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Keywords:

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

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1. Introduction (11 PT)

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, 1,15 space, Time New Roman 11 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review/survey paper.

A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. The title should be succinct and informative and no more than about 12 words in length. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and do not mention the method you used, unless your paper reports on the development of a new method. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Omit all waste words such as "*A study of ...*", "*Investigations of ...*", "*Implementation of ...*", "*Observations on ...*", "*Effect of.....*", "*Analysis of ...*", "Design of…", etc.

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from

the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 7 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

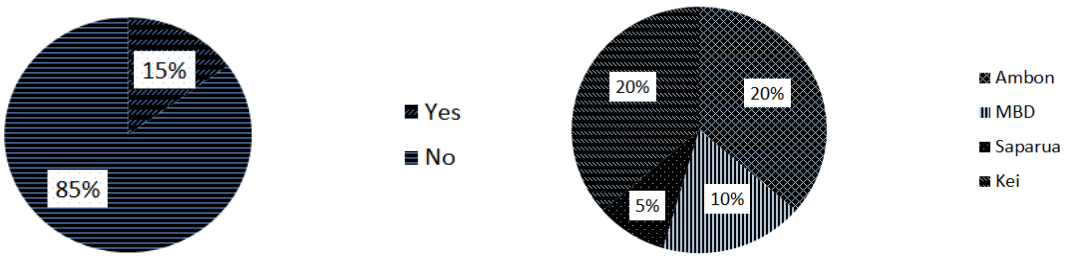
Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in APA style (Glynn & Winter, 2004). The terms in foreign languages are written italic (*italic*). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively (Adeyemi, 2012; Grassl, R. & Mingus, 1996). The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. Introduction. A full article usually follows a standard structure: **1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm** *(optional)***, 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion.** The structure is well-known as **IMRaD** style.

Literature review that has been done author used in the section "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "Method" to describe the step of research and used in the section "Results and Discussion" to support the analysis of the results (Reichert et al., 2021). If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "Introduction" section and before the "Method" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm (Ocak & Yamaç, 2013).

2. Method (11 PT)

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition (Li & Zheng, 2018; Pintrich et al., 1991; Zimmerman & Moylan, 2009). The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically (Roick & Ringeisen, 2018), (Ocak & Yamaç, 2013) Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript (Li & Zheng, 2018), (Bandura, 1985; Cleary & Kitsantas, 2017; Dent & Koenka, 2015; Pintrich, 2000; Pressley, 1995; Vonkova & Hrabak, 2015). The Student responses based on their region of origin has been illustrated in Figure 1(a) and mastery of regional languages has been illustrated in Figure 1(b).



(a) (b)

Figure 1. Student responses based on their (a) region of origin and (b) mastery of regional languages

Table 1. Internal consistency reliability of biology test

SN	Indicator	Value
1	Number of Item	60
2	Kuder Richardson (KR-20)	0.620
3	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.617
4	Mean Item Difficulty	0.56
5	Mean Item Difficulty	0.4

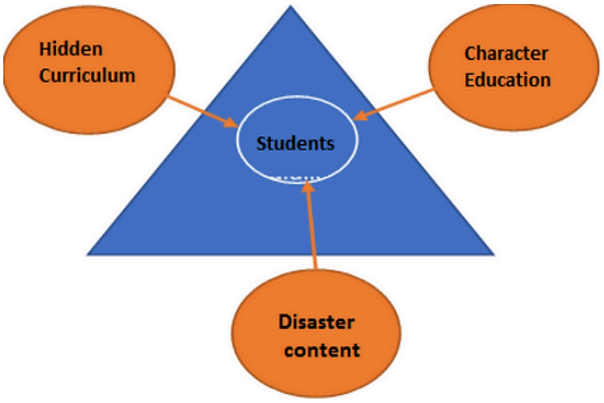


Figure 2. The schema of character education and disaster in hidden curriculum

3. Results and Discussion (11 PT)

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily (Baier et al., 2019), (Flanagan et al., 2020). The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

3.1. Sub section 1

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType is preferred.

$$E_v - E = \frac{h}{2.m}(k_x^2 + k_y^2) \quad (1)$$

All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

3.2. Sub section 2

Proper citation of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in (Kleij, 2019) or (Brockett & Hiemstra, 2020) for multiple references. The use of ”Ref (Hiemstra & Brockett, 2012)...” should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author is to be written followed by *et al*. (e.g. in (Geng et al., 2019)). Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 8 pt font size (Creswell & Clark, 2011; Fraenkel et al., 2012; Honey & Marshall, 2003; Ismayilova & M.Klassen, 2019; Mahvelati, 2021; McQuarrie & Krueger, 1989).

3.2.1. Subsub section 1

yy

3.2.2. Subsub section 2

zz

4. Conclusion (11 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" section can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

Acknowledgements (11 PT)

Author thanks ... . In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

References (11 PT)

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources **and the minimum of references** are **25 entries** (for original research paper) and **50 entries** (for review/survey paper). References are written in **APA style**. Use of a tool such as **EndNote**, **Mendeley**, or **Zotero** for reference management and formatting, and choose **APA style**. Please use a consistent format for references-see examples (10 pt):

[1] Journal/Periodicals

Basic Format:

Author, J. K. (year). Title of paper. *Abbrev. Title of Journal/Periodical*, *Vol(Issue), xxx-xxx.* doi: *xxx*.

Examples:

- Reichert, F., Lange, D., & Chow, L. (2021). Educational beliefs matter for classroom instruction: A comparative analysis of teachers' beliefs about the aims of civic education. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *98*(4), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2020.103248

[2] **Conference Proceedings**

Basic Format:

Author, J. K. (year). Title of paper. *Proceeding of Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, (location of conference is optional) (pp. *xxx–xxx*).

Examples:

- Park, S., Song, K., & Kim, S. (2015). EEG analysis for computational thinking based education effect on the learners' cognitive load, *Proceedings of the Applied Computer and Applied Computational Science (ACACOS'15)* (pp. 38–43).

[3] Book

Basic Format:

Author, J. K. (year). *Title of the book*. Abbrev. of Publisher.

Examples:

- Pressley, M. (1995). *Advanced educational psychology for educators, researchers, and policymakers*. HarperCollins College Publishers.

*In the reference list, however, list all the authors for up to six authors. Use *et al.* only if: 1) The names are not given and 2) List of authors more than 6. *Example*: J. D. Bellamy *et al.*, Computer Telephony Integration, New York: Wiley, 2010.

See the examples:

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