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(Article Title, Maximum 15 Words, Describes Substance Research that has been done, Times New Roman 13, space 1, spacing after 6 pt)

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Abstract

Abstract contains a brief description of the problem (optional), the purpose of research, methods of research, results of the research (refer to the data collected in an attempt to answer the research question), and the conclusion (summary of research findings). The pressure of writing abstracts primarily on the research results. Abstract written in two languages, namely **English and Indonesian**. Abstract typing is done with a single space with margins that are narrower than the right and left margins of the main text. Keywords need to be included to describe the realm of the problem under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. Keywords can be single words or compound words. The number of keywords is 3-5 words. These keywords are needed for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easy with these keywords. **The abstract is no more than 200 words long**.

Keywords: *3-5 keywords*

Abstrak

Abstrak berisi uraian singkat permasalahan (opsional), tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil penelitian (merujuk pada data yang dikumpulkan dalam upaya menjawab pertanyaan penelitian), dan simpulan (ringkasan temuan penelitian). Tekanan penulisan abstrak terutama pada hasil penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa, yaitu Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia. Pengetikan abstrak dilakukan dengan spasi tunggal dan margin yang lebih sempit daripada margin kanan dan kiri teks utama. Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah permasalahan yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah utama yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal maupun kata majemuk. Jumlah kata kunci adalah 3-5 kata. Kata kunci ini diperlukan untuk komputerisasi. Pencarian

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judul penelitian dan abstrak menjadi mudah dengan kata kunci ini. Panjang abstrak tidak lebih dari 200 kata.

Kata kunci: *3-5 kata.*

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the purpose of the article/research formulated and presented with adequate background. The introduction should include the **urgency of the study, supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, research status, the novelty, and research objectives**. The gap analysis states the difference/s between the research and other previous studies. At this point, the novelty will be apparent. The research status must be included, whether it corrects, debates, or support the previous research. References must be taken from various reputable national and international scientific journals (**indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA**) that are published no more than ten years from the submission of the article. Article length is 3,500 - 5,000 words, including all images, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

METHODS

Basically, this section explains how the research was carried out, which includes **research designs, populations, and samples (research targets), research procedure, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques**. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, case studies, and so on, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who helped along with ways to explore research data, location, and duration of research as well as a description of checking the validity of research results.

The method used must be accompanied by a reference, relevant modifications must be explained. The procedure and data analysis techniques must be emphasized in the literature review article. The stages and analysis of the research must be explained in detail. The research method must be written in 5 - 6 paragraph.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study presented are important data obtained from the results of data collection in the field (test results, questionnaires, interviews, documents, etc.). Research results can be supplemented by tables, figures, or graphs to clarify the results of the study. Avoid presenting similar data in separate tables. Tables, figures and graphics must be commented or discussed. All tables, figures and graphics must be centered and numbered consecutively. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics that are directly related to the research focus and categories.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret research findings; (4) linking research findings to established knowledge structures; and (5) bringing up new theories or modification of existing theories. This part of the discussion should contain the benefits of the research results, not the repetition results. The analysis must address the stated gap.

In answering the formulation of the problem and research questions, the results of the study must be concluded explicitly. Interpretation of findings is carried out using logic and existing theories. Findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous studies or with existing theories. For this purpose, there must be a reference. In bringing up new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories from old theories.

Tables, Images and Graphics

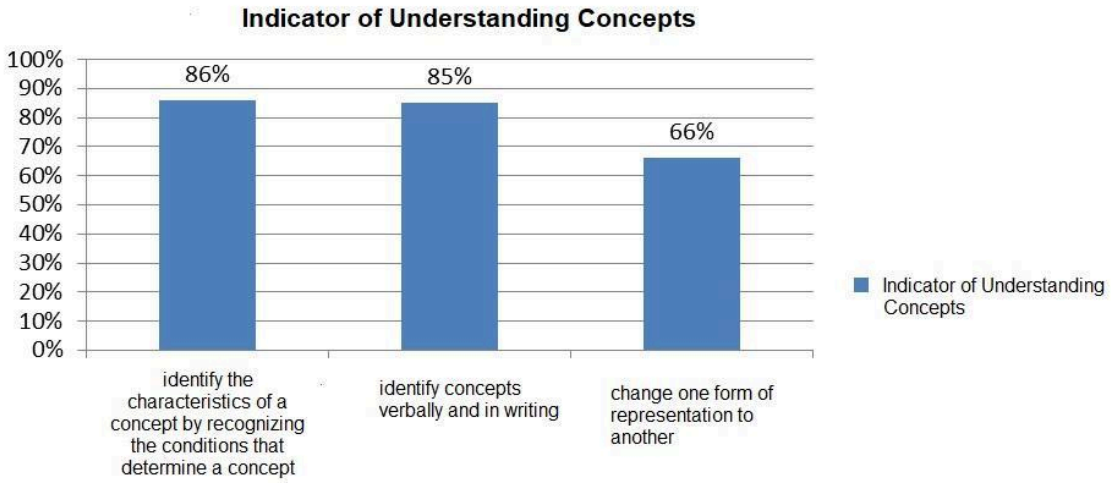
Place the title/label of the table above the table (*center*) and number it in the order of the table, while the title/label of the image and graphic at the bottom of the picture/graphic. Write down specific tables/figures/graphics, for example Table 1/figures 1/graph 1, when referring to a table/picture/graphic. Examples of writing tables, figures, and graphs are as follows:

Table 1. Criteria for Feasibility Percentage of Education Textbooks for MI / SD

Level of Achievement (%)	Qualification	Notes
86 – 100	Very decent	No Revision Needed
71 – 85	Worth it	No Revision Needed
56 – 70	Enough	worth Revision
41 – 55	Less	worth Revision
0 – 40	Very Unworthy	Revision



Figure 1. PGSD Student Exploration Activities at the Ciwaringin Batik Center



Graph 1. Indicator of Understanding Concepts

CONCLUSION

The research conclusions are presented briefly, narratively, and conceptually that describe the research findings and their impact. Avoid using numbering and symbols (bullet and numbering).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (*OPTIONAL*)

It is used as a thanking expression from authors to official institution or persons that act as a donor, or contribute in the research. It is completed by research letter of contract.

REFERENCES

Write down all references cited and actually written/quoted in the text from primary sources (minimal 80% taken from national and international reputable scientific journals indexed by **SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA**). The minimum number of references is **40 references**. Writing a bibliography/reference using APA (*American Psychological Association*) 6th edition using the application **Mendeley**. Examples of writing the following bibliography:

Scientific Journal Articles

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Teng, S., & Alonzo, D. (2023). Critical Review of the Australian Professional Standards for Teachers: Where are the non-Cognitive Skills?. *International Journal of Instruction*, *16*(1). 605-624. https://doi.org/10.29333/iji.2023.16134a

Book

Valanides, N. (2014). *Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge*. New York: Springer

Proceedings of the Seminar / Conference

Lau, J. T. H., Tho, S. W., & Radzwan, A. (2022, July). The Development and Usability of a Force and Motion Digital Game using Game-based learning (GBL) among Student Teachers in Malaysia. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 2309, No. 1, p. 012049). IOP Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/2309/1/012049

Thesis/Dissertation

Latif, M. A. (2018). Analisis Tingkat Literasi Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi Guru Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Garut (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia).

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