



New subjectivities: Aspiration, prosperity and the new middle class (Article Title, Maximum 15 Words, Describes Substance Research that has been done, Open Sans SemiCondensed ExtraBo 14, space 1, spacing after 18 pt)

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ABSTRACT (Open Sans SemiCondensed ExtraBold 9)

Abstract contains a brief description of the problem (optional), the purpose of research, methods of research, results of the research (refer to the data collected in an attempt to answer the research question), the impact and the conclusion (summary of research findings). The pressure of writing abstracts primarily on the research results. Abstract written in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. Abstract typing is done with a single space with margins that are narrower than the right and left margins of the main text. Keywords need to be included to describe the realm of the problem under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. Keywords can be single words or compound words. The number of keywords is 3-5 words. These keywords are needed for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easy with these keywords. The abstract is no more than 250 words long.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 12
September 2017
Accepted 28 May 2018

KEYWORDS

content, format,
article.

I. Introduction

The introduction contains the purpose of the article/research formulated and presented with adequate background. The introduction should include the urgency of the study, supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, research status, the novelty, and research objectives. Gap analysis means the gap found in previous studies, while the status of the study is the position of previous research whether it is correcting, debating, or supporting. References must be taken from various reputable national and international scientific journals (indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA) that are published no more than ten years from the submission of the article. Article length is 3,500 - 5,000 words, including all images, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

II. Method

Materials and methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Identify Subsections

It is both conventional and expedient to divide the Method section into labeled subsections. These usually include a section with descriptions of the participants or subjects and a section describing the procedures used in the study. The latter section often includes description of (a) any experimental manipulations or inter-ventions used and how they were delivered-for example, any mechanical apparatus used to deliver them; (b) sampling procedures and sample size and precision; (c) measurement approaches (including the psychometric properties of the instruments used); and (d) the research design. If the design of the study is complex or the stimuli require detailed description, additional subsections or subheadings to divide the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information.

Include in these subsections the information essential to comprehend and replicate the study. Insufficient detail leaves the reader with questions; too much detail burdens the reader with irrelevant information. Consider using appendices and/or a supplemental website for more detailed information.

Participant (Subject) Characteristics

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research syntheses and secondary data analyses. If humans participated in the study, report the eligibility and exclusion criteria, including any restrictions based on demographic characteristics.

Research Design

Specify the research design in the Method section. Were subjects placed into conditions that were manipulated, or were they observed naturalistically? If multiple conditions were created, how were participants assigned to conditions, through random assignment or some other selection mechanism? Was the study conducted as a between-subjects or a within-subject design?

III. Result and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypotheses. Here you will examine, interpret, and qualify the results and draw inferences and conclusions from them. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. (When the discussion is relatively brief and straightforward, some authors prefer to combine it with the Results section, creating a section called Results and Discussion.)

Open the Discussion section with a clear statement of the support or nonsupport for your original hypotheses, distinguished by primary and secondary hypotheses. If hypotheses were not supported, offer post hoc explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and the work of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Do not simply reformulate and repeat points already made; each new statement should contribute to your interpretation and to the reader's understanding of the problem.

Your interpretation of the results should take into account (a) sources of potential bias and other threats to internal validity, (b) the imprecision of measures, (c) the overall number of tests or overlap among tests, (d) the effect sizes observed, and (e) other limitations or weaknesses of the study. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work (causal pathways) and/or alternative mechanisms. Also, discuss barriers to implementing the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study, that is, any differences between the manipulation as planned and as implemented.

Acknowledge the limitations of your research, and address alternative explanations of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity, of the findings. This critical analysis should take into account differences between the target population and the accessed sample. For interventions, discuss characteristics that make them more or less applicable to circumstances not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured (relative to other measures that might have been used), the length of time to measurement (between the end of the intervention and the measurement of outcomes), incentives, compliance rates, and specific settings involved in the study as well as other contextual issues.

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

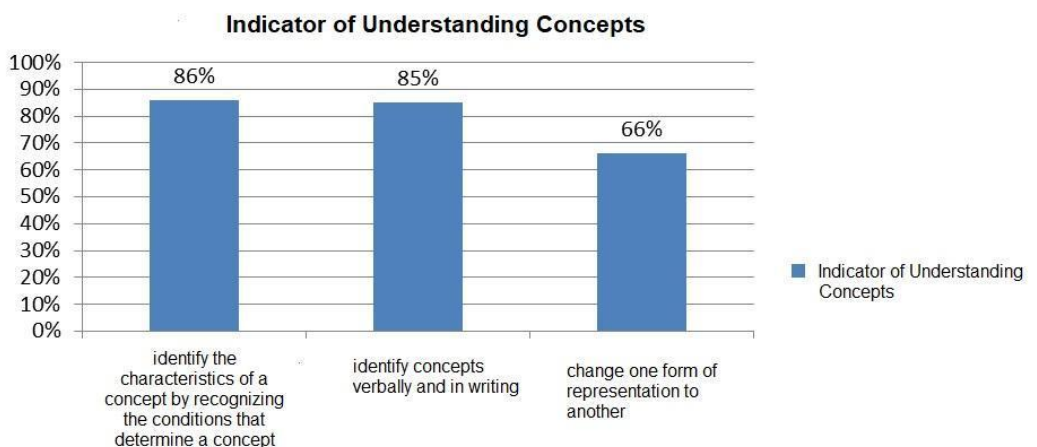
Tables, Images and Graphics

Table 1. Criteria for Feasibility Percentage of Education Textbooks

Level of Achievement (%)	Qualification	Notes
86 – 100	Very decent	No Revision Needed
71 – 85	Worth it	No Revision Needed
56 – 70	Enough	worth Revision
41 – 55	Less	worth Revision
0 – 40	Very Unworthy	Revision



Figure 1. PGSD Student Exploration Activities at the Ciwaringin Batik Center



Graph 1. Indicator of Understanding Concepts

IV. Conclusion

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

V. Acknowledgements

Acknowledgment is addressed to a person and / or groups and also the institution that helps research both in a direct and indirect way.

VI. References

Write down all references cited and actually written/quoted in the text from primary sources (80% taken from national and international reputable scientific journals indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA, 20% of other supporting sources). The minimum number of references is 30 references. Writing a bibliography/reference using APA (American Psychological Association) 6th edition using the application Mendeley. Examples of writing the following bibliography:

Arifuddin, A., & Arroseyid, S. R. (2017). Pengaruh Metode Demonstrasi dengan Alat Peraga Jembatan Garis Bilangan Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Materi Bilangan Bulat. *Al Ibtida: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru MI*, 4(2), 165-178.

Prahani, BK, Limatahu, I., Winata, SW, Yuanita, L., & Nur, M. (2016). Effectiveness of physics learning material through guided inquiry models to improve student's problem-solving skills based on multiple representations. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 4(12), 231-244.

Book

Valanides, N. (2014). *Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge*. New York: Springer

Proceedings of the Seminar / Conference

Damayanti, D., & Nurgiyantoro, B. (2019, July). Carpon: Local Wisdom Integrated with Character Education for Primary Students. *In 6th International Conference on Educational Research and Innovation* (ICERI 2018). Atlantis Press.

Thesis/Dissertation

Latif, M. A. (2018). Analisis Tingkat Literasi Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi Guru Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Garut (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia).