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ARTICLE TITLE
Write the Title Concisely, Clearly, and Aligned Left

(Recommended not more than 20 words, Calibri Light 14, Uppercase, single spacing)

The article title must be concise, engaging, and descriptive of the article's content.

First Author's Name[1*], Second Author's Name[2], and so on
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[*]**Correspondence**: jurnal.sar@unsoed.ac.id

Research aims: State the main purpose of the study clearly in one to two sentences. Begin with a purpose statement (e.g., "This study aims to examine/analyze/investigate...") and mention the key variables, phenomenon, or problem under study. Leave out background information, methods, and results.
Design/Methodology/Approach: Briefly explain how the research was carried out. Specify the research design (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods), the population and sample (including sample size and sampling technique), the data type and source, the data collection technique, and the analysis method or tool used (e.g., multiple regression, SEM-PLS, thematic analysis). Keep the description factual and concise, with no lengthy justification of the method.
Research findings: Authors are expected to report the main results directly and objectively, in line with the research aims. Include the direction and significance of relationships where relevant (e.g., "X has a positive and significant effect on Y"). Avoid interpretation, speculation, or references to other studies, and do not mention findings that are not discussed in the article.
Conclusion: Summarize what the findings mean and how they answer the research aims. Begin with the main conclusion, followed briefly by the theoretical contribution and/or practical implications. If appropriate, add one sentence on limitations or suggestions for future research. Do not introduce new data or repeat the findings word for word.
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Keywords: State 5 keywords related to your research

Classification
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INTRODUCTION

This section contains the research background, objectives, contribution (theoretical and practical benefits of the research); novelty must be stated explicitly, along with the research findings and their implications (practical recommendations based on the research results). It covers the background, research objectives, and the scope of the discussion.
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LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents the literature referenced and linked to the research and hypothesis development. It also covers the theories and literature cited and connected to the writing of the article. It is strongly recommended that the literature referenced was published no more than 10 years prior, in the following order of priority: reputable international journals, accredited national journals, national journals, international symposiums, national symposiums, textbooks, and reputable periodicals.

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For research involving hypothesis testing, hypothesis development should be built on supporting theory, prior research, and logical argumentation. After the rationale has been formulated, write your hypothesis using the following format:

H1: The hypothesis is written in bold, italics, and left-aligned.

Hypotheses are not mandatory, particularly for research using qualitative methods.
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METHODS

This section essentially explains how the research was conducted. The key elements of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection and instrument development techniques; and (4) data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is important to specify their specifications. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the equipment used, while material specifications describe the type of materials used. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add information on the researcher's presence, research subjects, informants who assisted in data collection, the location and duration of the research, and a description of the validity checks performed on the research results.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section is the main part of the research article and is usually the longest section. The data analysis process, such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing procedures, does not need to be presented. Only the results of the analysis and hypothesis testing should be reported. Tables and figures may be used to clarify the verbal presentation of the research results. Tables and figures must be discussed or commented on.

For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sub-topics directly related to the research focus and its categories.

The discussion in this article aims to: (1) answer the research problem and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the research findings to the existing body of knowledge; and (5) generate new theory or modify existing theory.

In answering the research problem and research questions, the results must be stated explicitly. Interpretation of the findings is carried out using existing logic and theory. Field findings are integrated with the results of previous research or with existing theory. For this purpose, references must be provided. In introducing new theories, old theories may be confirmed or rejected, and some may require modification of existing theories.

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CONCLUSION

This section contains the research conclusions, implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research. Implications are practical recommendations arising from the research results. Research limitations cover all aspects that researchers should consider in order to improve future research. Research suggestions, on the other hand, are recommended for subsequent research based on the limitations that the researcher was unable to address in the current study.

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Equations

Equations should be written in Calibri Light font or Symbol font. If there is more than one equation, number them. Equation numbers must be sequential, placed at the far right, i.e. (1), (2), and so on. Use appropriate notation to keep the equation writing concise. Use italic font for variables and bold font for vectors.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2} \quad \text{..... (1)}$$

Figures and Tables

Place the table label above the table, while the figure label goes below the figure. Refer to a specific table by name, e.g. Table 1, when citing it in the text. An example of table and figure captioning is as follows:

Table 1. Table Format

Table Head	Table Column Head	
	Column Sub-head	**Column Sub-head**
Content	Table content	Table content
Content	Table content	Table content
Content	Table content	Table content

Source: Table source

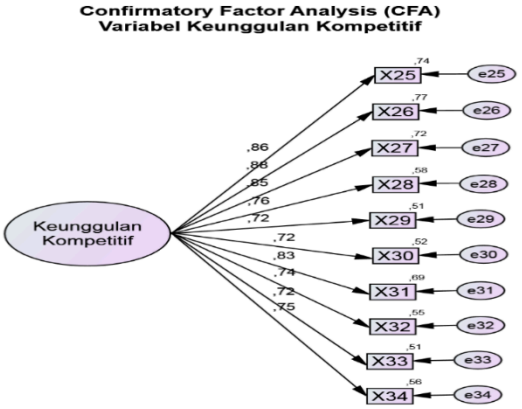


Figure 1. CFA Competitive Advantage

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This section should describe each author's specific role in the research and manuscript preparation, using author initials and the CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) categories. Only roles that were actually performed should be listed. Contributors who do not meet authorship criteria belong in the Acknowledgments. The section should end with a statement that all authors have read and agreed to the final manuscript.
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This section should disclose any financial, professional, or personal relationships that could influence, or appear to influence, the study. It must be completed even when there is no conflict. If a conflict exists, the authors should describe its nature and identify the authors concerned by initials.
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REFERENCES

References are written using the American Psychological Association (APA), 7th edition, style. Authors are encouraged to use reference management tools such as Mendeley or EndNote. References are listed in alphabetical order. (Calibri Light 12, Bold, single spacing, spacing before 12 pt, after 0 pt).

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