**Article title (14 pts, bold, spaced one and capitalise the first word only)**

**Author's Name1, Author's Name2 + Orchid for each authors**  **(11 pts)**

**1Department, University, City, Country; 2Department, University, City, Country (9 pts)**

**Provide full correspondence details here including e-mail for the \*corresponding author (9 pts)**

**Abstract:** Please write the abstract in English and in Bahasa Indonesia (for native speaker) max 250 words. Abstract contains about: the purpose and scope of the study; the method used; a summary of results; conclusion. These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for Education and Human Development Journal. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 7.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Do not delete the blank line above the abstract immediately; it sets the footnote at the bottom of this column. Abstract is written in 10 pts font size.

**Keywords**: Put 5-7 your keywords here; keywords separated by semicolon

**Introduction (Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pts and capitalise the first word only)**

The introduction must contain (sequentially) general background, previous literature studies (*state of the art*) as the basis for the statement of scientific renewal of the article, a statement of scientific renewal, and a research problem or hypothesis. At the end of the introduction, the purpose of the article should be written. In the scientific article format, it is not permissible to review the literature as in the research report but is manifested in the form of a previous literature review (*state of the art*) to show the scientific origin of the article.

This document is a ***template***. An electronic copy that can be downloaded from the *website* Education and Human Development Journal. The easiest way to fulfil writing format requirements is using this document as a ***template***. Then type your text follow along it.

**Literature review (if any) (Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pts and capitalise the first word only)**

A literature review is a piece of academic writing demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the academic literature on a specific topic placed in context.

A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material; this is why it is called a literature review rather than a literature report. It is a process of reviewing the literature, as well as a form of writing.

**Methods (Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pts and capitalise the first word only)**

The method section contains research designs, research subjects, instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis presented in paragraph form.

Paragraphs must be organized. All paragraphs must be written using *justified alignment*, i.e., both left-aligned and right-aligned

The tables are numbered using Arabic Numeral. The description of the table on the left (*left*) and in the usual font size of 9 pts. Caption 9 also (Please refer to APA 7th edition)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pseudonym | Field/ specialisation | Gender | grade |
| Example | Example | Example | 7 |
| Example | Example | Example | 7 |
| Example | Example | Example | 7 |
| Example | Example | Example | 7 |

**Results/Finding (For qualitative study it is recommended to use ‘Finding’. Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pts and capitalise the first word only)**

The results section contains research findings obtained from research data and is related to hypotheses.

Please check all images in your journal, both on screen and printed versions. When checking the printed version of the image, make sure that: (1) the color has sufficient contrast, (2) the image is clear enough, (3) all labels on the image can be read.

Images are numbered using Arabic numerals. Captions must be in a 9 pt regular font. The one-line image captions (for example Fig. 2) are left (*left*), while the multi-line captions must be levelled left. The description of the image with the image number must be placed after the image.

**Discussion (Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pt and capitalise the first word only**

Page numbers, headers and footers are not used. All hypertext links and bookmark marks will be deleted. If the paper needs to refer to the e-mail address or URL in the article, the full address or URL must be typed in a normal font.

Sequential equations are followed by numbers in parentheses with a right-aligned margin, as in (1). Use the equation editor to create equations. Tab spaces and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equation more

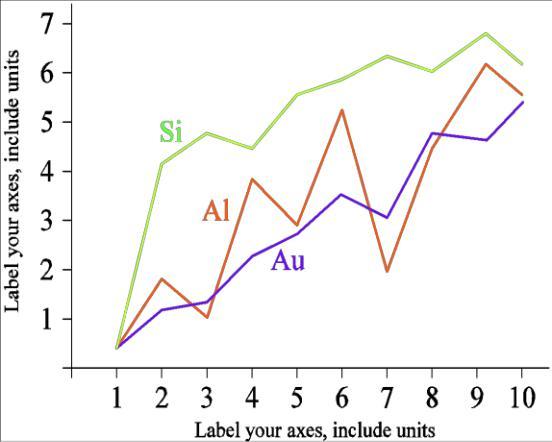
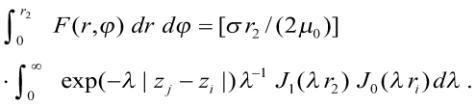


Figure 1. Example of a Line graph using contrasting Colors Times New Roman 9 and Examples of images with good resolution and appropriate size

confusion in giving a fractional number. Explain the equation while in the part of the sentence, like this:



**Conclusions (Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pt and capitalise the first word only)**

Part conclusions answer to hypotheses, research objectives, and research findings and suggestions related to further ideas from research.

Conclusions are presented in paragraph

**Recommendation (Indentation starts from the second paragraph, spaced before 6 pts and capitalise the first word only)**

**References** (10 points, no space between lines, before 6 pts)

**All references** referred to in the text of the article must be registered section in the **References List**. Writing **List** of **library/References** (*bibliography*) and **citation** (*citation*) with ***style is* APA 7th *edition*** are recommended using the Mendeley application.

Moorhouse, B. L. 2022. Teaching abroad during initial teacher education: the effects as perceived by recently qualified teachers on their preparedness for teaching. *Asia Pacific Journal of Education,* 42(4), 760–771. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02188791.2020.1755222>

Carr, W., & Kemmis, S. (2004). *Becoming critical: education, knowledge and action research*. Taylor & Francis