INCOME:
Innovation of Economics and Management
DOI: 10.32764/income.
E-ISSN: 2797-0450

The title of article should be concise, informative in sentence case fewer than 16 words

First Author[1*], Second author[2], and Third author[3]
[1] Department, Faculty, University, City, Country
*) Corresponding author

Article History
Received:
Revised:
Accepted:

Keywords:

Abstract

Purpose – Describe the topic your paper examines. Provide a background to your paper and why this topic is interesting. Avoid unnecessary content.

Design/methodology/approach – Provide an outline of the research method(s) and data used in this paper. Explain how you went about doing this research. Again, avoid unnecessary content and do not make any speculation(s).

Finding/Results – List the empirical finding(s) and write a discussion in one or two sentences.

Originality/Value – Provide conclusion(s) and implication(s) of your research. What conclusions did you get and what are the implication(s)? What is the main take-home message?

OPEN ACCESS

Published by LPPM Universitas KH. A. Wahab Hasbullah
This is an open access article distributed under the CC BY-SA 4.0 License
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of the article should start with an introductory section, which provides more details about the paper's purpose, motivation, research methods and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

The "introduction" in the manuscript is important to demonstrate the motives of the research. It analyzes the empirical, theoretical and methodological issues in order to contribute to the extant literature. This introduction will be linked with the following parts, most noticeably the literature review.

Explaining the problem's formulation should cover the following points: (1) Problem recognition and its significance; (2) clear identification of the problem and the appropriate research questions; (3) coverage of problem's complexity; and (4) well-defined objectives.

Heading and subheading

Do not indent the first paragraph of every section or sub section. The Introduction is not an extended version of the abstract; never use the same sentences in both sections. Please use no more than three levels of headings.

LITERATURE REVIEW & HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Thus, the second part, "Literature Review" investigates the gap that will be exposed and solved. The flow of all the ideas are required to be clear, linked, well-crafted and well developed. It serves as the source of the research question and especially the base or the hypotheses that respond to the research objective. We advise using current and primary sources from trusted international references (top tier-journals).

METHODOLOGY

The third part of the manuscript, "Method, Data, and Analysis" is designed to describe the nature of the data. The method should be well elaborated and enhance the model, the approach to the analysis and the step taken. Equations should be numbered as we illustrate.

This section typically has the following sub-sections: Sampling (a description of the target population, the research context, and units of analysis; the sample; and respondents' profiles); data collection; and measures (or alternatively, measurements).

The research methodology should cover the following points: Concise explanation of the research's methodology is prevalent; reasons for choosing the particular methods are well described; the research's design is accurate; the sample's design is appropriate; the data collection processes are properly conducted; the data analysis methods are relevant and state-of-the-art

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author needs to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analysis was conducted and why, and later to justify their conclusions.

The "Discussion and Analysis" part, highlights the rationale behind the result answering the question "why the result is so?" It shows the theories and the evidence from the results. The part does not just explain the figures but also deals with this deep analysis to cope with the gap that it is trying to solve.

Table and Figure

Authors must provide high quality artwork for all illustrations. Poor resolution or definition is not acceptable. All tables and figures (graphs) should be included directly in the appropriate part of the article (not separated). Each table or figure should be numerically numbered separately (Table 1, Table 2; Figure 1, Figure 2) and fully titled, which refers to the contents of the table or figure. Underneath each table and figure, state the reliable source. Use only horizontal lines, 1.5 spaced

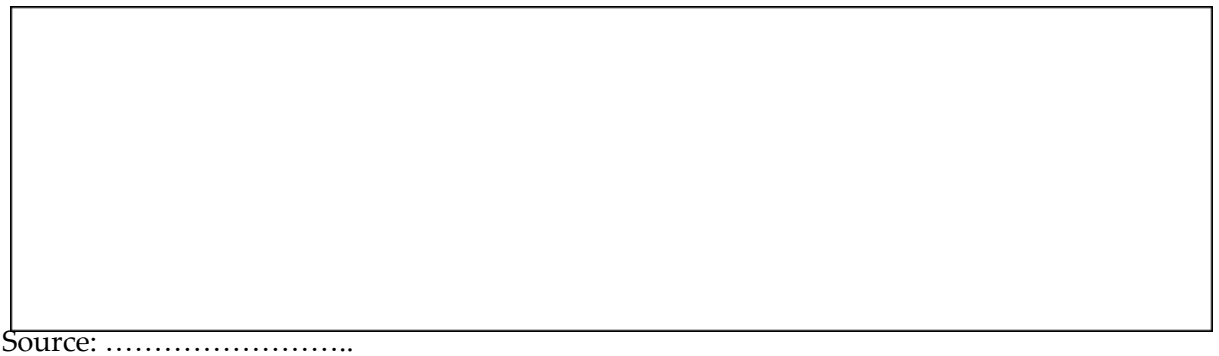
Table 1. Title of the table….

Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 2**	**Column 2**
Abcde1	0.xxx	0.xxx1	0.xxx2
Abcde2	0.yyyy	0.yyyy1	0.yyyy2
Abcde3	0.zzz	0.zzz1	0.zzz2
Abcde4	0.aaaa	0.aaaa1	0.aaaa2

Notes: ….

Source: …..

Figure 1. Title of the figure……



Source: ……..

Equation

Equations should be numerically numbered consecutively in parentheses with aligning right margin, and it can use either the same font or the formula font.

$Y=\alpha+ßX+\varepsilon$

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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

Authors should explain the empirical and theoretical benefits, the economic benefits, and the existence of any new findings. The author may present any major flaws and limitations of the

study, which could reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in the study may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require a critical judgment and interpretation of the impact of their research. The author should provide the answer to the question: Is this a problem caused by an error, or in the method selected, or the validity, or something else?

REFERENCES

In this section, author (s) must list all the reference documents cited in the text. In writing the reference, the author(s) are recommended to use reference management tools, such as Mendeley. The citation and reference list should follow **the American Psychological Association (APA)** referencing style (6th edition). Otherwise, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this guide.

Authors are encouraged to cite manuscripts mainly from primary source publications (journals) from the last ten years. In addition, authors should avoid excessively referencing their own work (self-citation).

A basic format to list the reference documents as follows:

1. The reference list is arranged in alphabetical order by the authors' last names
2. If there is more than one work by the same author, order them by publication date, oldest to newest.
3. If there is no author the title moves to that position and the entry is alphabetized by the first significant word, excluding words such as "A" or "The". If the title is long, it may be shortened when citing in text.
4. The first line of the reference list entry is left-hand justified, while all subsequent lines are consistently indented.
5. Use "&" instead of "and" when listing multiple authors of a source.
6. Capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle, if there is one, plus any proper names – i. e. only those words that would normally be capitalized.
7. Italicize the title of the book, the title of the journal/serial and the title of the web document.
8. For any non-English articles, please write down the translation of the article in brackets [ ] after the original article's title. Note that the original article should be written in italics.
9. Do not create separate lists for each type of information source.

Some example of the reference list

Journal

Karlan, D. S., & Zinman, J. (2012). List randomization for sensitive behavior: An application for measuring use of loan proceeds. *Journal of Development Economics*, *98*(1), 71-75.

Gabbett, T., Jenkins, D., & Abernethy, B. (2010). Physical collisions and injury during professional rugby league skills training. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 13*(6), 578-583. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2010.03.007

Conference Paper/Proceeding

Williams, J., & Seary, K. (2010). Bridging the divide: Scaffolding the learning experiences of the mature age student. In J. Terrell (Ed.), *Making the links: Learning, teaching and high*

quality student outcomes. Proceedings of the 9th Conference of the New Zealand Association of Bridging Educators (pp. 104-116). Wellington, New Zealand.

MacColl, F., Ker, I., Huband, A., Veith, G., & Taylor, J. (2009, November 12-13). *Minimising pedestrian-cyclist conflict on paths*. Paper presented at the Seventh New Zealand Cycling Conference, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Retrieved from http://cyclingconf.org.nz/system/files/NZCyclingConf09_2A_MacColl_PedCycleConflicts.pdf

Dissertation

Mann, D. L. (2010). *Vision and expertise for interceptive actions in sport* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia). Retrieved from http://handle.unsw.edu.au/1959.4/44704

Books

Collier, A. (2008). *The world of tourism and travel*. Rosedale, New Zealand: Pearson Education New Zealand.

Airey, D. (2010). *Logo design love: A guide to creating iconic brand identities*. Berkeley, CA: New Riders.

Whitney, E., & Rolfes, S. (2011). *Understanding nutrition* (12th ed.). Australia: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Book Chapter

Palmer, F. (2007). Treaty principles and Maori sport: Contemporary issues. In C. Collins & S. Jackson (Eds.), *Sport in Aotearoa/New Zealand society* (2nd ed., pp. 307-334). South Melbourne, Australia: Thomson.

Newspaper

Matthews, L. (2011, November 23). Foodbanks urge public to give generously. Manawatu Standard, p. 4.Little blue penguins homeward bound. (2011, November 23). Manawatu Standard, p. 5.

Rogers, C. (2011, November 26). Smartphone could replace wallets. The Dominion Post. Retrieved from http://www.stuff.co.nz/technology/gadgets/6038621/Smartphone-could-replace-wallets

Act (statute/legistation)

Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992. (2013, December 16). Retrieved from http://www.legislation.govt.nz

Internet

Ministry of Health. (2014). *Ebola: Information for the public*. Retrieved from http://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/conditions-and-treatments/diseases-and-illnesses/ebola-information-public