

## Manuscript Title, Write in Times New Roman 14 Point Size, with the First Letter of Each Word Capitalized

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### ABSTRACT

The abstract must be written in English, using Times New Roman font size 10, and should be presented as a single paragraph with a length of 150 to 250 words. An effective abstract is informative and fully clear, starting with a distinct problem statement to provide context for the research. It must then explain the proposed approach or solution by outlining the methodology used. The abstract's climax should present the key findings and main conclusions to highlight the research's scientific contribution. It is crucial to avoid including any citations or abbreviations. Following the abstract, a list of keywords should be provided, consisting of 5 to 7 relevant terms not already present in the title. These keywords are essential for indexing and abstracting services to ensure your article can be easily found.

## 1. Introduction (12 pt)

The introduction, written in Times New Roman font size 11, must be a strong argument for your research. Its logical flow begins by establishing the broad research context, explaining the topic's significance at a global or national level. In this section, you should use credible references from the last 10 years (following APA 7 style) to support your claims about the topic's importance (Author, Year). Ex: (Ashkanasy et al., 2000)

The next crucial part is a critical literature review that identifies and explicitly states the research gap. Here, you must selectively cite key relevant studies from the last decade to demonstrate your thorough understanding of the current literature. Ensure every claim about a study's findings is supported by an accurate citation ((Bulkani et al., 2023; Maleku et al., 2021)).

Based on the identified gap, formulate your specific and measurable research questions and aims. Conclude the introduction by explaining your research's contribution, both theoretically and practically, so the reader understands the value your

article adds to the scientific community. By integrating relevant and up-to-date references, you strengthen the validity and relevance of your research in the eyes of reviewers and readers.

## 2. Methods (12 pt)

The Methods section, written in **Times New Roman** font size **11**, must provide a detailed and transparent account of how the research was conducted. The key to this section is clarity, accuracy, and detail, which allows other researchers to replicate your study. You can present this information in a dense single paragraph or, for better clarity, break it down into sub-sections. If using sub-sections, ensure the hierarchy is consistent

### 2.1 Second-Level Headings (11 pt)

#### 2.1.1 Second-Level Headings (11 pt)

In this section, you must sequentially describe the **research design** and its rationale, provide a detailed description of the **subjects or participants** including the sampling technique, explain the **research instruments** along with their validity and reliability, outline the systematic **data collection**

#### How to cite this article:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of the article. *Journal of Educational Innovation and Research*, Volume(Issue), pages.

<https://doi.org/xxxxx>

**procedures** (including ethical consent), and detail the **data analysis techniques** applied. The clarity and detail in this section are crucial for establishing the validity and reproducibility of your research.

### 3. Results

The Results section, written in **Times New Roman** font size **11**, is where you objectively present your research findings without interpretation. The key is to present data in a clear, logical, and concise manner. You can use a combination of text, tables, and figures to present the findings.

#### Presenting Data in Text

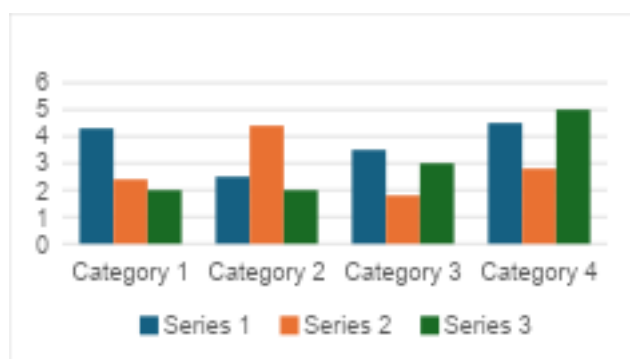
Use narrative to explain the key findings that are most relevant and significant in answering your research questions. Describe the trends, patterns, or relationships found in the data. However, avoid repeating data that is already presented in tables or figures; instead, simply refer to them.

