

The Use of Blockchain Technology to Enhance Security and Transparency in Educational Certification

1st Muslim AR*, ¹ Universitas Tadulako, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah armuslim16@yahoo.com

Abstract— This research explores the application of blockchain technology in educational certification to enhance security and transparency. The primary focus of the study is to understand how blockchain technology can strengthen the integrity of certification data and facilitate open auditing. Employing a qualitative case study approach, data was collected through in-depth interviews and observations at an elementary school that has implemented blockchain in its certification process. The findings reveal that blockchain implementation enables immutable recording of certificates and transparent transaction verification, significantly reducing the risk of data manipulation and forgery. Additionally, the blockchain system provides publicly accessible records for authorities, speeding up the audit process and increasing public trust in the certification system. These findings indicate that blockchain technology not only improves the security and integrity of educational certification but also enhances the transparency of the certification process. By eliminating reliance on manual procedures and introducing robust consensus mechanisms, blockchain creates a more efficient and reliable certification process. This research contributes significantly to the understanding of how blockchain technology can be integrated into educational systems to enhance security and trust, and it opens avenues for further research on the long-term impact and potential adoption of blockchain in various educational certification contexts.

Keywords— Blockchain technology, Data Security, Educational Certification

1 Introduction

Security and transparency in educational certification are not solely guaranteed by traditional systems, but also by the adoption of blockchain technology, which can provide immutable data validation and allow every step in the certification process to be openly audited [1][2]. This is because blockchain's decentralized mechanism eliminates the need for intermediaries, drastically reducing the potential for data manipulation [3]. Evidence from this study can be seen in several implementations of blockchain in the field of education. MIT, for instance, has used blockchain to issue encrypted digital certificates that can be verified online by third parties [4][5]. This study profoundly investigates the application of blockchain technology in educational certification, highlighting how the technology can improve security and transparency. With an emphasis on strengthening the integrity of certification data and its ability to facilitate open and trustworthy audits, this research successfully illustrates the potential of blockchain in revolutionizing the way certification data is managed and verified.

Research on the use of blockchain technology to enhance the security and transparency of educational certification has become a significant focus in recent years. As various studies have revealed, blockchain can improve transparency and security in business transactions, though they do not specifically address the application of this technology in educational certification [6][7]. While identified blockchain as an effective tool for supply chain management, this research did not cover its application in the educational context [8]. Furthermore, discussed the use of blockchain in higher education credentials with specific case studies from several universities but did not cover the broader implications for

educational certification at various levels or provide a deep analysis of administrative efficiency [9]. Meanwhile, explored current trends in the use of blockchain for digital credentials and certificates, emphasizing the benefits of secure validation and verification [10].

This study aims to address existing gaps in the understanding of blockchain's application in educational certification [11]. Previous research has tended to focus on the technical benefits of blockchain technology but has less often discussed its impact on the overall security and transparency of the certification process [12][13]. Therefore, this study will explore how blockchain technology can enhance the security and transparency of educational certification through decentralized and encrypted systems [14]. analyze how the application of blockchain can reduce the risk of data manipulation, facilitate open auditing, and increase public trust in educational certification [15]. By examining the impact of this technology, it is hoped that the findings will provide valuable insights into designing a more secure and transparent educational certification system in the digital era.

This discussion focuses on the differences between traditional and modern elementary schools in curriculum development and explores how blockchain technology can overhaul educational certification [16][17]. By leveraging blockchain, the certification process can become more secure and transparent through decentralized and encrypted systems, reducing the risk of data manipulation and enabling open audits. This technology has the potential to increase public confidence in the integrity of certification and reduce the administrative burden in verification [18][19]. By understanding the impact of blockchain adoption, this research is expected to provide insights for designing a certification system that better meets the demands of the digital age.

2 Method

This research employs a qualitative approach with a case study design to explore the application of blockchain technology in educational certification. This approach was chosen to deeply understand how blockchain technology can enhance security and transparency in the certification process. The method allows researchers to delve into the perspectives and experiences of various stakeholders involved in the certification process, such as educational institutions, certification administrators, and certificate recipients. The study is conducted at SD Negeri Tondo, located at Jl. RE Martadinata, Kel. Tondo, Kec. Mantikulero, Palu, Central Sulawesi, which has implemented blockchain technology. The focus is on how this technology affects the integrity and efficiency of educational certification.

