DIJB
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A title of the article should be specific and effective: If it has subtitile please follow this format (Tahoma 16 bold, sentence case)

First Author's Name[1], Second Author's Name[2], Third Author's Name[3] (Arial Narrow 10 Bold, Capitalize each word)

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[2]Second Author's Affiliation: Department, University, Country
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Abstract	Abstract should be written in English. The abstract, consists of no more than 200 words, should inform the readers briefly about the manuscript's purpose, methods, findings, and values. References are not allowed to be cited in abstract. (Arial Narrow 10 Normal, Sentence Case)

INTRODUCTION (TAHOMA 10 BOLD, UPPERCASE)

The main section of an article should start with an introductory section that 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.

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LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT (TAHOMA 10 BOLD, UPPERCASE)

The second section, titled "Literature Review and Hypotheses Development" explores the gap that the study aims to identify and address. The ideas need to be presented in a clear, cohesive, and well-structured manner. This section forms the foundation for the research question and the hypotheses aligned with the study's objective. It is recommended to use up-to-date and primary sources from reputable international publications, particularly top-tier journals.

The Hypotheses Development section should logically follow the literature review and be grounded in theoretical frameworks or prior empirical findings. Each hypothesis must be clearly stated, testable, and directly linked to the research objectives. Authors should explain the reasoning behind each proposed relationship between variables, supported by relevant citations. Hypotheses should be numbered sequentially (e.g., H1, H2) and formatted for clarity. This section is critical in shaping the study's conceptual model and must reflect a deep understanding of the literature discussed.

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METHODS (TAHOMA 10 BOLD, UPPERCASE)

The third section of the manuscript, titled "Methods" aims to explain the characteristics of the data used in the study. This part should thoroughly detail the chosen methodology, including the development of the research model, the analytical techniques employed, and the procedural steps followed. As our examples demonstrate, any equations included must be properly numbered for clarity.

This section generally includes the following sub-sections: Sampling (which outlines the target population, research setting, units of analysis, sampling strategy, and respondent demographics), Data Collection, and Measures (or Measurement Instruments).

The research methodology should address several key components: (1) a clear and concise description of the overall approach; (2) a well-justified rationale for selecting specific methods; (3) an appropriate and accurate research design; (4) a well-structured sampling framework; (5) a reliable and valid data collection process; and (6) relevant and up-to-date analytical methods.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (TAHOMA 10 BOLD, UPPERCASE)

It is also acceptable if you separate the "Results" and "Discussion" into different sections.

This section is dedicated to presenting the findings of the study and interpreting their meaning within the context of the research objectives and existing literature.

Results should be presented clearly and concisely using appropriate tables, figures, or graphs where necessary. Statistical findings, descriptive data, and any model outputs must be reported accurately, without redundancy. Ensure all visual elements are properly labeled and referenced in the text.

Discussion interprets the significance of the results, highlighting how they support or contradict prior research. It should explain the theoretical and practical implications of the findings, address unexpected outcomes, and critically evaluate the study's contributions and limitations. Authors are encouraged to relate the discussion to the hypotheses, literature review, and research objectives, demonstrating how the findings advance knowledge in the field.

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The author could indicate the position of table in the text as follows:

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The author could indicate the position of figure in the text as follows:

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CONCLUSION (TAHOMA 10 BOLD, UPPERCASE)

In this section, authors are expected to summarize the key conclusions derived from their research findings and offer recommendations for future researchers or general readers. While the conclusion may highlight the main insights of the study, it should not simply repeat the abstract. Authors should clearly outline the study's empirical and theoretical contributions, its practical or economic implications, and any novel findings it brings to the field.

Additionally, authors are encouraged to acknowledge any major weaknesses or limitations of their study that may affect its validity or raise questions from readers. This includes reflecting critically on how these limitations may have influenced the results and conclusions. Authors should thoughtfully assess whether such issues stem from methodological choices, measurement validity, or other factors, and explain their potential impact on the overall study.

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REFERENCES (TAHOMA 10 BOLD, UPPERCASE)

Reference style used in DIJB adopt the APA Style. Here are some of the APA reference templates for some types of works adapted from *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, *6th edition, 2010*. List of reference should be typed in Arial 9 Normal, Sentence Case; paragraph: line spacing 1 lines; before: 0 pt, after: 6 pt.

Journal article
Light, M. A., & Light, I. H. (2008) The geographical expansion of Mexican immigration in the United States and its implication for local law enforcement. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal*, *8*(1), 73-82.

Entire issue of a journal
Greenfield, P. & Yan, Z. (Eds.). (2006) Children, adolescents, and the internet. (Special section). *Developmental Psychology*, *42*, 391-394.

Entire book
Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A Study of computer dependency.* London, England: Taylor & Francis.

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Chapter in an edited book
Haybron, D. M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp. 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.
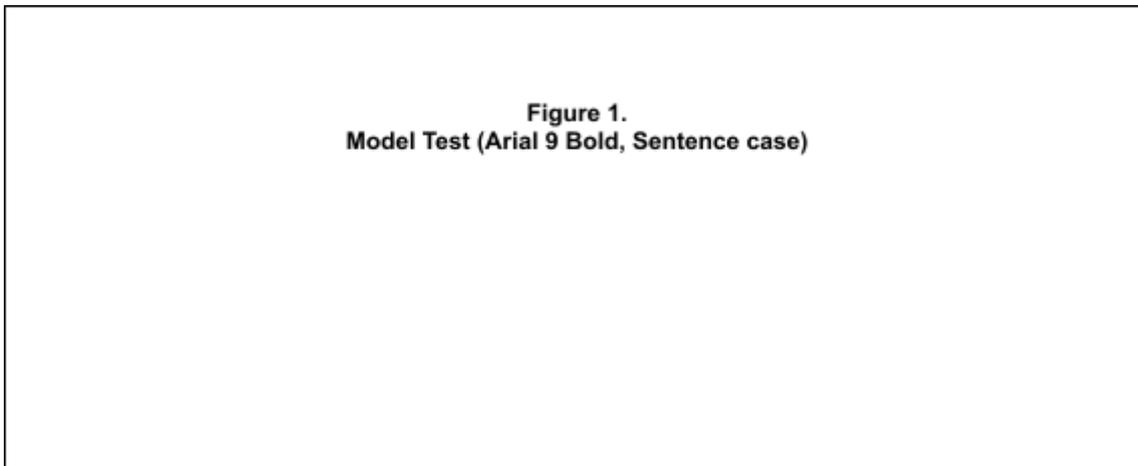
Conference proceeding
Herculano-Houzel, S., Collins, C. E., Wong, P., Kaas, J. H., & Lent, R. (2008). The basic nonuniformity of the cerebral cortex. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 105*, 12593-12598.

List of Tables (Please put all the tables into a text box and use "top and bottom" wrap text)

Table 1.
Hypotheses Test (Arial 9 Bold, Sentence case)

Table 1A.
Measurements(Arial 9 Bold, Sentence case)

List of Figures (Please put all the figures into a text box and use "top and bottom" wrap text)

Figure 1.
Model Test (Arial 9 Bold, Sentence case)

APPENDIX