

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

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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 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (*italic*). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively [3]. 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 [2]. 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 [4].

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.

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

Variable	Experimental Group	Control Group
Maximum Value	XX	XX

Source: Primary research data, year

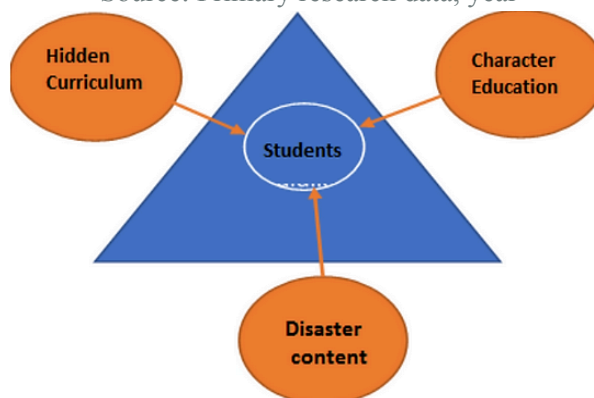


Figure 1. The schema of character education and disaster in hidden curriculum

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 APA style. You can access a more comprehensive guide at <http://ipmuonline.com/guide/refstyle.pdf>. Use a tool such as EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero for reference management and formatting; choose APA style. Please use a consistent format for references—see examples (8 pt):

[1] Journal Articles

Basic Format:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of the article. *Title of Journal*, Volume(Issue), xx–xx.

<https://doi.org/xxxxx>

Examples:

Chiampi, M. M., & Zilberti, L. L. (2011). Induction of electric field in human bodies moving near MRI: An efficient BEM computational procedure. *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, 58(10), 2787–2793. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TBME.2011.2158315>

Fardel, R., Nagel, M., Nuesch, F., Lippert, T., & Wokaun, A. (2007). Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer. *Applied Physics Letters*, 91(6), Article 061103. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.2759475>

[2] Conference Proceedings

Basic Format:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of conference paper. In *Title of conference proceedings* (pp. xx–xx). Publisher. <https://doi.org/xxxxx>

Examples:

Veruggio, G. (2006). The EURON roboethics roadmap. In *Proceedings of the 6th IEEE-RAS International Conference on Humanoid Robots* (pp. 612–617). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICHR.2006.321337>

Zhao, J., Sun, G., Loh, G. H., & Xie, Y. (2012). Energy-efficient GPU design with reconfigurable in-package graphics memory. In *Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Low Power Electronics and Design (ISLPED)* (pp. 403–408). ACM. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2333660.2333752>

[3] Books and Book Chapters

Book

Basic Format:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book* (xth ed.). Publisher.

Example:

Taflove, A. (1996). *Computational electrodynamics: The finite-difference time-domain method* (2nd ed.). Artech House.

Chapter in an Edited Book

Basic Format:

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. xx–xx). Publisher.

Example:

Myer, R. L. (1977). Parametric oscillators and nonlinear materials. In P. G. Harper & B. S. Wherret (Eds.), *Nonlinear optics* (Vol. 4, pp. 47–160). Academic Press.

[4] Theses and Dissertations

Published Thesis or Dissertation

Basic Format:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of thesis or dissertation* [Master's thesis/Doctoral dissertation, Name of Institution]. Database or Repository Name. URL

Example:

Kawasaki, N. (1993). *Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow* [Master's thesis, Osaka University].

Unpublished Thesis or Dissertation

Basic Format:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of thesis or dissertation* [Unpublished master's thesis/doctoral dissertation]. Name of Institution.

Example:

Williams, J. O. (1993). *Narrow-band analyzer* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Harvard University.

Author Rules

In accordance with **APA Style, 7th Edition**:

- For references with **one to 20 authors**, include the names of **all authors** in the reference list.
- For references with **21 or more authors**, list the **first 19 authors**, followed by an ellipsis (...), and then the name of the final author.
- Do **not** use *et al.* in the reference list.
- The term *et al.* is used only for **in-text citations** when a source has three or more authors.

Example of in-text citation:

Two authors:

(Chiampi & Zilberti, 2011)

Three or more authors:
(Fardel et al., 2007)