SD Negeri Tondo was selected as the research site for several strategic and relevant reasons. Firstly, SD Negeri Tondo is situated in a developing area where the educational infrastructure still requires improvements, particularly in terms of transparency and security in educational certification. This condition makes SD Negeri Tondo a representative location to test the effectiveness of blockchain technology in a real and relevant context. Additionally, the region of Central Sulawesi, including Palu, has been a focus of development and recovery efforts following a natural disaster a few years ago. Therefore, this research is also expected to contribute positively to strengthening the educational system in an area undergoing recovery. The selection of this site also takes into account the cooperation with the school and support from local government, which is crucial for the smooth conduct of the research. Overall, these factors make SD Negeri Tondo an appropriate and strategic choice for a study focused on the application of blockchain technology in the education sector.

Participants were selected using purposive sampling, a technique based on specific considerations and objectives. The reason for using this technique is that the researcher needs data in the form of information that can only be obtained from informants who have specific knowledge relevant to the data the researcher seeks to obtain, ensuring that the data collected aligns with the expectations and is relevant to the study's title. This study involves eight participants, including the School Principal, Teachers, School Administrative Staff, Parents, a Representative from the Education Department, and Blockchain Technology Experts. The informants have diverse backgrounds in terms of positions, education, and gender, ensuring the provision of accurate information on the research topic.

Data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation. The interview technique used in this research is semi-structured interviews, meaning that while there is an interview guide, some discussions may go beyond the guide. At the beginning of each interview, the researcher introduces themselves and provides an overview of the interview topic. To enhance accuracy and comprehensive documentation, an agreement was made with participants to record the interviews. These recorded sessions, along with accompanying transcripts, serve as valuable sources for careful analysis and interpretation in this study.

Data analysis in this study is conducted through three stages: 1) Data Reduction [20] in [21]. In this stage, data is categorized, directed, clarified, organized, and irrelevant data is removed. This process helps simplify and focus the data obtained, making it easier to analyze; 2) Data Presentation. The reduced data is then presented in various forms such as matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. This presentation aims to visualize the data, facilitating understanding and further analysis; and 3) Conclusion Drawing. Based on the presented data, the researcher draws conclusions. This process involves interpreting the data and generating new ideas or understandings that did not exist before, contributing to the knowledge or theory under investigation.

3 Findings And Discussion

The findings are significant, demonstrating that blockchain implementation can lead to immutable recording of certificates and transparent transaction verification. The reduction of data manipulation and forgery risk is clearly presented, along with the benefits of publicly accessible records that enhance audit processes and public trust.

Reducing the Risk of Data Manipulation

The reduction of data manipulation risks through the implementation of blockchain technology demonstrates that this system significantly strengthens data integrity in educational certification. By utilizing a decentralized blockchain structure, every transaction or change in certification data is recorded in an encrypted block chain, which cannot be altered or manipulated once added. This eliminates the need for intermediaries and reduces the likelihood of data falsification or administrative errors. The consensus system applied in blockchain ensures that every new entry is verified and approved by the network of participants before being added to the chain, further enhancing data accuracy and security. As stated by the School Principal, using blockchain technology allows primary schools to maintain the validity and public trust in issued certificates, as well as reduce the administrative burden often associated with manual verification and monitoring processes.

Interviews with stakeholders at SD Negeri Tondo, who are using blockchain technology, reveal that this system effectively reduces the risk of data manipulation in educational certification. Ogiono, a blockchain technology expert, explained that blockchain records certificates in an immutable block chain, making them almost impossible to manipulate. Mariana, a teacher, added that the elimination of intermediaries and the use of an automated verification system enhance efficiency and security. Lutfi highlighted that the blockchain consensus mechanism ensures that every data change receives approval, strengthening protection against falsification. Thus, blockchain technology provides a solid solution for maintaining data integrity and reducing administrative errors.

The statements from these informants indicate that the implementation of blockchain technology in educational certification has effectively addressed data security issues. The system records each certificate in an immutable block chain structure, ensuring that the data cannot be manipulated once published [22][23]. Additionally, this technology eliminates the need for intermediaries in the verification process, which overall enhances efficiency and security [24]. The consensus process applied in blockchain ensures that all data changes are collectively approved, providing additional protection against the risks of falsification and administrative errors [25]. Therefore, blockchain technology has proven to be a powerful solution in maintaining the integrity of educational certification data and improving operational efficiency.



