

JOURNAL ARTICLE TEMPLATE FOR PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT INQUIRY

1. The article must include **Introduction, Literature Review and Hypothesis Formulation (if applicable), Research Method, Analysis and Results, Conclusion, References.**
2. The article must use A4 paper size with **2.5 cm margins** (right, left, top, and bottom).
3. The article length should be between **10-25 pages**.
4. The manuscript **must not contain bullets or numbering**.
5. Authors are required to use *reference managers* Mendeley or EndNote for citations .
6. The manuscript must **follow the Public Policy and Management Inquiry template**, downloadable at [[http://jos.unsoed.ac.id/public/site/icons/TEMPLATE_PUBLIC_POLICY AND MANAGAMENT INQUIRY.docx](http://jos.unsoed.ac.id/public/site/icons/TEMPLATE_PUBLIC_POLICY_AND_MANAGAMENT_INQUIRY.docx)] (http://jos.unsoed.ac.id/public/site/icons/TEMPLATE_PUBLIC_POLICY AND MANAGAMENT INQUIRY.docx).

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

1. **[Title]**
Title in Indonesian (no more than 15 words).
2. **[Author Names, Institution, Email]**
Authors' names must be written without academic titles. The corresponding author must include a valid email address.
3. **[Abstract and Keywords]**
The abstract should be 100-250 words and **must** be written in **Indonesian and English**. It should briefly outline the research objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. Include 3-5 keywords related to the study.
4. **[Introduction]**
Explain the research background, objectives, and contributions.
5. **[Literature Review and Hypothesis Formulation]**
Discuss relevant literature and explain hypothesis development (if applicable).
6. **[Research Method]**
Describe the research design, object of study, target population and sample, data collection techniques, research model, and data analysis methods.
7. **[Results and Analysis]**
Present data analysis outcomes, hypothesis testing, answers to research questions, findings, and interpretations.
8. **[Conclusion]**
Summarize the research conclusions, limitations, and suggestions for future studies.
9. **[References]**
Use Mendeley or EndNote for references. **At least 80% of references must be primary sources (scientific journals) published within the last 10 years.** List references alphabetically in APA style without numbering.

ARTICLE SUBMISSION

Submit the article in Microsoft Word format via *online submission* at <http://jos.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/ppmi/> after registering (for first-time submitters).

AUTHOR GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT INQUIRY

(Article Title, Not Exceeding 15 Words, Describing the Research, Cambria 11, 1 Spacing, 6 pt Spacing After)

First Author Name^{1*}, Second Author Name^{2*}, etc.

¹Department, University, Country

²Department, University, Country

*Corresponding author's email

Abstract(Format: Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

Abstract Format (Format: Cambria 10, space 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt). An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any-depth analysis of a particular subject or disipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper purposes. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Absatrcting and indexing services for various academic discipline are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper.

Keywords: content, formatting, article.

INTRODUCTION (Cambria 11, Bold, 1.5 Spacing, 12 pt Spacing Before, 2 pt After)

Discuss the background, objectives, and scope of the research ((Cambria 11, spasi 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt).

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION (Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1,5, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

Hypotheses are optional, especially for qualitative studies (Cambria 11, spasi 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt).

RESEARCH METHOD (Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1,5, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

This section essentially explains how the research was conducted. The main elements of this section include: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For studies that involve tools and materials, the specifications of both the tools and materials must be provided. The specifications of the tools describe the sophistication of the equipment used, while the material specifications detail the types of materials used.

For qualitative research, such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is important to include the presence of the researcher, research subjects, informants who assisted, the methods used for data collection, the research location, the duration of the study, as well as a description of the procedures used to ensure the validity of the research results. It is recommended to avoid organizing this section into subheadings.

However, if it cannot be avoided, the formatting should follow the style used in the "Results and Discussion" section. (Cambria 11, Bold, single spacing, with 0 pt before and after spacing)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1,5, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

This section is the main part of a research article and is usually the longest. The data analysis process, such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing procedures, does not need to be presented. Only the results of the analysis and hypothesis testing should be reported. Tables and figures can be used to clarify the verbal presentation of research findings. However, they must be accompanied by commentary or discussion.

For qualitative research, the results section should include detailed subtopics directly related to the research focus and categories. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) Answer the research questions and problem statements; (2) Demonstrate how the findings were obtained; (3) Interpret the findings; (4) Relate the findings to the existing body of knowledge; (5) Introduce new theories or modifications to existing theories.

In addressing the research questions and problem statements, the research findings must be explicitly concluded. The interpretation of findings should be based on logical reasoning and existing theories. Empirical findings should be integrated or linked with previous research results or established theories, with proper references. In introducing new theories, existing theories may be confirmed, rejected, or modified as needed.

In some cases, structuring research findings into subheadings is unavoidable. Below is the formatting guideline for organizing such sections, including specific elements that are essential to an article. (Cambria 11, Bold, single spacing, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt).

CONCLUSION (Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1,5, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

This section presents the research conclusions, answers the research questions, discusses implications and recommendations for future studies, and outlines the study's limitations. (Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt).

Abbreviations And Acronyms

Define acronyms upon first mention (e.g., MiKiR: Multimedia Interaktif, Kolaboratif, dan Reflektif). Avoid abbreviations in the title unless unavoidable.

Equations

Use Cambria or Symbol font for equations. Number equations sequentially (e.g., (1), (2)) aligned to the right. Italicize variables and bold vectors.

Figures And Tables

Place the table label above the table, while the figure label should be placed below the figure. Refer to specific tables explicitly, such as Table 1, when citing a table. The following are examples of table formatting and figure captions:

Table 1.		Table Format
Table Header	Column Header	
	Column Header	Column Header
Content	Content	Content
Content	Content	Content
Content	Content	Content

Source: Author

Authors are advised to use the text box feature in MS Word to insert images or graphics, as it provides greater stability against formatting changes and page shifts compared to inserting images directly.

Figure 1. Example of a figure caption

REFERENCES (Cambria 11, Bold, spasi 1,5, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

Book

Hadi, S., dan Widyarini. 2009. *Metodologi penelitian untuk manajemen dan akuntansi* (edisi pertama). Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ekonisia.

Online Book

Leaver, B. L., M. Ehrman, and Shekhtman. 2005. *Achieving success in second language acquisition*. doi: 10.1017/CBO9780511610431

An Article as Part of a Book

Jones, S., and M. Aiken. 1999. History of financial regulation in Britain. In S. Jones, C. Romano and J. Ratnatunga (Editor), *Accounting theory: A contemporary review* (pp. 1-28) Maririckville NSW: Harcourt Brace.

Journal Article

Suwaldiman. 2004. The power of politic and lobbying parties in the Australian accounting regulation reform program. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Auditing Indonesia* 8 (2): 66 - 78.

Dissertation/Thesis/Undergraduate Thesis

Robertson, J.S. 2011. *Capitalism and accounting in the Dutch East-India company 1602-1623: An historical study of determining influences and practices*. Disertasi tidak diterbitkan, Universitas Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia.

Working Paper

Carnevale, C., F. Giunta, and P. Cardamone . 2009. *The value relevance of social report*. Working paper, University Calabria, Italy.

Internet Source:

El Hida, R. 2010. *Masih ada kebocoran pajak, tax ratio mustahil capai 16%*. Diakses pada 12 April 2010, dari <http://www.detik.com>.

Mainstream Magazine

Yakub. 2009, Oktober. Masih perlukan prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum? *Akuntan Indonesia*, hal. 51 -53.

(Cambria 10, Regular, spasi 1, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt).