

THE TITLE OF ARTICLE (MAXIMUM 15 WORDS)
UPPERCASE, BOLD, GARAMOND 13

First Author*, Second Author*, and so on

¹First Author's Affiliation

²Second Author's Affiliation

*Corresponding Author: youremail@mail.com

WhatsApp Number of Corresponding Author (in published version, the number will no published):

Article History:			
Sent:	Reviewed:	Revised:	Accepted:

Abstrak

*The abstract is written in **Indonesia**, with Garamond 11 point font, left-right aligned (justify), containing the objectives, methods, and results of the research. The minimum word count is 150 and the maximum is 250. The abstract describes what the authors did, and highlights the main findings. Avoid using jargon and unusual abbreviations. Abstracts should be accurate, concise and clear, and specific. Use words with precise meanings.*

Kata Kunci: kata kunci minimal 3 dan maksimal 5.

Abstract

The abstract is written in English, with Garamond 11 point font, left-right aligned (justify), containing the objectives, methods, and results of the research. The minimum word count is 150 and the maximum is 250. The abstract describes what the authors did, and highlights the main findings. Avoid using jargon and unusual abbreviations. Abstracts should be accurate, concise and clear, and specific. Use words with precise meanings.

Keywords: minimum 3 and maximum 5 keywords.

A. INTRODUCTION

The introduction is your chance to grab the reader's attention. Readers are potential authors who will cite your article. The introduction gives the reader information to understand your specific study. Explore the background of your article and position your article differently from others



with similar themes. Integrate and describe each issue by building an argument with relevant data.

The introduction contains problem identification, literature review, research objectives, and the benefits of the research results, and what is needed to provide explanations and strengthen the article data.

Any data quoted from other sources must include citations in APA 7th Style Edition format in bodynote format.

If there is writing in Arabic, the font used is Sakkal Majalla 14 point. Any use of foreign languages (except Arabic) should be italicized.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The method contains the type of method or type of approach used, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. In simple terms, convey the scientific way of looking for and obtaining data and have a link to procedures in conducting research and research techniques written in clear, concise, and concise language, not theoretical, but with practical use..

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion present the results of the research and analysis obtained. Various important facts and phenomena can be further elaborated in this section. After that, it is followed by an in-depth discussion by conveying the findings and pioneering ideas and their significance. Results contain answers to quantitative and/or qualitative research problems in a clear, precise, and complete manner that can use information in the form of images/graphics/tables/actual descriptions.

The discussion contains of the research results, linkages to concepts or theories and other relevant research results, interpretation of findings, research limitations, and implications for the development of concepts or science.

Table 1. Title of Table

No	Name	Description

Sources:.....



Figure 1. Title of Figure

D. CONCLUSIONS

This section is the answer to the research objectives in a clear, simple, concise, precise, concise, and contained manner, and is suitable for publication in journals. Do not repeat the abstract, or just list the results and discussion. The conclusion can be a generalization of findings according to the research problem, but there are also recommendations for the next step.

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

60% of the references must be sourced from scientific articles from the last 7 years that are relevant to the research discussion. Reference writing refers to APA 7th Style Edition.

Make sure that every reference cited in the manuscript is contained in the references and vice versa. Avoid excessive self-citations and excessive publication citations from a single source. Check each reference against the

source (author name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Please use a Reference Manager Application such as Zotero, or Mendeley.

- Brown, S. M., Doom, J. R., Lechuga-Peña, S., Watamura, S. E., & Koppels, T. (2020). Stress and Parenting During the Global COVID-19 Pandemic. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 110, 104699. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104699>
- Burhanudin. (2021). *Inovasi Guru dan Orang Tua dalam Pembelajaran Daring di Sekolah* | *Jurnal Pendidikan Guru*.
<https://jurnal.literasikitaindonesia.com/index.php/jurpendigu/article/view/188>
- Fikri, M., Faizah, N., Elian, S. A., Rahmani, R., Ananda, M. Z., & Suryanda, A. (2021). Kendala dalam Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Sebuah Kajian Kritis. *Journal Education and Development*, 9(1), 145–145. <https://doi.org/10.37081/ed.v9i1.2290>
- Hanisa, R. S., & Suyadi. (2020). Dampak Pembelajaran Daring terhadap Perilaku-perilaku Religius di Tengah Situasi Social Distancing Akibat Pandemi Covid-19. *Al Ulya : Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 5(2), 226–238. <https://doi.org/10.36840/ulya.v5i2.287>
- Miharja, E., & Fitriyanti, D. (2020). Gambaran Tingkat Kecemasan Orangtua Terhadap Dampak Negatif Gadget pada Anak Usia 6-12 Tahun di Kelurahan Harapan Baru Samarinda. *Jurnal Kesehatan Pasak Bumi Kalimantan*, 2(2), 103–110. <https://doi.org/10.30872/j.kes.pasmi.kal.v2i2.3509>
- Musfah, J. (2020). *Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Era Covid-19*. Litbangdiklat Press.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. CV. Alfabeta.
- Tirajoh, C. V., Munayang, H., & Kairupan, B. H. R. (2021). Dampak Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Terhadap Kecemasan Orang Tua Murid di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Biomedik : JBM*, 13(1), 49–57. <https://doi.org/10.35790/jbm.13.1.2021.31715>
- Yunitasari, R., & Hanifah, U. (2020). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Daring terhadap Minat Belajar Siswa pada Masa COVID 19. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 2(3), 232–243. <https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v2i3.142>