Research title; maximum 15 words; written in English; font Palatino Linotype; bold; size 16; one space; left alignment; attract readers and convey main findings of research

Author1\*), Author2, Author3 *--- [Palatino Linotype 12pt]*

Affiliation1, Affiliation2, Affiliation3*--- [Palatino Linotype 11pt]*

\*) Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to: Author address e-mail: xxxxxxxxx@xxxx.xxx [Palatino Linotype 8pt]

**Abstract:** Written in English; concise and factual and is able to stand alone as a unit of information. Describes the major points of the research, includes the background, purpose and focus of research, methods used, finding or results and conclusions of the full-length paper. Keep provides logical connections (or transitions) between the information included. Finish up with a final sentence that includes what you most want the reader to be thinking about as they move on to reading the paper. Typed with one space and the length of article between 100 - 150 words. If possible, avoid to contains no information not included in the paper. trade names, acronyms, abbreviations, or symbols. *[Palatino Linotype 10pt]*

**Keywords:** Written in English. Choosing appropriate keywords is important, because these are used for indexing purposes. Please select a maximum of 5 words to enable your manuscript to be more easily identified and cited. *[Palatino Linotype 10pt]*

**Article History:** Received on XX/XX/XXXX; Revised on XX/XX/XXXX; Accepted on XX/XX/XXXX; Published Online: XX/XX/XXXX. *[Palatino Linotype 8pt]*

|  |
| --- |
| This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use,  distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. ©2025 by author. |

Introduction *[Palatino Linotype 12pt]*

*[Body Text -- Palatino Linotype 11]* The introduction is a little different from the short and concise abstract. The reader needs to know the background to your research and, most importantly, why your research is important in this context. What critical question does your research address? Why should the reader be interested? The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader’s interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper.

You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a minireview. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts of the paper sooner rather than later.

*Best Practice:*

1. Begin the introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied;
2. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction;
3. Establish the significance of your work: why was there a need to conduct the study?
4. Introduce the reader to the pertinent literature. Do not give a full history of the topic. Only quote previous work having direct bearing on the present problem;
5. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used;
6. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms;
7. Provide a concise discussion of the results and findings of other studies so the reader understands the big picture;
8. Describe some of the major findings presented in your manuscript and explain how they contribute to the larger field of research;
9. State the principal conclusions derived from your results, and;
10. Identify any questions left unanswered and any new questions generated by your study.

Be concise and aware of who will be reading your manuscript and make sure the Introduction is directed to that audience. Move from general to specific: from the problem in the real world to the literature to your research. Last, please avoid to make a sub section in Introduction.

The preferred formats are Microsoft Word for Windows or Macintosh, or rich text format. Word-compatible files written by other software (e.g., OpenOffice) may also be submitted. Other formats such as PDF files may be acceptable subject to prior consultation with the editors. Printed versions (hard copy) are not acceptable. Compressed file formats such as zip are not acceptable unless by prior arrangement.

Method *[Palatino Linotype 12pt]*

*[Body Text -- Palatino Linotype 11]* In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your study in order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your study. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings and to enable the replication of the study. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened).

*Best Practice:*

1. Define the population and the method of sampling;
2. Describe the instrumentation;
3. Describe the procedures and if relevant, the time frame;
4. Describe the analysis plan;
5. Describe any approaches to ensure validity and reliability;
6. State any assumptions;
7. Describe statistical tests and the comparisons made; ordinary statistical methods should be used without comment; advanced or unusual methods may require a literature citation, and;
8. Describe the scope and/or limitations of the methodology you used.

In the social and behavioral sciences, it is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an exisiting method is utilized.

Results and Discussion (12pt – Palatino Linotype)

*(Body text – 11pt; Palatino Linotype)* The purpose of the results and discussion is to state your findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide a commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

*Best Practice:*

1. State the major findings of the study;
2. Explain the meaning of the findings and why the findings are important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the findings to those of similar studies;
5. Consider alternative explanations of the findings;
6. State the clinical relevance of the findings;
7. Explain the implication of your findings into school counseling settings;
8. Acknowledge the study’s limitations, and;
9. Make suggestions for further research.

