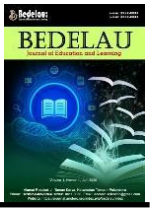
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Article Title (14pt, Bold, Gadugi (Body), Nothing More than 15 Words)

The title must be clear, concise, informative, creative and attractive to the reader. Avoid using the terms "effect," "relationship," and "case study" in your title. The research location does not need to be included in the title because it has been explained in the "Methods" section.

Firstname Lastname[1], Firstname Lastname[2], and Firstname Lastname[2]*
[1] Affiliation 1, Country
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Keywords:

Keyword 1;
Keyword 2;
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(List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the research)

Abstract

A single paragraph of no more than 200 words. Abstracts for research articles should provide a relevant overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to utilize the following format for structured abstracts, excluding headings: (1) ***Background****: Place the question under consideration in a broader context and emphasize the purpose of the study; (2)* ***Methods****: briefly describe the most important methods or treatments used; (3)* ***Results****: summarize the key findings of the article; (4)* ***Implications****: List the most significant implications or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article and should not include results not presented and supported in the main text, nor should it exaggerate the significance of the main conclusions.*

Kata Kunci:

Kata kunci 1;
Kata kunci 2;
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(List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the research)

Abstrak

Satu paragraf tidak lebih dari 200 kata. Abstrak untuk artikel penelitian harus memberikan gambaran yang relevan dari pekerjaan. Kami sangat menganjurkan penulis untuk menggunakan format berikut untuk abstrak terstruktur, tidak termasuk judul: (1) ***Latar Belakang****: Menempatkan pertanyaan dalam konteks yang lebih luas dan menekankan tujuan penelitian; (2)* ***Metode****: jelaskan secara singkat metode atau perawatan terpenting yang digunakan; (3)* ***Hasil****: rangkum temuan utama artikel; (4)* ***Implikasi****: Sebutkan implikasi atau interpretasi yang paling signifikan. Abstrak harus merupakan representasi objektif dari artikel dan tidak boleh menyertakan hasil yang tidak disajikan dan didukung dalam teks utama, juga tidak boleh melebih-lebihkan pentingnya kesimpulan utama..*

INTRODUCTION

In the heading section, use Gadugi, 12 pt, thick, with a distance of 6 pt spacing to the body of the text. Next, for content, use Garamond, 12 pt, normal using one space between lines and 6 pt spacing for paragraphs. The introduction is presented in the form of paragraphs of approximately 1000 words. Make sure your article template fits the style used by Journal of Technology and Social Science Education. As for the content, in the introduction must contain: First, presenting the main research topic and research urgency. Second, include the research novelty by citing the latest research literature related to the reviewed article. Third, it must cover research gaps that have not been filled by research/literature, inconsistencies and controversies between existing literature and the actual situation that is seen in the practical fields. Fourth, it contains the problems, the purpose of the study, research

context, and the unit of analysis used. Fifth, displays what is discussed in the structure of the article. "If you use quotation (direct quotation), you should write it by using italic (italic) and quotation marks at the beginning and end of the quotation".

METODE

Types and Research Design

Methods should be described in sufficient detail to allow others to replicate and build on published results. Please note that publication of your manuscript implies that you must make all materials, data, computer code and protocols associated with publication available to readers. Please disclose any limitations on the availability of materials or information at the delivery stage. New methods and protocols should be described in detail, while established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large data sets stored in publicly available databases must specify where the data have been stored and provide the relevant accession number. If an accession number has not been obtained at the time of submission, mention that it will be provided during the review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Intervention studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that requires ethical approval, must include the authority giving the approval and the appropriate code of ethical approval.

Data and Data Sources

Data are facts or information used to discuss or determine answers to research questions. The subject from whom data can be collected for research is the source of the research data. Library collections in the form of books, audio, documents, and other printed materials can be a source of data for researchers. All figures and tables must be cited in the main text such as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

Table 1. This is table[1]

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

Tables should be placed in the main text close to when they are first cited.

[1] Tables may have footers.

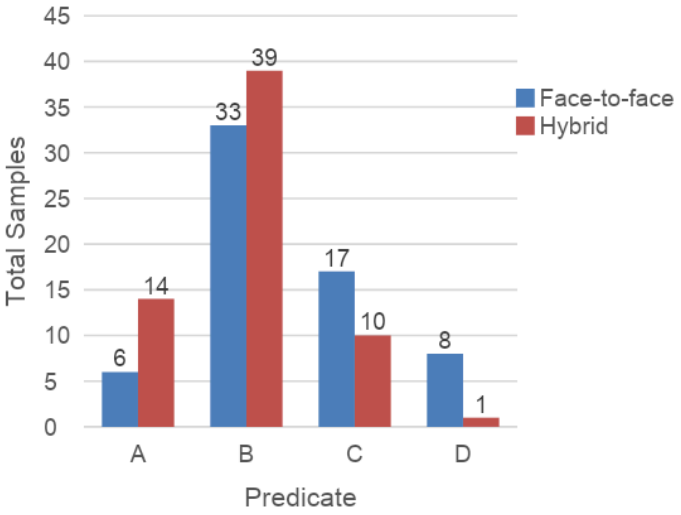


Figure 1. This is an image. The schematic follows the same format

Data collection technique

Mention the method of collecting research data! Keep it as short as possible.

Data analysis

State how the data analysis was carried out. Data analysis is the process of cleaning, transforming, and modeling data to find useful information to determine research results. The goal of data analysis is to extract useful information from data and make decisions based on this information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section can be divided by subtitles. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, and any experimental conclusions that can be drawn. The authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted based on previous research and working hypotheses. Discuss the findings and their implications in the widest possible context. In addition, future research directions can be highlighted.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the conclusion is to help the reader understand why your research is important after reading the paper. A conclusion is not just 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 cases, two or three paragraphs may be necessary. The Conclusions section is intended not only to repeat findings. Conclusion must contain substantialization of meaning. Can present a statement about what is expected as proposed in the "Introduction" and what has happened as reported in the Results and Discussion so that there is conformity. Additions can be made regarding prospects to enrich research findings and develop future research potential.

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