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[TITLE OF YOUR ARTICLE - NOT MORE THAN 15 WORDS, PLEASE USE A 14 SIZE - POINT FONT – TIMES NEW ROMAN - UPPERCASE - BOLD - CENTER]

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Article Info

Keyword:
3-5 keywords (word 1; word 2, word 3, word 4, word 5)

Abstract

(Times New Roman 11, Bold, spacing 1, spacing before 11pt, 150-250 words)
The abstract shouldsss briefly describe the background of the study by highlighting issues related to student development and career pathways in higher education. It should clearly state the research objectives, followed by a concise explanation of the research design, data sources, participants or objects of the study, and data analysis methods. The abstract should then summarize the main findings, emphasizing outcomes related to student development, career readiness, employability, or the transition from higher education to the world of work. The abstract should conclude with a brief statement on the practical or policy implications of the study for career services, higher education institutions, or relevant stakeholders. The abstract must be written in a single paragraph and should not contain citations or references.

Kata Kunci:
3-5 kata kunci (kata 1; kata 2; kata 3; kata 4; kata 5)

Abstrak

(Times New Roman 11, Bold and Italic, spasi 1, spacing before 11pt, 150-250 kata)
Abstrak memuat gambaran singkat mengenai latar belakang penelitian dengan menekankan isu pengembangan mahasiswa dan jalur karier dalam konteks pendidikan tinggi. Abstrak harus menyatakan tujuan penelitian secara jelas, diikuti dengan penjelasan singkat mengenai desain penelitian, sumber data, subjek atau objek penelitian, serta metode analisis data. Selanjutnya, abstrak menyajikan ringkasan

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temuan utama dengan menyoroti hasil yang berkaitan dengan pengembangan mahasiswa, kesiapan kerja, *employability*, atau transisi lulusan ke dunia kerja. Abstrak diakhiri dengan pernyataan singkat mengenai implikasi praktis atau kebijakan dari temuan penelitian bagi layanan karier, institusi pendidikan tinggi, atau pemangku kepentingan terkait. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf tanpa sitasi atau rujukan.

PENDAHULUAN

(Times New Roman, 12 pt, line spacing 1.15; text justified; the first line of each paragraph indented 1 cm)

The introduction section explains the background and rationale of the study by highlighting key issues related to student development and career pathways in higher education. This section should describe the relevance of the topic in academic, institutional, and workforce contexts, particularly in relation to career guidance services, work readiness, employability, or the transition of graduates from higher education to the world of work.

Furthermore, the introduction should present a review of relevant literature to support the discussion and demonstrate the position of the study within existing research. Previous studies should be discussed selectively to show current trends, empirical findings, and conceptual perspectives related to student career development and higher education outcomes. References used in this section should be relevant, recent, and directly connected to the focus of the study.

Based on the literature review, the introduction must clearly identify the research problem or gap addressed in the study. This may include limitations of previous research, underexplored populations or contexts, inconsistencies in findings, or practical challenges faced by career services in higher education institutions. The research gap should be stated explicitly to justify the necessity of the study.

The introduction concludes with a clear statement of the research objectives or research questions. These objectives should be consistent with the issues discussed earlier and serve as the foundation for the research methods and analysis presented in the following sections.

METODE PENELITIAN

(Times New Roman, 12 pt, line spacing 1.15; text justified; the first line of each paragraph indented 1 cm)

This section describes the procedures and approaches used to conduct the study. The methods should be presented clearly and systematically to allow readers to understand how the research was carried out and to assess the validity of the findings.

The methods section should include a description of the research design, such as quantitative, qualitative, mixed-methods, or applied research. Authors should briefly explain the rationale for choosing the design and its relevance to the research objectives.

The study participants or data sources should be described in this section. This includes information on the population, sample size, sampling technique, and key characteristics of participants or documents analyzed, where applicable. For studies involving institutions or programs, authors should clearly specify the context of the study.

The instruments or data collection techniques used in the study should then be explained. This may include questionnaires, interviews, observations, document analysis, or secondary data such as tracer study results. Authors should provide sufficient detail regarding the instruments to demonstrate their appropriateness for addressing the research objectives.

