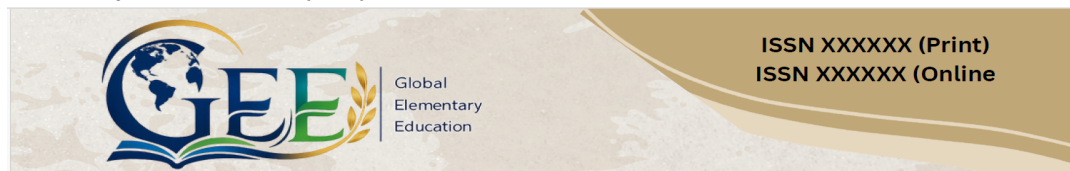


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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be carefully reviewed and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction

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The Problem of The Study

State your research's problem here. A research problem is a specific issue, difficulty, inconsistency, or knowledge gap that you intend to address through your research. You could look for problems with a practical or theoretical solution that will contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

Research's State of the Art

The research's state of the art is literature Reviews that examine the pertinent contributions to the existing literature. A literature review should identify the theoretical foundation of a study, the level of originality and significance of the research, and help clarify and refine the focus, research questions, and hypotheses to be discussed. Additionally, the literature review must justify the research focus.

Novelty, Research Gap, & Objective

Novelty is a new component of research findings. When new aspects of discovery are found during research, it is deemed to be successful if it advances both science and humankind. A research gap is a question or issue that has not been addressed by any of your field's existing studies or research. Occasionally, a research gap exists when a concept or new idea has never been studied. There may be a research gap if all existing research is obsolete and requires new/updated research (studies on Internet use in 2024, for example). Or perhaps a particular population has not been sufficiently studied (perhaps there are plenty of studies on teenagers and video games, but not enough studies on toddlers and video games, for example). These are merely a few examples, but any research gap you identify is an area where additional studies and research must be conducted.

METHOD

Type and Design

The methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implies that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose any restrictions on the availability of materials or information at the submission stage.

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Research manuscripts reporting large datasets deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided before publication.

Interventional studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

Data and Data Sources

The data are facts or information used to discuss or determine the answer to a research question. The subjects from whom data can be collected for research are the study's data sources. The library's collection of books, audio, documents, and other printed materials can serve as a data source for the researcher.

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

Table 1. This is a Table

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data



Figure 1. This is a Figure. Schemes Follow the Same Formatting

Data Collection Technique

State how the research data were collected. Write as concisely as possible.

Data Analysis

State how the data analysis was done. Data analysis is the process of cleaning, transforming, and modelling data to discover useful information for determining the research's outcome. The objective of data analysis is to extract useful information from data and make decisions based on this information.

RESULTS

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

DISCUSSIONS

The authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in light of prior research and the working hypotheses. Discuss the findings and their implications in the broadest context possible. Additionally, future research directions may be highlighted.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the conclusion is to help the reader understand why your research is significant after reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of your points or a restatement of your research problem; it is a synthesis of the most significant points. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for the conclusion, but in some instances, two or three paragraphs may be necessary. The Conclusion section is intended not only to repeat findings. The conclusion shall contain substantiating of meaning. It can present a statement of what is being expected as proposed in the "Introduction" and what has happened as reported in the Results and Discussions so that there is compatibility. An addition can be made concerning the prospects of enriching the research findings and developing the potential for future research.

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- Andara, S., Aisy, Z. I. R., Sutini, T., & Arifin, M. H. (2023). Penggunaan Media Sosial Dikalangan Anak Sekolah Dasar. *Harmony: Jurnal Pembelajaran IPS Dan PKN*, 7(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.15294/harmony.v7i1.55893>
- Sage, K., Piazzini, M., Downey, J. C., & Ewing, S. (2023). Flip It or Click It: Equivalent Learning of Vocabulary From Paper, Laptop, and Smartphone Flashcards. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, 49(2), 145–169. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047239520943647>
- Wardhani, N. W. (2023). The Effectiveness of Distance Learning for Elementary School. *Proceedings of the 5th Progressive and Fun Education International Conference (PFEIC 2022)*, 479(Pfeic), 114–119. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201015.018>

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