
The Title Must Be in the Fewest Words That Describe the Content of The Paper Accurately (14 pt)

Omit all words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Implementation of ...", "Observations on ...", "Effect of.....", "Analysis of ...", "Design of..." etc. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulas whenever possible.)

First Author, Second Author, Third Author, Fourth Author, Fifth Author (Bold12pt)

Affiliation (12pt)

Email: e-mail@e-mail.com (12pt)

Correspondence: e-mail@e-mail.com*

Abstract

Keywords:

Keywords 1;

Keywords 2;

Keywords 3;

Abstracts should provide a clear and pertinent overview of the manuscript, enabling readers to understand the scope and contribution of the study. The abstract must contain 150–250 words and be written in a logical and precise manner, without subheadings. Authors are strongly encouraged to follow this structure: first, present the research issue or topic, emphasizing its importance and the gap addressed; second, state the aim of the study or the formulated hypothesis; third, briefly describe the research methods applied; fourth, summarize the main results or findings; and finally, highlight the key points from the discussion that lead to the major conclusions or interpretations. The abstract must objectively represent the article, avoid claims not supported by the main text, and not exaggerate the conclusions. Formatting requirements: single-spaced, font size 9, using Cambria. Keywords should immediately follow the abstract. Authors are required to provide 3–5 specific keywords, derived from the article's scope and translated into concrete research variables or thematic focuses (see the example). Avoid abbreviations, general words, or plural terms (such as "and", "of"). Each keyword should be separated by a semicolon (;). The title, abstract, and author information must all appear on the first page of the manuscript.

Background: ...

Objective: ...

Methods: ...

Results: ...

Conclusion: ...

INTRODUCTION

This page should begin with the Introduction of your article and follow by the rest of your paper State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

This section consists of a background a literature review that includes theory and results relevant to research, problem formulation, and research purposes. Literature review must use references strong, sharp, up-to-date, and appropriate to the research conducted. Literature study presents research results that discusses subject or theoretical approach already done by other people. All these concepts are combined into a meaningful conclusion that supports the research formulation. The minimum reference of research papers is 15 bibliography and publications of the last 10 years, except Historical study material can be used in the library classic publication more than 10 years. From 80% of this amount comes from primary

sources, i.e. articles published in journals/magazines scientific proceedings and research results. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Times New Roman 8 as font size.

METHOD

Materials and Methods describes how the study was conducted. Research method suggests the type of research, the reasons for a method used, population sample/subject, place and time, technique data collection, and data analysis techniques. Explaining the research model, theory, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, hypothesis. research chronological, including research design, research procedure, how to test and data acquisition. Quantitative research needs to include techniques relevant hypothesis testing. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

Table 1. A simple example of a table

Heading	Heading	Heading
---------	---------	---------

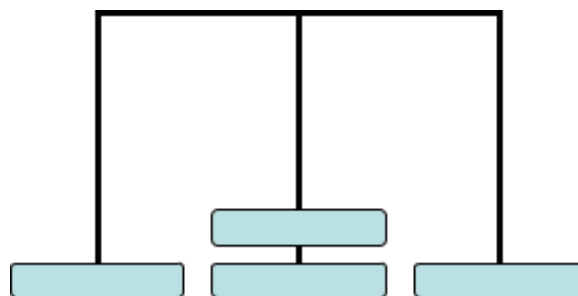


Figure 1. This is an example of a figure

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature, the Results section reports what was found in the study, and the Discussions section explains the meaning and significance of the results and provides suggestions for future directions of research. In this section, The results of the research and discussion contain tabulations research data carried out accordingly with the methods and variables used. Analysis and evaluation of the data according to the formula of the theoretical study results have been done. Discussion of analysis results and evaluation can apply the comparative method use of equations, graphs, pictures, and table. Each table and graph must be numbered, named, and placed as close together as possible with paragraphs where the tables and graphs are discussed. Interpreting analysis results to obtain answers, added value, and benefits relevant

to the problem and objectives of the study. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

Subsection 1

The subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by the present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

Subsection 2

The subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by the present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions result from analysis and discussion or hypothesis testing about the phenomenon under study. Conclusions must answer research questions and problems. The conclusion is not a rewriting of the discussion and also not a summary. The study's main findings may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection from a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of developing research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on results and discussion) (Fischli *et al.*, 1998).

