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ABSTRACT

The abstract should concisely inform the reader of the research gap, manuscript's purpose, its methods, its findings, and conclusion. The abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract. The abstract should be relatively non mathematics, questions, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. An abstract consist of no more than 250 words.

Keywords: List your keywords and sort by alphabet (3-5 words),

INTRODUCTION

Introduction should concisely inform the reader research background, an introductory who 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.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review represents the theoretical and scientific concepts. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. Citation refers to last name or family name author and published year without page number. Subtitle in this section there are keywords, conceptual framework and development of hypothesis.

METHODS

Methods section describes data resources, techniques of collection, processing, and analysis. From the data analysis obtained the results of research. No subtitles are required such as research design, sample and techniques of collection.Show the validity, reliability table and

goodness of fit model if using structural equation model (SEM). Each table should be completed with explanation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section contains the results of empirical research written in a systematic, critical, and informative analysis. The discussion is the result of interpretation of data analysis, if necessary to be associated with relevant theory in literature review. Results and discussion should address the problem formulation and impact new knowledge. Show the descriptive statistics and results of hypothesis testing table.

CONCLUSION, MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS, LIMITATION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

In this section, author present brief conclusions from the results of research and not in the statistical sentence. A conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion, written along one paragraph in essay and not in numerical form. The managerial implications of the study, written along one paragraph in essay and not in numerical form. Limitations require critical judgment and interpretation of their impact. Author also providessuggestion for advanced researchers or general readers.

REFERENCES

The references used are the last 10 years consisting of 80% primary sources (articles) and 20% secondary sources (books, newspapers, magazines, etc.). Reference writing using American Psychological Association (APA) and refers to the citation contained in the article and sort by alphabet. Citation and reference writing is recommended using reference applications such as Mendeley, Zotero and Reffwork.

Example for citation:

(Choudhury, 2013; Frank & Goyal, 2009; Gujarati & Porter, 2009; Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010; Wagner, 2013)

Example for references:

Choudhury, K. (2013). Service quality and customers' purchase intentions: an empirical study of the Indian banking sector. *International Journal of Bank Marketing, 31*(7), 529–543. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-02-2013-0009
Frank, M. Z., & Goyal, V. K. (2009). Capital Structure Decisions : Which Factors Are Reliably Important ?, 1–37.
Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic Econometrics*. McGraw-Hill.
Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). Multivariate Data Analysis. Hair (7th, 2010).pdf. Pearson.
Wagner, M. (2013). "Green" Human Resource Benefits: Do they Matter as Determinants of

Environmental Management System Implementation? *Journal of Business Ethics*, *114*(3), 443–456. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-012-1356-9

Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure. Figures must have good resolution. Preferred format for figures are Word, JPEG, and PDF. Minimum resolution is 300 dpi for grayscale figures and 600 dpi for line art. We suggest authors to prepare figures/images in black and white color. Please also remove unnecessary backgrounds and grid lines from graphs. For line graphs, use a minimum stroke weight of 1 point for all lines. If multiple lines are to be distinguished, use solid, long-dash, short-dash, and dotted lines; avoid the use of gray or shaded lines. Please use the following symbols to identify curves and data points: □, ■, ○, ▲, Δ, ◊, ♦, +, and ×.

Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

Rules in tables

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

Examples

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

Table 3: A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table.

Distance (m)	Velocity (ms^{-1})

100	23.56
150	34.64
200	23.76
250	27.9

More complex tables. The following is a slightly more complex table with a caption that is narrower than the table. Centre the caption across the width of the table. If it is difficult to make a table fit the page, use a smaller font.Headings should normally be in Roman (i.e., not bold or italic) type, have an initial capital and normally align left (but centred sometimes looks better); it is up to the author to choose a layout that is most useful to the reader. Columns of numbers normally align on the decimal point. Do not put vertical line/border.

Table 4: A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	P	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p
F3	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
Fz	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
C4	2.571	0.109	0.600	0.439	1.667	0.197

Table 5: A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table. Justify the caption.						
	Wake Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	P	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p
F3	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
Fz	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
Cz	1.143	0.285	0.077	0.782	0.286	0.593

Notes to tables

If you wish to format a table so that it contains notes (table footnotes) to the entries within the body of the table and/or within the table caption, these notes should be formatted using alphabetic superscripts such as [a], [b], [c] and so forth. Notes within the table caption should be listed first. Notes should be placed at the bottom of the table; one convenient method is to create an empty row at the bottom of the table to contain them. Again, merge the cells to give you a single cell the width of the table. Table notes should be 10 point Times Roman. Each note should be on a separate line.

Table 6: A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notes[a].				
	Thickness		Separation energies	
Nucleus	(mg cm^{-2})	Composition	■, n (MeV)	■, 2n (MeV)

[181]Ta	19.3±0.1[b]	Natural	7.6	14.2
[208]Pb	3.8±0.8[c]	99% enriched	7.4	14.1
[209]Bi	2.6±0.01[c]	Natural	7.5	14.4
[a]Notes are referenced using alpha superscripts. [b]Self-supporting. [c]Deposited over Al backing.				

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