



Type of Article

## Authors' Instructions for the Preparation of Camera-Ready Contributions

**Author's name<sup>1</sup>, author's name<sup>2</sup>, author's name<sup>3</sup>, etc**

University Name, University Location, *Author's Email*<sup>1</sup>

University Name, University Location, *Author's Email*<sup>2</sup>

University Name, University Location, *Author's Email*<sup>3</sup>

---

### Article Info

#### Article History:

Received: mm dd, yyyy

Revised: mm dd, yyyy

Accepted: mm dd, yyyy

---

#### Keywords:

First keyword;

Second keyword;

Third keyword;

Fourth keyword;

Fifth keyword.

---

### Informasi Artikel

#### Kata Kunci:

Kata kunci pertama;

Kata kunci kedua;

Kata kunci ketiga;

Kata kunci keempat;

Kata kunci kelima.

---

### Publishing Info

---

### ABSTRACT (10 PT)

A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 75 to 150 words in length.** The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (9 pt).

---

### ABSTRAK (10 PT)

Abstrak perlu disiapkan dengan baik agar pembaca dapat mengidentifikasi konten artikel dengan cepat dan akurat, serta untuk menentukan relevansinya dengan minat mereka. Hal ini berperan penting bagi pembaca untuk memutuskan apakah akan membaca artikel secara keseluruhan atau tidak. Abstrak harus informatif dan memberikan pernyataan yang jelas tentang masalah, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, serta menunjukkan temuan dan kesimpulan utama artikel. Panjang Abstrak **berkisar 75 sampai 150 kata**. Kata kunci harus tepat dan mencerminkan substansi artikel. Kata kunci juga digunakan oleh layanan pengindeksan. Penggunaan kata kunci yang bijaksana dapat meningkatkan kemudahan pihak yang berkepentingan untuk menemukan artikel kita (9 pt).

Copyright © 2021 The Author(s). Published by Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, Jakarta, Indonesia.  This is an open access article licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

---

□ **Corresponding Author:** (1) Name of Corresponding Author, (2) Department of Corresponding Author, (3) Institution of Corresponding Author, (4) Address, City, Postal Code, Country, (5) Email: [corresp-author@mail.com](mailto:corresp-author@mail.com)

---

## Introduction [this is formatted as Heading Level 1]

This Word document can be used as a template for papers to be published in *Faktor : Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*. Follow the text for further instructions on text formatting,

tables, figures, citations and references. Paragraph: use this for the first paragraph in a section, or to continue after an extract. New paragraph: use this style when you need to begin a new paragraph. All manuscripts should be prepared according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 7<sup>th</sup> ed. (American Psychological Association [APA], 2019). The full length of submission manuscript for **Article no less than 6000 words**; including references, tables and figures (Appendix—Exclude [if any]).

### **Writing style**

The prime objective of scientific reporting is clear communication. You can achieve this by presenting ideas in an orderly manner and by expressing yourself smoothly and precisely. Establishing a tone that conveys the essential points of your study in an interesting manner will engage readers and communicate your ideas more effectively.

You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a minireview. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

Article on *Faktor : Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan* are subdivided into the following general sections: **(1) Introduction, (2) Method, (3) Results, (4) Discussion, (5) Conclusion, (6) Acknowledgements, and (7) References.**

### **Method [this is formatted as Heading Level 1]**

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your study in order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your study. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened). It is both conventional and expedient to divide the Method section into labeled subsections.

### **Participants [this is formatted as Heading Level 2]**

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of educational sciences, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research synthesis and secondary data analysis. Identification the samples of participants major demographic characteristic for human, such as age; sex; ethnics and/or racial group; level of education; socioeconomic; generational, or immigrant status; disability status; sexual orientation; gender identity; and language preference as well as important topic-specific characteristic.

### **Sampling Procedures [this is formatted as Heading Level 2]**

Describe the procedures for selecting participants, including (a) the sampling methods if a systematic sampling plan was used; (b) the percentage of the sample that participated; and (c) the number of participants selected themselves into the sample. Describe the settings and locations in which data were collected as well as any agreement and payment made to participants. When applying inferential statistics, take seriously the statistical power consideration associated with the test of hypothesis.

## **Materials and Apparatus [this is formatted as Heading Level 2]**

In preparing your manuscript, you need to tell the reader about materials (e.g., questionnaires, stimulus words) and apparatus (e.g., devices to record data, surgical implements) that you used. In general, if researchers are likely to be familiar with your materials and apparatus, you need only mention them. But if you created your own materials, you should give a very detailed depiction of them. If you are using relatively unknown materials or apparatus created by others, you should provide a description of them and indicate to the reader where to obtain them. If you used personality inventories or questionnaires, it is a good idea to indicate levels of reliability reported by previous researchers.

## **Procedures [this is formatted as Heading Level 2]**

This information is likely to merge the actual procedures with the materials and apparatus because it is hard to say what the participants were doing without indicating what they were doing it with. There are some fairly standard elements in the procedure. They include, (a) variables that are manipulated and measured, including independent and dependent variables, (b) any conditions or groups that you intend to compare, (c) how participants are assigned to, or placed in, groups, (d) the role of the researcher in the session, (e) the directions that participants received, (f) the activities in which the participants engaged.

