

Title written in Times New Roman 14 Bold font, Capital Each Word (each word capitalised, except conjunctions) (Maximum 14 words) [Left aligned]

First Author^{1,*}, Second Author¹, Third Author¹
[Times New Roman 11, Bold]

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[Times New Roman 11]
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Abstract

The abstract begins with a **concise background and rationale** that highlights the research problem and clearly indicates the existing research gap. It then explicitly states the **objective(s) of the study**. Next, the **research design and methodology** are briefly described, including the type of study, participants or data sources, instruments or data collection techniques, and analytical methods employed. The abstract subsequently presents the **key findings** in a clear and concise manner, emphasizing the most significant results that directly address the research objectives, preferably supported by quantitative or factual evidence. Finally, the abstract concludes with the main **conclusion** and **contributions**, outlining both theoretical and practical implications and their relevance to the broader field of study. Avoid citations, tables, and mathematical symbols. The abstract should not exceed **200 words** [Time New Roman 11].

Keywords: Provide 3–5 keywords separated by semicolons. Keywords should represent the core concepts of the study [Time New Roman 11, lowercase, alphabetic]

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INTRODUCTION [Times New Roman 12 bold]

In this section, there are several components that must be fulfilled. 1) **Contextual Background:** Describe the global, theoretical, or empirical context of the research. This section outlines current trends, important phenomena, or key issues in the relevant field of study, supported by up-to-date international references. The writing should move from general issues to more specific problems, while emphasising the urgency and scientific significance of the research topic. 2) **Theoretical Foundation and Critical Literature Review:** This section explains the main theoretical framework underlying the research and shows how the theory directs the focus of the research and the selection of variables. Present a critical synthesis of previous studies, emphasising patterns of findings, differences in results, or conceptual limitations, rather than merely providing a descriptive summary. 3)



Literature Gap: Explain explicitly the gaps in the literature, particularly based on research conducted over the past five years. Describe the limitations of previous studies, such as methodological weaknesses, narrow research contexts, and others, or a lack of theoretical integration. Emphasise that there are still important aspects that have not been addressed by previous research. 4) **Scientific Gap and Justification:** Explain the knowledge gap that the research aims to fill and provide scientific justification for why this research needs to be conducted. Emphasise the potential contribution of the research to the development of theory, methodology, or practice in the relevant field. 5) **Research Objectives, Novelty and Contribution:** Present the research objectives clearly and explicitly. Then, in conclusion, emphasise the novelty and scientific contribution of the research. Briefly explain how this research differs from previous studies in terms of theory, methodology, data, and other relevant contexts.

The citation should use the APA Style 7 version. One – two author(s) should write the last of their name, then the reference year. If there are three or more authors, write the first author's last name and et al., then the reference year. The introduction should be evident in the narrative citation example, based on Uska & Wirasasmita (2023). In addition, Uska et al. (2023) stated that authors must follow the author guidelines and this template. An introduction should be evident in the parenthetical citation example (Uska & Wirasasmita, 2023). Authors also must follow the author guidelines and this template (Uska et al., 2023). If there are two or more references, for example, based on Uska (2023), Ismatulloh and Syahidi (2022), and Wirasasmita et al. (2024) stated that the novelty of the study is essential. However, the previous sentence should be written in a parenthetical citation; the study's novelty is essential (Ismatulloh & Syahidi, 2022; Uska, 2021; Wirasasmita et al., 2024). [Times New Roman, 12, normal]

METHOD [Times New Roman 12 bold]

This section describes the research design, approach, and procedures in sufficient detail to allow replication. It includes the type of research, participants or data sources, instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. Ethical considerations should be stated if applicable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION [Times New Roman 12 bold]

Results

This section explains the research results and provides a comprehensive discussion. The results can be presented in the form of diagrams, graphs, tables, and other formats that make it easy for readers to understand. This section also does not use numbering or bullet points.

Discussion

The discussion section must be aligned with the scientific merit analysis. 1) **Key Findings Summary:** A brief statement of the main findings that directly address the research objectives or questions, without repeating the technical or statistical details from the results section. 2) **Theoretical Interpretation:** Explain the meaning of the findings by explicitly linking them to the theoretical framework or conceptual model used, including whether the findings support, extend, or challenge existing theories. 3) **Comparison with Previous Studies:** Conduct a critical analysis comparing the research results with previous studies, highlighting similarities and differences, and providing scientific reasons based on context, methods, or sample characteristics. 4) **Explanation of Unexpected Findings:** Discuss unexpected findings or those that contradict previous hypotheses or literature, accompanied by logical and academic theoretical or contextual explanations. 5) **Scientific Contribution:** Emphasise the scientific contribution of research to the development of knowledge, whether

in the form of theoretical enrichment, conceptual clarification, or strengthening of empirical evidence in relevant fields of study. 6) **Practical and Policy Implications:** Outline the practical implications or relevant policies, while maintaining relevance to scientific findings and avoiding unsubstantiated claims. 7) **Limitations and Future Research:** Acknowledge the limitations of the research in a proportionate and reflective manner, without reducing the scientific value or main contributions of the research. Describe recommendations for further research that are directly derived from the limitations and findings of the research, demonstrating the continuity of the research agenda.