It is easy to inflate the interpretation of the results. Be careful that your interpretation of the results does not go beyond what is supported by the data. The data are the data: nothing more, nothing less. Please avoid to make overinterpretation of the results, unwarranted speculation, inflating the importance of the findings, tangential issues or over-emphasize the impact of your study.

*Work with Graphic:*

Figures and tables are the most effective way to present results. Captions should be able to stand alone, such that the figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript. Besides that, the data represented should be easy to interpret.

*Best Practice:*

1. The graphic should be simple, but informative;
2. The use of color is encouraged if the information in the manuscript can lose without those images;
3. The graphic should uphold the standards of a scholarly, professional publication;
4. The graphic must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the co-authors;
5. The graphic should not include a photograph, drawing, or caricature of any person, living or deceased;
6. Do not include postage stamps or currency from any country, or trademarked items (company logos, images, and products), and;
7. Avoid choosing a graphic that already appears within the text of the manuscript.

Place Tables/Figures/Images in text as close to the reference as possible (see Figure 1). It may extend across both columns to a maximum width of 17.78 cm (7”). Captions should be Palatino Linotype 10-point. They should be numbered (e.g., “Table 1” or “Figure 2”), please note that the word for Table and Figure are spelled out. Figure’s captions should be centered beneath the image or picture, and Table captions should be centered above the table body. At present, some types of illustrations in your manuscript may cause problems for some printers/previewers. Although this is gradually becoming less of an issue, we encourage authors to use ``reliable'' programs for producing figures. Before your paper can be accepted, we must verify that all your figures print successfully on our printers and may be viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader or Ghostview.

Example:

Table 1. Insert caption (I=25, N=45)

| Item-Person Summary Measured | |
| --- | --- |
| Item-Person Reliability 0.79 -- Cronbach Alpha (KR-20) Person Raw Score "Test" Reliability | |
| Items | Person |
| Mean 0.00  SD 0.72 | Mean 1.17  SD 0.62 |
| Reliability 0.86  INFIT MNSQ 0.97  OUTFIT MNSQ 1.01  INFIT ZSTD -0.2  OUTFIT ZSTD -0.1  Separation Index 2.49 | Reliability 0.78  INFIT MNSQ 1.07  OUTFIT MNSQ 1.02  INFIT ZSTD -0.1  OUTFIT ZSTD -0.2  Separation Index 1.88 |
| Standar Error Item Mean = 0.13 |  |

Sources: Data diolah dari hasil pengumpulan data penelitian

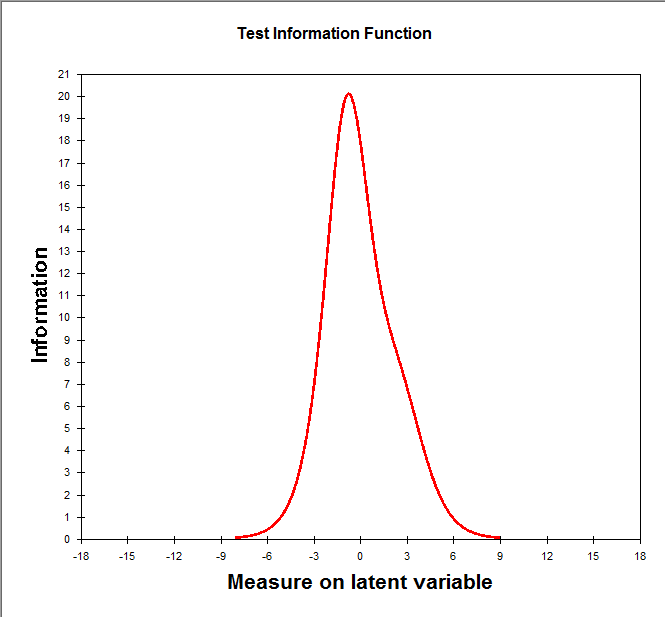


Figure 1. Insert caption to place caption below figure.

Conclusions (12pt – Palatino Linotype)

*(Body text – 11pt; Palatino Linotype)* The conclusions is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusions is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered.

*Best Practice:*

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance, and;
3. Prove to the reader, and the scientific community, that your findings are worthy of note. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework.

