# Title (Maximum 15 Words, It should be clear, attractive, and accurately reflect the content)

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*1First affiliation institution*

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*3Third affiliation institution*

*etc*

*Corresponding E-mail address and please add \* for corresponding author's name*

## Abstract

### The abstract of a manuscript should be self-contained, meaning it should not include any citations. Its purpose is to succinctly convey the essence of the study, providing the reader with an overview of the manuscript's objectives, methods, findings, and significance. The abstract should be written in a clear and concise manner, ensuring that it is accessible to an informed reader without being overly technical. This allows the reader to quickly grasp the main contributions of the manuscript. The abstract should summarize the following key elements: **Purpose:** Clearly state the primary objectives and scope of the study. Explain what the research aims to achieve and why it is important. **Methods:** Briefly describe the research methodology employed. Highlight the main techniques or approaches used to gather and analyze data, providing a snapshot of how the study was conducted. **Findings:** Summarize the principal results of the study. Focus on the most significant outcomes and insights derived from the research. **Value:** Explain the contribution and relevance of the study. Discuss the **implications** of the findings and their potential impact on the field or practical applications. An effective abstract should be concise, typically not exceeding 250 words. It should provide a clear and comprehensive summary of the manuscript, enabling readers to quickly determine the relevance and value of the paper to their interests.

### **Keywords:** Please include 3-5 keywords that are relevant to the title.

## Introduction

#### The introductory section of an article is crucial as it sets the stage for the entire study. Written in Times New Roman, 12-point font, with single spacing, this section answers fundamental questions such as: What is the purpose of the study? Why is the study being conducted? The introduction should be relatively non-technical, ensuring that it is accessible to an informed reader while still providing enough detail to understand the manuscript’s contribution. It should encompass the following elements: **Background:** Provide context for the study by summarizing existing research and highlighting relevant developments in the field. This helps to situate your work within the broader academic discourse. **Motivation:** Explain why the study is important and worth conducting. Discuss any gaps, inconsistencies, or unresolved issues in the current literature that your research aims to address. Emphasize the potential impact and significance of your findings. **Problem Formulation:** Clearly define the specific problem or question that your study seeks to answer. This section should articulate the research problem in a concise manner, making it clear what the study aims to investigate. **Purpose of the Research**: State the main objectives of the study. Outline what you intend to achieve and the goals you aim to accomplish through your research. **Research Methods and Findings**: Briefly introduce the research methods you will use to conduct the study. Summarize the key findings that you expect to present in the article, giving the reader a preview of what to anticipate.

####  The introduction should be about one page in length and should not contain sub-headings, bullets, or numbering. It should flow smoothly and cohesively, providing a comprehensive overview of the study while maintaining clarity and coherence.

####  Additionally, it is important to note that **the entire length of the paper should not exceed 12 pages**. This limitation ensures that the article remains focused and concise, presenting the research in a clear and efficient manner. By adhering to these guidelines, the introduction will effectively prepare the reader for the detailed analysis and discussion that follows in the subsequent sections of the paper.

## Literature review

####  The literature review serves as the theoretical foundation of an article. This section elaborates on the significance and purpose of conducting a literature review. A well-conducted literature review is essential for several reasons: it helps to situate your research within the existing body of knowledge, identifies gaps or inconsistencies in the literature, and provides a context for interpreting your findings. It also ensures that you are not duplicating previous work and can contribute to advancing the field.

####  To conduct a comprehensive literature review, follow these steps: **Identify Relevant Literature:** Start by defining the scope of your review. Identify keywords and search terms that are relevant to your research topic. Use academic databases, libraries, and search engines to find scholarly articles, books, and other reliable sources. Prioritize peer-reviewed journals and publications. **Evaluate Sources:** Not all sources are created equal. Critically evaluate the relevance, credibility, and quality of each source. Look for studies that are widely cited and recognized as authoritative in the field. **Organize Information:** As you gather information, organize it systematically. Use tools such as reference managers (e.g., Mendeley, Zotero) to keep track of your sources and citations. Create summaries and notes for each source, highlighting key points, methodologies, and findings. **Synthesize the Literature:** Analyze the collected literature to identify common themes, trends, and patterns. Synthesize the information to provide a coherent overview of the current state of knowledge. Highlight areas of agreement and disagreement among researchers, and note any significant developments or advancements. **Write the Review:** Structure your literature review logically, starting with an introduction that outlines the purpose and scope of the review. Follow with sections that discuss the main themes and findings from the literature. Use APA Style for citations and references to ensure consistency and adherence to academic standards. Conclude the review by summarizing the key points and identifying gaps that your research aims to address.

####  By meticulously reviewing and synthesizing the literature, you establish a solid theoretical foundation for your research, demonstrate your understanding of the field, and position your study within the broader academic discourse.

#### **METHODS**

####  The "Methods" section, formatted in Times New Roman 12-point font with single spacing, details the procedures followed during the study and provides a brief rationale for the chosen research methods (Perry et al., 2003, p. 661). This section should offer sufficient detail to allow readers to assess the suitability of the methods and the reliability and validity of the findings. Additionally, it should provide enough information for experienced researchers to replicate the study (American Psychological Association, 2001, p. 17).

