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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
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The introduction is used to describe the context of the problem under study in order to make it easier for the reader to understand why this research is important. The introduction must contain (sequentially) the background of the research problem raised, the reasons why the problem is important to research, a review of the previous literature (state of the art) which contains the identification of the best solutions that have been reported by previous research, then explain the limitations of the solutions that has been reported, describe the research work carried out by the researcher, describe what is new that makes it different from the solutions that have been carried out by other studies. Do not forget to explain the theoretical framework or conceptual framework adopted by the researcher. A theoretical explanation is a fundamental understanding of existing theories that serves as a roadmap for developing the arguments you will use in your own work. At the end of the introduction, the purpose of the study should be stated. Then the author must state clearly what the contribution of the research he did. The introduction must be written in 1.000-1.250 words.

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The methods section contains the research design, research subjects, instruments used, data collection procedures, and data analysis presented in paragraphs and would be better if visualized in the form of flowcharts. We strongly emphasize that the authors clearly describe the methods section to make it easier for readers and other researchers to re-examine what is reported. The methods section is written in 400-700 words.

Especially for review articles, we strongly recommend authors use standard methods such as the PRISMA method which is widely used by the global community. So that it is more clear and transparent the database used to search for referral sources, the process of selecting referral sources, the deadline for the reference period to be published. The type of coding and data analysis used should also be described.

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RESULT → HEADING LEVEL 1 [11 PTS]

The results section contains the most important and essential research findings obtained from research data and related to the hypothesis or research objectives. The results can be in the form of data in the form of tables, images, or text narratives. To make it easier for readers to present the results, they can be sorted using subheadings according to the number of objectives and research questions. Present the result data without the data analysis process. If the data is from the results of software analysis such as SPSS, then the author must create a new table with the data obtained from the results, not copy and paste from the tables in SPSS. The results section is written in 800-1.000 words.

The image is centered (centered) while the table is located on the left with the autofit window format. Each table or figure must be positioned at the top or bottom of the page. The loading of tables or figures must be mentioned in the sentence. The text in the table is single spaced or spaced 1. Images are allowed in color. Use solid colors that contrast well both for display on a computer screen, as well as for black and white prints, as shown in Figure 1. Don't present too many unimportant figures or tables. Check that the image resolution is sufficient to reveal important details in the image.

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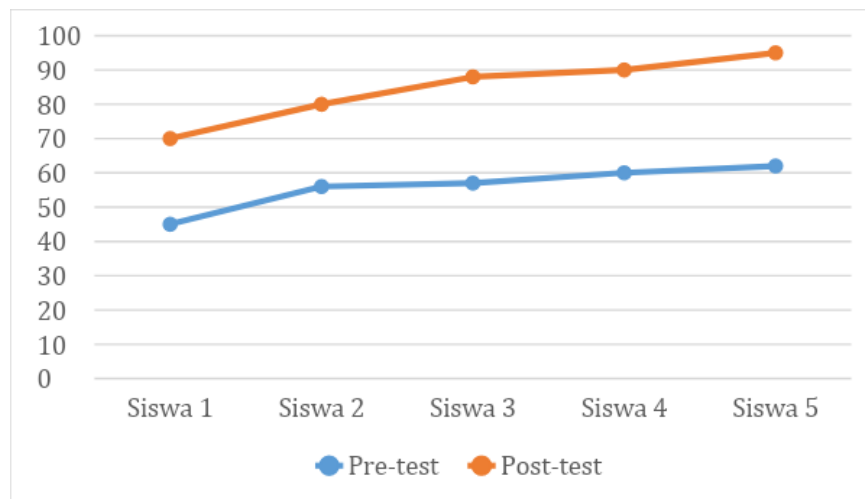


Figure 1. Example of a line graph using contrasting colors

Tables are numbered using Arabic. Table captions on the left (left) and in regular font size of 10 pts.

Tabel 1. Font size for articles

No	Student	Score	Remark
1	Student 1	74	Not Pass

2	Student 2	86	Pass
3	Student 3	73	Not Pass
4	Student 4	92	Pass
dst	Dst	Dst	Dst

Equations are sequentially followed by numbering the numbers in parentheses with a right-aligned margin, as in (1). Use the equation editor to create equations. Give a tab space and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equation more compact, use a slash (/), a power function, or an appropriate exponent. Use parentheses to avoid confusion in assigning fractional numbers. Explain the equation when it is part of a sentence, like the following:

$$(x + a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k} \quad (1)$$

Make sure that the symbols in the equation are defined before the equation or immediately after the equation appears. Avoid using images of human faces, if forced to bring up images of human objects then the face must be blurred. Because it concerns ethical aspects. If the author insists on showing a human face, then the author must show a willingness form from the subject that includes the willingness of his face to be published and will not be prosecuted in the future..

DISCUSSION → HEADING LEVEL 1 [11 PTS]

The discussion section contains the interpretation of the research findings that have been presented in the results section. The discussion section is very important, so the author must be able to give meaning to each of the findings produced. The author can also review findings outside of the main findings in the results section. However, it must be ensured that the discussion is correlated with the data in the results section. There should be no repetition of data in the discussion section, it is enough to interpret each finding in a qualitative analysis. Next, compare the previous findings with the findings produced by the authors. Perform analysis both when the results are mutually supportive or contradictory. Be careful not to pop up statements that don't relate to the resulting data. It is also not permitted to mention new terminology and terms that have not been mentioned in the previous section. In addition, it is not allowed to speculate on possible interpretations based on imagination that have nothing to do with research data. The discussion section is written in 850-1.000 words.

In the discussion section, it is recommended to increase references from international journals. Reduce or avoid references from book sources. Presentation of the discussion section in the form of paragraphs. Each paragraph contains one main idea that is supported by supporting ideas. Each paragraph consists of at least three sentences that are complete, easy to read and grammatically correct. Especially in the discussion section, we recommend citing a minimum of 15 references from journals or proceedings that have DOI. The last paragraph in the discussion section should explain practical recommendations for scientific development, goals for improving the quality of learning, and other practical goals for readers.

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CONCLUSION → HEADING LEVEL 1 [11 PTS]

The conclusion section is in the form of answers to hypotheses and or research objectives in the form of research findings in the form of theories, postulates, formulas, rules, models, methods, media, and prototypes. Conclusions must be strengthened by the data that has been

presented in the results section. but not rewritten at the conclusion. In addition, it must contain the limitations of the study as well as suggestions regarding further research ideas. Conclusions are presented in one paragraph. The concluding part is written in 150-180 words.

Acknowledgement (optional)

It is aimed at individuals or institutions that contribute to the implementation of research, for example as donors of funds or as assistants in data collection and facilitators at the research site. Acknowledgments are not addressed to members of the writing team in the reported paper. This section is a maximum of 50 words.

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Author contributions

The author made significant contributions to the study's conception and design. The author was in charge of data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results. The final manuscript was read and approved by the author.

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Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare that there is no potential conflict of interest.

Data availability statement

All data are available from the author.

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