**<https://doi.org/10.58578/IJHESS.vxix.xxxx>**

**TYPE THE TITLE OF YOUR PAPER HERE**

**(The title is less than 15 words, Garamond 14)**

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**Abstract**

A single paragraph of abstract, about 150-250 words without indentation of the first line with 1,5 space and 12-point. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without heading: (1) Background: Place the gap analysis of this study (about 1-2 sentences) and highlight the purposes of the study; (2) Methods: briefly describe the main methods applied, including samples/participants, instruments, collecting data technique, and analyzing data technique; (3) Results: summarizing the article’s main findings, should be in line with the purposes of the study; (4) Conclusion. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article. It must not contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions.

**Keywords**: Purpose; Methods; Results; Conclusion. (Garamond 12)

## INTRODUCTION (12-point, bold)

The introduction must be clear and written descriptively. The introduction must contain at least five things, namely (1) issues related to the research, both international and national issues. Try to have sources related to the issue, and it is not allowed to display issues that do not have a clear source; (2) how is the response of researchers related to the issue? Try to have expert opinions on the issue to strengthen the researcher's argument; (3) how previous research is related to the issues presented. Then, where is the gap between the research conducted and previous studies? The results of previous research must be relevant to the research topic; (4) how the novelty or gap of the research carried out is supported by relevant theories and sourced from primary sources; and (5) how the focus of the research is carried out. Researchers can write the purpose or the research problem descriptively in the last paragraph of this introduction, not using bullets and numbering.

The citation should use APA Style 7 version. One – two author(s) should write the last of their name, then the reference year. If the authors are three or more, write the first author's last name and et al. then the reference year. In the narrative citation example, based on Ahyan and Supiyati (2021), the introduction should be clear. In addition, Ahyan et al. (2021) stated that authors must follow the author guidelines and this template. Whereas the parenthetical citation example, an introduction should be clear (Ahyan & Supiyati, 2021). Authors also must follow the author guidelines and this template (Ahyan et al., 2021). If there are two or more references, for example, based on Ahyan (2021), Fauzi and Rasidi (2020), and Gazali et al. (2020) stated that the novelty of the study is essential. However, the previous sentence should be written in a parenthetical citation; the study's novelty is essential (Ahyan, 2021; Fauzi & Rasidi, 2020; Gazali et al., 2020).

## METHODS (12-point, bold)

Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. This section explains the research design, the reasons for the design, the research procedures applied, the population and research samples or participants, research instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. The description should be in the past tense.

## RESULTS (12-point, bold)

In this section, the research results are presented in a clear and detailed manner. Research results can be presented based on research results at each stage of research or research results that answer each problem formulation or others as long as the results of the research that have been carried out are visible. Research results should be supported by empirical evidence.

This section may be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, and the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

**Result 1 about figures (12-point, bold)**

All figures should be cited as Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.

**Figure 1 : Lecturer Quality Coaching**

**Result 2 about tables (12-point, bold)**

All tables should be cited as Table 1, Table 2, etc.

**Table 1.** This is example 1 of the table.The table should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Mean** | **SD** |
| Indicator 1 | Data indicator 1 | Data indicator 1 |
| Indicator 2 | Data indicator 2 | Data indicator 2 |

**Table 2.** This is an example 2 of table

| **Title 1** | **Title 2** | **Title 3** | **Title 4** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| entry 1 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 2 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 3 | data | data | data |
| entry 4 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |

## Result 3 about mathematical component (12-point, bold)

The mathematical component should be numbered serially within parentheses as shown below. This is example 1 of an equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ax2+bx+c=0 | (1) |

This is example 2 of an equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a2+b2=c2c= a2+b2 | (2) |

## DISCUSSION (12-point, bold)

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from previous studies and the working hypotheses, not repeating the explanation in the research results section. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted. The discussion must also refer to the theory or results of previous research so that it can be seen whether the research results contradict or support each other with the theory or results of previous research. In addition, in this discussion, the novelty of the research results should be seen compared to previous research. The following components should be covered in the discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide an 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?

## CONCLUSION (12-point, bold)

In this conclusion, the authors must describe the answer to the problem or research question posed. The authors should not explain sentences repeatedly from the previous section. However, the authors must abstract the article's contents related to the answers to the problem or research question formulation. In addition, the authors should describe this study's implications and limitations. This section is written descriptively, not numbering and bulleted.

### REFERENCES (12-point, bold)

To avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references, we recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as Mendeley, EndNote, ReferenceManager, or Zotero. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) for all references where available. Order the reference list entries alphabetically by author. All references must be in the body of the article and vice versa. The source referred to in the body of the article must be in the reference section. The references used are at least 25 references consisting of a minimum of 80% from journal articles and the rest from other references. References must be up-to-date, at least the last five years, except for the fundamental theories. Authors must also input all references in the Open Journal System (OJS) when submitting articles. Reference writing and citation follow the rules of APA Style, 7 version, such as the following example:

**Journal article with a DOI**

McCauley, S. M., & Christiansen, M. H. (2019). Language learning as language use: A cross-linguistic model of child language development. *Psychological Review, 126*(1), 1–51. <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000126>

**Parenthetical citation:** (McCauley & Christiansen, 2019)

**Narrative citation:** McCauley and Christiansen (2019)

**Journal article without a DOI, with a nondatabase URL**

Ahmann, E., Tuttle, L. J., Saviet, M., & Wright, S. D. (2018). A descriptive review of ADHD coaching research: Implications for college students. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability, 31*(1), 17–39. <https://www.ahead.org/professionalresources/publications/jped/archived-jped/jped-volume-31>

**Parenthetical citation:** (Ahmann et al., 2018)

**Narrative citation:** Ahmann et al. (2018)

**Authored book with a DOI**

Brown, L. S. (2018). *Feminist therapy (2nd ed.)*. American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/0000092-000

**Parenthetical citation:** (Brown, 2018)

**Narrative citation:** Brown (2018)

**Authored book without a DOI, from most academic research databases or print version**

Burgess, R. (2019). *Rethinking global health: Frameworks of power*. Routledge.

**Parenthetical citation:** (Burgess, 2019)

**Narrative citation:** Burgess (2019)

**Unpublished dissertation or thesis**

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

**Parenthetical citation:** (Harris, 2014)

**Narrative citation:** Harris (2014)

**Dissertation or thesis from a database**

Hollander, M. M. (2017). *Resistance to authority: Methodological innovations and new lessons from the Milgram experiment (Publication No. 10289373)* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Wisconsin–Madison]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

**Parenthetical citation:** (Hollander, 2017)

**Narrative citation:** Hollander (2017)

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