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An abstract in a scientific journal is a brief summary of the entire article that provides an overview of the background, objectives, methods, findings, and conclusions of the research. The abstract conveys important information briefly without having to read the entire article. In the abstract, the author explains the background of the study, identifies the objectives of the study, and provides a brief overview of the methods used. Next, the author presents the main findings of the research and summarizes the resulting implications or conclusions. Abstracts usually have a word count limit set by the journal, and range in length from 150 to 300 words. Its purpose is to provide readers with a quick and informative overview of the article's content, helping them understand the research topic, objectives, methods, and key findings. In short, an abstract on a scientific journal is a brief summary that includes the background, objectives, methods, findings, and conclusions of the research. It gives the reader an overview of the content of the article without having to read the whole thin

1. **Introduction (Pendahuluan)**

At its core, an introduction in a scientific journal is an introduction that leads the reader to the research topic, provides a background overview, and presents the purpose and relevance of the research. It helps the reader understand the context of the research and sets the foundation for the more detailed explanations that will be described in the article. At its core, an introduction in a scientific journal is an introduction that leads the reader to the research topic, provides a background overview, and presents the purpose and relevance of the research. It helps the reader understand the context of the research and sets the foundation for the more detailed explanations that will be described in the article. At its core, an introduction in a scientific journal is an introduction that leads the reader to the research topic, provides a background overview, and presents the purpose and relevance of the research. It helps the reader understand the context of the research and sets the foundation for the more detailed explanations that will be described in the article. At its core, an introduction in a scientific journal is an introduction that leads the reader to the research topic, provides a background overview, and presents the purpose and relevance of the research. It helps the reader understand the context of the research and sets the foundation for the more detailed explanations that will be described in the article. At its core, an introduction in a scientific journal is an introduction that leads the reader to the research topic, provides a background overview, and presents the purpose and relevance of the research. It helps the reader understand the context of the research and sets the foundation for the more detailed explanations that will be described in the article.

1. **Research Methods (Metode Penelitian)**

Research Methods in scientific journals refer to the approach used in conducting research. This includes the research design, sample population, data collection techniques, data analysis, and tools or instruments used. In research methods, the author briefly describes the research design used, whether it is experimental, correlational, descriptive, or other types. In addition, the author also describes the sample population chosen for the study, such as people, animals, or other objects. The data collection methods used in the research are also described, for example through interviews, surveys, observations, or experiments. The author also explains the data analysis techniques used to analyze the research results, such as the use of statistics or qualitative approaches. In addition, the author may mention the instruments or tools used in the research, such as questionnaires, measurement scales, or certain technological devices that support data collection or analysis. Overall, Research Methods in a scientific journal is a section that briefly summarizes the research design, sample population, data collection methods, data analysis, and tools used in the study. It provides an overview of the approach used in the research reported in the journal article.

1. **Research Results (Hasil Penelitian)**

Research Results in scientific journals is a section that presents the main findings of the research conducted. This section provides a brief summary of the data collected, the analysis performed, and the results found. In Research Results, the author presents findings that are relevant to the research questions posed. The data obtained from the research is presented briefly, often through numbers, tables, or graphs that illustrate the results of the analysis.The author provides a brief description of the main findings that emerged from the data analysis. These results may include relationships between variables, significant differences between groups, or an overview of the data collected. However, it is important to remember that Research Results only provides a brief summary and does not provide in-depth interpretations or conclusions. It aims to provide basic information about what was found in the study. In short, Research Results in scientific journals is a section that provides a brief overview of the main findings that emerged from the research. It includes a summary of the data, analysis results, and important findings relevant to the research questions posed.

1. **Discussion Results (Hasil Diskusi)**

Discussion Results in scientific journals is a section that interprets and interprets the research findings that have been presented previously. This section provides context, analysis, and in-depth explanation of the implications of the research results and their relationship with previous research. In Discussion Results, the authors discuss the research findings by referring to the data that has been presented previously. They analyze the research results by comparing them with other relevant research findings, identifying similarities, differences, and unique contributions of their research. In addition, the authors also discuss the implications of the research results in the context of relevant theories or practical applications. They explore the meaning of the research findings, propose new hypotheses, provide alternative explanations, or identify future research directions that can be undertaken based on the results found. Discussion Results also provide an opportunity for authors to acknowledge the limitations of the study and present suggestions for further research that can broaden understanding of the topic under study. In short, Discussion Results in scientific journals is a section that analyzes and interprets the research results that have been presented previously. The author compares the research findings with previous studies, discusses the implications of the results, and proposes further research suggestions. This provides a deeper understanding of the significance of the research findings and their contribution to the relevant field of knowledge.

