

# Article Title (English), Using Centaur Font Size 16, Bold, With a Maximum of 14 Words

Author<sup>1</sup>, Author<sup>2</sup>, Author<sup>3</sup> (Using Centaur Font Size 12, Bold)

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## ABSTRACT

**Purpose** - [State the primary objective of the study]

**Design/methodology/approach** - [Describe the research approach, location, implementation stages, data collection, and evaluation methods.]

**Findings** - [Present the main findings of the research.]

**Originality** - [Describe the uniqueness, distinctive contributions, innovations, or practical value of the research.]

## ARTICLE INFO

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**Keywords:** *Please provide 3 words and every keyword separated by semicolon (;)*

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## INTRODUCTION (Centaur 12, Bold, Capital)

The introduction is written without subsections in 12-point Cambria font and serves as a crucial element of a scientific article by providing the conceptual foundation that explains the context, urgency, and overall direction of the research. Authors should begin by presenting a clear and contextualized description of the research problem within the relevant social, educational, economic, or policy framework, supported by empirical data or factual evidence from official reports, previous studies, or current phenomena (Creswell, 2018; Miles & Huberman, 2019). The introduction should then present the state of the art by discussing relevant theories, previous research findings, and academic debates to establish the position of the study within the existing scholarly discourse and identify research gaps that remain insufficiently explored, whether in theoretical, methodological, or empirical contexts (Neuman, 2020). Authors should clearly explain how the present study addresses, fills, or extends these gaps and subsequently formulate explicit and measurable research objectives that demonstrate the study's novelty and potential contribution to theoretical development, policy, or social and educational practice

(Babbie, 2021). Where appropriate, research questions may also be presented to clarify the direction of the analysis. The arguments should be developed logically, coherently, objectively, and systematically using credible and relevant scholarly references, with priority given to recent articles from reputable national and international journals, scholarly books, research reports, and official policy documents, while avoiding non-scholarly sources, unsupported opinions, excessive generalizations, and unnecessary repetition of material that belongs in the literature review (Yin, 2018). Structurally, the introduction should follow a deductive flow, moving from a general discussion of the issue or phenomenon toward the specific research problem, and should conclude with a clear statement of the research objectives, relevance, novelty, and contribution to the advancement of scholarship and social or educational policy in Indonesia. The recommended length is 700–1,000 words, with citations and references following the latest edition of APA style. Thus, the introduction should function not merely as the opening of the manuscript but also as a conceptual map that enables readers to understand the background, direction, significance, and scientific contribution of the research.

## **LITERATUR REVIEW**

The Literature Review section provides an explanation of the theories, concepts, and findings of previous research that form the foundation of the study. The author must outline the main theories used, definitions and concepts related to the variables or focus of the study, as well as relevant dimensions or indicators based on credible scientific sources. In quantitative articles, the literature review also explains the theoretical basis for the relationships among the variables under study, which serves as the foundation for formulating hypotheses and developing the study's conceptual framework. The discussion should be organized systematically and analytically, using relevant, up-to-date references from reputable academic sources.

## **METHOD**

Authors should describe the community engagement approach, target community, location, participants, implementation stages, data collection techniques, analytical procedures, and evaluation indicators. Manuscripts employing ABCD (Asset-Based Community Development), Participatory Action Research (PAR), and Collaborative Construction should clearly explain how these approaches were integrated into the identification of community assets, participatory problem formulation, collaborative planning, intervention implementation, reflection, evaluation, and sustainability planning. The method should demonstrate meaningful community participation and explain the roles of community members and relevant stakeholders throughout the engagement process.

## **RESULT**

The “Results” section serves to present the main findings of the research systematically and objectively, without subjective interpretation. Researchers must present data in accordance with the sequence or logic of the research questions so that readers can easily understand the relationships among the findings (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Research results can be presented in the form of narratives, tables, graphs, or diagrams that clarify data patterns and support descriptive explanations. In qualitative research, results generally take the form of thematic findings that emerge from the process of categorizing and analyzing field data, whereas in quantitative research, results are presented as numbers, percentages, or statistical values that address the research hypotheses. Each result presented must be directly relevant to the research objectives and organized in such a way as to facilitate the transition to the discussion section.

The following are examples of tables and images that can be used in articles:

**Figure 1.** Social Conflict



**Source:** Suara.com, 2020

**Table 1.** Profile Respondent

| Characteristics | Category         | Frequency<br>(n) | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Gender          | Man              | 99               | 61.9           |
|                 | Woman            | 61               | 38.1           |
| Age             | 21–30 years      | 34               | 21.3           |
|                 | 31–40 years      | 66               | 41.3           |
| Education       | Diploma          | 24               | 15.0           |
|                 | Bachelor degree) | 93               | 58.1           |

## DISCUSSION

The discussion section includes interpretations, analyses, and critical explanations of the research results based on the research objectives, the theories used, and the findings of previous studies. The author must explain the significance

of each key finding, including the reasons or mechanisms underlying the relationships between the variables identified, and compare these findings with those of previous studies to highlight similarities, differences, or advancements in the findings. The discussion should not merely repeat the results presented in the Results section but must provide a scientific interpretation of why a relationship or effect occurs or does not occur and how these findings can be explained based on the theoretical framework used. In quantitative research, the discussion must interpret the results of hypothesis testing, including the direction, significance, and magnitude of the effect (if relevant), while taking the research context into account. The author must also explain the theoretical and practical implications of the research findings, as well as any limitations that may affect the interpretation of the results. The discussion should be organized systematically based on the study's main findings, supported by relevant and up-to-date scientific references, and should avoid excessive repetition of tables, figures, or descriptions of the results..

## **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion section contains a concise and clear statement of the study's main findings that directly address the research objectives or questions. The conclusion must be based on the results and discussion presented in the article and should not include new information that has not been discussed elsewhere in the article. Authors should highlight the study's main contributions, both theoretical and practical, and articulate the implications of the findings for the advancement of science, policy, or relevant practices. If necessary, this section may conclude with recommendations based on the research findings and the study's limitations, as well as directions for future research. The conclusion should be concise, objective, and should not merely repeat the content of the Results and Discussion sections.

## **STATEMENT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Authors must disclose the presence or absence of any conflicts of interest that could affect the objectivity of the research. If there are no conflicts of interest, authors may state: "The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest regarding the research, writing, or publication of this article."

## **STATEMENT ON RESEARCH ETHICS**

This section explains that the research was conducted in accordance with the principles of research ethics. For research involving human subjects as respondents or informants, the author must explain the aspects of informed consent, data confidentiality, voluntary participation, and approval from an ethics committee, if required.

## **REFERENCES**

References All sources cited in the text must be listed in full in this section in accordance with the 7th edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) style guide. Authors are expected to use relevant and up-to-date primary sources, such as articles from reputable journals, scholarly books, dissertations, and official research reports, and to avoid non-credible sources such as personal blogs, social media pages, or non-peer-reviewed publications. To ensure consistency and accuracy in citation formatting, authors are advised to use reference management tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote, which can assist in automatically generating in-text citations and formatting the reference list according to APA style. Each entry in the reference list should be arranged alphabetically by the last name of the first author, ensuring consistency in punctuation and formatting. Accuracy and consistency between in-text citations and the reference list are key indicators of scientific reliability and academic writing ethics.

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