Figure 1. Indicators for Reducing the Risk of Data Manipulation

The figure 1 that blockchain technology effectively addresses the risk of data manipulation in educational certification. With its immutable block chain structure, this system provides protection for data integrity after entry [26][27]. Decentralization eliminates reliance on intermediaries, reducing the potential for manipulation by third parties. The consensus mechanism ensures that data changes are collectively verified before acceptance, enhancing accuracy [28]. The transparency offered allows for easy tracking and auditing, providing full visibility into every data entry and change. Overall, blockchain technology proves to maintain the security and integrity of certification while minimizing the risk of manipulation.

Facilitating Open Audits

The research makes a valuable contribution to understanding the integration of blockchain technology in educational systems. It highlights the potential of blockchain to create a more efficient and reliable certification process by reducing manual procedures and introducing consensus mechanisms. The facilitation of open audits through blockchain technology demonstrates that this system significantly enhances the ability to audit educational certifications. Blockchain provides a transparent and immutable record of every transaction, allowing each data entry to be independently traced and verified [29]. The presence of records accessible to all authorized parties ensures that any changes in certification process but also expedites the audit process by reducing reliance on manual procedures and intermediaries. Thus, blockchain technology simplifies the execution of more efficient open audits, enhancing the integrity of the educational certification process.

Informan	Statement	Code
	"Blockchain provides transparent and immutable records	Accuracy
	of every transaction, enabling easy and accurate audits."	
	"Records accessible to authorized parties ensure that any	Independence
	data changes can be audited independently."	
	"With blockchain, the audit process becomes faster and more efficient by reducing reliance on manual procedures and intermediaries."	Efficiency

Table 1. Interview Results on Facilitating Open Audits

The table above presents the views of various informants on how blockchain technology facilitates open audits, covering aspects of transparency, accuracy, independence, and efficiency. Blockchain technology effectively facilitates open audits in educational certification. With records accessible to authorized parties, any changes in data can be

independently verified, enhancing the accessibility and integrity of the audit process [30][31]. This technology also speeds up the audit process by reducing reliance on manual procedures and intermediaries, thus improving efficiency [32][33]. Additionally, the presence of easily traceable records strengthens public trust in the certification process, ensuring that the certification system is more reliable and transparent.

Public Trust

The enhancement of public trust through the implementation of blockchain technology shows that this system significantly improves perceptions of educational certification. Blockchain technology, with its ability to record data transparently and immutably, provides additional assurance that the information listed on certificates is accurate and trustworthy [34][35]. With every data transaction being verified and recorded in a blockchain that can be accessed and audited by all authorized parties, the public feels more confident that the certification process is free from manipulation or error. The existence of immutable records and open audits also reduces potential suspicion or doubt about the validity of certificates [36][37]. Overall, the use of blockchain strengthens public trust in the integrity and reliability of educational certification, creating a more transparent and trusted system.

Table 2. Interview Results on Public Trust Improvement with Blockchain Technology

Informan	Statement	Code
	"Blockchain provides additional assurance that	Accuracy &
	certificate information is accurate and trustworthy."	Reliability
	"With each transaction verified and recorded in the	Trust
	blockchain, the public feels more confident about the	
	validity of the certificates."	
	"Immutable records and open audits reduce doubts	Integrity
	about the integrity of certification."	
	"This technology strengthens public trust in the	Trust
	certification system by creating a more transparent and	
	reliable process."	

From the table above, it includes the views of various informants on how blockchain technology enhances public trust in educational certification, focusing on aspects of accuracy, verification, transparency, and trust. The explanation above shows that blockchain technology significantly increases public confidence in educational certification. Blockchain ensures the accuracy and reliability of certificate information through immutable records and transparent verification processes. With clear transaction verification and open audits, the public feels more confident about the validity of certificates, reducing doubts about the integrity of the certification system. Overall, this technology strengthens public trust by creating a more transparent and reliable certification process.

