

Please ensure that the minimum requirements for the manuscript are met.

Title : Approximately 25 words

Abstract : No more than 200 words

Keyword : Maximum 5 keywords

Main : 4000-12.000 words including: **Introduction, Literature Review, Method, Result, Discussion, Conclusion, References.**

Type the Title of Your Manuscript

TITLE HERE USING CAMBRIA 14, BOLD, AND CAPITALIZED

(The Title no more than 25 words)

Name Surname¹, Name Surname², Name Surname³, Name Surname⁴

¹Affiliation of first author (Cambria 12), State

^{2,3}Affiliation of second and third author from the same institutions, State

⁴Affiliation of Fourth author, * Corresponding author, **make sure to include all authors' name, affiliations, countries, and department.**

ABSTRACT: English abstract only consisted of one paragraph and a maximum of 150 words. The abstract should concisely inform the reader of the manuscript's purpose, methods, findings, and value ((novelty if available). Provide a brief description of your study technique, samples, and data observation dates, alongside the variables or concepts you evaluated (if qualitative). An abstract between 150 words.

Keywords: Maximum 5 keywords (Cambria 12pt)

Introduction

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of an article should start with an introductory section, which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. This paper used in-note in referencing articles with APA 7th style. You could write it as follows (Rido, 2023). For reference with more than three authors could be like (Wibawa et al., 2024). The use of a reference tool, such as Mendeley or Zotero, is highly recommended. It is strongly advised to utilize a reference tool like Mendeley or Zotero and You have to type across the manuscript with Cambria 12pt, single-spaced, indented, and justified.

Literature Review

An article's theoretical core is represented by the literature review. The goal of a literature review will be covered in this section. We'll also talk about how to handle this information and how to locate relevant material to use as the foundation for a literature review. Lastly, we will address four questions that novice researchers frequently struggle with when putting together a literature review.

Name of theory here

Explanation of theory here

Corresponding Author: type your email here (email as in the sole submitter in the OJS)

DOI:

ISSN-P:

ISSN-E:

If your work is quantitative, please provide the previous studies concurring or rejecting your proposed hypothesis.

H1: Hypothesis one and so on here (Italicized)

Name of theory here

Explanation of theory here

H2: Hypothesis two and so on here

If your study is quantitative, please include the contextual framework here after the hypothesis section; if it is qualitative, please include your mind maps.

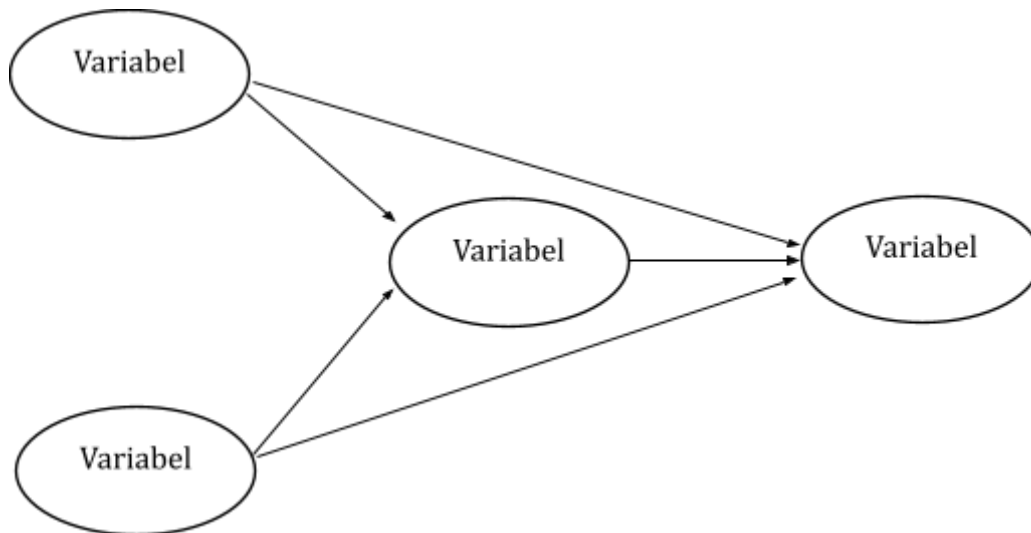


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework; Centered; Cambria 10 pt

Methods

In addition to outlining the procedures taken to carry out the study, the methods section offers a succinct defense of the research techniques employed (Hair et al., 2021). It should include sufficient information to allow the reader to assess the suitability of your procedures as well as the validity and dependability of your conclusions. Additionally, the data should make it possible for knowledgeable researchers to duplicate your research (Sekaran, 2021).

The following subsections usually comprise the methods section: Sampling (description of the target population, research context, and units of analysis; sampling; and respondent profile), Data collection, Measures (Alternatively: Measurement)

Results

On the results you must detail every step you took to complete your studies in this area. You should summarize the results of descriptive statistics in a table or graph that is simpler to read rather than including too many of them here. The numbers for each table and chart in your paper must be remembered.

Corresponding Author: type your email here (email as in the sole submitter in the OJS)

DOI:

ISSN-P:

ISSN-E:

Table 1. table identity Cambria 10 pt; Centered

Variabel	R-square	Q-square
Entrepreneurship	0,876	0,678
Entrepreneurship	0,732	0,567
Entrepreneurship	0,986	0,877

Source: processed data

Discussion

The discussion section should not merely restate the findings reported in the result section or report additional findings that have not been discussed earlier in the article. The focus should instead be on highlighting the broader implications of the study's findings and relating these to previous research. Make sure that the conclusions you reach follow logically from and are substantiated by the evidence presented in your study.

Conclusion

The author offers concise conclusions based on the research findings in this section, along with recommendations for readers in general or more specialized fields. A conclusion can summarize the paper's key ideas; it shouldn't restate the abstract.

The author not only outlines the study's main shortcomings and limitations, which might diminish the writing's validity and cause readers to wonder whether or how the restrictions may have impacted the findings and conclusions.

References

Every supporting study is here **and follows the APA 7th referencing guide**. We strongly advise you to use referencing tools like **Mendeley or Zotero**. Write your references as follows:

- Abubakre, M., Zhou, Y., & Zhou, Z. (2022). The impact of information technology culture and personal innovativeness in information technology on digital entrepreneurship success. *Information Technology and People*, 35(1), 204–231. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-01-2020-0002>
- Agarwal, R., & Prasad, J. (1999). Are individual differences germane to the acceptance of new information technologies? *Decision Sciences*, 30(2), 361–391. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5915.1999.tb01614.x>
- Hair, Joseph F, Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2022). *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) Third Edition* (Third Edit). Los Angeles: Sage.
- Mallmann, G. L., & Maçada, A. C. G. (2016). Behavioral drivers behind Shadow IT and its outcomes in terms of individual performance. *AMCIS 2016: Surfing the IT Innovation Wave - 22nd Americas Conference on Information Systems*, 1–5.
- Matsumoto, K., Shibayama, S., Kang, B., & Igami, M. (2021). Introducing a novelty indicator for scientific research: validating the knowledge-based combinatorial approach. *Scientometrics*, 126(8), 6891–6915. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-021-04049-z>

Corresponding Author: type your email here (email as in the sole submitter in the OJS)

DOI:

ISSN-P:

ISSN-E:

Corresponding Author: type your email here (email as in the sole submitter in the OJS)
DOI:
ISSN-P:
ISSN-E: