

**The title should be simple, concise and informative in sentence case format (Font Time New Roman 16, spasi 1)**

**Author one <sup>1</sup>, Author two <sup>2</sup>, Author three<sup>3</sup> (Time New Roman 14)**

<sup>1</sup>Institution,

<sup>2</sup>Institution, (Time New Roman 11, spasi 1)

---

**Article Information:**

Received 2024-11-00  
Revised 2024-10-00  
Accepted 2024-12-00

---

**ABSTRACT**

The abstract serves as a concise summary of the article, allowing readers to quickly assess its relevance and decide whether to read the full text. It should include information on the study's background, research aims or discussion focus, methodology or procedures followed, key findings, and the study's contributions. Both the title and abstract are required to be written in English and presented as a single, cohesive paragraph. (Time New Roman 10, spasi 1).

**Keywords:** Keyword One; Keyword Two; Keyword Three (max. five keywords).



Copyright:

This work is licensed under a [Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

**To cite this article (APA Style):**

Adawiyah, E. R., Winarno, A., & Onia, S. I. (2024). Effectiveness of Interactive Learning Media Development Based on Articulate Storyline 3 in Elementary School Education. *EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education*, 5(2), 83–96. <https://doi.org/10.35719/educare.v5i2.000>

## **INTRODUCTION (Time New Roman 12, Bold, Spasi 1)**

Authors need to pay attention when making the introduction. In this section, EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education requires authors to organize the introduction into four paragraphs as follows:

**First paragraph:** Explain the problem or the reasons why the research is important, a maximum of 160 words.

**Second paragraph:** Explain the trend map and categorization of previous research (for example, 3-4 maps/large groups), as well as explain aspects or dimensions that have not been studied in the research. Maximum 160 words.

**Third paragraph:** Explain the purpose of the research, namely filling the gap or empty space (research gap) that has not been filled by previous researchers. It should be a maximum of 160 words.

**Fourth paragraph:** explains the argument to be proven (for qualitative research) or the hypothesis to be tested (for quantitative research), maximum of 160 words.

## **RESEARCH METHODS (Time New Roman 12, Bold, Spasi 1)**

The methodology section in a journal article must be written systematically and operationally to make it easier for readers to understand how the research was conducted. The author can start by explaining the type and approach of the research used, for example, qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods, and the reasons for its selection according to the research objectives. Next, explain in detail who the research subjects are. For qualitative research, write the criteria for selecting informants or sources, while for quantitative research, describe the population and sampling methods used, such as simple random, stratification, or purposive sampling. Data collection techniques must also be clearly explained, for example, through in-depth interviews, observations, questionnaires, or documentation, including data collection tools and procedures. After that, describe the data analysis techniques, such as thematic analysis for qualitative or statistical methods such as regression or correlation tests for quantitative. The author can add tables, diagrams, or illustrations to support complex explanations. Avoid excessive quotations, and ensure the description focuses on the research procedures carried out. (**Times New Roman 12, Space 1**)

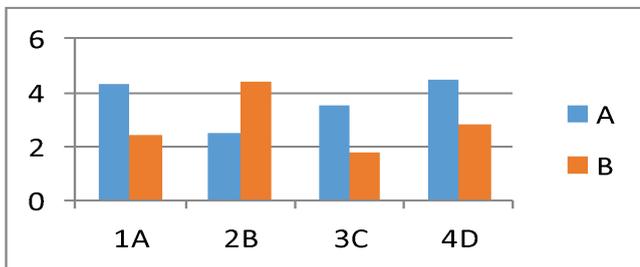
## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Time New Roman 12, Bold, Spasi 1)**

### **Results**

Research results can be organized under subheadings that reflect the specific outcomes observed by the researcher. Within these sections, data can be displayed using tables, graphs, figures, or a combination of these formats. Presentations should remain clear and concise, avoiding overly long or excessive visuals, while maintaining a balanced use of tables, graphics, and descriptive explanations. Every table or figure must be referenced in the main text (e.g., Table 1, Figure 1). Tables should follow a clean format, using horizontal lines only at the top and bottom and omitting vertical lines. Font size may be adjusted when necessary, and numerical information in tables should not be redundantly repeated in the surrounding narrative. (**Time New Roman 12, Space 1**)

**Figure 1**

*The example of Figure (Time New Roman 11, Space 1)*



Note: .....

After the table, the author needs to compose a paragraph review that explains the contents and findings in the table. This review should provide an interpretation and analysis of the data presented, connecting the findings to the broader research context.