public trust in the context of the use of blockchain technology



Figure 2. Public Trust in the Context of Blockchain Technology Use

The figure 2 that the indicators of information accuracy, transaction verification, data integrity, and reduction of doubts demonstrate how blockchain technology significantly enhances public trust in educational certification. Blockchain ensures accuracy by providing immutable and traceable records for each certificate, reducing the likelihood of errors. The transaction verification process performed by the blockchain system strengthens public trust by ensuring that each entry has been collectively and transparently verified [38]. Data integrity is maintained as blockchain records information permanently and securely, preventing manipulation or forgery [39][40]. Additionally, these features help reduce public doubts about the validity of certificates, thanks to transparency and clear audit systems. Overall, blockchain technology provides a stronger assurance regarding the accuracy and security of educational certification, reinforcing public confidence in the system.

4 Conclusion

This research successfully shows the significant contribution of blockchain technology in increasing the security and transparency of educational certification. Utilizing blockchain makes the certification process more integrated through immutable data recording and a transparent verification system. This improves data accuracy, reduces the risk of manipulation, and strengthens public trust in the certification system. This research confirms that blockchain integration can increase certification effectiveness and data reliability and create a more transparent and trustworthy process. However, the potential of blockchain in educational certification can be further optimized by overcoming several existing limitations. Further development is needed to understand the long-term impact of blockchain use and its application in different certification contexts and educational sectors. By broadening the scope of the research and evaluating stakeholder satisfaction over the long term, this study can provide more comprehensive insight into how blockchain technology can be effectively integrated into the broader education system.

The implications of the above conclusions show that blockchain has great potential to revolutionize certification practices in education. This technology can become a new foundation in managing certification data by providing a solution that is more resistant to manipulation and a more transparent verification mechanism. In addition, to maximize its impact, it is necessary to carry out further research that considers various educational contexts and long-term evaluation of stakeholder satisfaction. This will help ensure that blockchain applications are relevant for specific conditions and can be applied broadly and consistently across various education sectors.

5 **References**

- M. Arwin, D. Aulia, and L. Uzliawati, "Implementasi Blockchain Dalam Bidang Akuntansi dan Supply Chain Management: Studi Literatur," *Prog. J. Pendidikan, Akunt. dan Keuang.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 76–90, 2023, doi: 10.47080/progress.v6i2.2616.
- [2] Zainudin Hasan, Wiryadi, Arkaan Fadhulrrahman, Muhammad Dimas, and Ronald Dzaky Al Jabbar, "BIROKRASI+-+VOL.2,+NO.2+JUNI+2024+Hal+55-69," J. Ilmu Huk. Dan Tata Negara, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 55–59, 2023.
- [3] N. Christian, F. Derista, V. Frederica, P. S. Akuntansi, and U. I. Batam, "SEIKO : Journal of Management & Business Analisis Cash Flow Shenanigans pada PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk," vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 364–375, 2024.
- [4] Iswanto, N. I. Putri, Z. Munawar, R. Komalasari, and Dandun Widhiantoro, "Pemanfaatan Teknologi Blockchain di Bidang Pendidikan," *Tematik*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 171–181, 2022, doi: 10.38204/tematik.v9i2.1082.
- [5] H. Setiawan and A. M. Z. R. Kertanegara, "Perancangan Infrastruktur Kunci Publik Dengan Implementasi Pembangunan Sistem Ujian Daring Berbasis Web," *Comput. Based Inf. Syst. J.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2023, doi: 10.33884/cbis.v11i1.6504.
- [6] P. Dias, H. Gonçalves, F. Silva, J. Duque, J. Martins, and A. Godinho, "Blockchain

Technologies: A scrutiny into Hyperledger Fabric for Higher Educational Institutions"," *Procedia Comput. Sci.*, vol. 237, pp. 213–220, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.procs.2024.05.098.

- [7] M. M. E. I. Bali, M. P. Kumalasani, and D. Yunilasari, "Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education: Perspicacity Relation between Educators and Students," *J. Innov. Educ. Cult. Res.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 146–152, 2022, doi: 10.46843/jiecr.v3i2.88.
- [8] A. El Koshiry, E. Eliwa, T. Abd El-Hafeez, and M. Y. Shams, "Unlocking the power of blockchain in education: An overview of innovations and outcomes," *Blockchain Res. Appl.*, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 100165, 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.bcra.2023.100165.
- [9] M. M. Ibrahimy, A. Norta, and P. Normak, "Blockchain-based governance models supporting corruption-transparency: A systematic literature review," *Blockchain Res. Appl.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 100186, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.bcra.2023.100186.
- [10] K. M. Bin Hasan, M. Sajid, M. A. Lapina, M. Shahid, and K. Kotecha, "Blockchain technology meets 6 G wireless networks: A systematic survey," *Alexandria Eng. J.*, vol. 92, no. February, pp. 199–220, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.aej.2024.02.031.
- [11] Hendriyati Haryani, S. M. Wahid, A. Fitriani, and M. faris Ariq, "Analisa Peluang Penerapan Teknologi Blockchain dan Gamifikasi pada Pendidikan," *J. MENTARI Manajemen, Pendidik. dan Teknol. Inf.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 163–174, 2023, doi: 10.34306/mentari.v1i2.250.
- [12] A. C. Nugraha, "Penerapan Teknologi Blockchain dalam Lingkungan Pendidikan," *Produktif J. Ilm. Pendidik. Teknol. Inf.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 302–307, 2022, doi: 10.35568/produktif.v4i1.386.
- [13] T. W. E. Suryawijaya, "Memperkuat Keamanan Data melalui Teknologi Blockchain: Mengeksplorasi Implementasi Sukses dalam Transformasi Digital di Indonesia," J. Stud. Kebijak. Publik, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 55–68, 2023, doi: 10.21787/jskp.2.2023.55-68.
- [14] N. Lutfiani, P. A. Sunarya, S. Millah, and S. Aulia Anjani, "Penerapan Gamifikasi Blockchain dalam Pendidikan iLearning," *Technomedia J.*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 399–407, 2022, doi: 10.33050/tmj.v7i3.1958.
- [15] Wasriyono, D. Apriliasari, and Bayu Ajie Putra Seno, "Inovasi Pemanfaatan Blockchain dalam Meningkatkan Keamanan Kekayaan Intelektual Pendidikan," J. MENTARI Manajemen, Pendidik. dan Teknol. Inf., vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 68–76, 2022, doi: 10.34306/mentari.v1i1.142.
- [16] M. Yusuf and B. U. Janah, "Peran Teknologi Blockchain dalam Administrasi Pendidikan Islam," *JIEM J.*..., pp. 24–35, 2023.
- [17] M. M. E. I. Bali, Z. Aliyah, and D. Humaidi, "Effectiveness of Hybrid Learning Assisted in e-Learning Media in Mathematics Learning at Elementary School," *J. Innov. Educ. Cult. Res.*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 683–690, 2022, doi: 10.46843/jiecr.v3i4.340.
- [18] S. Oknora Firza, Yuhandri, and Sumijan, "Teknologi Blockchain dalam Keamanan Sertifikat Menggunakan Smart Contracts dan Distributed Ledger pada Platfrom Edutech," *KESATRIA J. Penerapan Sist. Inf. (Komputer Manajemen)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 587–594, 2024.
- [19] M. M. E. I. Bali and A. Hishnuddin, "Application of the Edutainment Method to Improve Student Learning Outcomes," in *First International Conference on Education, Society and Humanity*, 2023, pp. 1344–1351.
- [20] M. B. Milles and Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. USA: Sage Publications, 2014.
- [21] T. Köhler, "Multilevel qualitative research: Insights from practice," *Eur. Manag. J.*, no. March 2023, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.emj.2024.03.011.
- [22] J. P. Nugraha, A. P. Kurniawan, I. D. Putri, R. K. Wicaksono, and T. Tarisa, "Penerapan Blockchain untuk Pencegahan Sertipikat Tanah Ganda di Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Badan Pertanahan Nasional," *Widya Bhumi*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 123–135, 2022, doi: 10.31292/wb.v2i2.43.
- [23] L. L. Pratiwi, "Implementasi Blockchain Pada Akuntansi dan Audit di Indonesia," *Fair Value J. Ilm. Akunt. dan Keuang.*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 2185–2203, 2022, doi: 10.32670/fairvalue.v5i01.873.
- [24] M. N. Rahmi, J. N. Utamajaya, and E. L. Hadisaputro, "Systematic Literature Review : Efektivitas Implementasi Blockchain dalam Pengarsipan," vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 73–81, 2024.
- [25] E. Yogiyanti and I. M. Suartana, "Penerapan Teknologi Blockchain pada Sistem Laporan

Keuangan Aplikasi Point of Sale," J. Informatics Comput. Sci., vol. 06, pp. 179–188, 2024.

