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Title must be oncise and indicate the core of the research: Not exceeding 15 words (14 pt)

Author Name[1], Author Name[2] (11 pt)
[1]Affiliation (department, faculty, university, country) **(10 pt)**
[2]Affiliation (department, faculty, university, country) **(10 pt)**

Article Info

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Received mm dd, yyyy
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Accepted mm dd, yyyy

Keywords:

Keyword 1; Keyword 2;
Keyword 3; Keyword 4

ABSTRACT (10 pt)

The abstract should be clear and informative in one paragraph (between 150 and 250 words). Use Times New Roman font in size 10-pt with single spacing. It should succinctly describe your entire paper which contains **the introduction indicating the research gap, purpose, methodology, findings, conclusion and research implication/contribution.** It should tell the prospective readers what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. The abstract must appear on the top of the first page after the title, author(s) name and affiliation, and email address of **corresponding author** (who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication; this responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials) of the paper. Keywords are the labels of your manuscript and critical to correct indexing and searching. They should be well selected and closely related to the topic to facilitate readers' search and should represent the content of your article. Use only abbreviations that are firmly established in the field. There must be 3-7 keywords (phrases). Each phrase in Keywords should be separated by a semicolon (;).

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Faculty of
Affiliation,
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1. INTRODUCTION [Heading 1] (12 pt)

It is how you have to present your Introduction. The article structure contains (a) **Title**; (b) **Author(s) name, affiliation, and email address of corresponding author**; (c) **Abstract**; (d) **Keywords**; (e) **Introduction**); (f) **Method**; (g) **Results and Discussion**; (i) **Conclusion**); (j) **Acknowledgements (if any)**; (k) **Funding (if any)**; (l) **References**; and (m) **Appendices (if any).** Therefore, the article should clearly describe the background of the subject, the author's work, including the method used, results, and concluding discussion on the importance of the work.

Manuscripts should be typed in MS Word doc. format; using 11-pt Times New Roman font; space 1,15; single-spaced on A4-sized paper; length: between 4,000 and 7,500 words (including tables, figures, references, and appendices). It is expected that the author will submit carefully written and proofread material.

Use ***Reference Management Software*** such as **Zotero** (http://www.zotero.org), **Mendeley** (https://www.mendeley.com), etc. for citations and references by following the style of the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition. Careful checking for spelling and grammatical errors should be performed. It is suggested *to use Grammar Checker Software* **Grammarly** (http://app.grammarly.com).

The introduction should clearly state the purpose of the paper. It includes a review of related literature and research purpose in essay style. The introduction should include key references to appropriate work. It states the significant contribution of the research. All introductions should be presented in the form of paragraphs, not pointers, and with the proportion of 15-20% of the whole article length.

Author should provide an adequate background, and literatures review or in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous studies, to show the main limitation of the previous studies, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature review or a summary of the results. Do not describe literatures review as author by author but it should be presented as group of articles per method or topic reviewed which refers to some literatures.

At the end of the introduction, the author should explicitly state the research gaps and show the novelty of the research. Authors should also write the research questions or research objectives and the research contributions. Here is the examples of the gaps analysis statement at the end of Introduction section: *"..... (short summary of background) ..... (put here state of the art or overview of previous research similar to this research) ..... A few researchers focused on ..... There have been limited studies concerned on ..... Therefore, this research intends to ..... The objectives of this research are .....*".

or

"*..... (short summary of background) ..... (put here state of the art or overview of previous research similar to this research) ..... A few researchers focused on ..... There is no researcher concerned on ..... Therefore, this research focuses on ..... This research is aimed to .....*". Then, the research contribution should be written here.

Literature Review [Heading 2]

Theory of … [Heading 3]

Hypotheses Development (Second Hading) – If Any

If your research article is quantitative and should have hypotheses development, you have to present in this section. The hypotheses development should clarify the works of previous studies

before stating your hypotheses statements. State clearly the hypotheses statements and take you position either positive or negative if you examine the relationship among variables.

2. METHOD (12 pt)

This section discusses the research methodology. This section consists of several subsections telling about the research method description such as the research design, participants/sample selection and data sources, instrumentation/data collection (practical procedures), and data analysis/estimating model (practical procedures). Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Research Design (Second Heading)

Under this section, you have to present a description about the selected research method. Begin this section with the aims of your research and provide an explanation on why the research method is appropriate to your work as well as its nature and characteristics.

Participants/Sample Selection and Data Sources (Second Heading)

Under this section, you have to explain who your participants are, how you get to them, what types of the data, and the sources of the data.

Instrumentation/Data Collection (Second Heading)

Under this section, you have to present the instruments you use and how you obtain the data in procedural ways.

Data Analysis/Estimating Model/Variable Measurement (Second Heading)

Under this section, you must present the procedural steps of data analysis, how you ensure the validity and reliability, as well as how you measure the variables of your research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 pt)

Results

This section deals with the research findings. The findings obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The findings section consists of a description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s). The findings should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Each table, figure, or interview data should be accompanied by a paragraph explaining and describing the table, figure, or interview data. Don't make your table, figure, or interview data stand alone without description and interpretation. See how figure, table, and interview data are presented.