**Table 1**

*Experimental Group ((Time New Roman 11, Space 1))*

Interval	Tingkat -----	Experimental Group			
		Pretest		Posttest	
		Frekuensi	Persentase	Frekuensi	Persentase
120 – 150	Very high	4	13,33	0	0
90 – 119	Tall	26	86,67	7	23,33
60 – 89	Low	0	0	23	76,67
30 – 59	Very Low	0	0	0	0

Note:.....

**DISCUSSION (Time New Roman 12, Bold, Spasi 1)**

Discussion of findings needs to be done by the author to review the findings that have been explained in the points of the research findings paragraph. EDUCARE: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar suggests that authors pay attention to several essential things in conducting research discussing findings as follows: (1) discussion of previous findings that are critically reviewed based on the opinions of experts or figures relevant to the research topic; (2) interpreting findings with critical analysis; (3) connecting research findings with existing knowledge structures; and (4) the emergence of new theories or novelties from the research discussed.

EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education strongly recommends the results and discussion in the form below by adapting the research findings that have been conducted;

Discussion of the 1st focus finding/problem formulation subpoint contains 2-3 paragraphs

Discussion of the 2nd focus finding/problem formulation subpoint contains 2-3 paragraphs

Discussion of the 3rd focus finding/problem formulation subpoint contains 2-3 paragraphs (**Time New Roman 12, Space 1**)

When writing data, use visualizations or infographics that are relevant and explain the research data.



## CONCLUSION (Time New Roman 12, Bold, Spasi 1)

EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education The conclusion consists of 3 (three) paragraphs

- 1) General Conclusion: This study produces a strong and relevant synthesis with the research objectives, describing the interaction and influence of variables in gender studies comprehensively.
- 2) Theoretical and Practical Implications: The results of this study enrich gender theory and propose policy recommendations to support gender equality. These recommendations aim to increase awareness and gender-equitable practices in policy and practice.
- 3) Weaknesses and Recommendations for Further Research: This study has limitations in data coverage and generalization. Future research needs to use a more inclusive methodology to deepen understanding of gender issues in diverse contexts. (Time New Roman 12, Space 1)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement is an important part where the author gives appreciation and thanks to individuals, groups or institutions that have made important contributions to the research or publication in question.

## WRITING REFERENCE SOURCES USING INNOTE

Reference citations use Innotes, which refers to the APA (American Psychological Association Style) format. References in articles use the Innote model by prioritizing the novelty of the reference source and paying attention to the specifics of the reference in question, such as books (Muhaimin, 2008), journal articles (Nursalim & Verdianto, 2020), articles on websites/internet (Mu'ti, 2021), articles in mass media, magazines, or newspapers (Margianto, 2021),

## REFERENCE

Bibliography is a list of books or other reference sources that form the basis or are considered in compiling scientific articles in EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education. The bibliography is based on APA (American Psychological Association Style) 7th Edition. Strengthens the latest references such as Articles of at least 25 articles or more new references, and 80% are journals. Most of the references are the latest research in the last five years. Examples are as follows:

Muhaimin. (2008). *Paradigma pendidikan Islam: Upaya mengefektifkan pendidikan Agama Islam di sekolah*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Nasikhin, N., Raaharjo, R., & Nasikhin, N. (2022). Moderasi beragama Nahdlatul Ulama dan Muhammadiyah dalam konsep Islam Nusantara dan Islam Berkemajuan. *Islamic Review: Jurnal Riset dan Kajian Keislaman*, 11(1), 19–34.  
<https://journal.ipmafa.ac.id/index.php/islamicreview/article/view/371>
- Nursalim, A., & Verdianto, N. (2020). Dinamika pengembangan kurikulum Pendidikan Agama Islam di madrasah: Studi perbandingan penerapan subject centered curriculum di Kabupaten Bekasi. *Attaqwa: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*, 16(2), 173–187.  
<https://doi.org/10.54069/attaqwa.v16i2.56>
- Mu'ti, A. (2021, December 12). Peran penting Muhammadiyah dalam pendidikan di Tanah Air. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.  
<https://www.uny.ac.id/id/berita/peran-penting-muhammadiyah-dalam-pendidikan-di-tanah-air>
- Margianto, H. (2021, September 20). Waspada, radikalisme sasar generasi muda Indonesia. *Kompas.com*.  
<https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2021/09/20/124608765/waspada-radikalisme-sasar-generasi-muda-indonesia?page=all>