**TYPE THE TITLE OF MANUSCRIPT, CAPITALIZE ALL WORDS, MAXIMUM OF 15 WORDS**

**First Author1, Second Author, and Others Author3**

1 First author’s affiliation

2 Second author’s affiliation

2 Others author’s affiliation

First author’s email, as corresponding author

**ABSTRACT.** *Write abstract with a maximum length of 200 to 250 words. Abstract of research result consist of purpose of writing, method and result. If the article is in the form of a literature review, the abstract consists of background, purpose, and discussion.*

Keywords *: Include at least 3 keywords or phrases, must be separated by commas to distinguish them*

[JEL Classification](https://www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php?view=econlit&print): Write the maximum of three JEL class codes of corresponding field of research

**INTRODUCTION**

Introduction includes the background and the reasons that motivate formulation the research problem. Introduction should contain quantitative data, along with relevant literature. Author should not displays tables or images, but rather directed to describe phenomena or problems.

Author should use the most relevant and recent literature (in the last ten years), from textbooks and journals. Textbooks contain basic scientific concepts. Journal or research report contains findings or research results. The number of references should be no less than seven sources of references. How to write the citation in the script, presented below.

The issue of empowerment can be explored in economic, psychological, social and political aspects (Scheyvens, 1999; Ramos and Zeppel, 2011). According to Drumm (2008), the market demand for ecotourism services is inelastic.

The introduction generally contains the aspect of deduction, meaning that it states a conceptual framework (from literature review) to solve a spesific problem.

The Introduction ends with the formulation of research objectives. The purpose of the study clearly states the steps of research work to solve the problem. The number of research objectives should be no more than three objective statements. Writing purposes are written in a single paragraph.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method consisted of place of research, time of research, research object, sampling method, research approach, measurement scale, or analysis method.

Hypothesis testing is not a requirement to be submitted. The hypothesis should not be expressed in H0 vs H1, but may verify what has been described in the introduction.

In the research method may be displayed illustration of images, maps, flow charts, mathematical formulas, or models. Images or maps are displayed from jpg files, which have been fixed, in the form of black white or color image.

For methods composed of long descriptions, it is not necessary to display them all, but shortened and indicated their reference source. For example, the study design used a polynomial regression (Yitnosumarto, 1990), or production function (Soekartawi, 2005).

\* Corresponding author email: .....

OJS <http://publishing-widyagama.ac.id/ejournal-v2/index.php/jsed/>

@[UWG Press, 2018](https://widyagama.org/pustaka/bpuwg/)

For the convenience in reading, it is recommended to limit the number of mathematical models written in the article, for the case of extensive use of mathematical models, place it in the appendix. It is recommended to use Microsoft Equation Models for the equations and mathematical symbols. The units of measurement suggested are the metric system (eg, m, m2, liters, and oC). The word percent is expressed by the character %, written without spaces from the preceding number (eg 10%).

For a literature review, there is no need for a Research Method. This can be replaced with other topics such as basic concepts of science, conditions that are happening.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The results show description of results provided with table illustrations, images, maps, data, statistical test, models, histograms, or mathematical formulas. Illustrations are displayed from jpg files, which have been fixed, in the form of black white or color image.

For manuscripts in the form of literature reviews, results may be replaced by other topics such as current conditions, policies or developments.

The result writing in term of the decimal numbers is indicated by a comma and not a point (eg 10,5 cm instead of 10.5 cm); number of thousands / millions are indicated by a dot, not a comma (eg Rp 10.500 instead of USD 10,500); Large numbers can be replaced with the title word (eg 2 million instead of 2.000.000).

Table 1. The National Park in Java Island

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  National Park | Province |
| 1. Karimunjawa | Central Java |
| 2. Bromo Tengger Semeru  | East Java |
| 3. Meru Betiri | East Java |
| 4. Baluran | East Java |
| 5. Gunung Gede Pangrango a | West Java |
| 6. Gunung Halimun | West Java |
| 7. Kep Seribu | Jakarta |
| 8. Ujung Kulon b | West Java |
| 9. Alas Purwo | East Java |
| 10. Gunung Merapi | Central Java |
| 11. Gunung Merbabu | Central Java |
| 12. Gunung Ciremai | West Java |

Adapted from Ministry of Forestry (2014)

The illustration view should be clear and easy to read. Illustration of image file size between 100 to 300 kb in black white or color image. Authors must edit or adjust to get a good image quality. The table or model illustrations must be final (fix), not links with MS Excel or other software applications.