CONCLUSION [Times New Roman 12 bold]

The conclusion presents the main findings of the study that directly address the study objectives, emphasise the scientific contribution and novelty compared to previous studies, and explain the theoretical and/or practical implications of these findings. In addition, the conclusion also briefly acknowledges the relevant limitations of the research and formulates logical and specific directions for further research, then closes with a statement affirming the overall value of the study without repeating the data, methods, citations, or detailed discussion.

REFERENCES [Times New Roman 12 bold]

The writing of manuscripts and citations referenced in the manuscript use the **APA Style** format, and it is recommended to use reference applications (reference managers) such as Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote, and others. The number of references in this article must be at least 20.

The format for writing references follows the example below.

Book:

Deitel, P., & Deitel, H. (2012). *C++ How to Program*. Boston: Pearson Education.

Journal Article:

Cai, W., McKenna, B., Wassler, P., & Williams, N. (2021). Rethinking knowledge creation in information technology and tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 60(6), 1377-1384. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287520946100>

Abdelraheem, A., Hussaien, A., Mohammed, M., & Elbokhari, Y. (2021). The effect of information technology on the quality of accounting information. *Accounting*, 7(1), 191-196. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ac.2020.9.017>

Seminar Proceeding:

Mahmood, N. Z., Ahmed, S. R., Al-Hayaly, A. F., Algburi, S., & Rasheed, J. (2023, October). The evolution of administrative information systems: assessing the revolutionary impact of artificial intelligence. In *2023 7th International Symposium on Multidisciplinary Studies and Innovative Technologies (ISMSIT)* (pp. 1-7). IEEE.

Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis / Dissertation / Thesis

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

Published Undergraduate Thesis / Dissertation / Thesis

Hollander, M. M. (2017). *Resistance to authority: Methodological innovations and new lessons from the Milgram experiment (Publication No. 10289373)* [Doctoral

dissertation, University of Wisconsin–Madison]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Internet source:

Laksono, F. (2019). *Pengertian dan Dasar Input Output C++*. Retrieved December 12, 2020, from Belajar C++ website: <https://www.belajarcpp.com/tutorial/cpp/dasar-input-output>

Regulation:

Depdikbud. 2013. *Permendikbud nomor 66 tahun 2013 tentang standar penilaian*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

MANUSCRIPT FORMAT

1. Manuscript Length

Manuscripts should be written on A4 paper (margins = normal), not exceeding 10 pages, including tables and figures.

2. Equation

Equation numbering is done sequentially with the number of equations written in parentheses and right alignment, for example (1). The quantity and variables are written in italic Roman symbol. Use a dash (-) to indicate a minus sign. Use parentheses () for the denominators or dividers to avoid mistakes. Give the comma in the equation if the equation is in a sentence. For example, equation (1):

$$a = \frac{x}{y} \quad (1)$$

If the equation is mentioned in a sentence, then simply write equation (1), except at the beginning of the sentence, it is not written using a comma after parentheses. For example, “Equation (1) is ...”

3. Table Writing

Tables are numbered in order of presentation (Table 1, etc.). Table titles are written at the top of the table, centred as in the following example.

Table 1. Recapitulation of research results for each variable (*Sentence case*)

Statistics	System Quality	Information Quality	Service Quality
Mean	31.29	31.25	17.45
Mode	34	34	19
Median	32	32	18
SD	5.58	5.50	3.05
Variance	31.09	30.21	9.33
Minimum score	18	18	10
Maximum score	41	41	23
Range	23	23	13
N	370	370	370

4. Figure

Images are numbered in order of presentation (Figure 1, etc.). Figure titles are placed below the image, centred and in sentence case, as in the following example. Figure naming uses *Sentence case*.

Example for figure (1)

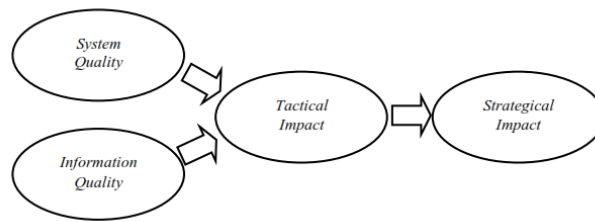


Figure 1. Erp success model (*Sentence case*)

Example for figure (2)

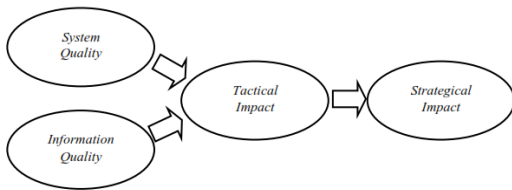


Figure 2. Erp success model (*Sentence case*)



Figure 3. Logo..... (*Sentence case*)

Example for two figure (2)



Figure 4. University logo and journal logo (*Sentence case*)

LAYOUT AND SPECIFICATIONS

The manuscript should be written in *Times New Roman 12 font*, with the font size as exemplified in this writing guide. The spacing should be 1 and the manuscript should be written in *left-right justified* format. Each manuscript is limited to a *maximum of 10 pages*.