**Table 1.** Table 1 title

Name	Level 1	Level 2
	Age	score
Imam	20	97
Udin	21	99

Meanwhile, use **figures** such as graphs or diagrams for complex visual data. Each figure must also have a sequential number and a clear title, but this should be placed below the figure. To ensure the standard quality required for a journal, figures must have a minimum resolution of **300 dpi (dots per inch)** for color images and **600 dpi** for black-and-white or line art images. Ensure all text and labels within the figures are easily readable.

#### Example of a Figure:



**Figure 1.** Title figure

#### Key Points

Report the data as it is, without providing any interpretation or speculation about its meaning. Ensure the presented results are sequential and consistent with the methods you described earlier. The engagement and detail in presenting the data in

### Using Tables and Figures

Use **tables** to present detailed statistical or structured data. Each table must have a sequential number and a descriptive title placed above it. Below are examples of how a table should be formatted, with the title placed directly above the table itself.

#### Example 1: Standard Table Format

**Table 1.** Table 1 title

Name	Level 1	Level 2
	age	score
Imam	20	97
Udin	21	99

#### Example 2: Table that cannot be reduced

This example shows a table with a wide format. If a table or figure cannot be easily resized to fit the column width, it should still be presented clearly.

this section form a strong foundation for the discussion you will undertake in the next section.

### 4. Discussion

The Discussion section, written in Times New Roman font size 11, is where you interpret and explain the significance of your research findings. This is a crucial part of your paper, where you demonstrate a deep understanding of your topic and your scientific contribution. A good discussion goes beyond simply restating the results; it explains why those results are important. Begin by interpreting your results, explaining what your findings mean and whether they support or contradict your hypotheses. Next, connect your findings to the existing literature by comparing and contrasting them with previous studies. This places your research within a broader scientific context and highlights your unique contribution. You should then outline the theoretical and practical implications of your findings—how your results enhance existing theory and how they can be applied in real-world settings. Acknowledging the limitations of your study demonstrates scientific integrity, and based on these limitations, you should provide suggestions for future research, guiding other researchers to areas that require further exploration. This logical structure ensures your discussion is a compelling argument that provides meaningful contributions to the field.

## 5. Conclusion

The Conclusion section, written in Times New Roman font size 11, is where you provide a concise and direct answer to your research questions. This section is not a summary of the entire paper but a firm confirmation of your main contributions. It must begin by restating your research aims and directly addressing them based on your findings and discussion. You should then briefly reiterate the main research contribution, whether it's theoretical or practical, and explain how your findings fill the research gap identified in the Introduction. Finally, mention the key implications of your study, focusing on its most significant impacts on theory, practice, or policy in the field. This section must be brief, typically no more than one or two paragraphs, and should not introduce any new data, arguments, or references. By adhering to these guidelines, your conclusion will serve as a powerful and memorable ending to your scientific article.

Article information form should be written after the Conclusion section.

### Article Information Form

#### Acknowledgments

In this sub-section, you should acknowledge individuals or institutions that made a significant contribution to your research but do not meet the criteria for authorship. Be specific about the type of assistance provided, such as financial support from a sponsor, technical help from lab staff, or valuable advice from colleagues.

#### Authors' Contribution

Clearly state the specific roles of each author in the research, from the initial conception of the idea and data collection to analysis and the writing and revision of the manuscript. This is crucial for ensuring fair and transparent attribution, in line with publication guidelines.

#### Declaration of Conflict of Interest

Honestly declare any financial or non-financial conflicts of interest that could potentially influence your research outcomes or interpretation. If no conflicts exist, you must state it explicitly, for example, "The authors declare no conflict of interest."

#### Artificial Intelligence Statement

Explain the extent to which artificial intelligence (AI) tools were used in your research or manuscript preparation. Specify the purpose of their use, such as for grammar checks or drafting a section, and confirm that AI was not used for critical processes like data collection or analysis.