Acknowledgments

Place any acknowledgment here. For example, This work was supported by the Research Fund provided by xxxxxxxxxxxx. Avoid identifying any of the authors prior to the review. Replace instances where the name of authors appear with 'author'. I am / We are grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

If any, an acknowledgment may be made here. This section displays the author's appreciation to sponsors, fund donors, resource persons, or parties who have an important role in conducting research.

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION BY THE AUTHOR

If applicable, the Author's Contribution Statement.

REFERENCE

Citation in text. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication. Only references cited within the text should be included. Ensure that in-text (Citation) references are quoted as per the APA in-text citation style. All references should be in 10-point font and double-spaced. NOTE: When formatting your references, please follow the APA reference style (7th Edition), Roman Script. Ensure that the references are strictly in the journal's prescribed style, failing which your article will not be accepted for peer-review. You may refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association for further details. [Read more](#) or Download ([PDF](#)). See the sample below:

- Berg, B. L., Lune, H., & Lune, H. (2004). *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences* (Vol. 5). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Czichos, H., & Saito, T. (2006). *Springer handbook of materials measurement methods* (Vol. 978). L. Smith (Ed.). Berlin: Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30300-8>
- Fischli, A. E., Godfraind, T., & Purchase, I. F. H. (1998). Conclusions and Recommendations. *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 70(9), 1863-1865. <https://doi.org/10.1351/pac199870091863>
- McDonough, J., & Shaw, C. (2012). *Materials and Methods in ELT*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Wilson, E. B. (1990). *An introduction to scientific research*. Courier Corporation.

REFERENCES FORMAT

a) For Books

- Brigham, E.F., Gapenski, L. & Ehrhardt, M.C. 2010. *Financial Management: Theory and Practice*. 13th edition. Fort Worth: The Dryden Press.
- Maddala, G.S. 2001. *Introduction to Econometrics*. 3rd edition. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

b) For Chapter in Book

- Black, F., Jensen, M.C. & Scholes, M. 2002. The capital asset pricing model: Some empirical tests. In *Studies in the Theory of Capital Markets*, edited by M.C. Jensen & R.A. Rozeff, 201-239. New York: Praeger.

c) For Periodicals/Journals

- Abdullah, A.R. & Affandi, M.A. 2011. The future of the Gen-X entrepreneurs. *Malaysian Business* 31 May, 123.
- Acharya V.V. & Pedersen, L.H. 2005. Asset pricing with liquidity risk. *Journal of Financial Economics* 77: 375-410.
- Davis, J.L., Fama, E.F. & French, K.R. 2000. Characteristics, covariances, and average returns: 1929 to 1997. *Journal of Finance* 55(1): 389-406.
- Hodrick, R.J. & Zhang, X. 2001. Evaluating the specification errors of asset pricing models. *Journal of Financial Economics* 62: 327-376.

d) For Proceedings, Presented Papers, and Dissertations

- Locke, E.A., Durham, C.C. & Poon, J.M.L. 1995. Knowledge seeking as a group strategy to attain goals. In *New developments in group dynamics and group effectiveness*, E.A. Locke (Chair). Symposium conducted at the annual meeting of the Society of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, 18-20 May, Orlando, USA.
- Ibrahim, M.H. & Said, R. 2011. Disaggregated consumer prices and oil prices pass-through: evidence from Malaysia. *Proceedings of the VI Malaysian National Economics Conference: Vol. 1*, edited by Mansor Jusoh, Nor Aini Idris, Tamat Sarmidi, Mohd. Adib Ismail & Ahmad Mohd Yusof, 5-7 June. Malacca, Malaysia, 296-305.
- Che Embi, N.A. 2010. *An examination of the initial performance of Malaysian shariah-compliant IPOs*. Unpublished PhD. Diss., Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia.
- Poon, J.M.L., Stevens, C.K. & Gannon, M.J. 1996. *Effects of learning style and training method on reactions to cross-cultural training*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Management, 12-15 August, Cincinnati, USA.

e) For Electronic Reference

- Bartol, K.M., Koehl, D. & Martin, D.C. 1987. Quantitative versus qualitative information utilization among college business students. [CD-ROM]. *Educational and Psychological Research* 7: 61-74. Abstract from: SilverPlatter File: PsycLIT Item: 75-24812.
- Funder, D.C. 1994(March). Judgmental process and content: Commentary on Koehler on base-rate [9 paragraphs]. *Psycology* [On-line serial], 5(17). Available E-mail: psyc@pucc Message: Get psyc 94-xxxxx
- Washington, H.J. 2010. Common factors in debt financing: New evidence from an emerging market. Available at http://sbtn.locklibrary/bondfinance_0127.pdf