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ABSTRACT**Article History:**

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The abstract should be short, concise, and clear; Abstract represents short information about a research topic, research method, aim or scope, and the result of the research. Abstract is written in English with a maximum word count of 300, and in Times New Roman, size 9 pt. The title of "Abstract" is written in bold, italic, and 9 pt.

Abstract contains a brief description of the background for the research, the purpose of research, the approach or method used, important results and discussion or policy implications (as findings), research limitations, and the novelty (originality).

Background - Background section should be the shortest part of the abstract and should very briefly outline the following information: What is already known about the subject related to the paper in question? What is not known about the subject and hence what the study intended to examine (or what the paper seeks to present - purpose). In most cases, the background can be framed in just 2–3 sentences, with each sentence describing a different aspect of the information referred to above

Purpose – The purpose of the research, as the word itself indicates, is to provide the reader with a background to the study, and hence to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the investigation.

Methodology – The methodology section is usually the second-longest section in the abstract. It should contain enough information to enable the reader to understand what was done, and important questions to which the methods section should provide brief answers

Findings – The findings section is the most important part of the abstract and nothing should compromise its range and quality. The results section should therefore be the longest part of the abstract and should contain as much detail about the findings as the journal word count permits.

Research limitations– The limitations usually explaining about research boundaries that realized and can be improved in the future.

Originality/value – Originality/value is the uniqueness or novelty of the research. It can be taken from the literature gap/methodology/statistical examination/result/context etc.



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1. INTRODUCTION

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2. METHODS

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The methods consist of Subsection Materials and Data and Subsection Research Method.

Material and Data

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Materials and data are written in complete form, including research location, data scope, number of respondents or sample if using primary data, data source, research variables, data collection technique, and other matters related to the material and data used in the research, concisely and clearly.

Research Method

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The research method consisted of the research approach, location of research, time of research, research object, sampling method, data, variables and indicators, measurement scale, or analysis method (literature review).

Hypothesis testing is not a requirement to be presented in the manuscript. The hypothesis should not be expressed in H_0 vs H_1 but may verify what has been described in the introduction.

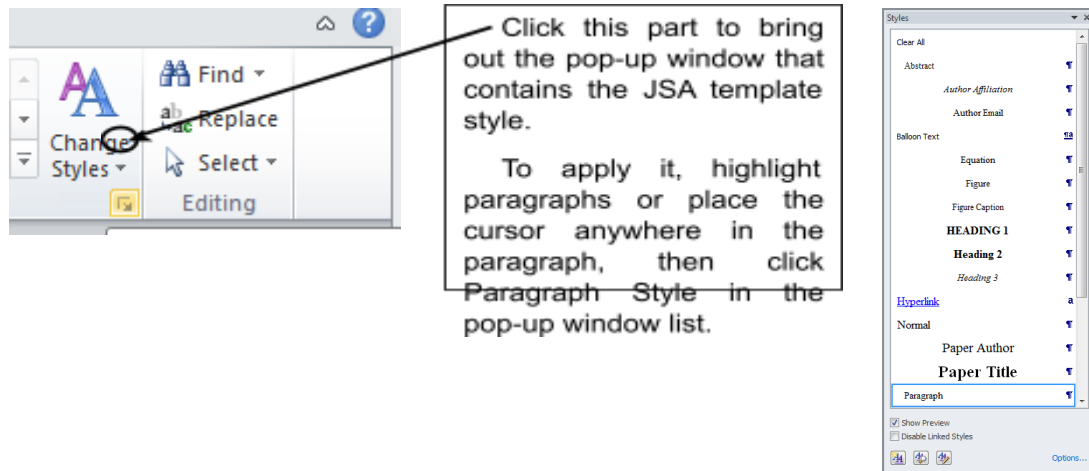
In the research, the method may display an illustration of images, maps, flow charts, mathematical formulas, or models. Images or maps are displayed from jpg files, which have been fixed, in the form of black white or color image with adequate resolution (at least 400 kb per image).

For methods composed of long descriptions, it is not necessary to display them all, but shortened and indicated their reference source. For example, the study design used a polynomial regression or production function.

For the convenience in reading the journal, it is recommended to limit the number of mathematical models written in the article. It should use Microsoft Equation Models for the equations and mathematical symbols. The units of measurement suggested are the metric system (e.g., m , m^2 , litres, and $^{\circ}C$). The word 'percent' is denoted by the symbol '%' without spaces from the preceding number (e.g., 10%).

