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Title, Capitalize the Initial Letter of Each Major Word, Maximum 15 Words

Author Name 1*, Author Name 2, Author Name 3, Author Name 4, Author Name 5

1,2 Author affiliation

3,4,5 Author affiliation

Corresponding author email: author1@mail.com,

ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Arrange alphabetically; capitalize the first word; from A to Z; maximum of five keywords; use concise phrases; separate each keyword with a new line.	The abstract should not exceed 250 words and must accurately reflect the content of the scholarly article. A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should briefly state: 1. The problem context (background) 2. The purpose or objective of the study, 3. Research method (sample, research instruments, data analysis techniques) 4. The main results and conclusions (contribution). Abstracts are often presented separately from the article; therefore, they must be able to stand alone. For this reason, references/citations should be avoided. In addition, nonstandard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided; however, if they are essential, they must be defined at first mention in the abstract.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Use Cambria font, 11 pt, with 1.15 line spacing on A4 paper. Page margins are 3 cm at the top, 3 cm at the bottom, 3 cm on the left, and 2 cm on the right. The article should be written as efficiently as possible according to the needs of the study, with a length of approximately 6-15 pages. The article must include at least 20 references from scholarly articles, books, book chapters, and credible websites (NO WIKIPEDIA, BLOGSPOT, ETC.). THE USE OF REFERENCE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE, SUCH AS ZOTERO OR MENDELEY, IS MANDATORY.

MANUSCRIPT LANGUAGE

The final manuscript submitted must be written in English. All parts of the manuscript, including the title, abstract, article body, tables, figures, table/figure captions, in-text citations, and reference list, must use clear, accurate, and academically appropriate English.

MAXIMUM MANUSCRIPT LENGTH: 15 Pages

1. INTRODUCTION (Cambria Font, 11 pt, 1.15 Line Spacing, 8 pt Spacing Between Paragraphs, Each Paragraph Must Include at Least 2 Sources)

The introduction differs from the abstract, which is brief and concise. Readers need to understand the background of your research and, most importantly, why your study is important in this context. What significant questions will your research answer? Why should readers be interested?

The purpose of the introduction is to stimulate readers' interest and provide the relevant background information needed to understand the content of the article. You should summarize the problem to be discussed, provide the background of the problem, review previous studies on the topic, and explain precisely what the scholarly article will discuss, as well as why and how. Although the literature is extensive, as a scholar you must be able to select the works most relevant to your study and explain their relevance. This demonstrates to editors, reviewers, and readers that you genuinely understand your field of research and can directly address the most important issues.

Write an introduction that is concise, well structured, and includes all information necessary for readers to follow the development of your findings. Do not burden readers with an overly long introduction. Proceed efficiently to the other essential sections of your scholarly article.

Points to include in the introduction (MUST BE STRUCTURED FROM 1 TO 7):

1. **Begin the introduction by providing a concise background to the problem being investigated.**
2. **Introduce readers to the relevant literature or previous studies related to the research you will conduct. Do not provide a complete history of the topic. Cite only prior works that are directly related to the problem being discussed.**
3. **Provide a concise discussion of the results and findings of other studies so that readers can understand the broader context.**
4. **Establish the significance of your research: Why is there a need to conduct this study?**
5. **Explain several key findings presented in your manuscript and describe how these findings contribute to the broader field of research.**
6. **Identify unanswered questions and new questions that emerge from your research.**
7. **State the research objective. The objective of your study is the most important part of the introduction.**

Be concise, be aware of your intended readers, and ensure that the introduction is addressed to them. Move from the general to the specific: from a real-world problem, to the literature, and then to your own research. Finally, avoid creating subsections within the introduction. The introduction should be presented in paragraph form and consist of approximately 1,000 words.

2. RESEARCH METHOD (Cambria, 11 pt, 1.15 Spacing, 8 pt Spacing Between Paragraphs)

In the Method section, clearly explain how you conducted your research in order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) allow others to replicate your study. You must explain precisely what you did: what was done, how the procedures or experiments were conducted, what materials or instruments were used, how many were used, how often, where, when, and why they were used. The main consideration is to ensure that sufficient detail is provided to verify your findings and enable replication. You must maintain a balance between conciseness (you cannot explain every technical issue) and completeness (you must provide adequate details so that readers understand what occurred).

Required points in the Research Method section (MUST BE STRUCTURED FROM 1 TO 5):

1. **Type and design of the study (quantitative research using a cross-sectional design)**
2. **Specify the respondents or research sample.**

3. **Sampling method or data collection method (questionnaire, interview, observation). Select according to the needs of the study.**
4. **Describe the instruments (questionnaire sheet, interview guide, observation sheet, and include the instrument blueprint).**

Example of an Instrument Blueprint Table

No	Aspect/Subfactor	Statement	Statement Number	Reference (may be from one article or two articles)
1	Achiever		1	
2				

5. **Explain the analysis technique (descriptive analysis by presenting the mean, median, mode, sum, maximum, and minimum).**

Provide sufficiently detailed methods so that the work can be reproduced. Published methods must be indicated with references; only relevant modifications should be described.

All tables should follow the example format. The table title should be placed above the table and centered. Example:

Table 1. List of Students' Scores

Score	Grade	Number of Students
86-100	A	7
81-85	B	4
<85	C	22

Source: Processed data, 2023

All figures should follow the example format. The figure title should be placed below the figure and centered. Example:

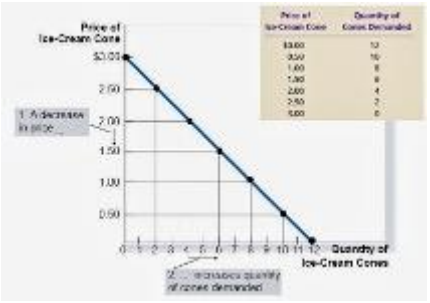


Figure 1. Capitalize the Initial Letter of Each Major Word in the Caption

Figures and graphs in tables are used to present research results. Captions must be self-contained so that figures and tables can be understood without reading the entire manuscript. In addition, the data presented must be easy to interpret.

Tips for Figures and Graphs in the Research Results

1. **Graphs should be simple yet informative;**

2. **The use of color is strongly recommended;**
3. **Graphics must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the authors;**
4. **Avoid selecting figures that already appear in the body of the manuscript.**

Well-prepared tables and/or figures should be an essential feature of this section because they convey the main observations to readers. Information presented in tables and figures should not be repeated in the text; rather, the text should focus on the significance of the main research findings. In general, a journal article contains three to seven figures and tables. The same data may not be presented in both table and figure form. The research findings should be discussed to answer the formulated problem, objectives, and research hypotheses. It is strongly recommended that the discussion focus on why and how the research findings occurred and the extent to which the findings can be applied to other relevant problems.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cambria, 11 pt, 1.15 Spacing, 8 pt Spacing Between Paragraphs)

Provide an explanation first, and then present the table below.

Table of Respondent Demographics

Gender	N	Percentage (%)	Mean age (years)
Male	Xx	xxx	xx.xx
Female	Xx	Xxx	xx.xx
Total	xx		

Provide an explanation first, and then present the table below.

Descriptive Data Table for Aspect/Factor ... (Please Create Additional Tables According to the Number of Aspects in Your Instrument)

No	**Item/Statement/ Question**						
		Mean	**Median**	**Mode**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Sum**

The purpose of the Results and Discussion section is to present your findings, offer interpretations and/or arguments, explain the implications of your findings, and provide suggestions for future research. Its primary function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the research results support those answers, and show how the answers align with existing knowledge on the topic. The discussion is considered the core of the paper and usually requires several rounds of writing.

The discussion should always be connected to the introduction through the research questions or hypotheses you proposed and the literature you reviewed. However, it should not merely repeat or rearrange the introduction; it should explain how your study advances readers' understanding of the research problem beyond the point reached at the end of the introduction.

To ensure that your message is clear, the discussion should be as concise as possible while clearly and completely stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and directly discussing other important and relevant issues. It is important to provide commentary rather than merely repeat the results. Peripheral issues should not be included because they tend to obscure the main message.

For the sequence, you may create subsections for Research Results first and then Discussion. In addition, the following are tips for writing the Results and Discussion:

1. **State the main findings of the study;**
2. **Explain the meaning of the findings and why they are important;**
3. **Support your answers with research findings from prior studies. Explain how your results relate to expectations and the literature by clearly stating why the results are acceptable and how they are consistent with, or correspond to, previously published knowledge on the topic;**
4. **Relate the findings to similar studies;**
5. **Consider alternative explanations for the findings;**
6. **Acknowledge the limitations of the study; and**
7. **Provide suggestions for further research.**

It is easy to overstate the interpretation of research results. Be careful that your interpretation does not go beyond what is supported by the data. Data are data: nothing more and nothing less. Please avoid excessive interpretation of the results, unsupported speculation, exaggeration of the significance of findings, irrelevant issues, or overemphasis on the impact of your research.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion must be drawn based on the research findings, the formulated problem, and the research objectives. The conclusion should be presented in one paragraph without numbering. Explain the contribution of your study to scientific knowledge.