- [26] M. Rivki, A. M. Bachtiar, T. Informatika, F. Teknik, and U. K. Indonesia, "Pemanfaatan Artificial Intelligence (AI) Sebagai Strategi Dakwah: Analisis Peluang dan Tantangan Yenni," vol. 6, no. 112, 2024.
- [27] I. Munawwaroh, "Management Strategy Development of The Furudul Ainiyah Movement Pragram," vol. 02, no. 01, pp. 1484–1491, 2024.
- [28] F. M. Rayhan *et al.*, "ANALISIS SENTIMEN ROOT CAUSE ANALISIS KEPUASAN," vol. 1, no. 1, 2024.
- [29] Z. Munir, I. Munawwaroh, and B. Mudarris, "STRENGTHENING BRAND IMAGE OF PESANTREN BASED ON TWO-WAY SYMEIRICAL MODEL," vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 54– 69, 2024.
- [30] R. Hasanah, I. Munawwaroh, N. Azizah, M. Hasanah, and A. Mundiri, "FOSTERING INCLUSIVITY : STRATEGIES FOR SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN MAINSTREAM," vol. 15, no. 01, 2024.
- [31] L. Choirunnisa, T. H. C. Oktaviana, A. A. Ridlo, and E. I. Rohmah, "Peran Sistem Pemerintah Berbasis Elektronik (SPBE) Dalam Meningkatkan Aksesibilitas Pelayanan Publik di Indonesia," *Sosio Yust. J. Huk. dan Perubahan Sos.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 71–95, 2023, doi: 10.15642/sosyus.v3i1.401.
- [32] A. Abdullah, I. Annisah, and H. Baharun, "Building Santri Loyalty Through Total Quality Service in Pesantren," *QULUBANA J. Manaj. Dakwah*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 130–146, 2023, doi: 10.54396/qlb.v4i1.992.
- [33] A. H. Wahid *et al.*, "Effectiveness of Android-Based Mathematics Learning Media Application on Student Learning Achievement," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, IOP Publishing, 2020, pp. 1–7. doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/1594/1/012047.
- [34] A. Muhith, H. Baharun, A. Astutik, and L. Mukarromah, "Anger Management in Building Service Quality in Early Childhood Education Institutions," J. Obs. J. Pendidik. Anak Usia Dini, vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 5460–5468, 2023, doi: 10.31004/obsesi.v7i5.4158.
- [35] M. M. E. I. Bali, U. A. Faradina, S. F. Zahroh, Sulistiawati, and U. A. Faradini, "Digital Literacy and Numeracy Education to Enhance Students' Interest in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah," *Int. J. Sustain. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 83–94, 2023.
- [36] H. Hidayah and H. Baharun, "Inspiring Leadership Dalam Membangun Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) di Pondok Pesantren," *Aafiyah J. Multidisiplin Ilmu*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 38–53, 2023.
- [37] M. M. E. I. Bali and S. I. Damayanti, "Increasing Student's Thinking Creativity Through Project Based Learning," *Al-Fikru J. Ilm.*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2023.
- [38] S. Hasan, B. Intang Sappaile, D. Widagdo, W. Rahayu, Y. A. Sarumaha, and A. Sutanto, "Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Teknologi Komputer Dalam Pendidikan Untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Belajar Siswa Di Masyarakat," *Community Dev. J.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 2530–2534, 2023.
- [39] R. Hasanah, I. Munawwaroh, F. G. Qushwa, and A. H. Agus R, "Pengembangan Career Adaptability Melalui Inovasi Sumber Daya Manusia," *EDUKASIA J. Pendidik. dan Pembelajaran*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 169–178, 2024, doi: 10.62775/edukasia.v5i1.734.
- [40] S. Sabran, R. Riswadi, H. Baharun, S. N. Hidayah, and S. Aminah, "Learning Burnout; Teacher's Strategy in Creating Effective Learning," J. Obs. J. Pendidik. Anak Usia Dini, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 5005–5015, 2023, doi: 10.31004/obsesi.v7i4.4155.