

The article title must be informative, no longer than 12 words, and written in Tahoma font, 12 pt.

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should be written in English, and presented in a single paragraph of 150–300 words. It should cover the study's background, objective, methodology, primary results, and conclusions while avoiding abbreviations and references.

Keywords: 3–5 words or phrases, listed alphabetically and separated by semicolons (;)

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should provide a clear background and rationale for the study. It should begin with a broad discussion of the research topic, highlighting its significance and relevance in the field. Authors should present a concise review of existing literature to establish the context and identify gaps that justify the study. Clearly state the research problem, emphasizing why it is important and how it addresses a specific issue. The introduction should also define key concepts, theories, or frameworks relevant to the research.

Towards the end of the Introduction, the objectives of the study should be explicitly stated. Authors may also outline the research questions or hypotheses if applicable. Additionally, a brief description of the study's approach or methodology can be included to provide an overview of how the research is conducted. The introduction should be written in a logical and coherent manner, ensuring that readers understand the study's purpose and significance. Avoid excessive detail on methodology, results, or conclusions, as these will be discussed in later sections.

Subsequent paragraphs should be indented throughout the article. The article must be typed in Tahoma font, size 11pt, 1,5-spaced, and submitted in .docx or .doc format. The total word

count should not exceed 10,000 words, including references, tables, figures, and appendices. The file size should be no larger than 5 MB.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Literature Review section should provide a comprehensive and critical analysis of existing research relevant to the study. Authors should synthesize previous findings, theories, and key debates to establish a strong conceptual foundation. This section should highlight gaps, inconsistencies, or limitations in past studies that justify the need for the current research. A logical flow should be maintained, demonstrating how prior research has evolved and how it relates to the study's objectives. Authors are encouraged to use credible and recent sources, ensuring that citations follow APA style.

The Hypothesis Development subsection (if applicable) should be based on the literature review and theoretical framework. The hypotheses should be logically derived from previous studies and clearly formulated in a testable manner. If the research is exploratory or qualitative, authors may instead present research questions rather than formal hypotheses. Each hypothesis should be supported by theoretical reasoning and empirical evidence, ensuring that it aligns with the study's objectives. This section should provide a clear transition to the methodology, explaining how the hypotheses or research questions will be examined.

METHOD

The Research Methodology section should clearly describe the research design, data collection methods, and analytical techniques used in the study. Authors should specify whether the study employs a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-method approach, along with a justification for its selection. Key details such as the population, sample size, sampling technique, and data sources should be provided. Additionally, the section should outline the instruments or tools used for data collection, as well as the procedures for ensuring validity and reliability. The data analysis methods, including statistical or qualitative techniques, should also be explained concisely. This section should be detailed enough to allow replication while maintaining clarity and coherence.

Abbreviations must be defined upon their first use and consistently applied throughout the article. If referencing a previously published method, cite the original work appropriately and provide detailed explanations if modifications were made.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Results section should present the key findings of the study in a clear and organized manner. Authors should use tables, figures, or charts where necessary to enhance clarity and provide a comprehensive understanding of the data. The results should be reported objectively, without interpretation, and should align with the research objectives and hypotheses. Statistical analyses, significance levels, and other relevant data should be presented following APA style guidelines. Avoid redundant explanations and ensure that all findings are logically structured.

1. Tables

All tables in this manuscript must be cited and incorporated into the analysis, highlighting their relevance and significance to the community engagement programs or activities. Each table should be pertinent to the study and provide meaningful contributions to the discussion. Tables should be formatted with single spacing and should use only horizontal lines for borders. For example:

Table 1. Table name

AAA	BBB	CCC	DDD
BBB	xxx	xxx	xxx
CCC	xxx	xxx	xxx
DDD	xxx	xxx	xxx

Source: xxx (20xx)

Table 2. Table name

AAA	BBB	CCC
xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx	xxx	xxx

Source: xxx (20xx)

2. Graphs

All graphs in this manuscript must be cited and incorporated into the analysis, demonstrating their relevance and significance to the community engagement programs or activities. Each graph should directly relate to the study and contribute

to its findings. Graphs created using Microsoft Excel should be submitted in their original Excel file format. Ensure that graphs are presented in 2D, avoiding 3D styles, shadows, or additional effects, and exclude gridlines for a clear and professional appearance.



Source: xxx (20xx)

Figure 1. Figure name

3. Pictures or Photos

All figures and photos in the manuscript must be referenced and integrated into the analysis, demonstrating their relevance and importance to the community engagement programs or activities. Photos and figures should align with the study's focus. If a series of photos or figures illustrates a process, they should be grouped and treated as a single figure. Each group should include a descriptive explanation that links and contextualizes the figures.

Ensure that documentation emphasizes activities related to community empowerment. Photos and images must have a resolution of at least 300 dpi and be saved in JPEG format (.jpg). Use image editing software to confirm the resolution meets these requirements.



Figure 2. Appearance of rice field



Figure 3. Two mamals: 1.) Dog; 2.) Cat

The Discussion section should interpret the results in relation to the research objectives, existing literature, and theoretical framework. Authors should explain how the findings contribute to the field and whether they support or contradict previous studies. Any unexpected results should be analyzed critically, with possible explanations provided. The discussion should also highlight the practical implications of the study, limitations, and potential areas for future research. A well-structured discussion strengthens the study's contributions and provides meaningful insights into its significance.

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion should provide a concise summary of the key findings and their significance in relation to the study's objectives. Authors should restate the main contributions of the research, emphasizing its implications for theory, practice, or policy. If applicable, recommendations for stakeholders, practitioners, or policymakers can be included. Additionally, this section should acknowledge any limitations of the study and suggest

directions for future research. The conclusion should be clear, focused, and avoid introducing new data or arguments not previously discussed in the paper.

REFERENCES

For references, we recommend using APA style, and we strongly encourage authors to use citation managers such as Mendeley or EndNote

For Academic Journals (APA Style):

Toby, A. (2006). Empirical Study of the Liquidity Management Practices of Nigerian Banks. *Journal of Financial Management & Analysis*, 19(1), 57-70.

Utomo, B. S. (2012). Model Peningkatan Kinerja Inovatif Dalam Konteks Teknologi Informasi. *Jurnal Dinamika Manajemen*, 3(2), 132-138.

Garriga, E., & Melé, D. (2004). Corporate Social Responsibility Theories: Mapping the Territory. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 53(1), 51-71.

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Ferdinand, A. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Manajemen Pedoman Penelitian untuk Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi Ilmu Manajemen*. Semarang: Undip Press.

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Rozemeijer, F. A., & Van Weele, A. J. (2005). Making the Most of Corporate Purchasing: Understanding Organizational Behaviour, in Calvi, R. and Merminod, N., Researches in purchasing and supply management, Proceedings. Presented at the 14th IPSERA Conference, Archamps, France. 893-903.

For Unpublish Thesis or Disertation:

Dwipayana, K. (2011). Dampak Peristiwa Pengesahan UU No 25 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanaman Modal pada Harga Saham di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Unpublished Thesis*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Masitho, N. (1998). Pengaruh Unsur-unsur Motivasi Kerja terhadap Prestasi Kerja karyawan Operasional pada perusahaan Sepatu yang Go Publik di Jawa Timur. *Unpublished Thesis*. Surabaya: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga.

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Endra. (2014). *Pola Kecenderungan Memetakan Potensi CSR di Indonesia*. Available at: <http://lingkarism.com/pola-kecenderunganmemetakan-potensi-csr-di-indonesia/>. 30 Maret 2015.

Government Documents:

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas pasal 74 ayat 1.