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The title of article should be concise, informative in sentence case fewer than 16 words (Sentence case, Time New Roman 14)

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Submit:
xx January 2021
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xx March 2021
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Article Type (*choose one*):
Research Paper
Literature Review
Systematic Review
General View
etc

ABSTRACT (English)

Introduction/Main Objectives: Describe the topic your paper examines. Provide a background to your paper and why is this topic interesting. Avoid unnecessary content. **Background Problems:** State the problem or economic/business phenomena studied in this paper and specify the research question(s) in one sentence. **Novelty:** Summarize the novelty of this paper. Briefly explain why no one else has adequately researched the question yet. **Research Methods:** Provide an outline of the research method(s) and data used in this paper. Explain how did you go about doing this research. Again, avoid unnecessary content and do not make any speculation(s). **Finding/Results:** List the empirical finding(s) and write a discussion in one or two sentences. **Conclusion:** Provide conclusion(s) and implication(s) of your research. What conclusions did you get and what are the implication(s)? What is the main take-home message? **(Your text is here, in 10 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1 line-spacing; space before and after is 6 pt, The abstract should be between 200–250 words long.)**

KEYWORD:

keyword 1
keyword 2
keyword 3
keyword 4
keyword 5
(Write 3-5 keywords, Times New Roman, 10))

ABSTRAK (Indonesia)

Introduction/Main Objectives: Describe the topic your paper examines. Provide a background to your paper and why is this topic interesting. Avoid unnecessary content. **Background Problems:** State the problem or economic/business phenomena studied in this paper and specify the research question(s) in one sentence. **Novelty:** Summarize the novelty of this paper. Briefly explain why no one else has adequately researched the question yet. **Research Methods:** Provide an outline of the research method(s) and data used in this paper. Explain how did you go about doing this research. Again, avoid unnecessary content and do not make any speculation(s). **Finding/Results:** List the empirical finding(s) and write a discussion in one or two sentences. **Conclusion:** Provide conclusion(s) and implication(s) of your research. What conclusions did you get and what are the implication(s)? What is the main take-home message? **(Your text is here, in 10 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1 line-spacing; space before and after is 6 pt, Abstrak harus memiliki panjang antara 200–250 kata.)**

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1. Introduction *(Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)*

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of the article should start with an introductory section, which provides more details about the paper's purpose, motivation, research methods and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. The contents of each section may be provided to understand easily about the paper. **80% referral is mandatory from journals, the remaining 20%**

can be from books, etc. from the last 10 th issue (for example, your manuscript will be published in 2026, then the max reference is published in 2016).

The "introduction" in the manuscript is important to demonstrate the motives of the research. It analyzes the empirical, theoretical and methodological issues in order to contribute to the extant literature. This introduction will be linked with the following parts, most noticeably the literature review. Explaining the problem's formulation should cover the following points: (1) Problem recognition and its significance; (2) clear identification of the problem and the appropriate research questions; (3) coverage of problem's complexity; and (4) well-defined objectives. (**Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph)**.

2. Literature Review and Hypotheses Development (Quantitative) or Literature Review (Qualitative) *(Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)*

Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph. This section contains theoretical underpinning and literature referenced pertaining to previous research that is related to the topic and also highlighted a research gap. It is highly recommended that the literature referenced is published no more than ten years. Also, it is suggested to prioritize the literature as the following order: reputable international journals, accredited national journals, national journals, international symposiums, national symposiums, and text-books. (**Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph)**.

For **research with hypothesis testing**, the hypothesis development is built based on supporting theory, previous research, and logical reasoning. After the explanation is formulated, then write your hypothesis with this following format:
H1: *write the formulated hypothesis.*

For **qualitative research (without hypothesis testing)**, then presented in this section is a literature review (theory and previous research and argumentation focused on research review). If necessary, research focus could be written in this part in the question form by the following format:
RQ: *write the problem that represents the research focus.*

3. Method *(Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)*

This section describes when the experiment has been performing. The researcher explains the experimental design, equipment, data collection methods, and types of control [the core content of this research method is more or less the same as in the thesis and dissertation, but the summary is not as complete as in the thesis and dissertation]. If the experiment is carried out in the field, the writer describes the research area, location, and also describes the work carried out. The general rule to remember is that this section should be detailed and precise so that the reader has the necessary knowledge and techniques for publication. The sequence is a type of research, reasons for taking at the location, data sources and informants, data collection techniques, data analysis, and checking the validity of the data carried out. Finally, the focus of the research is almost the same as in the introduction of the research objectives, but in this research, the method is more specific. (**Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph)**.

