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Abstract: Abstract should be clear, informative, and arranged in one paragraph. The abstract should consist of 200-250 words including keywords, in 11-pt of Garamond and with single space. It should succinctly describe the entire paper. It must contain the research background/gaps, purpose, method, findings, and implication/contribution of the results to the realm of economics and business. Abstract should stand alone, meaning that there is no citation or no references in abstract. Abstract should tell the prospective readers what the researcher(s) did and highlight the key findings. After the abstract, 3-5 keywords should be provided. Keywords are the labels of the manuscript and critical to correct indexing and searching. Therefore, keywords should be well-selected and closely related to the topic of the article.
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Introduction

Introduction includes the background of the issue or problem as well as the urgency, rationalization, and purpose of the research (which differentiates it from other studies). Relevant literature review and hypothesis development (if any) can be included in this section. Conditions for doing citations **using Footenote**. The citations and references should follow **The Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition** in doing citations, it is emphasized to use reference manager applications such as **Mendeley** or **Zotero**. This aims to avoid wrongdoing citation and writing references at the end of the article.

Use the term Introduction for this first section. The foreword is typed in Capital. The typeface used to compile the introduction is Times New Roman size 12, line spacing 1,15-sp. At the end of the introduction, author should explicitly state the research gaps and show the novelty of the research. Author should also write the research questions or research objectives and the research contributions

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Research Method

This section discusses the methodology. The method section consists of description concerning the Research Design, Sample Selection and Data Source, Instrumentation and Data Collection, and Data Analysis (Variable Measurement) with the proportion of 10-15% of the total article length, all presented in the form of paragraphs.

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 of the research questions and/or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The findings section consists of 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. In addition, below are the examples of presenting Table, Graph, and Figure.

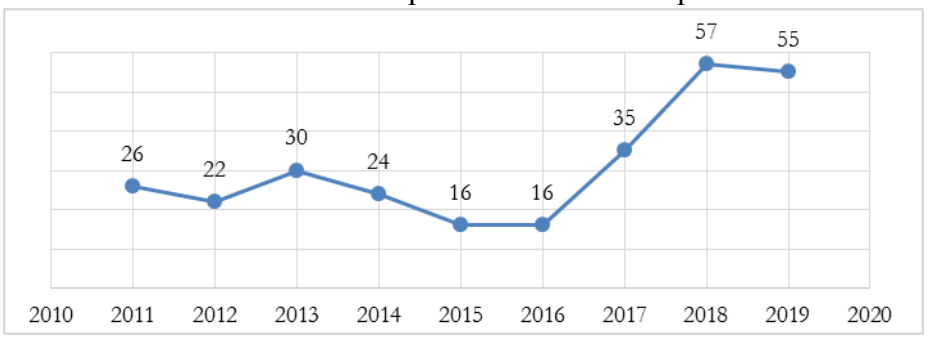
Table 1. Title of the Table

No	Column 1		Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1	Row 1		Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
2	Row 2		Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
1	Row 1		Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
1	Row 1		Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
2	Row 2		Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
1	Row 1		Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
1	Row 1		Row 1	Row 1	Row 1

Source: Source name (Year)

The table should have title and number in its top (.e.g. Table 1. Results of Descriptive Statistics). It is written in Times New Roman 11-pt with 1,15 space. Every table must be followed by a description of its content in essay style.

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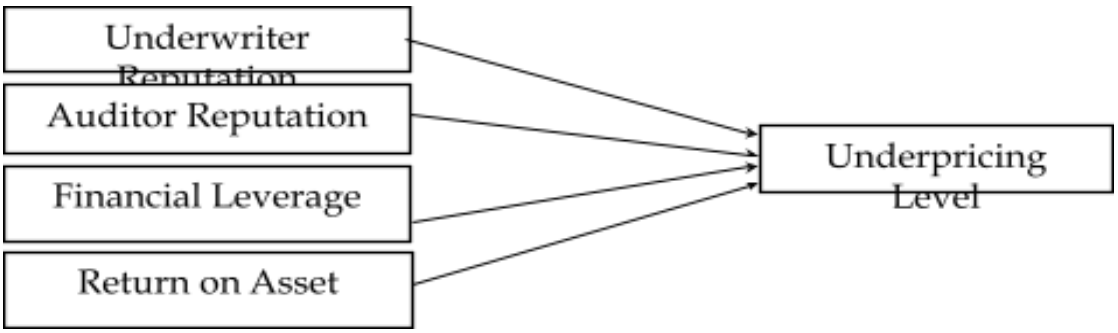


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

The figure should have title and number in its bottom (.e.g. Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study). It is written in Times New Roman 11-pt with 1,15 space. Every figure must be followed by a description of its content in essay style.

Moreover, in a qualitative research, interview quotations are frequently quoted to support the delineation of the findings. Here is the way the author should present an interview data:

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

Discussion

This section deals with discussion of the research findings. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings. The meanings of the findings should be shown from current theories and references of the area addressed. The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original

question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any difference? In the end of discussion section, implications and limitations of the study should be provided.

Conclusion

This section deals with the conclusion. The conclusion section consists of the summary, restatement of the main findings. It should state concisely the most important propositions of the paper as well as the author's views of the practical implications of the result. Tell how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific limitation for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You can also suggest future research and point out those that are underway.

References

Contains references according to the citations in the publication manuscript. Primary source references (books, journals, research reports including theses and dissertations) are at least 70% of the total references used and published in the last 10 years. Font Times New Roman size 11, with line spacing 1sp, spacing after 3pt ("Reference" style).

The provisions for writing references are alphabetic according to the predetermined format. Writing should preferably use a reference management application such as Mendeley. **The writing format used refers to The Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition**. Citation typing uses a CMS, namely writing the full author's name, comma, italicized title, opening brackets, Publisher City, colon, Publisher Name, comma, year, closing brackets, comma, page number, period.

Writing of Footnotes

Writing footnotes (Times New Roman**), can be seen in the following example.**

footnote

Footnotes are written in the following format

a. **Footnotes from Books:**

[1] Philip K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs,* (London: the Macmillan Press, 1970), p. 87.

b. **Footnotes from Arabic Literature:**

[2] Muḥammad Arkūn, *Islām: al-Akhlāq wa al-Siyāsah,* (Beirut: Markaz al-Inmā 'al-Qawmī, 1990), p. 172-173.

[3] Abū Bakr b. Aḥmad b. Abī Sahl al-Sarakhasī, *Uṣūl al-Sarakhsī*, Vol. 1, (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, 1993), p. 3.

c. **Footnotes from the Journal:**

[5] Abbas J. Ali, "Levels of Existence and Motivation in Islam", *Journal of Management History*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (2009), p. 50-65.

d. **Footnotes from Thesis / Dissertation:**

[6] Ahmad Kholish, "Pergeseran Orientasi Ideologi Keagamaan Kaum Priyai: Studi Konversi Paham Abangan-Santri Masyarakat Muslim Blitar", (Disertasi--UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2019), p. 127.