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**FULL PAPER**

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ETHICS ON BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, and SOCIAL SCIENCE /** **ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES\***

**22-23 September 2022**

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# ABSTRACT[[1]](#footnote-1)

# (250 - 350 words)

**Introduction/Main Objectives:** Describe the topic your paper examines. Provide a background to your paper and why is this topic interesting. Avoid unnecessary content. **Background Problems:** State the problem or economic/business phenomena studied in this paper and specify the research question(s) in one sentence. **Novelty:** Summarize the novelty of this paper. Briefly explain why noone else has adequately researched the question yet. **Research Methods:** Provide an outline of the research method(s) and data used in this paper. Explain how did you go about doing this research. Again, avoid unnecessary content and do not make any speculation(s). **Finding/Results:** List the empirical finding(s) and write a discussion in one or two sentences. **Conclusion:** Provide conclusion(s) and implication(s) of your research. What conclusions did you get and what are the implication(s)? What is the main take-home message?

**Keywords:** keyword\_1, keyword\_2, keyword\_3, keyword\_4, keyword\_5

**INTRODUCTION**

The article template is written as a guide for format or layout writing potpourri articles in the context of the ICEBESS/ACOMC 2023. The article's theme was adapted to the seminar: **The Future of Artificial Intelligence: Challenges and Its Impact on Education, Economics, and Business.** Authors must follow the writing rules regarding typeface, size, layout, systematics, and writing references. No less important is that the writing follows the Enhanced Spelling. Uses the right vocabulary and follows scientific rules properly and correctly. In addition, the script must comply with the ethics of scientific publications. The body of the article, including the bibliography, is written in one column as in this template. Writing the first line of the paragraph is indented into one tab (0.5 cm).

Typing articles will be more accessible when using software *Microsoft Word*. Use the Page Layout menu to determine the paper size, namely A4, right, left, top, and bottom margins or borders, using the standard menu options (i.e., 1 inch = 2.54 cm). The spacing between lines is single, without any additional spaces between paragraphs. The font used is Times New Roman, size 12.

The article's length is not limited to the number of pages, according to the need for a complete result and discussion. The systematics of writing consists of an introduction, , method, result & discussion, and conclusion. The introductory part is written as much as approximately 20% of the body of the article. The Method 10% of the body of the article and result & discussion section is written about 65% of the overall article content, and the result & discussion of research results must refer to the effects of previous studies. Conclusions are written briefly in about 5% of the body of the article.

Writing sub-subtitles do not need to be numbered. Enough is written in Bold only. At the same time, the bibliography is written following the rules issued by the American Psychological Association (APA) seventh edition, published in 2019.

**METHOD, DATA, AND ANALYSIS**

**Subheading\_Lv.1.**

The third part of the manuscript, “Method, Data, and Analysis” is designed to describe the nature of the data. The method should be well elaborated and enhance the model, the approach to the analysis and the step taken. Equations should be numbered as we illustrate. This section typically has the following sub-sections: Sampling (a description of the target population, the research context, and units of analysis; the sample; and respondents’ profiles); data collection; and measures (or alternatively, measurements).

**Subheading\_Lv.1.**

The research methodology should cover the following points: Concise explanation of the research’s methodology is prevalent; reasons for choosing the particular methods are well described; the research’s design is accurate; the sample’s design is appropriate; the data collection processes are properly conducted; the data analysis methods are relevant and state-of-the-art

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The author needs to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analysis was conducted and why, and later to justify their conclusions. The “Result & Discussion” part, highlights the rationale behind the result answering the question “why the result is so?” It shows the theories and the evidence from the results. The part does not just explain the figures but also deals with this deep analysis to cope with the gap that it is trying to solve.

Articles can contain tables or images. Tables or figures should not be too long, too large, or too many. The author should use a variety of table and figure presentations. The tables and figures presented should be referenced in the text. The font size of table entries can be reduced.

**Table 1. Contents of the First Line and Example**

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The writing of references in the body of articles and the bibliography is based on the rules issued by the American Psychological Association (APA) Seventh Edition published in 2019 (American Psychological Association, 2019). The writer could use Mendeley or a supported application for citation and reference

Here are some examples of writing references in the body of the article. The first example is writing reference sources in the text. Writing can be like this (Madya, 2011), or if there are two authors, it can be written like this (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007). If there are more than two to five authors, the first mention is written all, such as (Thomas-Hunt, Ogden, & Neale, 2003), and the next statement is written (Thomas-Hunt et al., 2003). The names of less than six authors are all listed, for example (Janssen, Kirschner, Erkens, Kirschner, & Paas, 2010), but six or more authors are listed by the first author only, for example (Fuchs et al., 2000)

Direct quotations containing less than 40 words must write in paragraphs (not separated) and in quotation marks. If the direct quote contains 40 words or more, then the quote is written in blocks (separate from the paragraph), indented half an inch from the edge, without quotation marks. An example of a direct selection of more than 40 words is as follows.