4. Result and Discussion *(Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)*

This section contains the data characteristic of subject/object/sample/respondent, data analysis result, instrument, and hypothesis testing results (if any), the answer to the research question, findings, and interpretation. This section, if possible, can be graphed for each research variable. Furthermore, the descriptive statistic value was presented (e.g., Mean, SD, Maximum, Minimum) with its interpretation. At the end of the section showed the hypothesis research result and its discussion completely. In the discussion part, highlights the rationale behind the result answering the question "why the result is so?" It shows the theories and the evidence from the results. The part does not just explain the figures but also deals with this deep analysis to cope with the gap that it is trying to solve. (**Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph)**.

a. Table and Figure

Authors must provide high quality artwork for all illustrations. Poor resolution or definition is not acceptable. All tables and figures (graphs) should be included directly in the appropriate part of the article (not separated). Each table or figure should be numerically numbered separately (Table 1, Table 2; Figure 1, Figure 2) and fully titled, which refers to the contents of the table or figure. Underneath each table and figure, state the reliable source. Use only horizontal lines, 1.5 spaced

Table 1. Title of the table….

Column 1	Column 2	Column 2	Column 2
Abcde1	0.xxx	0.xxx1	0.xxx2
Abcde2	0.yyyy	0.yyyy1	0.yyyy2

Notes: ….
Source: …..

Figure 1. Title of the figure……

S

Source: ……..

b. Equation

Equations should be numerically numbered consecutively in parentheses with aligning right margin, and it can use either the same font (Times New Roman) or the formula font.

$Y=\alpha+\beta X+\varepsilon$.

5. Conclusion *(Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)*

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions from the results of the research with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion may cover the main points of the paper, but do not replicate the abstract in the conclusion.

Authors should explain the empirical and theoretical benefits, the economic benefits, and the existence of any new findings. The author may present any major flaws and limitations of the study, which could reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in the study may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require a critical judgment and interpretation of the impact of their research. The author should provide the answer to the question: Is this a problem caused by an error, or in the method selected, or the validity, or something else? (**Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph)**

6. References *(Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)*

In this section, author (s) must list all the reference documents cited in the text. In writing the reference, the author(s) are recommended to use reference management tools, such as **Mendeley**. The citation and reference list should follow **the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition** referencing style. Otherwise, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this guide. (**Your text is here, in 12 pt font-size, Times New Roman style, 1 line-spacing; add space after paragraph 6 pt)**

Authors are encouraged to cite manuscripts primarily from primary source publications (journals) published within **the last 10 years** (2016–2026). Manuscripts must include **at least 20 reputable journal** articles relevant to the research topic. In addition, authors should avoid excessively referencing their own work (self-citation). A basic format to list the reference documents as follows:

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Some example of the reference list

Journal

Karlan, D. S., & Zinman, J. (2012). List randomization for sensitive behavior: An application for measuring use of loan proceeds. *Journal of Development Economics*, *98*(1), 71-75.

Gabbett, T., Jenkins, D., & Abernethy, B. (2010). Physical collisions and injury during professional rugby league skills training. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 13*(6), 578-583. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2010.03.007

Conference Paper/Proceeding

Williams, J., & Seary, K. (2010). Bridging the divide: Scaffolding the learning experiences of the mature age student. In J. Terrell (Ed.), *Making the links: Learning, teaching and high quality student outcomes*. Proceedings of the 9th Conference of the New Zealand Association of Bridging Educators (pp. 104-116). Wellington, New Zealand.

Dissertation

Mann, D. L. (2010). *Vision and expertise for interceptive actions in sport* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia). Retrieved from http://handle.unsw.edu.au/1959.4/44704

Books

Airey, D. (2010). *Logo design love: A guide to creating iconic brand identities*. Berkeley, CA: New Riders.

Whitney, E., & Rolfes, S. (2011). *Understanding nutrition* (12th ed.). Australia: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Book Chapter

Palmer, F. (2007). Treaty principles and Maori sport: Contemporary issues. In C. Collins & S. Jackson (Eds.), *Sport in Aotearoa/New Zealand society* (2nd ed., pp. 307-334). South Melbourne, Australia: Thomson.

Newspaper

Matthews, L. (2011, November 23). Foodbanks urge public to give generously. *Manawatu Standard*, p. 4.

Little blue penguins homeward bound. (2011, November 23). *Manawatu Standard*, p. 5.

Act (statute/legistation)

Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992. (2013, December 16). Retrieved from http://www.legislation.govt.nz

Internet

Ministry of Health. (2014). *Ebola: Information for the public*. Retrieved from http://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/conditions-and-treatments/diseases-and-illnesses/ebola-information-public