

**PLEASE MAKE SURE MINIMUM
MANUSCRIPT REQUIREMENT ARE MET**

Title : Approximately 20 words
Abstract : Minimum 100 Words, Maximum 300 Words
Keyword : Maximum 5 keywords
[JEL](#) : The authors should add 1- 3 JEL Classification Number. Information guide for the Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) can be found at <https://www.aeaweb.org/jel/guide/jel.php>
Main : 4000-9500 words including: **Introduction, Method, Result and Discussion, Conclusion**

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should stand alone, which means that no citation in the abstract. The abstract should concisely inform the reader of the manuscript's purpose, its methods, its findings, and its value. The abstract should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. The manuscript's title, but neither the author's name nor other identification designations, should appear on the abstract page. An abstract between 100-300 words.

Keywords: We would like to encourage you to list your keywords in this section (5-8 words).

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INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? 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. Include Literature review Grand Teory and sub teory always.

METHODS

The methods section describes the steps followed in the execution of the study and also provides a brief justification for the research methods used (Perry et al., 2003:661). It should contain enough detail to enable the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and validity of your findings. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate your study (American Psychological Association, 2001:17).

The methodology section typically has the following sub-sections:

- Sampling (description of the target population, research context, and units of analysis; sampling; and respondent profile)
- Data collection
- Measures (Alternatively: Measurement)

RESULTS AND DISCUSS

The results section summarizes the data collected for the study in the form of descriptive statistics and also reports the results of relevant inferential statistically analysis (e.g., hypothesis tests) conducted on the data. You need to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analyses were conducted and why, and to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that are at odds with the stated hypotheses (American Psychology Association 2001: 20).

There is no fixed recipe for presenting the findings of a study. We will, therefore, first consider general guidelines and then turn our attention to options for reporting descriptive statistics and the results of the hypothesis test.

Reporting Research Results

You should present your findings as concisely as possible and still provide enough detail to adequately justify your conclusions, as well as enable the reader to understand exactly what you did in terms of data analysis and why.

You may assume that the reader has a working knowledge of basic statistics (i.e., typically the contents covered in a 1st statistics course). It is, therefore, not necessary to discuss basic statistical procedures in detail. You may, however, have to explain advanced multivariate statistical methods (e.g., repeated measures ANOVA, two- or –way ANOVA, multiple

regression analysis, and factor analysis) in non-technical terms. Figures and Tables (detached from main of the manuscript) often allow one to present findings in a clear and concise manner.

Example:

Insert Table 1 Here

Insert Figure 1 Here

DISCUSSION

In many ways, it is the most important section in an article (Feldman, 2004:4). Because it is the last thing a reader sees, it can have a major impact on the reader's perceptions of the article and the research conducted (Summers 2001:411).

Different authors take different approaches when writing the discussion section. According to Feldman (2004:5), Perry et al. 2003: 658), and Summers 2001: 411-412), the discussion section should:

- Restate the study's main purpose
- Reaffirm the importance of the study by restating its main contributions
- Summarize the results in relation to each stated research objective or hypothesis without introducing new material
- Relate the findings to the literature and the results reported by other researchers
- Provide possible explanations for unexpected or non-significant findings
- Discuss the managerial implications of the study
- Highlight the main limitations of the study that could influence its internal and external validity
- Discuss insightful (i.e., non-obvious) directions or opportunities for future research on the topic

The discussion section should not merely restate the findings reported in the result section or report additional findings that have not been discussed earlier in the article. The focus should instead be on highlighting the broader implications of the study's findings and relating these back to previous research. Make sure that the conclusions you reach follow logically from and are substantiated by the evidence presented in your study (Varadarajan 1996: 5).

CONCLUSION

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions from the results of research with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion.

Not only does the author write down the major flaws and limitations of the study, which can reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in his studies may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require critical judgment and interpretation of their impact. The author should provide the answer to the question: is this a problem with error, method, validity, and or otherwise?

Writing an academic article is a challenging but very fulfilling endeavor. Hopefully, the guidelines presented here will enable you to write your first academic article with relative ease. Students, however, often underestimate the time required to produce a “polished” first effort. You cannot write a proper research article in a weekend or even a week. It is, therefore, extremely important to allow yourself enough time –at least three to four weeks—to work on the successive draft.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments, in academic or professional writing, represent a crucial section where the author or authors formally express their gratitude to individuals, institutions, or organizations that provided assistance, support, or resources during the research, writing, and publication process. This section typically appears towards the beginning or end of a work, often preceding the main body or following the conclusion, depending on the specific style guide and publisher's requirements. The acknowledgment serves several important purposes, including recognizing intellectual contributions (e.g., expert advice, critical feedback, conceptual input), financial support (e.g., grants, fellowships, sponsorships), technical assistance (e.g., laboratory assistance, data analysis support, editorial services), and access to materials or facilities (e.g., libraries, archives, research equipment). Moreover, it demonstrates professional courtesy and ethical responsibility by acknowledging the contributions of others that significantly impacted the project's success, thereby fostering transparency and collaboration within the research community. A well-crafted acknowledgments section not only conveys appreciation but also implicitly defines the scope

of the author's own contribution by highlighting the aspects of the project where external support was instrumental..

REFERENCES

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Example:

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