*... when each group member has acquired a different knowledge base, and combinations of knowledge are required to solve a problem, collaborative learning (heterogeneous) could be an advantage. If group learning is desirable in school, then teachers need to structure the curriculum to permit each student to acquire a different knowledge base before instructing them in collaborative work*. (Retnowati, 2012)

A statement can also be the essence of several references, so the source is written by mentioning all references in alphabetical order and a semicolon (;) to separate between sources in this way (Ritter, Nerb, Lehtinen, & O'Shea, 2007; Sahlberg, 2012; Schunk, 2012).

Mentioned names rule is the last word is written, regardless of the ethnicity of the origin of the name. For example, Burhan Nurgiyantoro and Anwar Efendi are Indonesian names written (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2013).

For translated reference sources, the name of the original author, the year of the translation, and the original book are all mentioned; for example, see the bibliography of the original (Schunk, 2012) and Schunk's (2012) translation.

According to the APA, a specific publishing city of the United States of America must include the name of the state abbreviated in two capital letters. For example, the city of New York is in the form of New York (NY), and the city of Boston is in the state of Massachusetts (MA). The city's name in other countries is enough to write the town's name.

The website address is included if the reference source is in print but has an online version. For example, see (Bransford, Brown, & Cocking, 2005). This website address can be in the form of http://www or information in the form of doi (digital object identifier). At this time, most scientific periodicals or electronic books already have this information.

**CONCLUSION**

The cover contains the results and conclusions of the description and can be added to the author's suggestions or recommendations. For this template to be applied in an orderly manner, the author can download the template and save the file on a personal computer by renaming the file and then superimposing the posts in this template with articles from the author, preferably gradually, without deleting subtitles, without changing the format. This template was written using Microsoft Word 2010. To make it easier to write reference sources, use software such as Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero, and so on.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT (if any)**

Author (s) may acknowledge a person or organization that helped him/her/them in many ways. Please use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.

**REFERENCE**

This section provides an example of writing a citation source. Everything on this list can be traced in the body of this template article to learn how to write citations in text.

(Type: same author book with publisher)

Creswell, J.W. (2018). *Research design*. SAGE Publications.

Celce-Murcia, M. (2015). *Teaching English as a second or foreign language (4th ed.).* Heinle Publishers.

(Type: journal article with more than six authors)

Philip, T. M., Souto-Manning, M., Anderson, L., Horn, I., Carter Andrews, D. J., & Stillman, J. (2018). Making justice peripheral by constructing practice as “core”: How the increasing prominence of core practices challenges teacher education. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 70(3). https://doi. org/10.1177/0022487118798324.

(Type: journal article with less than six authors)

Lai, C., Gao, F., & Wang, Q. (2015). Bicultural orientation and Chinese language learning among South Asian ethnic minority students in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism, 18*(2), 203–224.

(Type: book by one author from Indonesia)

Madya, S. (2011). Action research theory and practice (action research). Bandung

(Type: manual document/report of government institution/organization)

NCTM. (2000). Principles and standards for school mathematics. Reston, VA: Author.

(Type: legal document)

Presiden Republik Indonesia. (2022). *Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 4 Tahun 2022*, tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 57 Tahun 2021 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan.

(Type: online article/newspaper article)

Thomson, J. (2022, September 8). Massive, strange white structures appear on Utah’s Great Salt Lake. *Newsweek*. https://www.newsweek.com/ mysterious-mounds-great- salt-lake-utah-explained-mirabilite-1741151.

Prihantoro, T.H. (2022, Mei). Bangkitnya pendidikan usai pandemi. *Kedaulatan Rakyat,* hlm.11.

(Type: proceedings)

Artawa, K. (2018). Grammatical alignment in Indonesian. *Proceedings of International Language Maintenance and Shift (LAMAS 7),* Universitas Diponegoro, VII, 10-15.

(Type: edited book with four editors)

Ritter, FE, Nerb, J., Lehtinen, E., & O'Shea, TM (Eds.). (2007). To learn: how the sequence of topics influences learning. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

(Type: book section)

Sahlberg, P. (2012). The most wanted: Teachers and teacher education in Finland. In L. Darling-Hammond & A. Lieberman (Eds.), Teacher education around the world: changing policies and practices. London: Routledge.

(Type: translated book)

Schunk, DH (2012). Learning theories from an educational perspective (E. Hamdiah & R. Fajar, Trans.). Yogyakarta. (Original work published 2012).

(Type: edited book with two editors)

Tobias, S., & Duffy, TM (Eds.). (2009). Constructivist instruction: success or failure? New York, NY: Routledge.

(Type: legal document)

Republic Indonesia. (2005). Law Indonesia Republik no 14 years 2005, Teachers and Lecturers.

1. Note that an abstract must stand alone—it should not mention any citation(s). The abstract should also be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript’s contribution. This abstract should be written in less than 400 words. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)