
Focus and Scope of the Journal

The **ASEAN Teacher Education Journal (ASTEN Journal)** is the flagship publication of ASTEN, a multidisciplinary peer-refereed international journal that will serve as the main platform by which the network's initiatives are made known to the academic community. It is expected to provide a scholarly forum on the dynamics of teacher education and the current initiatives of AsTEN member institutions in the areas of research and publication, scholarship of teaching, teacher education leadership, curriculum and pedagogy, reciprocity program, quality assurance and harmonization of standards and other relevant topics which continue to shape and redefine teacher education in the ASEAN region.

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Aims

The AsTEN Teacher Education Journal will provide the forum for scholarly discussion on important topics in teacher education. It shall also promote for the advancement of teacher education in the ASEAN region and the world.

1. Advance research and teaching scholarship on various areas in teacher education through publication.
2. Increase AsTEN's network visibility in the ASEAN region and in the world.

3. Foster greater cooperation on knowledge generation, enrichment, dissemination and utilization among member institutions.
4. Promote greater understanding and appreciation of the richness and diversity of ASEAN cultures.
5. Bridge gaps, anticipate challenges and create the future context in teacher education.

Focus and Scope

ASTEN Journal is a bi-annual publication that will cover an extensive array of relevant and emerging topics and issues in teacher education. It will bring to the fore, significant findings and contributions on teacher education that will lead to better understanding of the dynamics of education contexts and empower teacher education institutions. Topics falling under any of the suggested teacher education themes below may be included for publication:

1. Teaching and Learning Innovations

It will bring to the fore current initiatives and proposed innovations in teaching and learning as it covers empirical studies and theoretical analyses that seek to address challenges related to curricular programs, pedagogical model practices, learning modalities, classroom management, assessment of learning outcomes, advancements in educational technology and product development.

2. AsTEN Teacher Education Leadership

This section covers scholarly studies that address management and leadership trends and challenges in teacher education. It will also highlight best practices on capacity building and teacher education leadership that will pave for broader understanding and greater cooperation among ASEAN Teacher Education Institutions.

3. Internationalization

This theme includes current efforts and explorations on standards harmonization and internationalization and high impact studies on international rankings and global benchmarking. Internationalization in teacher education may include harmonization of quality assurance systems, teacher quality and qualification standards. It may cover interventions that address challenges of cultural diversity and strategies to strengthen ASEAN regional and international collaborations. This theme also highlights strategic endeavours of ASEAN Teacher Education Institutions that will set the benchmarks for 21st century Teacher Education in Asia.

4. Teacher Education and Society

This theme covers research studies that address significant issues on the changing context of teacher education based on the dynamics of the economic, social, cultural and political factors. It welcomes studies that explore the current social contexts of education and move beyond the challenges of the current contexts for continuing growth and development of teacher education as a discipline.

5. Emerging Areas in Teacher Education

This covers research on emerging trends, values and norms in educational system. It may include cognition and brain-based research, East Asian pedagogies, equity and inclusivism in teacher education in the ASEAN region.

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Instruction to Authors

Files should be in MS Word format only. Figures and tables should be embedded and not supplied separately. Please make sure that you use as much as possible normal fonts in your documents. Special fonts, such as fonts used in the Far East (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, etc.) may cause problems during processing. To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spellchecker' function of MS Word.

Article Structure

All intending authors must register at The Normal Lights' online platform: <http://po.pnuresearchportal.org/ejournal/index.php/asten>. If you are already enrolled as an author, you may simply log in and begin the submission process.

Articles should be prepared in the following order:

Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. The title is not more than 12 words and be written with 16 font size and centered.

The title page should include:

A concise and informative title

The name(s) of the author(s)

The email address of the corresponding author

The affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s)

Abstract. The abstract is a summarization or synopsis of the complete document, written in one paragraph, which should include these elements: Purpose, methods, results, conclusions and recommendations.

The abstract should be between 100-150 words. It must be in 10 point Times New Roman, italics, justified horizontal alignment and double spaced. The first line of the abstract must not be

indented from the rest of the text. One double space, 10 point Times New Roman, separate the abstract and the author's email and the first section of the article.

Abstract Writing Style

- Use specific words, phrases, concepts, and keywords from your paper.
- Use precise, clear, descriptive language.
- The abstract should be written with correct English-language grammar and spelling.
- Write from an objective, rather than evaluative, point of view.
- Define unique terms and acronyms the first time used.
- Write one paragraph, from 100 to 150 words in length and be written with 10 font size.
- Use complete sentences.
- Use verbs in the active voice.

Keywords: Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords be written with 10 font size.