Description of the results should not be separated from the illustrations, but confirm each other. Illustrations and descriptions are provided with proportional and harmonious. Illustrations are given a clear sequence number. The total number of illustrations ranges from 3 to 6. The illustrations should emphasize to support the research objectives.

For table illustrations, the title is written at the top of the Table. While the illustrations of images, histograms, photographs or other, the titles are written at the bottom. Illustrations are placed in columns, see examples in Table 1 and Figure 1, unless the large one is displayed in a single column. Illustrations should be supplemented by reference, from reports, publications, or primary data.

The illustration in the form of statistical analysis is presented proportionally, it is not necessary to write down the understanding of hypothesis H0 vs H1. For example, the estimation result of the regression analysis is sufficiently expressed through t test symbols or F.

The discussion explains meaning to the results of research or illustration. The discussion should be able to answer the meaning of the result, why it happened, how it happened, why different or not significantly different.



Figure 1. Earthquake resistant housing model (Nugroho, 2012)

In the discussion, it is necessary to make confrontation or confirmation to related study as in the literature review on the introduction. The author explains why it is the same or different than others study. Author should be able to compare their research results with two or three previous studies.

Results and discussion end with the implications of research results in a theoritical cognitive, research development, or the benefits for government, industry or society.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The conclusion contains the findings of each research objective statement. If the study has two research objectives, then there are two findings conclusions, and completed with a brief implication discussion.

The conclusion should contain quantitative data or brief descriptions that confirm that the research objectives are achieved or not. Do not write formulas, markers or statistical symbols in conclusions.

Suggestion can contain two implications, first for other researchers so that become part of research roadmap development; and secondly for society, industry, government as the implication of the utilization of research result.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Optional)**

Authors wishes appreciation, credit or gratitude to the funding agencies, other researchers, or others who support the conduct of the research. Authors should not convey personal or confidential matters. The length of the sentence is expressed no more than 50 words.

**REFERENCES**

The author writes a list of publications or references, which used in the introduction, reasearch methods and results and discussion. The references should be within the last 10 years with 80% journal references. All references are listed in alphabetical order using Harvard style. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. The references should be within the last 10 years with 80% journal references. All references are listed in alphabetical order using Harvard style. Note that how to write a textbook or journal. The way of references writing is as follows.

de Waal, A. A. 2012. Characteristics of High Performance Organisations. Business Management and Strategy, 3(1): 14-31.

Deng, J., McGill, D. and Arbogast, D., 2017. Perceptions of Challenges Facing Rural Communities: an Importance–Performance Analysis. Tourism analysis, 22(2): 219-236.

Drumm, A. 2008. The Threshold of Sustainability for Protected Areas. Bioscience, 58(9): 782-783

Rachmawati, E., Fountain, J. and Mackay, M. 2017. Tourism and community empowerment: Critical insights from Indonesia. CAUTHE 2017: Time For Big Ideas? Re-thinking The Field For Tomorrow, p.615.

Fodor, A. and Sitanyi, L. 2008. Clusters And Innovation In Ecotourism Development. Interdisciplinary Management Research, 4: 93-109.

Ministry of Forestry (MoF). 2014. 50’s National Park in Indonesia. [online] http://www.dephut.go.id/INFORMASI/TN%20INDO-ENGLISH/tn\_index.htm [accessed 11 March 2014]

Ramos, A. M. and Zeppel, H. 2011. Indigenous Ecotourism in Preserving and Empowering Mayan Natural and Cultural Values at Palenque, Mexico. USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-64. 27-33.

Scheyvens, R. 1999. Ecotourism and the empowerment of local communities. Tourism Management, 20: 245-249

Wood, M. E. 2002. Ecotourism: Principles, Practices and Policies for Sustainability.UNEP.Paris, France. 61p.

Soekartawi. 2005. Agribisnis: Teori dan Aplikasinya. Rajawali Pers, Jakarta. 264p.

Yitnosumarto, S. 1990. Percobaan: Perancangan, Analisis, dan Interpretasinya. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta. 300p.