

**THE TITLE SHOULD BE CONCISE, INFORMATIVE AND CLEAR,
ALLOWED TO INCLUDE A SUBTITLE
(Center, Bold, Book Antiqua 11, No more than 14 words)**

Author Name¹; Author Name²; Author Name³

^{1,3}John Molson School of Education, Concordia University, Canada

²Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Rijeka, Croatia

¹Correspondence Email: authoremail@example.com

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Abstract

Abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work to give readers a clear idea of the content of your manuscript. Please pay more attention to the coverage of an abstract. We ask authors to create abstracts that provide readers with a clear overview of the paper. Please compose your abstract in 150–200 words to demonstrate how the paper is structured in a logical and precise manner. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: (1) You should describe the issue (emphasizing the importance of the issue being researched) or the gap you hope to address; (2) The research topic or hypothesis for your study goals to be achieved or your research hypothesis; (3) Briefly describe your research methods; (4) Must discuss the main results or findings of your research; (5) Key points from your discussion of the findings that indicate major conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article, and it must not contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions. Abstract in italics, spacing 1, size 10.5, Font Book Antiqua, also includes keywords. Keywords should be between 3 and 5 words that reflect the content of the manuscript, and please avoid abbreviations and general and plural terms (for example: 'and', 'of'). Separate each keyword with a ";" on every word (look at the example).

Keywords: *Education; Politics; Economics; Finance; Cultural Studies.*

A. Introduction

This section should **not exceed 20% of the body of the manuscript**. The manuscript should be written in English, **between 4000-7000 words** (including text, notes, and references), but not include all tables, figures, and appendices intended for publication. All the contents of the manuscript are written using the font Book Antiqua, size 11, and spacing 1.2.

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be carefully reviewed, and key publications must be cited. A good introduction must summarize the relevant arguments and data to give the reader a firm sense of what was done and why.

The introduction must include an exposition as well as existing conditions so that visible gaps and ideal conditions can be supported with facts, relevant theories, and recent research. This section also explains the background or reasons that prompt the authors to investigate or discuss the problems. Emphasize the novelty of the studies conducted.

In the introduction, we recommend that you display several previous studies and **literature reviews that support the problem you are studying as a gap to contribute towards problem-solving (should not exceed 10% of the section introduction)**. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research.

B. Method

This section should **not exceed 10% of the manuscript**, to be written briefly, concisely, and clearly, but adequately to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. This section contains an explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, the conduct of the research procedure, use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. **These are not theories**. Such a description enables the reader to

evaluate the appropriateness of methods and the reliability and validity of the results.

In the case of statistical uses, formulas that are generally known should not be written down. Any specific criteria used by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the research data should be **completely described**, including the quality of the instruments, the material of the research, and the procedure of data collection. Interventional studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code. Please bear in mind that readers must be able to recreate your study from the level of detail that you give.

C. Result and Discussion

The result section is provided before the discussion section. Each section stands alone as a subtitle. The result and discussion should be written in not less than 60% of the entire body of the manuscript.

1. Result

You must explain the important points of your results so that there is a correlation with the discussion. The analysis of the paper must be clear and comprehensive. The author must be explained the results in the specific sub-topic. Strengthen statements or your results with data evidence from the data collection techniques used. The result section summarizes the data collected and the statistical or data analytical treatments used. Report the data in sufficient detail to justify the conclusions. Mention all relevant results. If the result contains the form of tables, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three, so they should not be too long and too large.

The writing style for the tables and figures is presented in Table 1. The table should not contain vertical lines (upright), while horizontal (flat) lines are only on the head and tail of the table. The font of the table entry may be reduced. Figures in the table should not be over-repeated in the narration before or after the table. All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Table 1, Figure 1, Graph 1, etc.

Table 1. Recommended length of each section in the manuscript

No	Section	Length (%)	Note
1.	Introduction	20	Maximum, include Title and Abstract
2.	Method	10	If quantitative studies may be up to 15%.
3.	Result and Discussion	60	Minimum
5.	Conclusion (include References)	10	Approximately

You can also include a figure in the body of the script. Schemes follow the same formatting. Format examples for Figure are as follow.

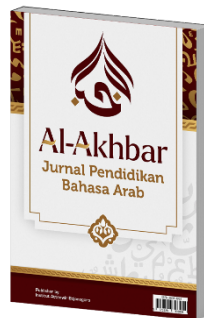


Figure 1. This is a figure. Schemes follow the same formatting

You may have to describe briefly with a clear narrative about the contents of the tables and figures. Don't let the reader get confused with the pictures and tables that you display in your manuscript.

