

## **Paper's title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper : subtitle (Center, Bold, 16pt)**

**First Author Name <sup>1</sup>, Second Author Name <sup>2</sup>, Third Author Name <sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Study Program/Department, Institution, City, Province, Country

<sup>2</sup> Study Program/Department, Institution, City, Province, Country

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Second keyword

Third keyword

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Fifth keyword

### **ABSTRACT (11 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, single space, Time New Roman 11 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review/survey paper, which can be downloaded at the website: <http://edulearn.intelektual.org>.

The title of an article should consist of 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 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 Chicago Notes & Bibliography style in the form of superscript footnote numbers,<sup>1</sup> with the full citation appearing at the bottom of the page.<sup>2</sup> The terms in foreign languages are written italic (*italic*). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively.<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

## **2. METHOD (11 pt)**

The methods section explains the research design/approach used, for example quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods. Describe the type of research explicitly along with the reasons for choosing that approach in accordance with the research objectives.

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<sup>1</sup> Delgado et al., "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* 10, no. 2 (2018): 45–67. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx>.

<sup>2</sup> Reichert, Lange, and Chow, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* 15, no. 3 (2020): 112–130. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx>.

<sup>3</sup> Author, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* 8, no. 1 (2020): 23–40. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx>.

<sup>4</sup> Reichert, Lange, and Chow, "Title of Article," 118.

<sup>5</sup> Ocak and Yamaç, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* 5, no. 4 (2013): 78–95. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx>.

Clearly describe the research subjects, population, and sampling techniques. Include the sample size, sample characteristics, and scientific justification for the sample selection so that the research can be replicated by other researchers.

Explain the research instruments used (e.g., questionnaires, tests, observation sheets, or interview guidelines) along with the instrument validation procedures, including validity and reliability tests. Also describe the data collection procedures chronologically and systematically.

Describe the data analysis techniques used and the reasons for their selection. If using inferential statistical tests, specify the tests used (e.g., t-test, ANOVA, or linear regression). For qualitative research, describe analysis techniques such as data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

**3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 pt)**

Present the research results systematically. Use tables or figures if necessary to clarify the data. Each table and figure must be numbered sequentially, given a clear title, and referenced in the text.

**Table 1. Example of Research Results Table**

Variable	Experimental Group	Control Group
Mean	XX.XX	XX.XX
Standard Deviation	X.XX	X.XX
Minimum Value	XX	XX
Maximum Value	XX	XX

Source: Primary research data, year

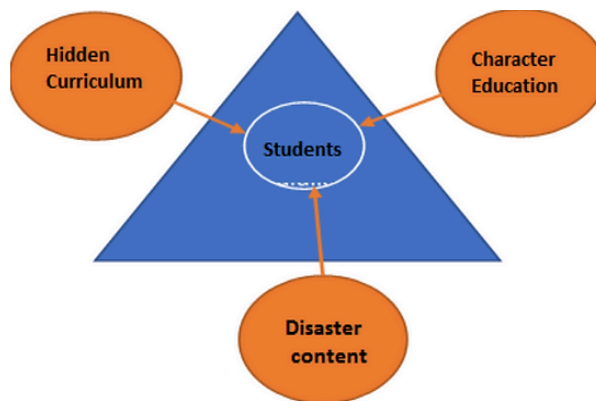


Figure 1. The schema of character education and disaster in hidden curriculum

The discussion interprets the research results in depth by relating the findings to relevant theories and previous research results. Explain whether the findings support or contradict previous research, and provide a scientific explanation for the differences.

Discuss the implications of the findings for educational practice, policy, and further research. Avoid repeating data already presented in tables/figures—focus on the interpretation and meaning of the findings.

#### 4. CONCLUSION (11 pt)

The conclusion directly addresses the research objectives formulated in the introduction. The conclusion is written in paragraph form (not bullet points), is concise, compact, and does not repeat data or detailed discussions.

Suggestions or recommendations can be included at the end of the conclusion. Mention the limitations of this study and directions for future research.

#### REFERENCES

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, **up-to-date sources**, and the **minimum number of references** should be **25** (for original research papers) and **50** (for review papers). References are written in Chicago Notes & Bibliography style. Use a tool such as EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero for reference management and formatting; choose Chicago Notes & Bibliography style. Please use a consistent format for references—see examples (8 pt):

##### Journal/Periodicals

###### Basic Format:

*Last, First. "Title of Article." Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Pages. <https://doi.org/xxx>

###### Examples:

Chiampi, M. M., and L. L. Zilberti. "Induction of Electric Field in Human Bodies Moving near MRI: An Efficient BEM Computational Procedure." *Journal of Biomedical Engineering* 58 (2011): 2787–2793. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TBME.2011.2158315>.

Fardel, R., M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun. "Fabrication of Organic Light Emitting Diode Pixels by Laser-Assisted Forward Transfer." *Applied Physics Letters* 91, no. 6 (2007): 061103. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.2759475>.

##### Conference Proceedings

###### Basic Format:

*First Name Last Name. "Title of Paper." In Full Name of Conference, edited by Editor Name, Page–Page. City: Publisher, Year. https://doi.org/xxx*

###### Examples:

Veruggio, G. "The EURON Roboethics Roadmap." In *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Humanoid Robots*, 612–617. Piscataway, NJ: Publisher, 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICHR.2006.321337>.

Zhao, J., G. Sun, G. H. Loh, and Y. Xie. "Energy-Efficient GPU Design with Reconfigurable In-Package Graphics Memory." In *Proceedings of the ACM International Symposium on Low Power Electronics and Design (ISLPED)*, 403–408. New York: ACM, 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2333660.2333752>.

##### Book

###### Basic Format:

*Last, First Name. Title of Book. Xth ed. City: Publisher, Year.*

###### Examples:

Taflove, Allen. *Computational Electrodynamics: The Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method in Computational Electrodynamics II*, vol. 3. 2nd ed. Norwood, MA: Artech House, 1996.

Myer, R. L. "Parametric Oscillators and Nonlinear Materials." In *Nonlinear Optics*, edited by P. G. Harper and B. S. Wherret, 47–160. San Francisco: Academic Press, 1977.

### **M. Theses (B.S., M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)**

#### **Basic Format:**

*Last, First Name. "Title of Thesis." M.A./M.S. thesis, Department, University, City, Year.*

*Last, First Name. "Title of Dissertation." PhD diss., Department, University, City, Year.*

#### **Examples:**

Williams, J. O. "Narrow-Band Analyzer." PhD diss., Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1993.

Kawasaki, N. "Parametric Study of Thermal and Chemical Nonequilibrium Nozzle Flow." M.S. thesis, Dept. of Electronics Engineering, Osaka University, Osaka, 1993.

### **Statute**

#### **Basic Format:**

*Country/Jurisdiction. Title of Statute. Statute Number. Year.*

#### **Examples:**

Republic of Indonesia. *Law on Information and Electronic Transactions*. Law No. 11 of 2008. Jakarta: State Secretariat, 2008.

United States Congress. *Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)*. Public Law 104-191. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 1996.

\*In the bibliography, list all authors for up to ten authors. For eleven or more authors, list the first seven followed by *et al.* in bibliographies. In footnotes, use the first author's name followed by *Example: Bellamy et al., Computer Telephony Integration*. New York: Wiley, 2010.