Eduvest – Journal of Universal Studies
Volume X Number X, Month, 20xx, pp. x-xx
E-ISSN 2775-3727
DOI: 10.59188/eduvest.vxix.articlecode

Article Title, Maximum 16 Words, Provides an Overview of the Dedication Done

Author*[1], Author[2], Author[3]
Affiliate / Institution, Country[1]
Affiliate / Institution, Country[2]
Coresponding Author:

Keywords:
Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3

This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license.

Copyright © 2024 by Author. Published by Green Publisher Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The abstract is written in a single paragraph without subheadings, consisting of 150 to 200 words. It must be written in English using an academic, objective, and clear style to comprehensively reflect the substance of the research. The abstract should be formatted in **Times New Roman, size 10 pt, with single spacing (1.0)**. References or citations are not allowed. The abstract should end with a list of **three to five keywords** that are relevant to the content of the research and easily indexed.

The content structure of the abstract includes several main components, namely background, objective, method, findings and implications, and conclusion.

Background: provides a brief overview of the issue or problem underlying the research and its relevance to the field of study.

Objective: is briefly stated to indicate the direction and focus of the research conducted.

Method: describes the approach, design, and techniques of data collection and analysis used in the study.

Findings and Implications: present the main results of the research along with their impact or contribution to the development of knowledge, practice, or policy.

Conclusion: contains the final statement that answers the research objective and, if necessary, provides recommendations or directions for future research.

INTRODUCTION

This template should be used as an article writing format and layout guide. The author must follow ALL the rules of writing, both in terms of typeface, size, layout, number of words, systematics and writing references. The author must also ensure that the article uses good and correct Indonesian.

The body of the article including the bibliography is written in one column as in this template. Introduction must be 2 pages (no more or less). Each new paragraph must be written indented into one tab (1 cm. Articles submitted must be in Microsoft Word format, with paper size A4, top, left, right and bottom margins 2,54 cm, and single line spacing. The font used in the body of the article is Cambria Math 12 pt.

Writing punctuation marks (period, comma, colon, semicolon, parentheses, quotation marks, question marks, exclamation points, slashes, etc.) is not preceded by a space and followed by a space, except for the use of periods or commas in decimal number markers.

The introductory section mainly contains the reasons for conducting the research which is supported by a literature review (theoretical). The introductory section is expected to contain as many quotes from scientific journals (preferably from national and international journals). To make it easier for the author, technically the author can use this template in full. Authors can customize the entire contents of this template (overwritten) section by section. So, overall it is hoped that the articles submitted are in accordance with the expected guidelines. We recommend deleting as needed to avoid mistakes in other parts.

METHOD

The research method used in the problem experiment includes analytical methods. Contains the type of method, time, place and tools of research materials. Picture captions are placed as part of the picture title (figure caption) not part of the picture. The methods used in completing the research are listed in this section.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion contain the results of research findings and scientific discussions. Write down scientific findings (scientific finding) obtained from the results of research that has been carried out but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not data obtained from research results. The scientific findings must be explained scientifically including: What are the scientific findings obtained? Why did that happen? Why such a variable trend? All these questions must be explained scientifically, not only descriptively, if necessary supported by adequate scientific basis phenomena. In addition, the comparison with the results of other researchers on the same topic should also be explained. Research results and findings must be able to answer the research hypothesis in the introduction.

Sub Point 1

Manuscripts can be written in Indonesian or English with a maximum number of 20 pages of figures and tables. Manuscripts must be written according to this article template in camera ready form. Articles must be written in A4 (210 x 297 mm) writing area and with the format left margin of 4 cm, right margin of 3 cm, bottom margin of 4 cm, and bottom margin of 3 cm. Manuscripts must be written in Times New Roman with a font size of 12 pt, one spaced apart, and in one column format (except for the article title, author's name and abstract). The distance between the columns is 1 cm.

Foreign words or terms are used in italic letters. It is better to avoid using foreign terms for articles in Indonesian. The new paragraph starts 1 cm from the left border, while there are no spaces between paragraphs.