2. Discussion

This section is the core and most important part of the contents of the manuscript that will be loaded for publication. The discussion section is intended to interpret the results of the study in accordance with the theories used and not merely explain the author's founding. The discussion must be enriched by referring to the results of previous studies published in

scientific journals or findings from international studies. It is advisable to integrate findings into a collection of theories or established knowledge, development of a new theory, or modification of existing theories. A conceptual framework needs to be made clear to get the appropriate discussion.

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All citations in the manuscript must appear in the references list, and all the references must be cited in the text. The reference list must be arranged in alphabetical order following the **APA style 7th ed.** For citations and references, it is mandatory to use the Mendeley App.

D. Conclusion

A conclusion needs to be discussed comprehensively. A conclusion is the core point of research findings and discussion. This section needs to be synthesized comprehensively, especially in terms of the author's critical evaluation of research findings. It is not merely a re-statement of the data or findings but a synthesis of key points as mentioned in the introduction, which eventually produces the "Results and Discussion" chapter so that there is compatibility. The prospects for developing research findings and the prospects for future research applications (based on findings and discussion) can also be added. The conclusion, of course, must be able to answer the research objectives. Remember, **the length of the conclusion is only about 5% of the total content of the manuscript.**

The classic mistake in writing conclusions in scientific articles is to write

them in the form of points (pointers). You should write a conclusion in coherent paragraph form, not in bullet points. Therefore, you must do it carefully.

Acknowledgment

If any, acknowledgment can be stated here. This section displays authors' appreciation to sponsors, fund donors, resource persons, or parties who have an important role in conducting research.

Bibliography

The references entry is arranged in alphabetical order. All that is referred to in the text must be listed in the reference list, and all written in the reference list must be referred to in the text. The author is obliged to list all the references validly according to the sources and DOI (digital object identifier), particularly for entries from journals. In the case of cities of publication, differences should be made in writing cities of the USA and cities outside the USA. For example, cities in the USA are listed together with the initials of the state; e.g.: for Boston of Massachusset: Boston, MA. All references and citations use the **APA Style 7th Edition**. For citation and reference managers, it is mandatory to use the **Mendeley app**. *If there are information and explanations relating to the further clarification of the content of the manuscript citation is using footnotes.*

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American Psychological Association. (2019). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th Ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

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(Type: book, Indonesian, not translation, an original title retained)

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Walidin, W., Idris, S., & Tabrani ZA. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory*. Banda Aceh: FTK Ar-Raniry Press.

(Type: journal article, online)

Patimah, S., & Tabrani ZA. (2018). Counting Methodology on Educational Return Investment. *Advanced Science Letters*, 24(10), 7087-7089. <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2018.12414>

Mohd Yusoff, M. Z., Hamzah, A., Fajri, I., ZA, T., & Yusuf, S. M. (2022). The Effect of Spiritual and Social Norm in Moral Judgement. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 27(1), 555-568. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2022.2156799>

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Idris, S., Tabrani ZA., Sulaiman, F., & Murziqin, R. (2020). The Role of KKNI Curriculum in Supporting the Development of Education at the LPTK UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(6), 4011-4024. Retrieved from <https://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/15765/7958>

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Casey, E., Kudeva, R., & Rousson, A. (2018). Institutionalization of Religion in Schools to Intercultural Education. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun*, 6(1), 85-102. <https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v6i1.215>

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(Types: prosiding)

Retnowati, E. (2012, 24-27 November). *Learning mathematics collaboratively or Individually*. Paper presented at the The 2nd International Conference of STEM in Education, Beijing Normal University, China. https://stem2012.bnu.edu.cn/data/short%20paper/stem2012_88.pdf.

(Type: document, report: institution, government, organization)

NCTM (National Council of Teachers of Mathematics). (2000). *Principles and Standards for School Mathematics*. Reston, VA: Author.

(Type: document, legal texts, original terms written followed by translation)

Peraturan Presiden RI. No. 8. (2012). *Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia*. [Indonesian National Qualification Framework].

Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi RI. No. 44. (2015). *Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi*. [National Standards of Higher Education].

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Appendix

Appendixes are optional. An appendix should not be longer than two pages