# TITLE

(Title should attract the reader’s attention and justify the contents of the research article. The title consists of 10 - 12 words, Capital, Font 14, Times New Roman, Bold, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

**First author 1,Second author2\***

(Font 12, TNR, Bold, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

(Department, Faculty, Name of University/affiliation) 1

(Department, Faculty, Name of University/affiliation) 2

\*Corresponding Author: Email (Font 10, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

## ABSTRACT

## (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15)

The abstract may be the only part of the paper people read. Try to give the readers some concrete information and basic results to get them interested. The abstract should probably be about two-thirds of a page. The language of abstract must be clear and concise in one paragraph. The section explains the summary of the article. It should consist of research objective, methodology, results and discussion, and conclusion. The abstract must be within 150 - 250 words. The abstract must not provide lengthy background information and have no reference to figure, table, equation, any reference either coming within or other article.

(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15).

### **Keywords:** Many people search for articles based on key words. It is also good to think about the key words. Important/specific words or phrases found mainly in the title and abstract (5–7 keywords).

## INTRODUCTION (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15)

#### **Start your section preferably with an interesting research question. State how** past research did not fully answer the question or key aspects of the research. **The introduction exhibits previous studies (mini-literature) and provides detail definition to the importance of this study (motivate), and state the research objective.**

#### **The introduction must discuss the relevant journal article (with citation) relevant to this study and summarize the existing understanding of the problem statement (situate) to demonstrate novelty of the research.** Situating and Motivating your paper is a very important step in organizing your paper and showing its contribution to readers **(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15).**

## LITERATURE REVIEW (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15)

#### Show readers you know the key papers in the field and area you are researching. Relevant discussion of the theory and evidence is clear and a clear description of the development of the field (in your area) and the evidence for your research question. Literature review should also address why your paper is needed and is entering the field (being written) at this time.

#### The literature review represents the theoretical and/or scientific concepts. In this section, author(s) are encouraged to discuss the purpose of a literature review. Literature review can include the conceptual framework and development of hypothesis for the underlying study. **(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15).**

## METHODS (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15)

#### Although there are occasionally good reasons to vary the order, it is usually good to present the data on the sample or population first. Try to provide as much helpful descriptive data as space permits and provide a summary table by including a correlation matrix with the means, standard deviations, and alphas of all independent, dependent, moderator, mediator, and control variables.

#### The methods should explain clearly how the research carried out such as **data sources** (***where*** the data was collected, from ***whom*** the data was collected, and ***when*** the data was collected), ***techniques of collection*** (descriptions of the constructs and measures should be in order, generally consistent with literature review), and the processing.

#### The method must clearly describe the research design, its procedures, and how the data is analyzed. **(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15).**

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15)

#### Restate your hypotheses in the Results section (not word for word, just a restatement then give your results for that hypothesis with very limited discussion), then go to the next hypothesis. Do this one by one. Do not just list out a table that says “supported” or “not supported.” (Provide some brief explanation if the results turned out differently). No new ideas and few or no cites in Results. Just your findings with very brief comment or clarification about them.

#### The result section shows objectively the presentation of the research key results without any interpretation using text, tables and figures. The result section begins with text, presenting the key finding, and referring to the tables and figures. The figures must be clear and where possible highlight trends, pattern, and relationship. The result section must present how the author ensure the data validity and reliability.

#### Highlight what do we know that we did not know before? The discussion section show the new understanding of the problem after taking into account the literature review and the results into consideration. The discussion should strongly connect to the Introduction.

#### The discussion section should also include contributions towards theory, empirical, practice, methods, other (government policy, regulation etc.) – where possible – for the underlying research, ***limitations*** providing critical judgement and the gap in the underlying research, and ***future research*** opportunities for future researchers. **(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15).**

## CONCLUSION (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15)

Conclusion should have 1-2 paragraph (try not to end with Limitations, those go in the previous section – end more positively). Tie everything together with an informative summary. Conclusion should be pretty good such that people who did not read the whole paper can learn the basics of the paper by reading both the introduction (as introduction for the set-up of the paper and its organization) and the conclusion (conclusion to state results clearly). Provide a clear message, if this article contain only one message, what message would that be? **(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.15).**

## REFERENCES (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Capital, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

References should only include books, articles, theses, research reports in APA style. Guidelines to APA style used for in-text citations and references are available at <http://www.apastyle.org>. The reference must consist of 80% from relevant and recent primary sources (such as article of journal or conference from last 7 years). The reference must be written in APA style and using reference manager software (Mendeley, Zotero, etc). **(Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1).**

Few example for references: (Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1, hanging indent).