####  The methodology section generally includes the following subsections: **Sampling** Describes the target population, research context, units of analysis, sampling techniques, respondent profile, and purposive sampling methods. **Data collection** Explains the process of data collection, whether through questionnaires, reliable sources, or other data collection methods. **Variable measurement** Details how the variables used in the study were measured. **Data Analysis (**what kind of data analysis author going to use). Models and formulas used, e.g:

Csus,t+1 = β0 + β1 GenDivi,t + β2 FSizei,t + φ𝑡 + ε ……………(1)

## Results and discussion

####  (Times New Roman, 12, single space). The results section summarizes the data collected for study in the form of descriptive statistics and also reports the results of relevant inferential statically analysis (e.g., hypothesis tests) conducted on the data. You need to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statically analyses were conducted and why, and to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that are at odds with the stated hypotheses (American Psychology Association 2001: 20). Insert the table on the right

####  The tables which are presented should not be the rough output but in the processed and brief summary. Tables and pictures are presented consistently in the center and the titles are above for the tables and below for the pictures. Example:

#### Figure 1. **Title...................**

Source: (XXXX)

####

**Table 5**

*Corporate Sustainability and Dividend Distribution*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | DivD(1) | DivD(2) |
| Constanta | 4.42 | 15.31\*\* |
|  | (1.91) | (3.37) |
| CSus | -0.12\*\*\* | -0.15\*\*\* |
|  | (-8.22) | (-11.78) |
| FSize |  | 1.15 |
|  |  | (0.17) |
| Lev |  | -1.01 |
| ROANYear Fixed EffectAdj R-Square | 128Yes0.35 | 0.16\*0.32\*\*\*(7.41)128Yes0.55 |

*At the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively, the regression coefficient is significantly different from zero, as indicated by the t statistics in parenthesis \* p < 0.10, \*\* p < 0.05, and \*\*\* p < 0.01.*

Source: Calculated by Authors

####  In many ways, is the most important section in an article (Feldman, 2004:4). Because it is the last thing a reader sees, it can have a major impact on the reader's perceptions of the article and of the research conducted (Summers 2001:411).

####  Different authors take different approaches when writing the discussion section. According to Feldman (2004:5), Perry et al. 2003: 658), and Summers 2001: 411412), the discussion section should include: Restate the study's main purpose, reaffirm the importance of the study be restating its main contributions, summarize the results in relation to each stated research objective or hypothesis without introducing new material, relate the findings back to the literature and to the results reported by other researches, provide possible explanations for unexpected or non-significant findings, discuss the managerial implications of the study, highlight the main limitations of the study that could influence its internal and external validity, discuss insightful (i.e., non-obvious) directions or opportunities for future research on the topic.

####  The discussion section should not merely restate the findings reported in the result section or report additional findings that have not been discussed earlier in the article.

#### **CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, SUGGESTION, AND LIMITATIONS**

 The final section, titled "Conclusion, Implication, Suggestion, and Limitations," should be formatted in Times New Roman, 12-point font, with single spacing. In this section, authors should present concise conclusions derived from the research findings, along with suggestions for future researchers or general readers. It is important to avoid merely replicating the abstract; instead, the conclusion should summarize the main points of the paper.

 Authors must also discuss the significant flaws and limitations of the study that might affect the validity of the results, thereby prompting questions from readers regarding the reliability and impact of these limitations. Critical judgment and interpretation of how these limitations influence the results and conclusions are essential. Authors should address whether the limitations stem from errors, methodological issues, validity concerns, or other factors, and discuss their implications.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

 The "Acknowledgement" section allows the author to express gratitude for the funding received to support the research.

## References

References must be in English and arranged first alphabetically by author’s last name and then sorted chronologically if necessary. Use APA style (7th edition) and include digital object identifiers (DOIs) if they have been assigned to the content.

###### Example:

Book

Goulding, C. (2005). *Grounded theory: A Practical Guide for Management, Business,* *and Market Researchers*. London, England: Sage.

Article or part of book

Gerke, S. (2000). Global lifestyles under local conditions: The New Indonesian Middle Class. In B. H. Chua (Ed.), *Consumption in Asia: Lifestyle and identities* (pp. 135-158). New York, NY: Routledge.

Article from printed journal

Ghazali, M., Othman, M. S., Yahya, A. Z., & Ibrahim, M. S. (2008). Products and Country of Origin Effects: The Malaysian Consumers’ Perception*. International Review of Business Research Paper*, *4*(2), 91-102.

Article from online journal with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Simanungkalit, J. R. M., & Katemba, C. V. (2023). Utilizing English Tiktok as a Media in Learning English Vocabulary: University Students’ Perspective. *Eduvelop: Journal of English Education and Development*, *6*(2), 137-150.

Armstrong, J. S., & Overton, T. S. (1977). Estimating Non-Response Bias in Mail Surveys. *Journal of Marketing Research,* *14*, 396–402. https://doi.org/10.2307/3150783

Article from online journal without a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Danielsson, S. (2009). The Impact of Celebrities on Adolescents’ Clothing Choices. Undergraduate *Research Journal for the Human Sciences, 8*. Retrieved from http://www.kon.org/urc/v8/danielsson.html