**Your Title (maximum 2 lines): 🡪14 Bold**

**First Author1 Second Author2 & Third Author3**

1Designation, Affiliation, Department of xxx, xxx, Country

2-3Designation. Affiliation, Department of xxx, xxx, Country

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**ABSTRACT** 🡪 **12Font Bold**

*Abstract should convey the importance of your research in a concise and logical manner. The abstract is a synopsis of the original study that addresses the research problem, the information and methods used to address this problem and your conclusions. It should be presented in introduction body research contribution flow. It should present only key points without exceeding a length of 250 words.*

*Key Words: Five Keywords are Required Separated by Commas (Capitalize Each Work Italic)*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Introduction serves as a foundational segment that guides readers into the realm of your research. It starts with background information, laying out the broader context of the study. This includes an overview of existing research and theories pertinent to the topic, establishing the importance of the area being explored. A well-defined problem statement is then presented, pinpointing the specific issue or gap in knowledge that the research aims to address. This leads to the research question or hypothesis, which acts as a guiding beacon for the study. The Introduction should also explain the purpose or objectives of the research, setting clear expectations for the reader about what the study intends to achieve or uncover. Additionally, it is crucial to highlight the significance of the research, elucidating how the study contributes to the existing body of knowledge and its potential implications. The Introduction, therefore, not only sets the stage but also piques the reader's interest, underscoring the relevance and necessity of the research conducted.

**Important\***

1. The manuscript should be submitted with complete layout styles, images and tables correctly positioned in the text and should be incorporated in a single Microsoft Word file.
2. The filename should follow the format: author’s family name\_submission@jie.doc.
3. Manuscript title must fit on two lines only, Times New Roman font, size 14, bolded
4. Manuscripts should be approximately 3-5 pages (for short academic write ups) and a maximum of 20 pages (for full research paper) of A4-sized paper.
5. Specific page margin on all sides: 1”. Use single spacing.
6. Follow the detailed Manuscript Style of the JIE journal.

II. RELATED LITERATURE

The Literature Review section is where the author situates their research within the existing body of knowledge. This section involves a critical and comprehensive overview of previous research relevant to your topic. Here, the author synthesizes key findings from existing literature, highlighting significant theories, models, and empirical studies that have shaped the understanding of the topic. It's important to cover a range of sources, showing awareness of different perspectives and methodologies in the field.

The Literature Review should identify gaps or inconsistencies in the existing research, which your study aims to address. This helps in justifying the need for your research and establishing its relevance. The section should not only summarize previous findings but also critically evaluate them, assessing their strengths, weaknesses, and contributions to the field. This critical evaluation forms the basis for the research question or hypothesis, setting the stage for the new study.

Moreover, this section often ends with a clear statement of how your research will contribute to the existing literature, either by filling gaps, extending current understanding, or providing new insights. The aim is to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the field and to clearly position your research within the broader academic conversation.

III. METHODOLOGY

The Methodology section of an academic journal article is a critical part where the author details how the research was conducted. It includes a comprehensive description of the research design, data collection methods, and analytical procedures, ensuring that the study can be replicated or assessed for validity by other researchers.

First, the research design should be clearly outlined, explaining whether the study is qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods. This section should justify the choice of design in the context of the research question. Next, the data collection process needs to be detailed. This involves describing the settings, tools, and procedures used to gather data. For quantitative research, this might include the description of experiments, surveys, or observational methods, while qualitative research might describe interviews, document analysis, or ethnographic methods.

The sampling method is another crucial aspect. The author should explain how participants or data sources were selected, including details on the sample size, and why this sample is appropriate for the research question. In the case of experiments, the description of control and experimental groups, along with any variables manipulated or measured, is vital.

Analytical procedures are then detailed. This section should explain how the data was processed and analyzed. For quantitative research, this may involve statistical tests and software used, while qualitative research might discuss coding procedures and thematic analysis.

Lastly, ethical considerations and any limitations of the methodology should be acknowledged. This includes how ethical approval was obtained (if applicable), how participant confidentiality was maintained, and any biases or constraints that might affect the interpretation of the results.

Overall, the Methodology section should be precise and detailed enough to provide a clear roadmap of how the research was conducted, ensuring transparency and credibility in the research process.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the Results section of an academic journal article, the author methodically presents the findings of their research. This includes a detailed exposition of all relevant data collected, often supported by figures, tables, and graphs for enhanced clarity. The presentation is factual and objective, steering clear of interpreting or extrapolating the meaning of the data. In quantitative studies, this involves a straightforward presentation of statistical analysis results, such as descriptive statistics, test results, and any model outputs. For qualitative studies, it entails a structured depiction of themes, patterns, or narratives derived from the data. The focus is on providing a clear, unembellished account of what the research uncovered, laying a foundation for the subsequent discussion section.