Sub Point 2

Tables and Figures are placed in the text group after the table or figure is referenced. Each image must be given an image title below the image and numbered sequentially, followed by the first image. Each table must be given a table title and numbered sequentially at the top of the table. Images must be guaranteed to be printed clearly (size, font, resolution and line size must be sure printed clearly). Figures and tables and diagrams/schematics should be placed in columns between groups of text or if they are too large they should be placed in the center of the page. The table must not contain vertical lines. While horizontal stripes are allowed but only essential.

The use of tables and figures should be mentioned in the tables and figures should be mentioned in the text by mentioning table 1; Figure 1 and so on.

Table 1. Table Title

Information.	**Information.**	**Information.**
Entry 1	Data	Data
Entry 2	Data	Data

Source :
-spasi-
explanation table (……..)

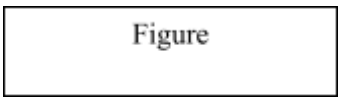


Figure 1. Description

When using a mathematical format it can be written as below:
n = a+b
The explanation of the formula can be written here
The explanation of the mathematical formula can be written here.
An example of a direct quote is as follows:
Fill in the quote directly.Quote quote The text continuew here. Profs must be formatted as follows: quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote.
Explanation of the quote can be written here

CONCLUSION

Conclusions describe the answers to the hypotheses and/or research objectives or scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion can also be written things that will be done related to the next idea of the research.

FUNDING

The author(s) declared that financial support was not received for this work and/or its publication.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author(s) declared that this work was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

If applicable, the Author's Contribution Statement.

GENERATIVE AI STATEMENT

The author(s) declared that generative AI was used in the creation of this manuscript. The author(s) wish to acknowledge the use of Generative AI for refining the language clarity and grammatical structure of this manuscript. This application was conducted in adherence to established ethical guidelines regarding the use and disclosure of generative AI in scholarly research. Each author has provided substantial intellectual contributions to the work, which has been rigorously vetted for accuracy, and the author(s) assume full responsibility for the integrity and final contentofthemanuscript.

Any alternative text (alt text) provided alongside figures in this article has been generated by Frontiers with the support of artificial intelligence and reasonable efforts have been made to ensureaccuracy, including review by the authors wherever possible. If you identify any issues, please contact us.

REFERENCES

All references referred to in the text of the article must be listed in the bibliography section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals and a minimum of 80% of the total bibliographies published in the last 5 (five) years. Each article contains at least 15 (fifteen) bibliographies of reference. Writing a reference system in the article text and writing bibliography, the author should be able to use reference management application programs, for example: Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero. Writing references using the system model of the APA (American Psychological Association) 7th edition.

Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 50*(2), 179–211. https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T

Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS Quarterly, 13*(3), 319–340. https://doi.org/10.2307/249008

Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B., & Davis, F. D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *MIS Quarterly, 27*(3), 425–478. https://doi.org/10.2307/30036540

Gefen, D., Karahanna, E., & Straub, D. W. (2003). Trust and TAM in online shopping: An integrated model. *MIS Quarterly, 27*(1), 51–90. https://doi.org/10.2307/30036519

Bhattacherjee, A. (2001). Understanding information systems continuance: An expectation-confirmation model. *MIS Quarterly, 25*(3), 351–370. https://doi.org/10.2307/3250921

Cheung, C. M. K., & Lee, M. K. O. (2012). What drives consumers to spread electronic word of mouth in online consumer-opinion platforms. *Decision Support Systems, 53*(1), 218–225. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2012.01.015

Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of social media. *Business Horizons, 53*(1), 59–68. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003

Mangold, W. G., & Faulds, D. J. (2009). Social media: The new hybrid element of the promotion mix. *Business Horizons, 52*(4), 357–365. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2009.03.002

Kim, A. J., & Ko, E. (2012). Do social media marketing activities enhance customer equity? An empirical study of luxury fashion brand. *Journal of Business Research, 65*(10), 1480–1486. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2011.10.014

Godes, D., & Mayzlin, D. (2004). Using online conversations to study word-of-mouth communication. *Marketing Science, 23*(4), 545–560. https://doi.org/10.1287/mksc.1040.0071