1. **Conclusion (Kesimpulan)**

Conclusion in scientific journals is the final part of the article that presents a brief summary of the research findings, provides answers to the research questions, and reveals important implications of the research. In the Conclusion, the authors summarize the main findings that have been presented earlier in the article. They answer the research questions and emphasize the important aspects that have been revealed through the research. In addition, the authors also convey the implications of the research results in a broader context. They relate the research findings to previous research, provide a deeper understanding of their research contribution, and identify possible applications or future research directions that can be taken. Conclusions in scientific journals may also include practical suggestions or recommendations that can be made based on the research findings. This helps readers understand the potential impact and benefits of the research in the relevant field. In short, a scientific journal's Conclusion is the final section that summarizes the research findings, answers the research questions, and reveals important implications of the research. It provides a strong closure to the article and emphasizes the contributions of the research as well as possible future research directions.

1. **Reference List (Daftar Referensi)**

The Reference List in scientific journals is a section at the end of the article that lists all references or library sources used in the research and cited in the article. This list allows readers to trace the sources used and verify the information presented. In the Reference List, the author collects all the references used in the research and organizes them according to the format set by the journal or the writing style used, such as APA, MLA, or Chicago. Each reference consists of elements such as the author's name, article title, journal or book title, year of publication, and other necessary information according to the format followed. The author ensures consistency and accuracy in writing references, both in terms of format, writing style, and order of presentation. This is important to make it easier for readers to find and access the referenced sources. References included in the bibliography should be sources that were actually used in the research and cited in the article. This helps to establish the trustworthiness and integrity of the research, as well as allowing the reader to gain a broader understanding of the topic under study through the recommended sources.

In short, a Reference List in a scientific journal is a list that lists all the references or literature sources used in the research and cited in the article. The list is organized in a set format and makes it easy for readers to browse the sources used in the research. The following is an example of writing references in scientific journals using APA format:

1. Journal article with one author:

Smith, J. D. (2020). The impact of climate change on biodiversity. Journal of Environmental Studies, 15(2), 45-60.

1. Journal Article with two authors:

Johnson, A. L., & Williams, B. R. (2019). The effects of exercise on mental health: A meta-analysis. Journal of Applied Psychology, 25(3), 120-135.

1. Journal Articles with three to seven authors:

Brown, C. A., Miller, T. L., Davis, R. W., Wilson, K. P., Thompson, S. M., Martinez, A. J., ... Garcia, M. T. (2018). The role of social media in political activism. Journal of Communication Science, 10(1), 75-90.

1. Journal Articles with more than seven authors:

Anderson, E. T., et al. (2021). The impact of technology on workplace productivity: A longitudinal study. Journal of Organizational Behavior, 40(4), 550-567.

1. Unpublished Journal Articles (in submission process):

Lee, H. G., & Johnson, M. A. (2022). Effects of mindfulness training on stress reduction: A randomized controlled trial. Manuscript submitted for publication.

1. Journal article in special issue:

Smith, KM (2017). Exploring the role of technology in education. Special Issue: Educational Technology, Journal of Educational Studies, 20(3), 115-130.

1. Journal Articles in online publications:

Gomez, L. R., & Davis, P. J. (2016). The impact of social media on consumer behavior. Journal of Marketing Research, 8(2), 78-95. Retrieved from https://www.jmr.com/article123

Be sure to follow the format and writing style set by the journal or the style guide used (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago) to properly organize references.

1. **Appendix (Lampiran)**

Attachments in scientific journals refer to attachments or additional files attached to the journal article. It is a section that allows authors to include additional information or data that is relevant to the research but not included directly in the main text. Attachments can be additional tables, graphs, diagrams, images, questionnaires, statistical analysis results, or other additional data that support the research findings. These attachments are usually included in the electronic or online version of the journal, so readers can download them for more information. Authors use Attachments when they feel that the additional information is important for a thorough understanding, but is not included in the main text so as not to disrupt the storyline or clarity of the writing. Attachments are briefly described in journal articles, usually by mentioning "Appendix A", "Appendix B", and so on, and including a brief description of their contents. Readers can then refer to these attachments for additional data that supports the research findings. In short, Attachments in scientific journals are additional attachments or files included in the journal article. It contains additional information or data that is relevant to the research but is not included directly in the main text. Attachments allow readers to access additional information that supports the research findings.

The following are examples of writing Attachments in scientific journals:

1. Attachment A: Questionnaire Question List

This attachment contains a complete list of questions used in the survey questionnaire given to respondents.

2. Appendix B: Research Data Tables

This appendix contains tables that display the data collected in the study, including measurement results, statistical figures, and other information that supports the research findings.

3. Appendix C: Images of the Experiment Scenario

This appendix contains images showing the scenario and experimental setup used in the research to provide a visual understanding of the research process.

4. Appendix D: Supplementary Statistical Analysis Results

This appendix contains more detailed statistical analysis results, including additional tables, graphs, or statistical calculation outputs that support the research findings.

5. Appendix E: List of Additional Reference Sources

This appendix lists additional references relevant to the research topic, which are not included in the main bibliography but still provide useful context and additional information. It is important to reference and refer to these appendices in the main text of the journal article, as well as provide a brief explanation of their content and relevance. These appendices can be included as separate files in the electronic or online version of the journal, or provided as part of a journal supplement if required.