The Discussion section is where the author interprets these findings, placing them within the broader context of the field. Here, the significance of the results is unpacked, comparing and contrasting them with the findings of previous studies as outlined in the literature review. The author delves into how the results support, refute, or add nuance to existing knowledge, and any unexpected outcomes are explored and rationalized. This section often addresses the research question directly, offering a thoughtful analysis of what the results mean in that context. Additionally, the Discussion should acknowledge the limitations of the study, offering a candid assessment of what the findings can and cannot conclusively say. The section concludes with insights into potential future research directions and, often, the practical implications of the research. This dual narrative of results and discussion forms the crux of the article, transitioning from empirical data to scholarly insight, culminating in a meaningful contribution to the academic discourse in the field.

**Helpful hints\***

Figure captions should be centred below the figures; table captions should be centred above. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text.

Figures should be labeled with "Figure" and tables with "Table" and should be numbered sequentially, for example, Figure 1, Figure 2 and so on (refer to table 1 and figure 1). The figure numbers and titles should be placed below the figures, and the table numbers and titles should be placed on top of the tables. The title should be placed in the middle of the page between the left and right margins. Tables, illustrations and the corresponding text should be placed on the same page as far as possible if too large they can be placed in singly column format after text. Otherwise they may be placed on the immediate following page. If its size should be smaller than the type area they can be placed after references in singly column format and referenced in text Table captions should be centred above the table.

**Figure1.1: Details of manuscript font size**

**Table1.1. Details of paper settings for JIE journal**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Letter style** | **Font** | **Remarks** |
| **Paper title** | New Times Roman | 14 | Bold |

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conclusions and Recommendations section of an academic journal article serves as the culmination of the research, drawing together the main findings and articulating their broader implications. This section synthesizes the key points from the research, ensuring that the reader is left with a clear understanding of what was learned and why it matters.

In the Conclusions part, the author should succinctly restate the research problem and summarize the major findings. This doesn't mean merely repeating what has been said in the Results and Discussion sections; rather, it's about distilling the essence of the findings and highlighting their significance in relation to the research question. The conclusion should also address the broader implications of the study, tying the results back to the context provided in the Introduction and Literature Review. It's an opportunity to reflect on the contribution of the research to the field, discussing how it advances understanding, fills gaps in existing literature, or opens new avenues for future research.

The Recommendations section, often more applicable in applied research, goes a step further by proposing specific actions or directions based on the study's findings. These recommendations can be directed towards practitioners, policymakers, or the academic community, suggesting practical applications or further research that can be built upon the study's findings. This might include advice for best practices, proposals for policy changes, or identification of areas that require more in-depth investigation.

In crafting this section, it's important to remain grounded in the data and avoid overgeneralizing the findings. The author should acknowledge any limitations of the study that might influence the interpretation or application of the results. Ideally, this section leaves the reader with a sense of closure, understanding both the value of the research and the potential impact it might have in its respective field.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

 *Do not number ACKNOWLEDGMENT and REFERENCES (delete this section if you do not have any acknowledgements.*

REFERENCES

Referencing must follow the updated APA reference style. To reference in the body of the manuscript, cite authors' last name and the year of publication in parentheses: for example, (Baker, 2019). When citing several authors within the same set of parentheses, use alphabetical order. Include only items cited in the text in the list of references.

Reference list entries should be alphabetized (no label such as book or journal) by the last name of the first author of each work. Remember to include a 6-point gap before the first reference (after the heading) under the Format menu in the Paragraph commands. References should be listed at the end of the paper.

**Journal Article**

Smith, M. (2015). Film Editing and the New York Method. International Journal of Film Editors, 75(3), 152–186.

**Book**

Stagg, R. C., and Basco, R. R. (2010). Philosophical approaches to organized religion. San Francisco: American Philosophy Organization.

**Book Chapter**

O’Flattery, J. M., and Matthews, J. (2013). Guide to American Business English.

In B. R. Relick (Ed.), The parts of a business letter (pp. 188–208). Los Angeles: Geffner.

**Website**

Dunne, Y., Shaw, M. L., Doyle, W., and Kim, J. (2019). The ethics of meat consumption in developing countries. Retrieved from: American Nutrition Association. http://www.nutri.org/edu/other\_res/lib\_archives/archives/300904.pdf.