Key Elements of an Article:

1. **Introduction:** to explain the theoretical background, related research, the practical applications and the nature and purpose of the article.
2. **Methodology:** Method section that describes the participants (e.g., demographics, selection criteria, and group assignment), the materials (e.g., task[s], equipment, instruments, including a discussion of their validity

and reliability, if appropriate), and the procedures employed in the study such as treatment(s) and data analysis.

3. **Results (findings) and discussion:** Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.
4. **Conclusion and recommendations:** The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. You may suggest for further researches and practical applications.

(Authors may deviate from the aforesaid key elements as subsections when doing/writing a qualitative research. But in principle the four elements are still in this article.)

Acknowledgements (when appropriate): Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.) and sponsors.

Formatting your document

The manuscript should have a title followed by an abstract consisting of 150-200 words that summarizes the purpose, methods and results of the study, with 3-4 key words. The maximum length of a submitted article is eight pages or about 4,000-6,000 words excluding the title, authors' information, list of references and abstract.

The text may be divided into four parts which are the following: 1. Introduction/ background of the study; 2. Methodology; 3. Results and Discussion; and 4. Conclusion and Recommendations.

Section heading should have a font size of 11, bold-faced, Calibri font while the main text should be typed using font size 9 Calibri, with justified horizontal alignment, double spaced and with 1.5 left and 1.0 right margins. The first line of all paragraphs does not need to be indented.

Figures and tables must be consequently numbered in Arabic and titles or labels typeset in 8 point Calibri. In-text citation and bibliography are presented using the APA Style. Please refer to the APA Publication Manual for detailed procedures and examples.

Reference List

The list of references must be comprehensive, as it includes all pertinent information about the sources of ideas and arguments. Author's name and initial must not be followed by a comma and a full stop (period), respectively. Period separates entries like author's names, year of publication, title of article or books, journals and books must be italicized. Electronic sources must include dates of access and site addresses. (Please refer to the APA Publication Manual for way of citing references.) Examples are as follows:

Periodicals

Periodicals include items published on a regular basis such as journals, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters.

General reference form:

Author, A. A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year).
Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, xx, pp-
pp. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Journal article with DOI

Herbst-Damm, K.L., & Kulik, J.A. (2005).
Volunteer support, marital status, and the
survival times or terminally ill patients.
Health Psychology, 24, 225-229. Doi:
10.1037/0278-9133.24.2.225

Journal article with DOI, more than seven authors

Gilbert, D. G., McClernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E., Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G.,... Botros, N. (2004). Effects of quitting smoking on EEG activation and attention last for more than 31 days and more severe with stress, dependence, DRD2 A1 allele, and depressive traits. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*, 6, 249-267. doi: 10.1080/14622200410001676305

Journal article without DOI (when DOI is not available)

Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.ph./ejap>

Magazine article

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(5), 26-29.

Online magazine article

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology. Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(6). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/>

Newsletter article, no author

Six sites meet for comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference. (2006, November/December). *OJJDP News @ a Glance*. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news_at_glance/216684/topstory.html

Newspaper article

Swarcz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

- Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with p. or pp.
- If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with comma (e.g., pp. B1, B3, B5-B7).

Online newspaper article

Brody, J. E., (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brain agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>.

Editorial without signature

Editorial: "What is a disaster" and why does this question matter? [Editorial]. (2006). *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 14, 1-2.

Online-only supplemental material in a periodical

Marshall-Pescini, S., & Whitten, A. (2008). Social learning of nut-cracking behavior in East African sanctuary-living chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*) [Supplemental material]. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 122, 186-194. Doi: 10.1037/0735-7036.122.2.186.supp.

When DOIs are assigned, use them as noted in the examples that follow.

For an entire book, use the following reference formats:

Author, A. A. (1967). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A. (1997). *Title of work*. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>

Author, A. A. (2006). *Title of work*. Doi: xxxxx

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (1986). *Title of work*. Location:
Publisher

For a chapter in a book or entry in a reference
book, use the following formats:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1995). Title of
chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor,
& C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (pp.
xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1993). Title of
chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor,
& C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (pp.
xxx-xxx). Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1995). Title of
chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor,
& C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of the book* (pp.
xxx-xxx). doi: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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APA 6th Edition Format for Basic Citation

Type of Citation	First Citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker& Allen 2004)	(Walker & Allen 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez & Soo 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al.,2005)	(Wasserstein et al.,2005)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health NIMH 2003)	(NIMH 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

APA 6th Edition Format for References

Examples by type

7.01 Periodicals

Periodicals include items published on a regular basis such as journals, magazines, newspapers and newsletter.

