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Title is Expressed in No More Than 20 Words (Cambria, 16pt, Bold, Centered)

Author's Name[1]*, Author's Name[2], Author's Name[3]
(Cambria, 12pt, Bold, Centered)
[1]Author's Department, Institution, Country (Cambria, 11pt, italic, centered)
[2]Co-Author's Department, Institution, Country (Cambria, 11pt, italic, centered)

Abstract

The abstract is described briefly, clearly, and concisely, covering key points such as the research objectives, methods, as well as a summary of the research results. The abstract must not contain tables, figures, or quotations. The abstract is written in a single paragraph in English with a maximum of 200 words. (*Cambria*, 12pt, single-spaced)

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (3 to 5 keywords) (*Cambria*, 12pt, single-spaced)

Received: xxxxx *Revised: xxxxxx* *Accepted: xxxxxx*
**Corresponding author: author.address@mail.com*

Introduction (*Cambria*, 12pt, bold)

This section describes the problem that arises from a gap between the expectation and the actual condition (reality). There are several kinds of gaps: the theoretical (conceptual) gap obtained from literature review, the empirical gap obtained from the results of previous research, the practical (contextual) gap obtained from phenomena in the field, threats and challenges, as well as opportunities. Researchers must be able to distinguish between problems and symptoms (signs/indications of a problem). Symptoms are generally easier to identify, while the problem is the cause of the symptom that needs to be investigated.

The introduction should explain the purpose, the urgency, and the benefits of the research. In this section, the state of the art and novelty of the research should be emphasized. The introductory section also contains what has been researched, what is currently being done, what will be done and what is the research gap. The paper should at least contain the Introduction, Literature Review, Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, and Bibliography. (Cambria, 12pt, 1.15 space).

Literature Review (*Cambria*, 12pt, bold)

The theoretical foundation is a reference/framework for solving problems. Researchers must present an in-depth study of theories related to research. The theories described in this section are well-established theories such as agency theory, organization theory, production theory, consumption theory, behavioral theory, and so on.

Any research requires a theoretical foundation that meets the principles of recency and relevance. The principle of recency relates to science and should be up-to-date and representative. The

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principle of relevance means presenting a theoretical basis that is closely related to the problem of the research.

This section also contains a provisional answer (hypothesis) to a problem. Provisional answers are written under relevant scientific knowledge/theory, empirical research (latest, at most 5 years) and clear as a basis for argumentation in reviewing the problem. The existence of a provisional conjecture indicates that the purpose of solving the problem under study has not been answered or has not been resolved satisfactorily. An example of how to quote in a paragraph is in (Jadmiko 2021). (Cambria, 12pt, 1.15 space).

Methods (*Cambria*, 12pt, bold)

This section describes how to collect and process data using existing analytical tools. The discussion in the research method includes population and sample, data collection techniques, operational definitions of variables, data analysis techniques, as well as the reference of the questionnaire adopted in the study. (Cambria, 12pt, 1.15 space).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic (the table must not be in jpeg or png format)

Variable	n	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Variable_1	000	3	15	11.88	2.18
Variable_2	000	7	20	17.45	2.63
Variable_3	000	7	20	16.74	2.83

Source: Processed data (yyyy) (Cambria, 10pt, italic)

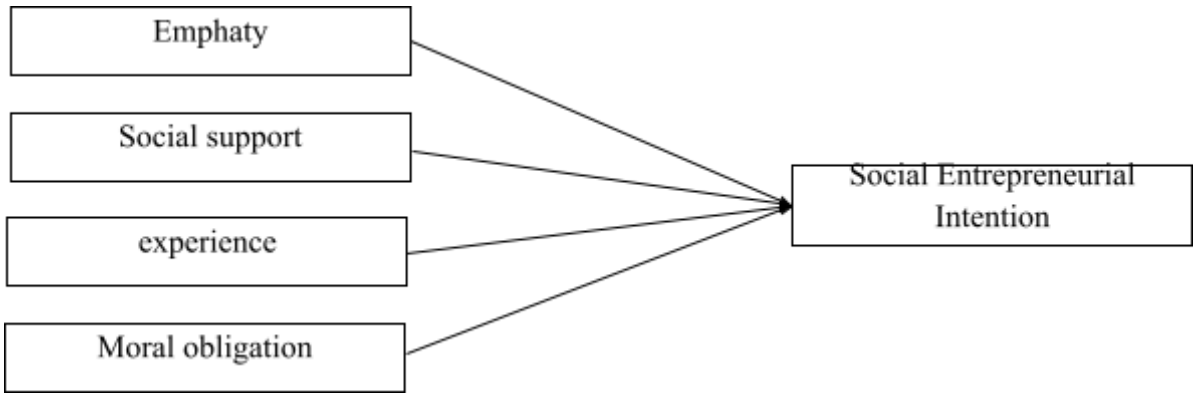


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

Results and Discussion (*Cambria*, 12pt, bold)

This section contains a description of the obtained data. Data descriptions can be presented in descriptive statistics, frequency distributions accompanied by graphs, mean values, explanation of the results of the research instrument testing. Also, a brief and concise explanation of the development, testing, and results of hypotheses is presented in this section. The explanation is limited to the interpretation of data processing results on statistical figures and the meaning of these results. The

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discussion section describes whether the hypothesis is supported or rejected by scientific theory and evidence accompanied by logical reasoning. (Cambria, 12pt, 1.15 space)

Conclusions (*Cambria*, 12pt, bold)

This section consists of conclusions, limitations/suggestions and implications, arranged in paragraph form without using numbering/bullet. The conclusion is the answer to the problem formulation, which results from the research explained briefly, precisely, and directly related to the formulation of the problem and research objectives. The conclusions answer the research objectives and are a summary of the research findings. Meanwhile, limitations and suggestions describe the limitations faced by researchers in conducting research and must be accompanied by an explanation of the positive benefits that may occur if researchers can do so. Thus, limitations do not only describe research constraints and suggestions for future researchers, but it also includes practical (policy) and theoretical implications. The practical implication is related to the contribution of research findings to strengthening practical/policy implementation (in real practice in the field). Theoretical implication is related to its contribution to the development of existing scientific theories. (Cambria, 12pt, 1.15 space).

References (*Cambria*, 12, bold)

The reference in this journal uses APA Citation Style. The degree of sophistication of materials is referred to in the span of 10 years. The references are expected to be 80% of the primary sources originated from the national and international journals. Writing citations referenced in **the script should use reference applications (reference manager), such as Mendeley, Endnote, or Zotero**.

Ashraf, M. A. (2019). “Is Old Gold?” the Role of Prior Experience in Exploring the Determinants of Islamic Social Entrepreneurial Intentions: Evidence from Bangladesh. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, *12*(3), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2019.1702580

Barlow, R. et al. 1966. *Economics Behavior of the Affluent.* Washington D.C.: The Brooking Institution.

Jadmiko, P. (2021). Perceived Social Support as Moderator Variable Between the Attitude of Becoming A Social Entrepreneur (ATB) on Social Entrepreneurial Intention. *Journal of Islamic Economic and Business Research*, *1*(1), 86–99. https://doi.org/10.18196/jiebr.v1i1.11703

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