Choudhury, K. (2013). Service quality and customers’ purchase intentions: an empirical study of the Indian banking sector. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, *31*(7), 529–543. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-02-2013-0009.

Frank, M. Z., & Goyal, V. K. (2009). Capital Structure Decisions: Which Factors Are Reliably Important ?, 1–37.

Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic Econometrics*. McGraw-Hill.

Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). Multivariate Data Analysis. Hair (7th, 2010).pdf. Pearson.

Wagner, M. (2013). “Green” Human Resource Benefits: Do they Matter as Determinants of

Environmental Management System Implementation? *Journal of Business Ethics*, *114*(3), 443–456. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-012-1356-9.

**Figures** (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure. Figures must have good resolution. Preferred format for figures are Word, JPEG, and PDF. Minimum resolution is 300 dpi for grayscale figures and 600 dpi for line art. We suggest authors to prepare figures/images in black and white colour. Please also remove unnecessary backgrounds and grid lines from graphs. For line graphs, use a minimum stroke weight of 1 point for all lines. If multiple lines are to be distinguished, use solid, long-dash, short-dash, and dotted lines; avoid the use of grey or shaded lines. Please use the following symbols to identify curves and data points: □, ■, ○, ▲, ∆, ◊, ♦, +, and ×.

**Figure 1**: TBL

(**Figure 1:** Font 12, TNR, Bold, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1, TBL: Not Bold)

**Tables** (Font 12, TNR, Bold, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc.). Captions should be placed at the top of the table. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

Rules in tables

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

Examples

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1** (Font 12, Bold, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)**:** A simple table (Not Bold).  Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6pt of space between the caption and the top of the table. (Font 12, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1) | | |
|  |  |
| Distance (m) | Velocity (ms–1) |
| 100 | 23.56 |
| 150 | 34.64 |
| 200 | 23.76 |
| 250 | 27.90 |

(Font 11, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)

**More complex tables.**

The following is a slightly more complex table with a caption that is narrower than the table. Centre the caption across the width of the table. If it is difficult to make a table fit the page, use a smaller font-headings should normally be in Roman (i.e., not bold or italic) type, have an initial capital and normally align left (but centered sometimes looks better); it is up to the author to choose a layout that is most useful to the reader. Columns of numbers normally align on the decimal point. Do not put vertical line/border.

**Table 1:** A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption (same as table above).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *P* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **C4** | 2.571 | 0.109 | 0.600 | 0.439 | 1.667 | 0.197 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table. Justify the caption.  **Table 2:** Chi-Square Results (same as table 1). | | | | | | |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *P* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | p | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **Cz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.077 | 0.782 | 0.286 | 0.593 |

Notes to tables

If you wish to format a table so that it contains notes (table footnotes) to the entries within the body of the table and/or within the table caption, these notes should be formatted using alphabetic superscripts such as a, b, c and so forth. Notes within the table caption should be listed first. Notes should be placed at the bottom of the table; one convenient method is to create an empty row at the bottom of the table to contain them. Again, merge the cells to give you a single cell the width of the table. Table notes should be 10 point Times Roman. Each note should be on a separate line.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 6:**  A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notesa (same as table 3). | | | | |
| Nucleus | Thickness  (mg cm–2) | Composition | Separation energies | |
| , n (MeV) | , 2n (MeV) |
| 181Ta | 19.3±0.1b | Natural | 7.6 | 14.2 |
| 208Pb | 3.8±0.8c | 99% enriched | 7.4 | 14.1 |
| 209Bi | 2.6±0.01c | Natural | 7.5 | 14.4 |
| aNotes are referenced using alpha superscripts. (Font 11, TNR, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1)  bSelf supporting.  cDeposited over Al backing. | | | | |

This template adapted from:

* <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/gamaijb>
* <http://www.trijurnal.lemlit.trisakti.ac.id/index.php/jasa>
* <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/jdm>
* <http://www.isosud.faltl.trisakti.ac.id/guidelines>