
Title of article, brief and concise, articulating contents (center, bold, Times New Roman 14, maximum of 13 words)

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ABSTRACT (Bold, TNR 10)

Reflecting the substance of the whole contents of the article and enabling readers to determine relevance with their interest and decide whether or not to read the full document. The abstract consists of a statement about the background, the objective of the study or the focus of discussion, the method or necessary research steps, the findings and discussion, and the conclusion. The title and abstract are in English, in a single paragraph, single spacing, Times New Roman 10, and about 200 words maximum.

Keywords: listing important terms, enabling readers to find articles, 3-5 terms, TNR 10, written below the abstract

Article history

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INTRODUCTION (BOLD, TNR 12)

The introduction section presents the background of the problem, including a description and a deeper analysis of the issues or the gap between the ideal conditions and the actual situation. Relevant theoretical frameworks, findings from recent studies, and a clear statement of the research objectives should support this discussion. The problem formulation must highlight the research's novelty or potential contribution as an innovative effort. This section should comprise approximately 20% of the entire manuscript, including the title and abstract. The manuscript should be typed using **Times New Roman, size 11**. For citations and references, The Nexus Journal of Education, Management, and Entrepreneurship requires the use of Mendeley with the APA 7th edition citation style.

METHOD (BOLD, TNR 12)

This section clearly and concisely describes the research methodology to enable replication of the study. It explains the research approach, research subjects, research procedures, materials and instruments used, methods of data collection, and techniques of data analysis. The content should focus on practical procedures rather than theoretical explanations. Commonly known statistical formulas do not need to be included. Any specific criteria applied by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the data must be clearly described, including the quality of the instruments, the research materials, and the data collection process. Generally, this section should constitute about 10% of the main text for qualitative research or 15% for quantitative research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION (BOLD, TNR 12)

The results are presented first to facilitate clarity and understanding, followed by the discussion. This section should clearly and briefly describe the research findings, their interpretation, and the

conclusions that can be derived from them. The Findings and Discussion subsections must be written separately. Overall, this section should constitute at least 60% of the total main content of the article.

Findings (Bold, TNR 11)

The results of data analysis may be presented using tables, graphs, figures, or a combination of these formats. However, they should not be excessively long, overly large, or too numerous. Authors are encouraged to vary the way they present information, such as through tables, graphs, or descriptive explanations. Every table or graph included must be cited and discussed in the text. The structure of tables should follow the format illustrated in Table 1. Vertical lines should not be used in tables, while horizontal lines are only placed at the top and bottom of the table. The font size in the table may be slightly smaller than that of the main text. Additionally, numerical data presented in tables should not be unnecessarily repeated in the narrative sections before or after the table. All figures and tables should be cited in the main text, such as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

Table 1. Length-weight of sections

Name	Length in percent	Note
Introduction	20	Maximum (include title and abstract)
Method	10	Up to 15% for quantitative research
Findings and discussion	60	Minimum
Conclusion and references	10	Approx. ¹

Note: Tables may have a footer if needed in TNR 9

Discussion

The author needs to explain the research findings and interpret them in relation to previous studies and the proposed hypotheses. The discussion should situate the results within a broader academic context so that their implications are clear. In addition, the author may also suggest possible directions for future research based on the study's outcomes.

In-text citations should be written using parentheses. For example, a source with one author is cited as (Shin et al., 2022); two authors as (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2023); and multiple sources may be written as (Couper & Watkins, 2016; Lindahl & Watkins, 2015; Michaleva & Regnier, 2014; Tajeddin, 2012).

Authors' names may also appear outside the parentheses as part of the sentence, such as Yang & Li (2021), depending on the writing style used. When citing a direct quotation or a specific piece of information, page numbers must be included, for example, (Couper & Watkins, 2016, p. 45) or (Benahnia & Brown, 2022, pp. 44–46).

Direct quotations should be used sparingly. If the quotation contains fewer than 40 words, it should be included within the paragraph and enclosed in quotation marks ("..."). However, if the quotation exceeds 40 words, it should be presented as a separate block quotation. This block should be indented half an inch from the left margin, written without quotation marks, and followed by the author's name, year, and page number.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should not merely restate the research findings. Instead, it should provide a deeper interpretation and reinforcement of their meaning. It may include a statement that connects the expectations outlined in the **Introduction** with the results presented in the **Findings and Discussion**, demonstrating their consistency and relevance. Additionally, the conclusion can address the study's potential implications, highlight opportunities to enrich the findings further, and suggest directions for future research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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REFERENCES

The reference entry is arranged in alphabetical order. All that is referred to in the text must be listed in the reference list, and all that is written in the reference list must be referred to in the text. Using current articles from Web of Science/Scopus-indexed journals as reference sources is advisable, rather than books or proceedings. The writer is obliged to list all references in valid form, according to the sources and URLs (https or DOI (*digital object identifier*) when available), particularly for entries from journals. In the case of cities of publication, differences should be made between writing cities in the USA and cities outside the USA, for example.

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