# Description: Description: Image_5Description: Description: Image_4Title of the Paper (Calibri 18pt. Bold)

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|  First Author 1, Second Author2 (Calibri, 12pt. Bold)1First Author’s Institution, first author’s email (Calibri, 11pt)2Second Author’s Institution, second author’s email (Calibri, 11pt) **WhatsApp Number: ……………………….** (The WhatsApp number will be removed when the article is published) |
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## INTRODUCTION (Calibri13pt, bold, 400-800 words)

The introduction uses Calibri font, size 12, with 1.15 spacing and justified alignment. It includes the background of the problem, a literature review as a foundation/support for the scientific statements of the manuscript, and it is expected to present a statement of scientific novelty in the written manuscript, problem formulation, hypothesis (if applicable), and research objectives. The introduction is written as a single chapter without subheadings. The entire content of the article is presented in essay form, meaning there is no numeric or alphabetical format to separate or mark different chapters/sections. If any part of the article requires numbering or a bullet list, it should be written as a continuous paragraph/essay like this: (1) one, (2) two, and (3) three.

For every citation from a book, include the citation in the text and list the source in the bibliography. In-text citations should follow the [**Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition (full note)**](https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/book/ed17/frontmatter/toc.html) format, with [**Mendeley**](https://www.mendeley.com/download-reference-manager/windows) as the citation manager. Citations for the manuscript should be as follows: for a single author from a book[[1]](#footnote-1) and authors up to five in a proceeding or journal,[[2]](#footnote-2) while for six or more authors,[[3]](#footnote-3) and citations from an association or institution.[[4]](#footnote-4)

The article is the author's original work and has never been published in any other media. The manuscript is presented narratively, and subheadings should be avoided.

## METHOD (Calibri 13pt, bold, 200-400 words)

The research method is written in Calibri, 12pt, with 1.15 spacing. The research method section in the article should explain the type of research (quantitative, qualitative, literature review), the subject and object of the research, the time and location of the research, the research instruments, the sampling method, data collection, and data analysis, except for manuscripts of observational studies, reviews, and famous scientific works, which will be assisted by the editor for template adjustments.

## DISCUSSION (Calibri 13pt, bold)

### Result (Calibri 13pt, bold)

The research results are written in Calibri, 12pt, with 1.15 spacing. In this section, we present the main findings of the study based on the data obtained. All results are systematically described and organized in accordance with the study’s objectives. Subheadings may be used to separate different types of results or analyses. Subheadings in the Result section may be used according to the Result issues. Subheadings should be written in bold and italicized. If there are sub-subheadings, they should be italicized but not bolded.

### Discussion (Calibri 13pt, bold)

The research discussion are written in Calibri, 12pt, with 1.15 spacing. The discussion includes presenting the obtained data/information and analyzing them in line with the objectives of the article. Subheadings in the Discussion section may be used according to the discussed issues. Subheadings should be written in bold and italicized. If there are sub-subheadings, they should be italicized but not bolded. References must support the explanation in the Discussion.

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Tables/figures should be sufficiently explained, including the table number and title. The table number and title are placed above the table, aligned to the left, in a 10 pt font size, while the figure number and title are placed below the figure, centred. The author should also provide the source below each table/figure in a 10-point font size. Tables should have borders, and figures must be straightforward to read/see.

Data presented in the form of tables/figures must be accompanied by a narrative/scientific explanation. This approach not only enhances understanding but also keeps your audience engaged and interested.

The following is an example of a table.

**Table 1.** Number of respondents (Calibri, 10 pt. with 1 spacing)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Library Name** | **Number of Respondents** |
| Library 1 | 100 |
| Library 2 | 200 |
| Library 3 | 300 |
| Library 4 | 400 |
| Library 5 | 500 |

The following is an example of a figure:



**Figure 1**. JERP’s logo (Calibri, 10 pt.)

## CONCLUSION (Calibri 13pt, bold, 350 words)

The conclusion is written in Calibri 12pt with 1.15 spacing. It should comprehensively address the research questions and objectives by synthesizing the research **findings, implications, and limitations**. The content must include both conclusions drawn from the study and actionable recommendations for future work or implementation. Specifically, the conclusion should highlight the results obtained, discussing their strengths and weaknesses, and explore potential future developments based on the research. Additionally, it should reflect on the implications of the findings, considering their impact on the field of study or practical applications. The conclusion must also acknowledge the limitations encountered during the research, providing a balanced perspective on the study's scope and the reliability of its outcomes. Recommendations should flow naturally from the conclusions, suggesting follow-up actions or areas for further investigation without the use of bullet points or numbering. Instead, present these elements in cohesive paragraphs that demonstrate the alignment between the identified problem, the research objectives, and the results achieved. This synthesis ensures that the conclusion effectively encapsulates the essence of the research, providing a clear and concise end to the study.

## REFERENCES (Calibri 13pt, bold)

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Atenas, Javiera, Leo Havemann, and Cristian Timmermann. “Reframing Data Ethics in Research Methods Education: A Pathway to Critical Data Literacy.” *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education* 20, no. 1 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-023-00380-y.

Kemdikbud. “Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia,” in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.” *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2021.

Maturan, John Carlo, Mathena Pauline Comandante, Nova Jane Jabines, Maria Kolonas, Hyacinth Payosing, Ceikan Rosalejos, Michel Galavia, et al. “Assessing Student Satisfaction with Student Leaders’ Performance.” *Journal of Educational Research and Practice (JERP)* 2, no. 3 (November 4, 2024): 1–20. https://doi.org/10.70376/jerp.v2i3.204.

Patton, Michael Quinn. *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods: Integrating Theory and Practice*. *Sage Publication*. 4th ed. California: Sage Publication, 2014.

1. Michael Quinn Patton, *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods: Integrating Theory and Practice*, *Sage Publication*, 4th ed. (California: Sage Publication, 2014). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Javiera Atenas, Leo Havemann, and Cristian Timmermann, “Reframing Data Ethics in Research Methods Education: A Pathway to Critical Data Literacy,” *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education* 20, no. 1 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-023-00380-y. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. John Carlo Maturan et al., “Assessing Student Satisfaction with Student Leaders’ Performance,” *Journal of Educational Research and Practice (JERP)* 2, no. 3 (November 4, 2024): 1–20, https://doi.org/10.70376/jerp.v2i3.204. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Kemdikbud, “Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia,” in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia,” *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)