Analysis Method. If necessary, the analysis, method can be presented in a sub-chapter, if the research consists of several analyses or a series of analyses, step-by-step or complex analysis. The method of analysis can be expressed by concept diagrams, model equations, assumptions, and explanations related to the variables studied. However, when using a single analytical tool, this sub-chapter should be avoided. Write down complete statistical analysis procedures or techniques used or studied, how to process the data or results of observations, interviews, or questionnaires, and how to measure performance benchmarks; common methods do not need to be written in detail but simply refer to a reference book. Experimental procedures must be written in the form of news sentences, not command sentences. The technique for presenting formulas follows the guidelines given in this template.

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This section explicates the design of the activities, the scope or objects, materials and equipment, study site or location, data collection technique, variables and operational definitions, and analysis technique.

Results must at least contain: (1) what/how elements, (2) why elements, and (3) what else elements from the results or research; they can also be compared to see whether there is conformity or conflict with the results of other people's research. The data presented must have been processed (not raw data), presented in the form of tables or figures (choose one), and provided with an explanation that is easy to understand.

Table and Figures

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Here is an example of creating a table, as in Table 1. Remove vertical lines from the table. Note that the table **should not be cut off** on another page. The table should be typed in bold font with 11 single lines of spacing, and the source beneath should also have single lines of spacing. Please leave one line empty before and after every illustration or table.

Table 1. The label “Table 1” provides a short explanation about the table. The table explanation should be aligned with the center and top of the table and written in bold.

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Tables and figures should be placed as close to their reference point in the text as possible, and they should be numbered consecutively as they appear in the text. All figures and tables must have titles and be referenced from within the text. We remark that all tables and figures should be included in one file and integrated into the text at the appropriate points. Illustrations should preferably be included in the text as objects. They should be consecutively numbered in Arabic numerical system, with the heading always above the table or figure.

Characteristics of Respondents/Overview of the Research Object

Sub-chapter of the characteristics of respondents or an overview of the research object describe the real condition or situation of the research object that is being carried out. Authors should display relevant tables or illustrations (see Table 2). This is useful as a baseline for how this situation is expected to be addressed to find solutions to research problems or research implications.

Sub-Chapter Concerning Research Results, Substances, and Findings

In this sub-chapter, the author explains the research results or findings, as has been done in the research analysis method. The author presents the findings in the form of numbers, symptoms, relationships, or phenomena carefully and convincingly.

The research results present a detailed and solid description of findings that are provided with table illustrations, images, maps, data, statistical tests, models, histograms, or mathematical formulas. Illustrations are displayed from jpg files, which have been fixed, in the form of a black-and-white or colored image (at least 400kb per image).

The writing of decimal numbers is indicated by the full stop symbol and not a comma (e.g., 25.5 cm instead of 25,5 cm); the number of thousands or millions is indicated by a comma and not a full stop symbol (e.g., Rp 20,500 instead of Rp 20.500); large numbers can be replaced with the scale word (e.g., 2.8 million instead of 2,800,000).

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents

No	Item	Number of Respondents	Proportion
		People	(%)
1	Age of employee		
	≤ 30 years	X	X
	31 – 50 years	X	X
	51 – 60 years	X	X
	Average (years)	X	
2	Education level		
	Elementary school	X	X
	Junior high school	X	X

Use single spacing throughout the cells in the Table.

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quality. The table or model illustrations must be final, not linked to MS Excel or other software applications.

The descriptions of the results should not be separated from the illustrations but should confirm each other. Illustrations and descriptions are provided in a proportional and harmonious manner. Illustrations are given a clear sequence number. The total number of illustrations ranges from 3 to 6. The illustrations should emphasize and support the research objectives.

For table illustrations, the title is written completely explaining the relationship between variables, written at the top of the table. The title of the illustrations of images, histograms, photographs, or others is written in bold at the bottom of figure (see Figure 1). The map illustration should contain a complete legend. Table formats are written with one-line spacing, coupled with a favorable font size. Illustrations should be provided with a reference source, such as reports, publications, or primary data.

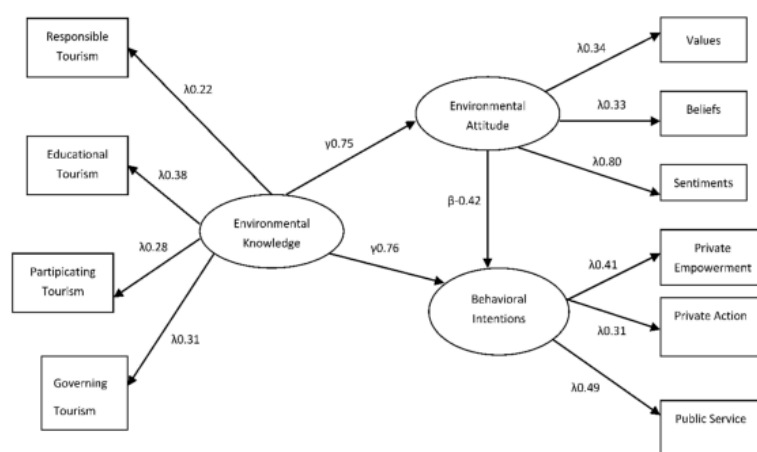


Figure 1. Empirical structure

4. DISCUSSIONS

The discussion explains the meaning of the results of the research or illustration. The discussion should be able to answer the meaning of the result, why it happened, how it happened, and why it was different or not significantly different.

