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Please ensure that your article has been edited and managed with a **grammar checker**, a **plagiarism detector**, and a **reference manager** before submitting.

Title Must Reflect Content, Clear dan Interesting (BookAntiqua, 16 – Bold-composed of 13-15 Words, Space 1)

ARTICLE INFO



Keywords: (Book Antiqua 9)
There are at least 3-5 keywords.

ABSTRACT(TIMES NEW ROMAN 11)

Abstracts must cover research topics or problems, research objectives, research methods, results, and implications. In one paragraph a maximum of 100 words using the Book Antiqua 10 typeface are written in English and Indonesian formats. Abstracts must cover research topics or problems, research objectives, research methods, results, and implications. In one paragraph a maximum of 100 words using the Book Antiqua 10 typeface are written in English and Indonesian formats. Abstracts must cover research topics or problems, research objectives, research methods, results, and implications. In one paragraph a maximum of 150 words using the Book Antiqua 10 typeface written in Indonesian and English format (space 1,15).

ABSTRAK(TIMES NEW ROMAN 11)

Abstrak harus mencakup topik penelitian atau masalah, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil, dan implikasinya. Dalam satu paragraf maksimal 100 kata menggunakan jenis huruf Book Antiqua 10 ditulis dalam format Bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Abstrak harus mencakup topik penelitian atau masalah, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil, dan implikasinya. Dalam satu paragraf maksimal 150 kata menggunakan jenis huruf Book Antiqua 10 ditulis dalam format Bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Abstrak harus mencakup topik penelitian atau masalah, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil, dan implikasinya. Dalam satu paragraf maksimal 100 kata menggunakan jenis huruf Book Antiqua 10 Ditulis dalam format Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (spasi 1,15)



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1. INTRODUCTION (sub-chapters and numbering not displayed)

Introduction contains a clear description of **(sequentially) (1)** General description, problems, short reasons for conducting research **(2)** *State of the art* or a brief study of other research literature (previous) similar to justify novelty/*novelty* research in this article (tips: reference library there should be a reference journal of **the last 10 years**), **(3)** *Gap analysis* or statement gap or novelty or *novelty statement* containing gap statements containing two elements, namely from the important side of the research and what uniqueness or novelty of this research compared to previous research); **(4)** The hypothesis **[if any] is** expressed not in the form of a question sentence. **(5)** How to approach problem solving [if any] **(6)** expected results or research objectives in this article.

The proportion of Introduction 15-20% of the total length of the article.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

The Literature Review and Hypothesis Development section serves to position your research within the existing body of knowledge, identify gaps, and logically develop your hypotheses. Begin with an overview of the key themes and topics related to your research, highlighting the most relevant theories, models, or findings in the field. This demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the academic landscape and contextualizes your study within it.

For each theme, discuss how previous research has addressed related issues, noting significant findings, inconsistencies, or limitations. If applicable, include seminal works and recent studies to show the evolution of thought and where your work fits within this progression. Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the existing literature, avoiding mere summarization. Use this critique to underscore the need for further investigation and the uniqueness of your research.

Next, explicitly state the theoretical framework guiding your study, ensuring it aligns with your objectives. Describe the underlying principles, concepts, or assumptions that support your research questions or model. This theoretical grounding adds depth and clarity to your analysis, justifying the hypotheses you propose.

When developing hypotheses, structure this section to move logically from the literature to your specific research propositions. For each hypothesis, draw a clear connection between the reviewed studies and your argument, explaining how prior evidence supports your expectations. Use phrases like "Based on these findings, I hypothesize that..." or "Building on the work of [Author], I propose that..." to ensure clarity and coherence.

Organize your hypotheses systematically, either by theme, variable, or research objective. Number and present them, ensuring they are testable and directly tied to the literature discussed. This approach enhances the logical flow and facilitates readers' easy understanding of the progression from theoretical insights to empirical investigation.

Conclude this section by summarizing how the literature review and hypotheses align with your research aims, emphasizing the study's potential contributions to theory, practice, or policy. Therefore, based on this relationship, the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

H1: Fill your Hypothesis

H2: Fill your Hypothesis

H3: Fill your Hypothesis

3. RESEARCH METHOD *(sub chapter and numbering not displayed)*

In general, this section describes how the study was conducted. The subject matters of this section are: (1) the study design; (2) the sample population or subject of the research; (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. Please use descriptive paragraphs. Use these questions as a guideline to write the method: 1) Is the design suitable for answering the question posed? 2) Is there sufficient information present to replicate the research? 3) Does the article identify the procedures followed? 4) Are these ordered meaningfully? 5) If the methods are new, are they explained in detail? 6) Was the sampling appropriate? 7) Have the equipment and materials been adequately described? 8)

Does it clear what type of data was recorded? 9) Have the data been precise in describing measurements?

It is important to note that there is no need to use too many formulas or tables unless it is necessary to be displayed. This section must be written out briefly, concisely, clearly, and adequately so it can be replicated. This section contains an explanation of the research approach, study subjects, the research procedure's conduct, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. These are not theories. In the case of statistical methods, formulas that are generally known should not be written down. Any specific criteria used by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the research data should be thoroughly described. This section should be written at most 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative analysis) of the body.