#### Ethical Approval

If your study involved human subjects or animals, include a statement confirming that the research received ethical approval from the appropriate institutional review board. Provide the approval number and the name of the

institution. This demonstrates that your research was conducted in compliance with ethical standards.

## References

- Ashkanasy, N. M., Wilderom, C. P. M., & Peterson, M. F. (2000). *Handbook of Organizational Culture and Climate*. SAGE Publications.
- Bulkani, B., Fatchurahman, M., & Setiawan, M. A. (2023). Zonation system in admission of new student at state secondary school in Indonesia: How predictable to learning success. *The Education and Science Journal*, 25(8), Article 8. <https://doi.org/10.17853/1994-5639-2023-8-115-133>
- Maleku, A., Kim, Y. K., Kagotho, N., & Lim, Y. (2021). Expanding the Transformative Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods Design Archetype in a Cross-Cultural Context: The Polemics of African Refugee Livelihoods in Places of Resettlement. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 15(2), 212–239. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689820936378>

### Follow The APA 7<sup>th</sup> Edition Guidelines Strictly

[Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Seventh Edition](#)

#### Single Author

- Johnson, D. (2022). The impact of blended learning on student engagement. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 15(3), 45-58. <https://doi.org/10.1234/jet.v15i3.987>

In-text: Johan (2021) suggested that ...

In-text, inside brackets: ...the learning method has a positive impact (Johnson, 2022)

#### Two Authors

- Dorrian, J., & Wache, D. (2009). Introduction of an online approach to flexible learning for on-campus and distance education students: Lessons learned and ways forward. *Nurse Education Today*, 29(2), 157-167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2008.08.010>

In-text: Dorrian and Wache (2009) suggested that...

In-text, inside brackets: (...the online approach is effective (Dorrian & Wache, 2009))

#### Three Authors or more

- Beckner, C., Blythe, R., Bybee, J., Christiansen, M. H., Croft, W., Ellis, N. C., & Schoenemann, T. (2009). Language is a complex adaptive system: Position paper. *Language Learning*, 59(1), 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9922.2009.00533.x>

In text: Beckner et al. (2009) argued that...

In-text, inside brackets: (...language is a complex system (Beckner et al., 2009)).

Note: Use "et al." to refer to three or more authors.

### Citing a Book

Brown, L. S. (2018). *Feminist Therapy* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000092-000>

### Important Additional Rules

1. Citing Multiple Works in One Parenthetical:  
List citations alphabetically by the authors' last names and separate them with semicolons. Example: (...the findings were consistent with other studies (James & Graham, 2010; Lindo et al., 2008; Smith, 2019)).
2. Publisher Details:  
In APA 7, you only need to list the publisher's name (you no longer need to include the city and country). Example: American Psychological Association.
3. Direct Quotes:  
When using a direct quote, you must include the page number(s). Example: (Leskowitz, 2017, p. 324) or (Smith & Bruce, 2018, pp. 25-26).
4. Referring to Tables and Figures:  
All figures and tables you include in your manuscript must be referred to and explained in the main body of the text. Ensure that figures and tables are numbered sequentially.

### Biographies Of Authors

This section, typically placed at the end of the manuscript, provides a brief overview of the authors' backgrounds and expertise to give readers context. For a **single author**, you should include their full name and highest academic title (e.g., Dr., Prof.), followed by their current affiliation and position. Provide a concise summary of their educational background, including degrees, fields of study, the university, and the year of graduation if relevant. The biography should then briefly describe the author's specific research interests or areas of expertise. Optionally, you can mention key achievements or publications to highlight their professional standing. Conclude with the author's email address to facilitate communication.

#### Example (for a single author):

**[Full Name of Author]** is a [Position/Title] at [Institution Name]. She/He holds a [Degree, e.g., Ph.D.] in [Field of Study] from [University Name, Year]. Her/His main research interests focus on [e.g., innovative learning methods and educational technology]. She/He has published several articles in international journals and is actively involved in various research projects. Email: [email address].