Conclusions written in essay. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, two or three paragraph conclusions may be required. The another of important things about this section is (1) do not rewrite the abstract; (2) statements with “investigated” or “studied” are not conclusions; (3) do not introduce new arguments, evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; (4) do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

Acknowledgments (12pt – Palatino Linotype)

*(Body text – 11pt; Palatino Linotype*) Acknowledge anyone who has helped you with the study, including: Researchers who supplied materials, reagents, or computer programs; anyone who helped with the writing, or offered critical comments about the content, or anyone who provided technical help. State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission. Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers. Please avoid to apologize for doing a poor job of presenting the manuscript.

References (12pt – Palatino Linotype)

*(Body text – 11pt; Palatino Linotype)* References should follow the style detailed in the APA 6th Publication Manual. Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa, and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

*Best Practice:*

Please cross check for: (1) Spelling of author names; (2) Punctuation; (3) Number of authors to include before using “et al.”, and; Reference style.

We suggest all of you using software MENDELEY, ZOTERO, or ENDNOTE for easily citation. References should be the most recent and pertinent literature available (about 5-10 years ago).

**Periodicals**

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (yyyy). Title of article in sentence-style capitalisation. *Title of Journal in Italics and Heading-style Capitalisation*, *vol*(issue), pp–pp. doi URL

Bannan-Ritland, B. (2003). The role of design in research: The integrative learning design framework. *Educational Researcher*, *32*, 21–24. https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X032001021

Koehler, M. J., & Mishra, P. (2009). What is technological pedagogical content knowledge? *Contemporary Issues in Technology and Teacher Education*, *9*(1), 60–70.

Wilson, G., & Stacey, E. (2004). Online interaction impacts on learning: Teaching the teachers to teach online. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, *20*(1), 33–48. http://dx.doi.org/10.14742/ajet.1366.

Notes:

Schoulid requires the issue numbers to be included for all journals, regardless of page numbering. Where there is no DOI, refer to the URL of the journal article (not just the URL of the journal home page, as in APA style), but do not include both.

**Books**

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (yyyy). *Title of book in italics and sentence-style capitalization*. Location: Publisher.

Schunk, D. H. (2004). *Learning theories: An educational perspective* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Note: The 2-letter state abbreviation is required if the item was published in the US. If the item was published outside the US, the country is not included.

**Chapters in books**

Author, A. A. (yyyy). Title of chapter in sentence-style capitalisation. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book in italics and sentence-style capitalisation* (xx ed., Vol. xx, pp. xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

Mayer, R. E. (2005). Cognitive theory of multimedia learning. In R. E. Mayer (Ed.), *The Cambridge handbook of multimedia learning* (pp. 31–48). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Note: The 2-letter state abbreviation is required if the item was published in the US. If the item was published outside the US, the country is not included.

**Conference paper**

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (yyyy, Month). *Title of paper in italics and sentence-style capitalisation*. Paper presented at the Name of the Conference, Location. Retrieved from http://www.xxx

**Proceedings**

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (yyyy). Title of article in sentence-style capitalisation. *Proceedings of the Name of Meeting, Location,*pp–pp. doi:xxxx

Note: Proceedings published in book form should be referenced as for chapters in books.

**Doctoral dissertation**

Author, A. A. (yyyy). *Title of dissertation in italics and sentence-style capitalisation* (Doctoral dissertation). Name of Institution, Location. Retrieved from http://www.xxx

**Websites and online resources**

If you refer to an entire website you do not need to include an entry in the reference list. Identify the title of the source and provide the URL in parentheses e.g., … the *Australasian Society for Computers in Learning in Tertiary Education* (http://www.ascilite.org.au/) provides …

**Webpages**

Australasian Journal of Educational Technology. (2008). References for editorial, production and business management purposes. Retrieved from http://www.ascilite.org.au/ajet/about/ref/references.html

**Blogs**

Downes, S. (2007, February 3). What connectivism is [Blog post]. *Half an Hour*. Retrieved from http://halfanhour.blogspot.co.uk/2007/02/what-connectivism-is.html

More examples can be found at the APA (http://www.apastyle.org/).