Table Creation Example (Bold 11, Book Antiqua)

Wasinabel	Koefisen Regression	Standar Error	t count	Sig.
X1	0,168	0,058	2,893	0,005
X2	0,380	0,083	4,606	0,000
X3	0,154	0,069	2,234	0,028
X4	0,179	0,055	3,219	0,002
X5	0,270	0,063	4,322	0,000

Constanta : 1,447
 Koefisand Determinasi (R2) :0,797
 Mu it's chours(R): 0.893 α = 5%

Source: Must be clear and up to date accompanied by the year (Italic,Book Antiqua 10)

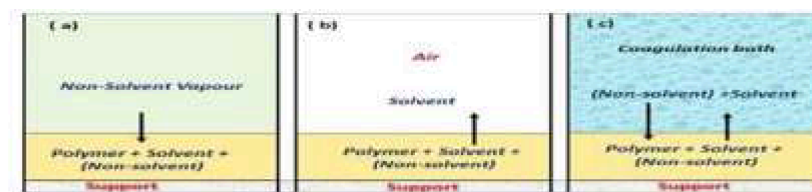


Figure 1. Schematic representation of three DIPS processes; (a) Precipitation with nonsolvent vapor, (b) evaporation of solvent, (c) immersion precipitation [11]

Figure 1. data

Source: Must be clear and up to date accompanied by the year (Italic,Book Antiqua 10)

Note: Table Heading (Bold) there is no vertical line for table with a distance of 1 (one) space with a size of 10. **The image title (Bold)** is placed below, center. *Image sources and tables (italics)* are placed below the left align with a distance of 1 (one) space with a size of 10.

Some things to note in writing tables and images (maps and graphs), are:

1. The table is heading above the table with a space of 1 (one) space. The distance between the table heading and the table is 1 (one) space.
2. When a table or image presented is taken or quoted from a specific source, **then the source is written below the table or image with a distance of 1 (one) space.**
3. Wherever possible the tables are presented in the same page. If the table is more than 1 page and must be disconnected, then it can be continued with the next page but given a

- follow-up description and given a table title, and a column heading (table head).
4. Write data with decimal numbers using commas (,)

The proportion of results and discussions is 30-40% of the total length of the article.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION *(sub-chapters and numbering not displayed)*

4.1. Analysis Results

This section is the central part of the article. It is where the author/s should explain in words what they discovered in the research. It should be laid out and in a logical sequence. The results presented in this section are the outcome of a rigorous data analysis process, including statistical calculations and testing, as well as other methods used to achieve the research objectives. We would appreciate it if you could summarize the study's findings.

For qualitative research, data are collected from interviews, observations, text interpretations, and various other sources. They are condensed or summarized into a brief, substantial resume or summary for reporting purposes. These significant findings can be presented in descriptive tables to facilitate ease of reading. Excerpts or extracts from interviews, observational results, texts, and other sources containing answers to research questions are presented in the discussion as authentic evidence. Interpretation of results should only be included in this section if the research requires a combination of both findings and analysis in one part.

4.2. Discussion

This section is also a significant part of the research articles and is usually the longest. Please present the discussion narratively (why element); in the debate, there is a linkage between the result, the basic concept, and the hypotheses. The fact needs to be precise. Discussion should not focus on significance or resemblance. Use these questions as guidelines in formulating synthesis/discussion: Do the results support the claims in this section? Do they seem reasonable? 2) Have the authors indicated how the results relate to expectations and earlier research? 3) Does the article support or contradict previous theories?

Has to be well described and should contain: (what/how element). The data has been processed (not raw), displayed in a table or figure (choose one), accompanied by a brief, understandable description, and the finding is stated. (Why element) In discussion, there is a connection between the result and the underlying concept or hypothesis. In some fields, there is even a need for a detailed review of every aspect of the work. The fact needs to be clear. (What other element?) Does it correspond to or contradict other research?

Be sure to check the following in the results and discussions:

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATION

The conclusion consists of 3-5 paragraphs. The first paragraph summarizes, the background of the study with appropriate research questions, and methods. Then, provide the clearly on the research findings or responses to the research questions. Be cautious of generalizations and avoid discussing the outcome in the conclusion.

The second paragraph discusses the value of research in terms of both theoretical, practical, and policy contribution/implications. This section does not require references. This paragraph might be used to emphasize the study's originality.

The final paragraph summarizes the study's limitations. Additionally, the author may provide a research agenda pertinent to this research. Mention the limitations of your study, as this will serve as the foundation for your idea or opinion, allowing you to provide suggestions for future researchers and readers.

STATEMENT OF USE OF GENERATIVE AI

During the preparation of this work, the author used ChatGPT to assist in improving clarity and readability of the text. The author reviewed and edited the output and takes full responsibility for the content of the publication.

REFERENCE

[Updated reference library (last 10 years); literature of reference libraries (minimum 80% of primary literature)].

- Bahari, A.F. and Ashoer, M., 2018. Pengaruh Budaya, Sosial, Pribadi Dan Psikologis Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Konsumen Ekowisata. *Jurnal Minds: Manajemen Ide dan Inspirasi*, 5(1), pp.68-78.
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- Kotler, P. dan Keller, K.L. 2007. *Manajemen Pemasaran*. Jilid 1 dan 2. Jakarta: PT Indeks.
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The number of references does not need much that is important is the quality of the reference library (primary, current, relevant), Reference List at least 80% in the form of a library issued in the last 10 years.

The elements of reference writing must be complete, including:

JOURNAL: author name, year, article title, journal name, volume, number, start page- end page (for journal),

BOOK: author name, year of publication, book title, publisher's name, publishing city (for books), etc.

*) Logo, Footer, Header and Article pages populated by JMB editor

*) Pay attention to custom margin articles, top : 2 cm, bottom : 3 cm, left : 3 cm and right : 1.7 cm

*) Scientific article length as much as 13-15 pages. Citation with APA STYLE and **SHOULD** use the Application (**MENDELEY**)