IDEI: JURNAL EKONOMI & BISNIS, VOL. ..., NO. ..., ... 20....: …..–….
ISSN (online): 2722-1008 DOI: ……

TITLE: SUB TITLE (14pt) (THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WORDS USED FOR THE ARTICLE TITLE IS 15 WORDS THAT DESCRIBE THE CONTENT OF THE ARTICLE)

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Full Name of Author 1*, Full Name of Author 2 (11pt)

[1]Study Program, University, City, Country (10pt)

[2]Study Program, University, City, Country (10pt)

*Corresponding Author; Author1's email address, Author 2's email address (10pt)

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Abstract (11pt)

This section contained a summary of the article and the main ideas of the article. The minimum scope contained in the abstract is problems, research objectives, research methods, findings, and implications. The abstract was followed by keywords, which were the basic concepts of the research field. The abstract was written in good and correct Indonesian and English. Arranged in one paragraph. Number of words between 150–200 words by including keywords between three to five words below the abstract paragraph. Wrote in **the past tense**. (10pt)

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Keywords: Keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3, keyword 4, keyword 5. (10pt)

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Abstrak **(11pt)**

Bagian ini memuat ringkasan artikel dan berisi ide-ide pokok tulisan. Cakupan minimal yang termuat dalam abstrak adalah: permasalahan, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, temuan dan implikasi. Abstrak diikuti kata kunci yang merupakan konsep dasar dari bidang yang diteliti. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris yang baik dan benar. Disusun dalam satu paragraf. Jumlah kata antara 150–200 kata dengan menyertakan kata kunci antara tiga hingga lima kata di bawah paragraf abstrak. (10pt)

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Kata Kunci: Kata kunci 1, kata kunci 2, kata kunci 3. (10pt)

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Introduction (11pt)

The introduction should be a maximum of one page and should contain the background, rationale for the research, problem statement, and statement of objectives. The article should not replicate research that has been extensively written and published by other authors. It should be based on gaps in previous research and should contain novelty that will contribute to building a broader body of theory or knowledge. This section should not use subheadings or bullets or numbering. All citations must include their sources and be listed in the References section.

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Theoretical Study and Hypothesis (11pt)

This section contains theoretical and/or empirical studies from previous studies that form the basis of the research. Empirical studies are drawn from primary sources, specifically from publications in quality journals. The use of secondary sources and/or textbooks should not exceed 20% of the total number of references. If there are citations, they should be limited to a maximum of one paragraph and/or presented as a summary based on the author's reasoning. All citations must include their sources and must be listed in the References section. If there is a research hypothesis, it must be constructed from the relationships between the concepts of the variables studied based on the results of previous research. Include the research model or framework at the end of this subheading.

+

Research Variable 1

The subheadings for research variables should at least clearly define the research variable, what will be measured, and its indicators. Indicators are measures that indicate the research variable, not the cause of its occurrence. Please study the indicator suitability/accuracy test in Prof. Augusty Ferdinand's book "Metode Penelitian Manajemen." The name of the research variable should reflect what it will measure. The choice of statistical test must be tailored to the scale of the research variable. Nominal and ordinal-scale research variables may only use dependency tests. Research testing the influence between variables should be on interval or ratio scales.

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Research Variable 2

The subheadings for research variables should at least clearly define the research variable, what will be measured, and its indicators. Indicators are measures that indicate the research variable, not the cause of its occurrence. Please study the indicator suitability/accuracy test in Prof. Augusty Ferdinand's book "Metode Penelitian Manajemen." The name of the research variable should reflect what it will measure. The choice of statistical test must be tailored to the scale of the research variable. Nominal and ordinal-scale research variables may only use dependency tests. Research testing the influence between variables should be on interval or ratio scales.

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Relationship between Variables and Research Hypotheses

Research Variable 1 and Research Variable 3

List all relationships between variables from previous research findings from high-quality, up-to-date journals as widely as possible as a basis for developing a research hypothesis. Research hypotheses are written starting with an italicized statistical symbol (e.g., H_1). A research hypothesis sentence is a statement sentence that ends with a period.

H_1 : …….

+

Research Variable 2 and Research Variable 3

List all relationships between variables from previous research findings from high-quality, up-to-date journals as widely as possible as a basis for developing a research hypothesis. Research hypotheses are written starting with an italicized statistical symbol (e.g., H_2). A research hypothesis sentence is a statement sentence that ends with a period.

H_2 : …….

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Research Variable 1 and Variabel Penelitian 2

List all relationships between variables from previous research findings from high-quality, up-to-date journals as widely as possible as a basis for developing a research hypothesis. Research hypotheses are written starting with an italicized statistical symbol (e.g., H_3). A research hypothesis sentence is a statement sentence that ends with a period.

H_3 : …….

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Research Framework

Include a research framework or model in the form of an image. Include the figure number in this paragraph. Position the figure and figure number left-aligned. The figure number and name are

aligned and bolded. The figure name begins with a capital letter, starting with the first word and any words indicating the name or identity. The image source, if necessary, is listed below the figure number and name. An example of a research framework or model is shown in Figure 1.

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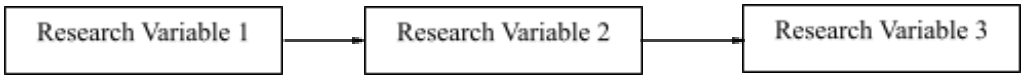


Figure 1. Research framework

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Research Methods (11pt)

This section explains the steps taken by the researcher in conducting the research process or research design, including the research subjects (population and sample), operational or conceptual definitions of the research variables, the scope of the research, sampling methods, and data processing techniques. All citations must include their sources and be listed in the References section.