In the discussion, it is necessary to make a confrontation or confirmation of a related study, as in the literature review in the introduction (Randolph, 2009). The author explains why it is the same or different from other studies. The author should be able to compare their research results with two or three previous studies.

The author is required to write a sub-chapter on the implications of the research, which elaborates thoughts, issues, or discourses based on their findings. The **research implications** include theoretical cognitive, research development, or the benefits for the corresponding user (government, community, or industry) and become the emphasis of the JSA journal.

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5. CONCLUSION

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This section can only provide an adequate answer to the stated research problem or objective, or it may also provide a new theory or concept based on available facts or analysis. Any kind of explanation is prohibited. Additional implication or suggestion is permitted, although it is optional. The conclusion must be written in paragraph form instead of bullets and numbering. On the other

hand, the conclusion contains the findings of each research objective statement. If the study has two research objectives, then there are two findings, conclusions, and a brief implication.

The conclusion should contain quantitative data or brief descriptions regarding the essential findings that confirm whether the research objectives were achieved or not. Do not write formulas, markers, or statistical symbols in conclusions.

The overall conclusions should be presented on approximately 10 percent of the total pages or range from 500 to 1,000 words.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Write an acknowledgment, for instance, “expressing gratitude to those who voluntarily involved and/or supported research funding from third parties or individuals. Do not include the author's name in this section. Acknowledgments are optional (if applicable). The authors can add an acknowledgement if they would like to express their appreciation for the support of the sponsors for a certain project, individual, organization, or institution. Acknowledge the contributions of those who were of assistance in the completion of the study.

7. REFERENCES

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[##] Author (s), “Title of article,” *Journal name*, vol.#, no.#, page, month, and year.

Ex.:

- [1] S.K. Kenue, “Limited angle multi-frequency diffraction tomography,” *IEEE Trans. Sonic Ultrason*, vol. SU-29, no. 6, pp. 213-217, July 1982.

2. Example of writing reference from a Book

Whole book

[##] Author (s), *Title of book*, Edition (if any), Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

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- [2] P.M. Morse and H. Feshback, *Methods of Theoretical Physic*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1953.

Part of the book

[##] Author (s), “Title of Part,” *Title of book*, Edition (if any). Place of Publication: Publisher, year, page.

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- [3] P. S. Meszaros, S. Lee and A. Laughlin, “Information processing and information technology career interest and choice among high school students,” *Reconfiguring the Firewall*, Wellesley: A K Peters, 2007, 77-86.

Books Published by Agencies or Institutions

- [4] World Bank, *Information and Communication Technologies: A World Bank group strategy*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2002.

3. Example of writing reference from a Proceedings

Published Conference articles in Proceedings

[##] Author (s), "Title of article", *Title of Proceeding*, page, date of seminar event, year.

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- [5] R. Frinkel, R. Taylor, R. Bolles, R. Paul, "An overview of AL, programming system for automation," in *Proc. Fourth Int. Join Conf Artif.Intel.*, pp. 758-765, Sept. 3-7, 2006.

Unpublish Conference articles in Proceedings

- [6] H. A. Nimr, "Defuzzification of the outputs of fuzzy controllers," presented at 5th Int. Conf. on Fuzzy Systems, 1996, Cairo, Egypt. 1996.

4. Reference from website

[##] Author (s), "Title of document," *Title of website or owner*, Year of publication. [Online]. Address: URL [access on date, month, year].

Ex.:

- [7] B. Paynter, "Robodinos: what could possibly go wrong?," *Wired*, 20 Juli 2009, [Online]. Available: http://www.wired.com/entertainment/magazine/17-08/st_robotdinos [Accessed: 25 Juli 2010].

1. Reference from thesis or Dissertation

Unpublished Thesis

- [41] M. W. Dixon, "Application of neural networks to solve the routing problem in communication networks," Ph.D. dissertation, Murdoch Univ., Murdoch, WA, Australia, 1999.

Thesis Published in Online College Database

- [42] F. Sudweeks, *Development and Leadership in Computer-Mediated Collaborative Groups*. PhD [Dissertation]. Murdoch, WA: Murdoch Univ., 2007. [Online]. Available: Australasian Digital Theses Program.