Finally, include a statement with the procedure that participants provided informed consent. When you write your own procedure section, you can determine whether to include how you obtained informed consent. Strictly speaking, it is not part of the data collection process, so you can logically argue that it does not belong in this subsection.

## **Design or Data Analysis [this is formatted as Heading Level 2]**

This section will contain information about the analysis method (for instance: a two-factor ANOVA) you have used to analyze the data collected. In qualitative research, this section enables you to tell the reader from the on-set whether your study used an ethnographic, case study, phenomenological, narrative analysis, historical inquiry, grounded theory or the generic qualitative method that does not subscribe to any specific qualitative philosophy.

If the design of the study is complex or the stimuli require a detailed description, additional subsections or subheadings to divide the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information.

The result and discussion section are used to highlight important points, to summarize key ideas, or to make connections. In a literature review, the discussion or

conclusion section provides an opportunity to critically assess the findings of other studies and to draw conclusions in relation to your research question.

The conclusions is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework.

## Text formatting

The main text should be written using Times New Roman, 10pt, fully justified. Italics can be used for emphasis and bold typeset should be avoided.

### Headings, Tables, and Figures

**Headings.** Please follow the formatting instructions for headings given in Table 1.

**Tables.** All included tables must be referred to in the main text and the table title and caption are to be positioned above the table. The captions need to be written in Times New Roman, 10pt.

**Table 1.** Table title. Table captions should always be positioned above the tables.

| Heading level                  | Example                         | Font, size and style    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Title (centered)               | <b>Education</b>                | Arial, 16 point, bold   |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> -level heading | <b>Method</b>                   | Arial, 12 point, bold   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> -level heading | <b>Sampling Procedures</b>      | Arial, 11 point, bold   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> -level heading | <b>Anxiety</b> Text follows ... | Arial, 11 point, bold   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> -level heading | <i>Remark.</i> Text follows ... | Arial, 11 point, italic |

**Figures.** Figures need to be inserted separately as a .jpg, .jpeg or .png file and must be referred to in the text, for an example see **Figure 1. [1]** Figure descriptions should be placed below the figure and written in Times New Roman, 10pt.

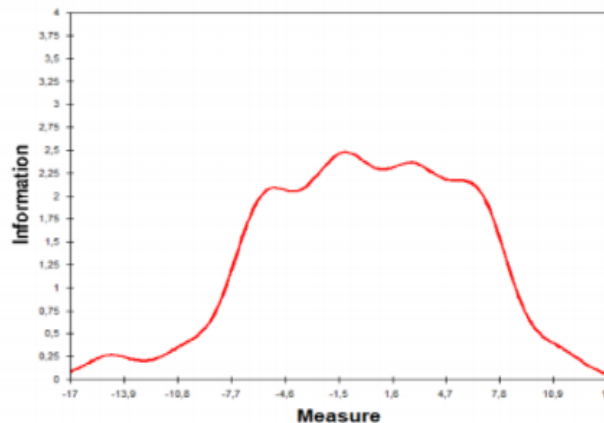


**Figure 1.** Test Information Function

Previously published tables or figures that are used in their entirety, in part, or adapted also require written permission from the copyright holder for reproduction. It is the author's responsibility to secure such permission, and a copy of the publisher's written permission must be provided to the Editor immediately upon acceptance for publication.

### Equations, Formulas, Citation and References

**Equations and Formulas.** All equations and formulas should be referred to in the text using consecutive numbers in parentheses, see equation (1) for an example. Displayed equations or formulas should be centered and set on a separate line with an extra space above and below. They should be numbered for reference and the numbers should be consecutive, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin.

$$a + b = c \quad (1)$$

Equations and formulas should be punctuated in the same way as ordinary text but with a space before the punctuation mark.

**Citations and References.** Cite the work of those individuals whose ideas, theories, or research have directly influenced your work. All references must be cited in body text of this document and the reference list must include all cited literature using APA Style 7th Edition. Additional reference examples may be found on the APA Style website (<http://www.apastyle.org>). We suggest to author using reference management software. References should be the most recent and pertinent literature. Using literature (more than 20 years ago) maybe allowed at least 25% from total references who using in the manuscript.

### Acknowledgements

The heading should be treated as a 3<sup>rd</sup> level heading and should not be assigned a number.

## References

- Death, R. G., & Winterbourn, M. J. (1995). Diversity patterns in stream benthic invertebrate communities: the influence of habitat stability. *Ecology*, 76(5), 1446-1460.
- Haselton, M. G., & Nettle, D. (2006). The paranoid optimist: An integrative evolutionary model of cognitive biases. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 10(1), 47-66.
- Luthar, S. S., Cicchetti, D., & Becker, B. (2000). The construct of resilience: A critical evaluation and guidelines for future work. *Child Development*, 71(3), 543-562.
- Schyns, B., & Schilling, J. (2013). How bad are the effects of bad leaders? A meta-analysis of destructive leadership and its outcomes. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 24(1), 138-158.