The Title Must Be Appeal, Clear, Precise and Approximately Not More 20 Words
(Times New Roman, Bold, Font Zise 14, Centre)

First Author[1], Second Author[2]*, Third Author[2] (Font size 11)

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Abstract (Font size 11)

(Introduction) Describe the topic your paper examines. Provide a background to your paper and why is this topic interesting. Avoid unnecessary content. (Novelty) Briefly explain why this is interesting to research. (Research Method) Provide an overview of the research methods and data used in this paper. Explain your research design by defining the type of research you conducted, the reasons for selecting specific research subjects, and the analytical tools used. (Findings/Results) Create a list of empirical findings and write a discussion in one or two sentences, as well as the implications of your research. Conclude with the recommendation derived from your research findings. Write no more than 250 words. (Times New Roman, Font size 10).

Keywords: Keyword_1; Keyword_2; Keyword_3; Keyword_4 (Maximum 5 Keywords)

How to cite:

INTRODUCTION (Font size 11)

The introduction should begin with the research background (why are you conducting this research?), the problem (what is the problem/phenomenon of this research?), and the objective (what is the objective of this research?) that indicate the research motive. The introduction should be relatively non-technical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the urgency of the research problem. The research question and research objectives are well articulated. Each paragraph begins with a word indented by 5 digits from the left margin of each column. The content uses the Times New Roman font (size 10) with single spacing.

All articles to be published in **JMDK (Jurnal Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan)** must meet and follow this template. This document provides all writing styles, including chapter titles and figure/table titles. Use this writing style for your writing. JMDK (Jurnal Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan) articles should be a maximum of 20 pages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section contains referred theoretical and linked to the research and hypothesis development. The purpose of a literature review is to look again (review) at what other researchers have done regarding a specific topic. Literature review investigates the gap that will be exposed and solved. The flow of all the ideas are

required to be clear, linked, well-crafted and well developed. It serves as the source of the research question and especially the base or the hypotheses that respond to the research objective. A good literature review does not merely summarize relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, re-organizes and synthesizes the work of others, And to conclude concisely and logically. For quantitative research with hypothesis testing, write your hypothesis with this following format:

H_1: Write the formulated hypothesis

METHOD

The research methodology should cover the following points: 1). Concise explanation of the research's methodology is prevalent; 2). Reasons for choosing the particular methods are well described; 3). The research's design is accurate; the sample's design is appropriate; 4). The data collection processes are properly conducted; 5). The data analysis methods are relevant and state of the art.

Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of the research need to be clearly stated. The targets/subjects of the research need to be clearly outlined in this section. It is also necessary to describe the technique for obtaining the subjects.

RESULT

This section includes at least four sub-sections for quantitative research: descriptive analysis that details the characteristics of respondents, data analysis results (including validity and reliability, manipulation checks, and classical assumptions if applicable), research analysis (to test instruments and hypotheses if applicable), and a discussion of the research findings. For qualitative research, the author can directly present the analysis and discussion of their research without dividing it into sub-sections. At the end of the analysis and discussion, don't forget to mention the proportion of your research.

Tables or figures must be numbered separately (Table 1, Table 2; Figure 1, Figure 2) and given a complete title that refers to the content of the table or figure. Under each table and image, mention a reliable source.

Example of Table Presentation

Table 1. Title of The Table (Font size 10)

Description	Description 2	Description 3	Description 4
HS	1234	1234	1234
WA	4321	4321	4321
AS	0000	0000	0000

Source: SWS, 2025 (Font size 9)
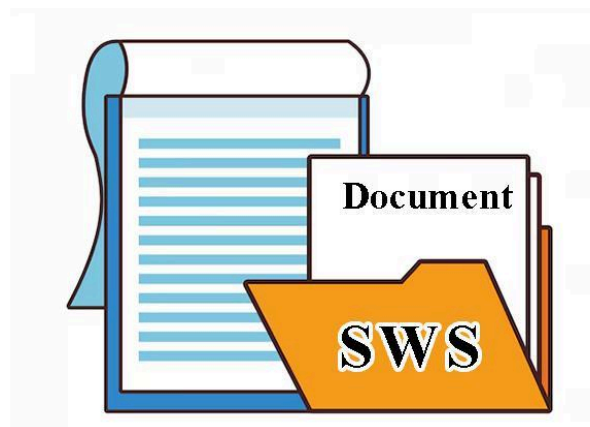
Example of Figure Presentation

Figure 1. Title of The Figure (Font size 10)
Source: SWS, 2025 (Font size 9)

DISCUSSION

The discussion must develop arguments by correlating results, theories, and opinions, including the results of comparisons with previous research. It is important to state the potential contribution of the research findings to the development of science. The discussion section should not merely restate the findings reported in the results section or present additional findings that have not been previously discussed in the article. On the

contrary, the focus should be on highlighting the broader implications of the study's findings and linking them back to previous research.

CONCLUSION

It consists of a conclusion and recommendations. The conclusion describes or provides answers to the problems or objectives of the research; it is not a summary of the research results. The conclusion is made brief, clear, and qualitative in nature and written in a paragraph. Meanwhile, the recommendations contain suggestions for other researchers or various parties related to the research findings regarding aspects that need to be addressed in future studies, the weaknesses or shortcomings of the completed research, and what needs to be supplemented or improved in the next stage of research.

REFERENCES

In this section, the author (s) must list all the reference documents cited in the text. In writing the reference, the author(s) are recommended to use reference management tools, such as Mendeley**.** The citation and reference list should follow the American Psychological Association (APA) referencing style. We recommend that the authors should use reference management software, such as Mendeley, Zotero, RefWorks, or basic Microsoft Word References Manager. (https://www.mendeley.com/guides/apa-citation-guide or https://apastyle.apa.org/).

When the cited items have DOIs, the authors should add DOI persistent links to the regular references the persistent links should be active. The format of persistent link: https://doi.org/+DOI (without "doi:"). Example of persistent link: https://doi.org/10.1109/2.901164.

Example of References using APA styles:

Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). Multivariate Data Analysis. In *Vectors*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2011.02.019

Hidayatullah, S., Khouroh, U., Windhyastiti, I., Patalo, R. G., & Waris, A. (2020). Implementasi Model Kesuksesan Sistem Informasi DeLone And McLean Terhadap Sistem Pembelajaran Berbasis Aplikasi Zoom Di Saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Manajemen Informatika*, *6*(1). https://doi.org/10.26905/jtmi.v6i1.4165

Bibliography at least 15 where 80% of the primary reference (journal, proceedings) complete with the URL if available, last 5 years.