REFERENCES

References or the bibliography MUST be prepared using reference management software, such as Mendeley, in APA 7th edition citation style and 10 pt Cambria font.

References or the bibliography must be prepared using reference management software, such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote, with APA 7th edition citation style. The reference list should be written in 10 pt Cambria font.

The references used must come from scholarly and credible sources, such as national or international scientific journals, recent academic books, research reports, proceedings, research documents, official government documents, or patents. Priority should be given to references published within the last five years, except for foundational theories or classic sources that remain relevant.

The expected number of references is at least 15, with at least 70% derived from scientific journal articles.

In APA style, the reference list is not numbered and is arranged alphabetically by the surname of the first author. Each reference entry uses a hanging indent format.

Use the "Insert Citation" feature in Microsoft Word through Mendeley, Zotero, or another reference manager to add citations to the document. Ensure that all sources cited in the text are included in the reference list and that all sources in the reference list are actually cited in the text.

APA In-Text Citation Style

One author

Narrative format:

Kuncoro (2010) explains that economic development is related to policy and the socioeconomic conditions of society.

Parenthetical format:

Economic development is related to policy and the socioeconomic conditions of society (Kuncoro, 2010).

Two authors

Narrative format:

Baker and Cook (1974) state that ...

Parenthetical format:

... as explained in previous research (Baker & Cook, 1974).

Three or more authors

Narrative format:

Suwarno et al. (1992) explain that ...

Parenthetical format:

... has been discussed in previous research (Suwarno et al., 1992).

Two or more sources in one citation

If a citation includes more than one source, separate the sources with semicolons.

Several previous studies have discussed this issue (Baker & Cook, 1974; Suwarno et al., 1992).

Examples of APA Reference List Entries

Book

Maxwell, J. C. (1892). *A treatise on electricity and magnetism* (3rd ed., Vol. 2, pp. 68–73). Clarendon.

Young, M. (1989). *The technical writer's handbook*. University Science.

Kuncoro, M. (2010). Development economics: Problems, policies, and politics (5th ed.). Erlangga Publisher.

Scientific journal article

Atmaja, A. S. (1999). Inflation in Indonesia: Its sources and control. Journal of Accounting and Finance, 1(1), 54–57.

Yorozu, Y., Hirano, M., Oka, K., & Tagawa, Y. (1987). Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface. *IEEE Translation Journal on Magnetics in Japan, 2*, 740–741.

General format:

Surname, Initials. (Year). Article title. Journal Name, volume(issue), pages. DOI or URL if available.

Example with DOI:

Rahman, A., Sari, D. P., & Nugroho, T. (2021). Digital literacy and student learning outcomes in higher education. *Journal of Education and Learning, 15*(2), 120–135. https://doi.org/xxxxx

Unpublished undergraduate thesis, master's thesis, or doctoral dissertation
Sukarman, W. (2003). Liberalization: The political economy of banking during the New Order era [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
General format:
Surname, Initials. (Year). Title of scholarly work [Type of unpublished scholarly work]. Name of University.

Proceedings or conference article
Chanin, P. (1997). Same or different?: A comparison of beliefs Australian and Chinese university students hold about learning. In Proceedings of the AARE Conference, Swinburne University. http://www.swin.edu.au/aare/97pap/CHAN97058.html
General format:
Surname, Initials. (Year). Article title. In Name of proceedings or conference. URL or DOI if available.

Internet source with an organization as the author
StatSoft, Inc. (1997). *Electronic statistics textbook*. StatSoft Online. http://www.statsoft.com/textbook/stathome.html
General format:
Name of Organization. (Year). Title of page or document. Site Name. URL
If there is no year, use:
Name of Organization. (n.d.). Title of page or document. Site Name. URL

Official government document
Republic of Indonesia. (1998). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1998 concerning amendments to Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking.
General format:
Name of Institution. (Year). Title of official document or regulation. Publisher or issuing institution, if available.