



Title (Font: Cambria; Font size: 12)

Name (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11; Space: 1,15)

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Department, Institution, City, Country (Font: Cambria; size: 11; Space: 1,15)

ABSTRACT

Sample abstract text illustration. Replace with abstract text. The maximum number of words in an abstract is 200 words. Your abstract should give readers a summary of your article. This should contain a brief description of the problem and purpose of the study, the methods used, and the results of the research. Abstract written in English. Keywords need to be included to describe the problem area under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research.

Keywords: Keywords can be single words or combinations of words. The number of keywords 3-8 words. These keywords are necessary for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easier with these keywords

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INTRODUCTION (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11, Space: 1,15)

The introduction takes the reader to the main topic. The introduction contains the background of the research problem (research background), which explains in full the research topic (subject area), the chosen research problem, and why researching these topics and issues which is supported by concepts, theories, and results of research from relevant and up-to-date library sources.

METHOD (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11, Space: 1,15)

This section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the tools' sophistication, while material specifications describe the types of materials used. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, and informants who help along with ways to explore research data, location, and length of research and a description of the checks the validity of the research results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11, Space: 1,15)

This section is the main section of the research article and is usually the longest section of the article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing process need not be presented. Only the results of the

analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the research results' presentation verbally. Tables and charts should be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the formulation of the problem and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret findings; (4) link the results of research findings with an established knowledge structure; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories. The following is how to write the organizational format, which shows how to write specific things that cannot be separated from an article.

Table (Font: Bookman Old Style; Font size: 10, Space: 1)

For table writing format, table headings are above the table and numbered according to the table order. Examples of table writing formats are as follows:

Table 1. The calculation result

Group	Mea n	Standard Deviation	N
Class A	97	87	9 0
Class B	56	98	9 0
Total	22	89	9 0

Figure (Font: Cambria; Font size: 10, Space: 1)

For the image inclusion format, the image title is below the image and is numbered according to the image sequence, as in the example below:



Figure 1. Journal cover

Equation (Font: Cambria; Font size: 10, Space: 1)

The equation number should be placed in parentheses to the right of the equation. E.g. $H_{n+1}(1/n+1, 1/n+1, \dots, 1/n+1)$ (1); Do not create equations as pictures. Use [MathType](#) or insert symbols as normal text. Equations should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals to avoid ambiguities if they will be referred to in the text. Citation for an equation should be made by using "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is..."

CONCLUSION (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11, Space: 1,15)

Conclusions can be generalizations of findings according to research problems and in the form of recommendations for the next steps. The conclusions can explain suggestions in the form of input for the next researcher, and implicative recommendations from the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11, Space: 1,15)

If you need to thank a certain party, such as a research sponsor, state it clearly and concisely.

REFERENCES (Font: Cambria; Font size: 11, Space: 1,15)

The list of references use the reference list for the last 5 years, sorted alphabetically and arranged in a systematic manner **APA style 7th** with the font Bookman Old Style 11, space 1,15 as in the example below:

- Desombre, C., Lamotte, M., & Jury, M. (2019). French teachers' general attitude toward inclusion: The indirect effect of teacher efficacy. *Educational Psychology, 39*(1), 38-50.
- Yandika. FR, (2022, January). Hydraulic Exoskeleton Design for Cerebral Palsy. In *2022 2nd International Conference on Information Technology and Education (ICIT&E)* (pp. 12-15). IEEE.
- Saloviita, T. (2020). Attitudes of teachers towards inclusive education in Finland. *Scandinavian journal of educational research, 64*(2), 270-282.
- Slee, R. (2019). Belonging in an age of exclusion. *International Journal of Inclusive Education, 23*(9), 909-922.