The procedures for data collection should be outlined clearly, including the stages of data gathering and the timeframe of the study. If ethical considerations are relevant, such as informed consent or confidentiality, they should be briefly mentioned.

Finally, the data analysis techniques should be described. Authors should explain how the collected data were analyzed to answer the research questions or objectives, whether through statistical analysis, thematic analysis, or other appropriate methods.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

(Times New Roman, 12 pt, line spacing 1.15; text justified; the first line of each paragraph indented 1 cm)

This section presents the findings of the study and discusses their meaning in relation to the research objectives and previous studies. The findings should be described clearly and systematically, supported by relevant data, literature, tables, or figures when necessary.

For research articles, the results subsection focuses on the presentation of empirical findings without excessive interpretation. Data should be organized logically according to the research questions, variables, themes, or objectives examined. Tables or figures may be used to enhance clarity, but they should not duplicate information already explained in the text.

For literature review articles, the results subsection may present the main findings obtained from the reviewed literature. These findings may include key themes, patterns, trends, similarities, differences, research gaps, or conceptual developments found across previous studies. Authors should organize the review findings systematically based on themes, variables, concepts, or categories relevant to the research objectives.

The discussion subsection interprets the findings by explaining their significance, implications, and relevance to existing literature. Authors are encouraged to compare their findings with previous studies, highlight similarities or differences, and provide possible

explanations. The discussion should also address the implications of the findings for student development, career services, higher education institutions, employability, or related policies, where relevant.

Results and discussion may be presented as a single integrated section or organized into subheadings based on key variables, themes, or findings, depending on the complexity and type of the study. For literature review articles, the section title may also be adjusted to "Review Findings and Discussion" or other equivalent headings according to the study design.

Table Presentation Format

Tables should be presented in an open-table format using horizontal lines only. Tables are placed at the center of the page, with the table title positioned above the table and aligned to the center.

Table 1. Table Title

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Abcde1	0.xxx	0.xxx1	0.xxx2
Abcde2	0.yyyy	0.yyyy1	0.yyyy2
Abcde3	0.zzz	0.zzz1	0.zzz2
Abcde4	0.aaaa	0.aaaa1	0.aaaa2

Source: …..

Figure Presentation Format

If data are presented in the form of figures, such as diagrams, graphs, or other visual documentation, figures should be submitted in JPG format. Figures are placed at the center of the page, with the figure title positioned below the figure and aligned to the center.



Gambar 1. Judul Gambar

Source: Specify the source of the figure

KESIMPULAN

(Times New Roman, 12 pt, line spacing 1.15; text justified; the first line of each paragraph indented 1 cm)

The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study in relation to the research objectives. This section should highlight the key results without repeating detailed data or discussions presented in previous sections. Emphasis should be placed on the contribution

of the study to student development, career guidance, employability, or the transition of higher education graduates to the world of work.

In addition, the conclusion may briefly address the practical or institutional implications of the findings, particularly for higher education institutions, career centers, or policy development. If relevant, authors may also acknowledge the limitations of the study and suggest directions for future research. The conclusion should be written concisely and clearly, without introducing new data, tables, or references. This section may consist of one or two paragraphs, depending on the scope and complexity of the study.

REFERENSI

(Times New Roman, 12 pt, single-spaced; text justified; hanging indent 1 cm)

The references section lists all sources cited in the manuscript. Only references that are cited in the text should be included in this section. References must be arranged alphabetically by the surname of the first author.

All references must be formatted according to APA Style, 7th Edition. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software, such as Mendeley, to ensure consistency and accuracy in citation and referencing.

The manuscript should include a minimum of 20 references. Authors are encouraged to primarily use relevant sources published within the last ten years, while seminal or foundational works may be included when they are essential to the study.

Ideally, at least 80% of the references should be derived from scholarly journal articles. The remaining up to 20% of references may include academic books, edited volumes, research handbooks, official reports, policy documents, and institutional publications that are directly relevant to the topic of student development, career guidance, employability, or higher education. Non-academic or popular sources are not recommended.

Agustine, E. A., & Riasnugrahani, M. (2023). *Edukatif : Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Peran Career Optimism terhadap Career Adaptability pada Mahasiswa*. *5*(2), 824–832.

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