

Type Your Article Title A maximum of 20 words typed in Noto Serif Ethiopic, 14 in bold, Capitalize Each Word

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², and Third Author³ (write names in full, without abbreviations or academic titles; typed in Noto Serif Ethiopic, 12 pt, bold)

^{1,2}Institution/University, etc. (typed in Noto Serif Ethiopic, 10, regular, center)

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ABSTRACT

Type a language abstract in English of 200-250 words, in one paragraph without reference to abbreviations/acronyms, and footnotes. Abstracts are written not in the form of mathematics, questions and conjectures. The abstract contains sentences about the theory behind the research, research objectives, research methods, analysis techniques, research results, and novelty. Typed in Noto Serif Ethiopic 10 font and single spaced.

Keywords: include 5–7 concise keywords; separate each keyword with a comma, for example: keyword one, keyword two, keyword three.

INTRODUCTION (Heading 2, typed in capital letters, Noto Serif Ethiopic, 12, Before: 18 pt, After: 18 pt)

The introduction should be written using Noto Serif Ethiopic, 12 pt, single spacing, and justified alignment. It should be structured systematically into three components.

The first component, What is Known? (Our Understanding of the World), should introduce the research topic or object by describing the ideal condition based on relevant theories, concepts, policies, or empirical phenomena. Authors should provide recent empirical evidence to demonstrate the significance of the topic, supported by credible references published within the last three years.

The second component, What is Unknown? (What is the Gap We Want to Fill?), should identify one objective research problem based on factual evidence or a discrepancy between the ideal and the actual condition,

supported by valid and reliable references. Authors should then review relevant previous studies (developing the state of the art) to demonstrate the current body of knowledge. Based on this review, authors are expected to clearly articulate the knowledge gap by identifying aspects that remain unexplored, underexplored, or insufficiently addressed in previous research through constructive and scholarly criticism. The introduction should also explicitly explain how the current study differs from and extends previous research.

The final component, How and Why Should We Fill the Gap? (Rationale and Purpose/Hypothesis), should explain the rationale for addressing the identified gap. Authors should clearly state the novelty of the study by highlighting the proposed contribution and the grand theory underpinning the research. This section should also explain the research urgency and conclude with a clear statement of the research objectives and, where applicable, the research hypothesis.

METHODS (Heading 2, typed in capital letters, Noto Serif Ethiopic, 12, Before: 18 pt, After: 18 pt)

The Methods section should be written using Noto Serif Ethiopic, 11 pt, single spacing, and justified alignment. It should provide sufficient information to enable the study to be replicated. Authors should clearly describe the research design employed and explain its suitability for addressing the research objectives. The section should also describe the research participants or data sources, including the population and sample, informants, cases, documents, or other units of analysis, as appropriate to the research design. The selection criteria, sampling or recruitment technique (where applicable), sample size or number of participants, and justification for their selection should be clearly explained. Authors should then describe the research instruments or data collection tools used, such as questionnaires, interview guides, observation sheets, tests, documents, or other relevant instruments. Where applicable, information regarding instrument validity and reliability should be provided, and the original source should be cited if an existing instrument is adopted or adapted. Finally, the research procedures should be described systematically, including the stages of data collection and data analysis. The analytical techniques, statistical methods, software, and ethical approval (where applicable) should also be reported to ensure the transparency, credibility, and reproducibility of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION METHODS (Heading 2, typed in capital letters, Noto Serif Ethiopic, 12, Before: 18 pt, After: 18 pt)

The research results are presented completely and according to the scope of the research. Research results can be supplemented with tables, graphs (pictures), and/or charts. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. The results of data analysis are interpreted correctly.

The discussion section should explain the meaning of the research findings, not merely repeat the results. Authors should begin by restating the main findings in relation to the research objectives or hypotheses, then interpret why these findings occurred based on relevant theories, concepts, and empirical evidence. This section should compare the findings with previous studies by explaining whether the results support, strengthen, contradict, or extend earlier research, and by providing possible reasons for any similarities or differences. The discussion should also highlight the novelty and contribution of the study, showing how the findings add new understanding to the field. In addition, authors should explain the theoretical, practical, and, where relevant, policy implications of the findings for the target context. Any unexpected results should be discussed critically and supported by logical arguments or references. The discussion should also acknowledge the limitations of the study, such as limitations related to design, sample, instruments, data collection, or analysis, and explain how these limitations may affect the interpretation of the findings. Finally, this section should provide recommendations for future research that are directly connected to the findings and limitations of the present study.

1. Heading 3 (typed in Noto Serif Ethiopic, 11, Before: 12 pt, After: 6 pt)

a. Heading 4 (typed in Noto Serif Ethiopic, 11, Before: 12 pt, After: 0 pt)

1. Numbering 1
2. Numbering 2

CONCLUSION METHODS (Heading 2, typed in capital letters, Noto Serif Ethiopic, 12, Before: 18 pt, After: 18 pt)

The conclusion should be written briefly, clearly, and directly in response to the research objectives. Authors should begin by presenting the main conclusion of the study, namely the most important finding that answers the research problem or hypothesis. This statement should not merely repeat the results section, but should synthesize the meaning of the findings in a concise manner.

After presenting the main conclusion, authors should explain the contribution of the study to the field, including how the findings add new knowledge, strengthen existing evidence, or provide practical value. The conclusion may then describe the implications of the findings for relevant stakeholders, such as educators, practitioners, institutions, policymakers, or future researchers. If appropriate, authors may also briefly mention the main limitation of the study, especially when it affects the generalizability or interpretation of the findings. The final sentence should provide a clear recommendation for future research or practice that is directly related to the findings and limitations of the study. No new data, new references, or extended theoretical discussion should be introduced in the conclusion section.

REFERENCES

Contains referenced sources and a minimum of 80% in the form of literature published in the last 5 years. The reference list is written according to the American Psychological Association (APA) 6th edition. All sources listed in the bibliography must be included in the article manuscript. It is recommended that the scriptwriting and the situations referred to in this manuscript use a reference manager such as Mendeley, Zotero, RefWorks, Endnote, and others. [font Noto Serif Ethiopic, 11, normal].

TABLE/FIGURE WRITING

Table 1: Table Title (Noto Serif Ethiopic 11, Bold)

Number	Column Title 2	Column Title 3	Column Title 4
1	description	description	description
etc	description	description	description

Source: xxx

The writing of the table is by the style that has been set, as for the color variations according to the wishes of the author, as long as it is not excessive. As for the writing of the image, it is presented as in Figure 1.

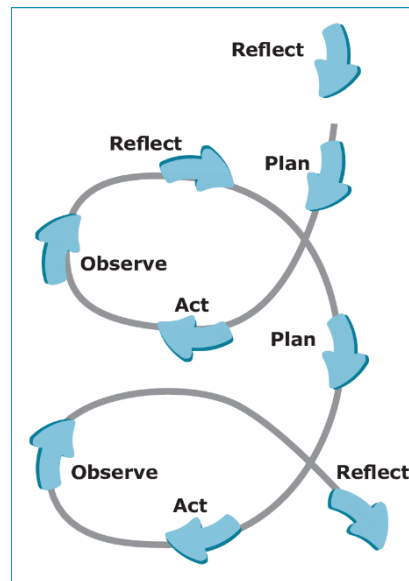


Figure 1. Figure Captions

Source: xxx