Table 1. Title of the table

No.	Column number 1	Column number 2	Column number 3	Column number 4	Column number 5
1.	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
2.	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
3.	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3
4.	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4
5.					
Etc.					

(Source: Source name, 2019)

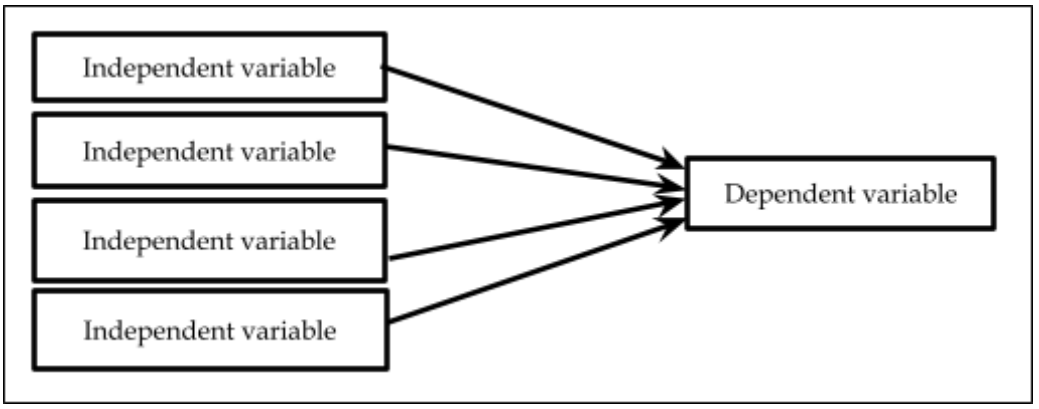

Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of the Study

For interview data, they are written in *italic*, in Palatino Linotype 11-pt.

> "*In my opinion, the growth of economic sustainability in Indonesia …….." (Code of the data).*

Discussion

This section deals with the discussion of the research findings. In the Discussion section, the author should present it with a detailed explanation in several subsections (it depends on the needs). The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. In the discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion correspond to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a summary of the main scientific findings. The meanings of the findings should be shown from current theories and references of the area addressed.

In the discussion section, you are comparing and contrasting the findings of the current research with those from the previous research or the supporting theories. There should be a similarity and contrast analysis. The following components should be covered in discussion: (a) How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section? What is your finding of research? (what/how)? (b) Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? This scientific interpretation must be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

At the end of the Discussion section, there should be a closing statement of the discussion.

4. CONCLUSION

This section deals with conclusion. Your conclusion should be written in a paragraph following the guideline below. Begin your conclusion with the primary objectives or aims of your

research. Afterwards, present the main results of your research concisely. Add the main conclusion as well as the contribution of your results, both practical and theoretical. Following the contribution, acknowledge the limitations of your study and provide practical suggestions for future researchers accordingly.

5. REFERENCES

This section deals with references. Every source cited in the body of the article should appear in the list of References, and all sources appearing in the list of References should be cited in the body of the article. The references should be more up-to-date (published in the last 5-10 years). The primary sources cited in your paper are in the forms of journal articles, proceedings, research reports including theses and dissertations that can be accessed online (show the permalink/DOI). There should be at least 80% of the total references cited should be taken from journal articles (primary sources). Check each reference against the source (author name, volume, issue, year, permalink/DOI). Use other published articles in the same journal as models. The References should be presented alphabetically and chronologically and be set to 12-pt Palatino Linotype font, justified, with 1,15 spacing and hanging indent as on the following examples:

In-text citation:

One single author: (Rahman, 2022); Rahman (2022)
Two authors: (Rahman & Fitriya, 2022); Rahman and Fitriya (2022)
Three or more authors: (Rahman et al., 2022); Rahman et al. (2022)

Article Journal with DOI

Abd. Majid, M. S., & H. Kassim, S. (2015). Assessing the contribution of Islamic finance to economic growth: Empirical evidence from Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, *6*(2), 292–310. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-07-2012-0050

Article Journal without DOI

Abduh, M., & Azmi Omar, M. (2012). Islamic banking and economic growth: the Indonesian experience. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, *5*(1), 35–47.

Book/E-book

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action (2nd ed)*. Routledge

Magazine & Newspaper Article

Lyonss, D. (2019, May 10). Economics Review on Weekends. *The Jakarta Post.* https://www.thejakartapost.com

Chapter in an Edited Book

Dillard, J. P. (2020). Currents in the study of persuasion. In M. B. Oliver, A. A. Raney, & J. Bryant (Eds.), *Media effects: Advances in theory and research* (4th ed., pp. 115–129). Routledge.

Conference Proceeding

Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *USA*, *116*(47), 23499–23504. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116

Published Dissertation or Thesis

Kabir, J. M. (2016). *Factors influencing customer satisfaction at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty* (Publication No. 10169573) [Doctoral dissertation, Wilmington University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

6. APPENDIX (IF ANY)