

Article Template for The Global Educational Research Review (GERR)

Title

Article Title: A research title should be concise, precise, and informative, encapsulating the study's main theme, significance, and key elements like Method, Objectives, and Object. Titles can vary in format, including questions or **subtitles**, to enhance clarity and citation impact. The ideal title length ranges from **6 to 25 words**, with recent trends showing a slight increase in detail, averaging around 103 to 111 characters over the past decade.

Authors' Information: Ensure author names, affiliations, and institutional emails are accurate. List only contributors as authors; acknowledge support roles separately. Exclude non-contributors and adhere to authorship ethics..

Corresponding Author: Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, as well as post-publication.

Abstract

(Structured. Maximum 250 words)

Purpose: Elucidates the study's rationale, detailing the motivation for addressing either a novel issue or expanding upon existing research, underscoring its importance. It serves to inform readers of the relevance of the chosen topic, presenting the core argument or significant discovery.

Design/Methods/Approach: This section outlines the approach used to conduct the research. Clearly explain how the study was carried out. Specify if interviews, experiments, or secondary data analysis were undertaken, and describe the tools, methods, protocols, or datasets used.

Findings: Summarize the key findings of the study. Present exact figures or specific outcomes to demonstrate whether the study answered the initial research question or hypothesis. Be clear and direct, avoiding generalizations or exaggerations.

Originality/Value: This section should clearly present the novel contribution of the study. Reflect on how the findings expand current knowledge or address existing gaps in the literature. Emphasize the unique value added to the field without overstating the results.

Practical Implications: Highlight how the findings can be applied in practice, particularly within the educational field. Discuss the potential impact on educational policies, practices, or procedures and how stakeholders such as educators, administrators, or policymakers can implement the results to improve educational systems. Ensure the implications are based on evidence and avoid overgeneralizing.

Keywords

Your submission should include three to five keywords appropriate that capture the principal topics of the paper.

Sections (IMRAD Structure)

Introduction

Background: Contextualize the research within the broader field by citing relevant literature. Begin with a general description of the research topic, highlighting its importance in a wider context, and outlining how this research relates to previous work done in the field. This establishes the theoretical foundation for your research and demonstrates your understanding of the field's evolution.

Review of Previous Research: Detail the relevant research that has been previously conducted, including methodologies, findings, and their main contributions to the field of study. This sets the theoretical basis for your research and shows your comprehension of the field's development.

Explanation of Previous Research Findings: Provide a synthesis of the main outcomes and conclusions from past studies, highlighting how these findings have shaped the current understanding of the topic. This helps readers grasp what is already known and how your research ties into existing knowledge.

Identification of Limitations in Previous Research: Discuss limitations and weaknesses in research conducted to date, including issues with methodology, research scope, or data interpretation. This clarifies the scope within which your research can make a significant contribution.

Identification of Research Gaps: Based on prior research and its limitations, identify specific gaps in the literature that your research aims to address. This strengthens the significance of your research and lays the groundwork for your research objectives. In doing so, researchers can choose one or more from the seven core research gaps proposed by Miles (2017), which are built on previous models: (a) Evidence Gap; (b) Knowledge Gap; (c) Practical-Knowledge Conflict Gap; (d) Methodological Gap; (e) Empirical Gap; (f) Theoretical Gap; (g) Population

Gap. This approach strengthens the significance of your research and establishes a foundation for your research objectives.

Problem Statement: Clearly define the problem addressed by the research. This should directly relate to the research gaps identified, emphasizing why this problem is significant to investigate.

Research Objectives/Questions: List the aims or questions guiding the study. These objectives should reflect a desire to answer specific questions arising from the identified research gaps.

Significance: Explain the importance of the problem and the potential impact of the research findings. Highlight how your research can provide new insights or advance understanding in the field, as well as the potential practical or theoretical contributions that may result.

Methods

Design: Outline the research design and rationale.

Sample/Participants: Describe the selection of participants or data sources.

Data Collection: Detail the methods, instruments, and procedures used for data collection.

Data Analysis: Explain the techniques used to analyze the data.

Ethics: Mention any ethical considerations and approvals obtained.

