



Title (short, clear, describe the uniqueness of content, capitalize each word with a maximum of 20 words, and use Book Antiqua 13 pt)*

**) Please do not compose the title of a constitution/regulation as the manuscript title*

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Abstract

Abstract is written in English and Indonesian in 1 paragraph, using single spaces of 150-250 words. Abstracts are written using Book Antiqua (10 pt). The contents include elements of the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem/objectives, methods, results and discussion, and conclusions. Abstracts should be clear, concise and describe the whole research.

Keywords: consist of 3 to 5 words/phrases (ordered alphabetically)

1. Introduction

The introduction should be clear and address the issues discussed in the manuscript. Before the research objective, the writer must describe the background of the problem supported by literature studies and studies of previous research results relevant to the problem to be studied by the author. At the end of the paragraph, the author(s) should explain the significance of problem identification and research objectives (Zaid, Wahyuningsih, Pratondo, Ramadhan, & Bahy, 2024).

2. Research Method

The written methodology describes the type of research, research approach, population and sample, time and place of research, data coverage, data collection techniques that include data sources (primary or secondary), data collection instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis (Zaid, 2021).

3. Result and Discussion

Results and Discussions must be arranged in a coherent, logical, and focused, which contains the original views of the author (Pratondo & Zaid, 2021). This discussion should take up the largest portion of the overall substance. In the beginning, the manuscript must present the findings obtained by the author, while at the end, there must be a discussion regarding the existing findings. Discussions should be relevant and supported by appropriate literature.

3.1. Sub Title from Discussion

The separation between the main headings, sub-headings should be numbered with the following example:

3.2. How to Present Images/Figure

Presenting images/figures in the manuscript must be clear, easy to read, accompanied by the image's title at the bottom of the image and equipped with sources for images that are not from their own. Images must be able to be interpreted by the author(s).

An example of presenting an image regarding the Map of forest fires in Kalimantan from NASA Satellite can be seen in Figure1.

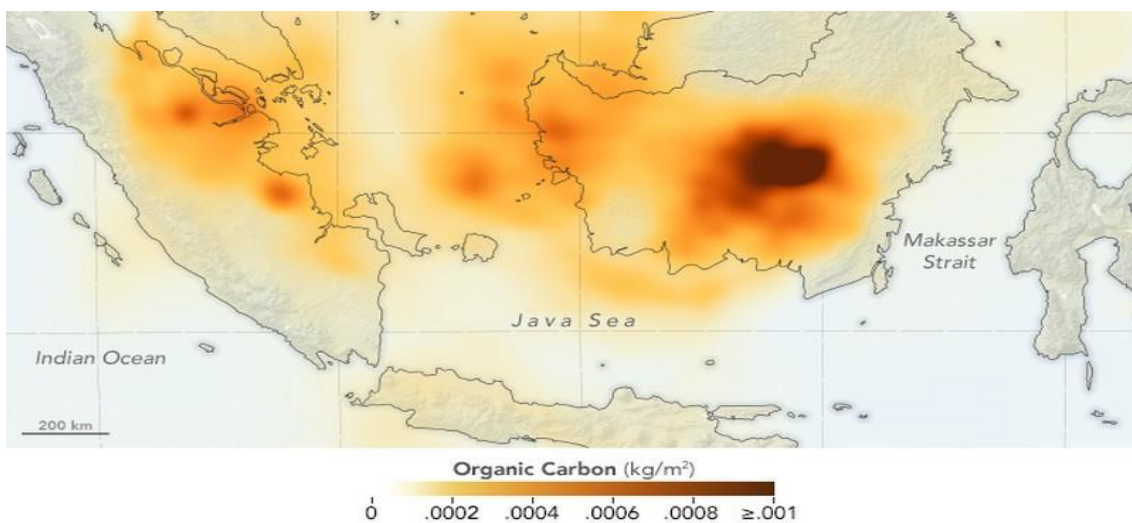


Figure 1. The Map of forest fires in Kalimantan from NASA

3.3. How to Present Table(s)

Table presentation is equipped with Table Title and Table Source (for tables taken from other people's / agency reports). The table title is placed above the table, and the source table is written below the table. Each table is followed by the author's review and comments as part of the analysis of the table presented. The table is presented in an open model (without vertical lines) using the Book Antiqua 10 pt font (if this is not possible, use a minimum of 9 pt).

Table 1. Assesment reports

No.	Assessment Aspects	Score
Mea		
n		

Source: Processed data (2024)

4. Conclusion

The conclusion describes answers to the research objectives. Conclusions must be clear and concise, do not repeat the results and discussion and provide a clear explanation of possible applications and suggestions regarding research findings. Conclusions are written in paragraph form, not bullet points.

Acknowledgement:

If any, it is written to pay homage to those who have assisted in carrying out the research, such as funders.

References

Bibliography/references contain all the references used in the study. The library comes from publications in the last 10 (ten) years with a minimum of 20 pieces and 80% scientific journals. The bibliography is written in alphabetical order using APA (American Psychological Association) 6th Edition without being separated by type of bibliography except for Legislation. It is recommended to prepare a bibliography using References Tools such as Mendeley, Zotero or EndNote so that no citations or libraries are missed (not listed). The following are several examples of writing bibliography:

Pratondo, K., & Zaid, Z. (2021). Customer Loyalty During Pandemic: Understanding Loyalty Through the Lens of Online Ride Hailing Service Quality. *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 5(1), 69-75. <https://doi.org/10.23887/IJSSB.V5I1.30933>

Zaid. (2021). *Ekuitas Merek dan Advokasi Pelanggan Melalui Strategi Gamifikasi dan Kualitas Pelayanan*. Lamongan: Academia Publication.

Zaid, Z., Wahyuningsih, A., Pratondo, K., Ramadhan, R. N., & Bahy, M. P. Al. (2024). Factors Influencing Students' Entrepreneurial Intention: Examining the Role of Entrepreneurship Education and Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy. *Eklektik: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan*, 6(2), 23-31. <https://doi.org/10.24014/EKL.V6I2.27803>