General reference form:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year).
Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, xx, pp-pp.
doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxx

1. Journal Article with DOI

Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology*, 24, 225-229. doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

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Light, M. A., & Light, I. H. (2008). The geographic expansion of Mexican immigration in the United States and its implications for local law enforcement. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal*, 8(1), 73-82

4. Magazine Article

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress and health. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(6). 26-29

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6. Newsletter Article, no author

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7. Newspaper article

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

- Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with p. or pp.
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9. Editorial without signature

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10. Online only supplemental material in a periodical

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When DOI's are assigned, use them as noted in the examples that follow. For an entire book, use the following reference formats:

Author, A. A (1967). Title of work. Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A (1997) Title of work. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxx>

Author, A. A (2006) Title of work. doi:xxxxx

Editor, A. A (Ed.). (1986) Title of work. Location:Publisher

For a chapter in a book or entry in a reference book, use the following formats

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1995). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds), Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx) Location: Publisher

Author, A. A., & Author B. B (1993) Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds) Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx) Retrieved from <http://www.xxxx>

Author, A. A., & Author B. B (1993) Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.) Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx). doi:xxxxxxxx

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Publication Ethics

Publishing an article in a peer-reviewed journal is a very critical task in disseminating knowledge. In a peer-reviewed journal, the accuracy of publication is expected from authors to be observed in the course of evaluating papers that are submitted. Thus, ethical conduct is anticipated for all parties involved in the publishing process: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer and the publisher.

Duties of Authors

Reporting standards

In original empirical articles, authors must submit accurate description of the procedures implemented and the goals and objectives for purposely performing such works. All data should be openly stated in the paper together with the specific details and sources to guarantee replicability of the research in the future. Inaccurate or falsified claims in submitted manuscripts would intone ethical publication violations.

Originality and plagiarism

Mandatory to contributors or authors to properly cite and quote literature sources that they used in framing their research articles. Plagiarism is an unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. This act may be manifested in variety of ways such as using another's paper as the author's own paper, intentional or unintentional copying or paraphrasing parts of another's paper without citation, claiming results from research conducted by others.

Redundant or concurrent publication

Authors should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper. Contributors should not in general publish manuscripts describing basically the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently institutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

Acknowledgement of sources

Proper citation and acknowledgment of the work of others must always be observed. Authors must see to it that they cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the stated work. Secure written consent from the source when reporting information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties. Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.

Authorship of the paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have significantly contributed to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. Individuals who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project may be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed. Examples of potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest stage possible, and must be communicated to the editor in the cover letter when sending the manuscript at the first time.

Fundamental errors in published works

It is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper when an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work. Third party information to the editor or the publisher that a published work contains a significant error may institute prompt retraction or correction the paper by the authors. Or they will be asked to provide evidence to the editor of the correctness of the original paper.

Duties of editors

Publication decisions

It is the responsibility of the editor of a peer-reviewed journal to decide which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. Editor's decision must always be driven by the following:

- Validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers.
- Policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism and shall guide the
- Manuscript evaluation reports of peer reviewers or editorial board members.

Fair play

It is expected that an editor would evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors. Double blind reviews will be effected to guarantee no biases in the process of evaluating manuscripts. In this form of review, referees are not aware of the author's personal and professional profile, the same way as the authors will not be given information regarding the referee's identity.

Confidentiality

The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted

manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author. Information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Editors should recuse themselves (i.e. should ask a co-editor, associate editor or other member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from allowing for manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers. Editors should entail all contributors to reveal relevant competing interests and circulate corrections if competing interests are discovered after publication. If needed, other appropriate action should be taken, such as the publication of a retraction or expression of concern.

Duties of reviewers

Contribution to editorial decisions

Peer review process assists the editor in making editorial decisions. It is also used, through the editorial communications with the author, to assist the author in improving the paper. Peer review is an indispensable component of formal scholarly communication, and lies at the heart of the publication process.

Promptness

Any selected referee should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process if he/she feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible.

Confidentiality

All submissions received for review must be treated as confidential documents. Manuscripts and articles must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Reviewers should clearly express their views with supporting arguments.

Disclosure and conflict of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in a referee's own research without the express written consent of the author. Information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Referees should recuse themselves (i.e. should ask a co-editor, associate editor or other member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from allowing for manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers.

References:

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement (based on Elsevier recommendations and COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors). Retrieved from <http://academypublisher.com/ethics.html> [2015-9-27]

Issues concerning Open Access publication have been derived from PLOS Editorial and Publishing Policies. Retrieved from <http://www.plosone.org/static/policies.action> [2015-9-27]

(Most of the listed guidelines were derived from the Publication Ethical Guidelines of Academy Publisher, Elsevier, and OmniaScience).