This section contains the steps the researcher took in conducting the research or the research design, including the research subjects (population and sample), operational or conceptual definitions of the research variables, the scope of the research, sampling methods, and data processing techniques. These are presented in complete and concise paragraphs (avoiding bullets and numbering). All citations must include their sources and be listed in the References section.

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Data Analysis and Discussion (11pt)

This section contains a review of the relationship between the results, theoretical/empirical studies, and research hypotheses (if using hypotheses) based on the author's reasoning. Data analysis and discussion are presented concisely and clearly, not as a series of data tables. The tables presented are not statistically processed output, but rather informative summaries of the results. Tables are placed consistently on the left side of the page, numbered, and titled at the top. The table name is below the table number and both are printed in bold. Figures are placed consistently on the left side of the page, numbered, and titled aligned at the bottom. Figure numbers and names are printed in bold. All citations must include their sources and must be listed in the References section.

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Example of Table Presentation

This section contains a review of the relationship between the results, theoretical/empirical studies, and research hypotheses (if using hypotheses) based on the author's reasoning. Data analysis and discussion are presented concisely and clearly, not as a series of data tables. The tables presented are not statistically processed output, but rather informative summaries of the results. Tables are placed consistently on the left side of the page, numbered, and titled at the top. The table name is below the table number and both are printed in bold. Figures are placed consistently on the left side of the page, numbered, and titled in line at the bottom. The figure number and name are printed in bold. All citations must include their sources and must be listed in the References section. Examples can be seen in Table 1. More detailed provisions for writing tables can be found in the quantitative article writing guidelines.

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Table 1
Table Title

Year	Men	Women	Total
2009	60	28	88
2010	59	30	89
2011	29	16	45
2012	27	20	47
2013	20	17	37

Source: Statistic Beaure, 2014

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Example of Figure Presentation

This section contains a review of the relationship between the results, theoretical/empirical studies, and research hypotheses (if using hypotheses) based on the author's reasoning. Data analysis and discussion are presented concisely and clearly, not as a series of data tables. The figures presented are not statistically processed output, but rather informative summaries of the results. Figures are placed consistently on the left side of the page, numbered and titled in line. Figure numbers and titles are printed in bold. All citations must include their sources and must be listed in the References section. An example can be seen in Figure 1. More detailed provisions for writing figures can be found in the quantitative article writing guidelines.

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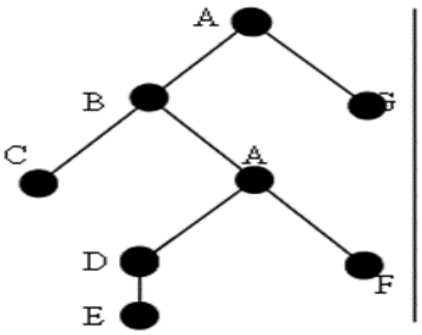


Figure 1. Figure title title title
Source: Xxxxxxxxxx, year

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Conclusions, Limitations, and Suggestions (11pt)

Conclusions

This section concludes the article. The conclusion is a crucial explanation and the author's logical reasoning based on the facts obtained, presented in paragraph form. Conclusions are presented in paragraph form. This section concludes the article. The conclusion is a crucial explanation and the author's logical reasoning based on the facts obtained, presented in paragraph form. Conclusions are presented in paragraph form. This section concludes the article. The conclusion is a crucial explanation and the author's logical reasoning based on the facts obtained, presented in paragraph form. Conclusions are presented in paragraph form.

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Limitations

This section declares limitations of the article and represents obstacles/weaknesses in the research findings. Limitations are presented in paragraph form. This section declares limitations of the article and represents obstacles/weaknesses in the research findings. Limitations are presented in paragraph form. This section declares limitations of the article and represents obstacles/weaknesses in the research findings. Limitations are presented in paragraph form.

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Suggestions

This section provides suggestions that can be directed at future researchers or provide operational suggestions for the research subjects. Suggestions are presented in paragraph form. This section provides suggestions that can be directed at future researchers or provide operational suggestions for the research subjects. Suggestions are presented in paragraph form. This section provides suggestions that can be directed at future researchers or provide operational suggestions for the research subjects. Suggestions are presented in paragraph form.

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References (11pt)

- Include all sources referred to in writing the article manuscript.
- Primary sources have a higher value; secondary sources should not exceed 20%.
- Must include all sources written in the article manuscript.
- References used are references published within the last 10 years and at least 80% are referred to from primary references (quality journals).
- References must be correct as shown at their original websites.
- The reference list is sorted alphabetically according to the author's last name (without academic titles).
- Writing the reference list refers to the APA 7th Edition Style.
- It is recommended to use the Mendeley application and it needs to be checked for accuracy according to the original source and APA.
- Save the article in an MS Word file.
- An example of a reference structure is as follows:

Brigham, E. F., & Ehrhardt, M. C. (2010). *Financial management: Theory & practice*. Thirteen Edition. South-Western College Publishing.

Bursa Efek Indonesia. (2010). *Directory of the Indonesian capital market: Supporting institutions and supporting professionals.* Bursa Efek Indonesia.

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