by showing how it builds upon, challenges, or extends previous work. It should be organized thematically or chronologically, presenting a logical progression of ideas that leads to the rationale for the current research. Additionally, it should critically evaluate the quality and relevance

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of cited sources, demonstrating the author's analytical skills and deep understanding of the field. The literature review should provide a solid foundation for the study, justifying its relevance and potential contributions to the existing body of knowledge. If applicable, authors can also provide the relationship between variables and hypotheses.

METHOD

The method section should provide a detailed and transparent account of how the study was conducted. Authors should begin by describing the research design, including the type of study (provide in several sub-sections). Next, define the population and sampling procedures, including inclusion and exclusion criteria. Provide comprehensive information about participants, such as demographics and recruitment methods. Describe all materials, instruments, or equipment used, including their reliability and validity. Detail the procedure step-by-step, ensuring it is sufficiently clear for replication. For quantitative studies, explain the variables and how they were operationalized and measured. For qualitative studies, describe data collection techniques and analytical approaches. Address any ethical considerations and obtained approvals. Outline the data analysis plan, including statistical tests or qualitative analysis methods. If applicable, discuss how missing data or outliers were handled. Ensure all descriptions are precise, concise, and free from interpretation or discussion of results.

RESULTS

The results section presents the findings of the study in a clear, logical, and objective manner, without interpretation. It should begin with a brief restatement of the research question or hypothesis. Authors should then present their data systematically, typically following the order of the research questions or hypotheses outlined in the introduction. For quantitative studies, include relevant descriptive statistics (e.g., means, standard deviations) and inferential statistics (e.g., t-tests, ANOVA results, regression analyses), along with effect sizes and confidence intervals where appropriate. Present key findings in tables or figures, ensuring they are self-explanatory and properly labeled.

For qualitative studies, organize results by themes or categories that emerged from the data analysis, supported by relevant quotes or examples. Report all results, including those that do not support the hypotheses or are unexpected. Use clear, concise language and avoid redundancy between text and tables/figures. Present raw data in appendices if necessary. Ensure that all statistical tests and analyses mentioned in the Methods section are reported here. Do not discuss the implications of the results or compare them to other studies; save this for the Discussion section. Use past tense when describing results and present tense when referring to tables or figures. Structure the section to guide the reader logically through the findings, using subheadings if helpful for organization.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section interprets and contextualizes the study's findings, exploring their implications and significance. Authors should begin by briefly restating the main

research questions and summarizing key results. Then, interpret these findings in light of the initial hypotheses and existing literature, explaining how they support, contradict, or extend previous research. Address any unexpected results, offering possible explanations.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section of an academic article should succinctly synthesize the study's key findings and their significance. It begins by briefly restating the main results, directly addressing the research questions or hypotheses.

Implication

The author should then emphasize the importance of these findings and their contributions to the field, discussing broader implications for theory, practice, or policy.

Limitation and Future Direction

While acknowledging significant limitations that may affect interpretation or generalizability, the conclusion should also suggest specific directions for future research based on the study's outcomes or unanswered questions.

Table and Figure

Table 1

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1	Times new roman	11	Approved
2	Times new roman	11	Approved
3	Times new roman	11	Approved

Note. if applicable

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Figure 1

Center times new roman 11 pt



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REFERENCES

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Sahid, S., Norhisham, N. S., & Narmaditya, B. S. (2024). Interconnectedness between entrepreneurial self-efficacy, attitude, and business creation: A serial mediation of entrepreneurial intention and environmental factor. *Heliyon, 10*(9), e30478. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e30478

Dhewi, T. S., Narmaditya, B. S., Mukhlis, I., & Ridzuan, A. R. (2024). What drives the revisit intention of heritage hotel consumers? A systematic literature review. *Tourism and Hospitality Management, 30*(2), 239–247. https://doi.org/10.20867/thm.30.2.2

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