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Peer Review Process

The Editorial Board will develop the guidelines and mechanics for the review, submission and acceptance of manuscripts submitted for publication. However, the initial guidelines herein presented may serve as ready reference for discussion. The content of the maiden issue will be taken from the papers presented during the ASEAN Teacher Education Conference in 2014.

Criteria for Publication

Preference is given to articles that are aligned to the identified themes of the Journal. It is expected that the submitted article follows the prescribed manuscript format and submission procedures. There is evidence that the article is scholarly written, discusses a timely topic, and could connect to the target readership audience of the journal.

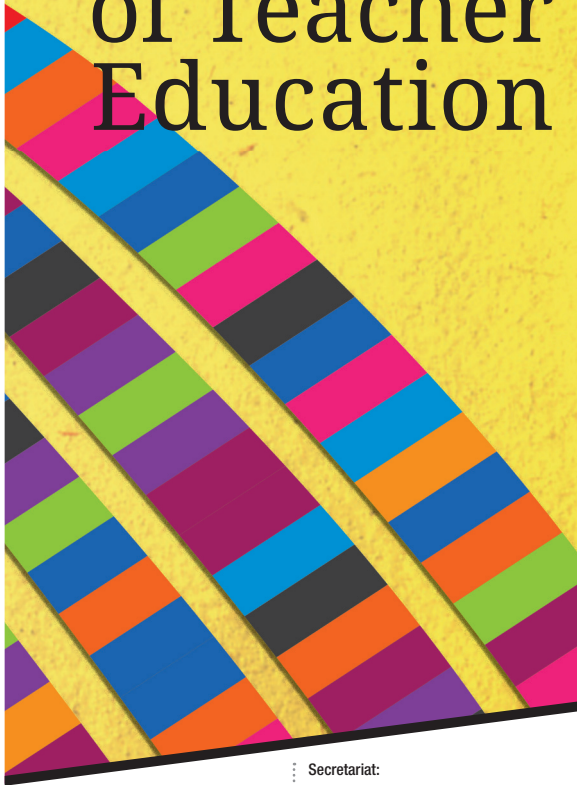
Review Mechanics

- a. Submitted manuscript will be subject to anti-plagiarism test as initial evaluation by an editorial board member.
 - b. The technical requirements which include format and intelligibility as well as content qualifications like alignment to the theme, relevance, originality and impact must be adequately met before the article could be considered for in-house review by the associate editors assigned in the theme where the submitted article is classified under.
 - c. The article is then endorsed to the associate editors and two specialists for in-depth review. Review process normally takes about 21 days.
 - d. Authors will be notified of the results of the review which may be:
 - a). Accepted without revisions;
 - b) accepted with minor revisions;
 - c). accepted with major revisions; and
 - d). non-acceptance or rejection of submitted article.
 - e. Authors are required to respond to the reviewers' comments and suggestions and submit their revised article on a specified date. Associate editors will then check how accurately the comments and suggestions were responded to.
 - f. A decision letter on the acceptance or non-acceptance of the paper will be sent to the authors.
- • •



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN TEACHER EDUCATION NETWORK

AsTEN Journal of Teacher Education



Association of Southeast Asian
Teacher Education Network

Secretariat:



PHILIPPINE NORMAL UNIVERSITY
National Center for Teacher Education
Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines
Telefax: (632) 336-7769

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ISSN 2467-7825

CALL FOR ARTICLES

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

- Contributors for the 2018 issue may electronically submit their manuscripts at <http://po.pnuresearchportal.org/ejournal/index.php/asten> for publication consideration on or before July 30, 2017.
- The article must be in MS Word format and according to the style guidelines. Please visit the aforementioned website for details.
- Article length is 4000 to 6000 words and an abstract of about 100 to 150 words with 3-4 key words.
- Submissions should be accompanied with the author/s' brief (three to five sentences) bio-note which should include author/s' institutional position or affiliation, email address for correspondence.
- Submitted articles undergo initial review by an Editorial board to establish significance and technical soundness of the paper.
- When accepted, manuscripts are then subjected to double blind review.
- It is the author's responsibility to secure permission for the use of copyrighted materials.

About the Journal

A peer-refereed international journal that serves as the main platform by which the network's initiatives are made known to the academic community. It is a bi-annual publication that will cover an extensive array of relevant and emerging topics and issues in teacher education. Topics falling under any of the suggested teacher education themes may be included for publication: 1) Teaching and Learning Innovations; 2) AsTEN Teacher Education Leadership; 3) Internationalization; 4) Teacher Education and Society; and 5) Emerging Areas in Teacher Education.

For inquiries or subscription please email:

publications.office@pnu.edu.ph

Or call 3171768 local 530