Results

- **Main Themes or Categories:** Identify and present the main themes or categories that emerge from the data analysis. Each theme should be presented clearly and systematically.
- **Sub-themes or Sub-categories:** If relevant, the main themes can be broken down into sub-themes or sub-categories to provide a more detailed overview.
- **Direct Quotes from Participant (Evidence):** Include direct quotes from participants to support the identified themes. These quotes serve as concrete evidence from the data analysis.
- **Narrative Description (Detailed Explanation):** Provide a detailed explanation of each theme and sub-theme, but avoid excessive interpretation; focus on what was found in the data.

- **Logical Structure (Presentation Sequence):** Ensure that the presentation of findings follows a logical sequence, typically moving from the most general or dominant to the more specific.
- **Use of Visual Data (if relevant):** Although optional, tables or diagrams can be used to summarize or visualize the main findings and their relationships.

Discussion

Interpretation of Findings: Explain the significance of the findings and their relation to the hypothesis or research questions.

- **Contextualization of Findings:** Compare the findings with existing literature, highlighting similarities and differences.
- **Theoretical Implications:** Discuss the contribution of the findings to the development of relevant theories.

Practical Implications: Explain the practical applications of the findings and provide actionable recommendations.

Limitations: Acknowledge any limitations of the study.

Recommendations: Suggest topics or areas that require further investigation. Explain how future research can expand or deepen the current findings.

Conclusion

The conclusion should summarise the main state of play at point of writing and consider the next steps. Here are some dos and don'ts:

Do:

- Summarise and conclude, restating the main argument, and presenting key conclusions and recommendations
- State how your findings/new framework can be applied in practice
- Say to what extent your original questions have been answered
- Highlight the limitations of your research
- Explain what the implications are for further research

Don't:

- Start a new topic or introduce new material
- Repeat the introduction
- Make obvious statements
- Contradict anything you said earlier

Most journal editors and reviewers are keen on a statement of implications for the practitioner, so this should be included where possible. All research papers should explain the implications of the findings for the research community.

Acknowledgements

While seemingly minor, is crucial for recognizing individuals who contributed intellectually, financially, or otherwise to your work without qualifying for co-authorship. Acknowledging such contributions enhances your integrity as an author by clearly attributing ideas and support, and it can also assist readers in their research endeavors.

Declarations

Author Contribution Statement: Report each author's contributions using the CRediT taxonomy (ANSI/NISO Z39.104-2022): Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Writing – original draft; Writing – review & editing. List each author by name as in the byline and assign all relevant roles (optionally indicate lead/equal/supporting). Each author must be assigned at least one CRediT role. The corresponding author must ensure the statement is accurate and approved by all authors, and the statement will be published alongside the article. Use of CRediT does not alter authorship criteria; individuals who do not meet authorship requirements should be acknowledged in Acknowledgements, not listed as authors.

Funding Statement: Specifies funding sources, with agency names and grant numbers fully listed. If there's no funding, a statement to that effect is required. Non-monetary support should also be mentioned.

Data Availability Statement: Indicates where data supporting the study's results can be found, including links to public archives if applicable.

Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted Technologies: Authors must disclose any use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the writing, analysis, interpretation, or preparation of the manuscript. AI tools must not be listed as authors or co-authors. Authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, integrity, and validity of the submitted work. If no such tools were used, authors must state that no generative AI or AI-assisted technologies were used in preparing the manuscript. Basic grammar, spelling, and punctuation checks do not require disclosure.

Ethical Approval and Informed Consent: Describes whether the study received approval from an ethics committee or institutional review board, and whether informed consent was obtained from participants, in accordance with applicable ethical standards.

Disclosure Statement: Authors must disclose any potential financial or personal conflicts of interest, or declare the absence thereof.

ORCID: Lists the ORCID IDs of the authors.

References

The references section should contain only works cited in the article, following the **APA Style, 7th Edition**, for consistency and clarity. References must be alphabetically sorted by the first author's last name, without abbreviations, to ease source verification. Literature not cited but recommended for further reading should be listed separately in a "Further Reading" section, distinguishing between cited sources and supplementary materials.

--This template is designed to ensure clarity, coherence, and compliance with the academic standards of the Global Educational Research Review. Authors are encouraged to adhere closely to the structure and guidelines provided to facilitate the review process and enhance the impact of their research.--