

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI

ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI

Judul Artikel : Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media
Jurnal : International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise, Vol. 9, No.3 2022
pp. 275-287
Penulis : Anna Gustina Zainal

No	Perihal	Tanggal
1.	Submit artikel	25 Mei 2019
2.	Konfirmasi review dan hasil review	6 Juli 2019
3.	Konfirmasi hasil revisi	16 Oktober 2019
4.	Accepted	26 September 2019
5.	Proof of paper final for checking	11 November 2019
6.	Proof of Paper for Checking	29 Januari 2020
7.	Proof of Paper for Checking	16 Juni 2020
8.	Proof of Paper for Checking	13 Juli 2020
9.	Proof of Paper for approval	13 Agustus 2020
10.	Publish online	4 juli 2022

From: Online Submissions noreply@indersciencemail.com
Subject: IJIE_257062 Submission Acknowledgement
Date: 25 May 2019 15.39
To: Mrs. Anna Gustina Zainal anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id



Dear Mrs. Anna Gustina Zainal,

Thank you for submitting your article entitled "COMBINATION OF AUDIOVISUAL MESSAGE DESIGN ON PREVENTION TECHNIQUE OF COCOA PEST ATTACK USING VIDEO MEDIUM AS EXTENSION MEDIA" (Submission code: IJIE-257062) for the International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise (IJIE).

Your article has been processed to be refereed.

You can track the progress of your article by logging in at the following Web page:

URL: <http://www.inderscience.com/ospeers/login.php>

Username: zainal2205

Temporary Password: anna123

This is a temporary password that you are requested to change at your earliest convenience. You must change your password before you can receive review reports from our review committee.

How long will take to review your article?

This depends on the journal. You should directly contact the editor of the journal if you haven't received any communication from the editor after six months of submission. If you do not receive a satisfactory reply from the journal editor, please contact submissions@inderscience.com

There are no charges for publishing with Inderscience, unless you require your article to be Open Access (OA). If you receive an email requesting payment in relation to your article (for example for editing or reviewing services), then you should ignore and delete the email as it is not a legitimate Inderscience email. If you are unsure, you can check with us at: submissions@inderscience.com

If you are considering publishing an Open Access article with us, remember that we will never request payment before your paper has been accepted.

Thank you for your interest in our journal.

Best regards,

pp. IJIE Editor
Inderscience Publishers Ltd.
news submissions@inderscience.com

From: Inderscience Online noreply@indersciencemail.com

Subject: Refereeing Process: Editor comments IJIE-257062

Date: 6 July 2019 01.01

To: Mrs. Anna Gustina Zainal anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id, Prof. H. Anandakumar ijisc.editor@gmail.com



Dear Author(s),

We have received the review reports for your paper "COMBINATION OF AUDIOVISUAL MESSAGE DESIGN ON PREVENTION TECHNIQUE OF COCOA PEST ATTACK USING VIDEO MEDIUM AS EXTENSION MEDIA".

We require now that you implement in your submission the following recommendations made by the reviewers:

Reviewer A Comments:

=====

Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication:

-

Changes which must be made before publication:

The technical part of the paper developed well.

Author need to give more view on proposed problems and quality measures

Results part need to discussed in proper manner

Highlight the major results with proposed system

Reviewer B Comments:

=====

Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication:

-

Changes which must be made before publication:

The abstract not clearly described

Bring the over view of the proposed paper.

The authors are suggested to justify the highlighting contents related to VIDEO MEDIUM AS EXTENSION MEDIA in introduction and review sections.

What is the satisfied comparison method demonstrated in proposed approach. Why the methods are suggested.

Please check for typos related errors in sections.

Various non grammatical errors are identified.

In problem definition the major algorithms are not explained clearly

NOTE: Please send an email to the editor to acknowledge the reception of this email notification. The editor needs to make sure that messages reach the authors and don't delay the review process.

Instructions

1) To help the reviewer(s) verify that you have made the required corrections, please append a point-by-point report detailing how the changes have been made in line with each reviewer's comments at the beginning of your revised manuscript.

2) Responses to reviewers' comments and the revised manuscript must go together in the same single MS Word or PDF file, without revealing authors' identifications.

3) AUTHORS MUST INCLUDE IN THEIR REVISED MANUSCRIPT ALL THE REVISIONS, EDITING AND CORRECTIONS REQUIRED BY ALL REFEREES, OTHERWISE THEIR SUBMISSIONS WOULD NOT BE FURTHER PROCESSED AND WOULD BE REJECTED.

4) Append figures, images and tables at the end of your revised manuscript.

5) To upload your revised manuscript, please:

Login via <http://www.inderscience.com/ospeers/login.php>

(if you do not remember your username or password, you can recover it via <http://www.inderscience.com/forgotpw.php>)

Then point your browser to <http://www.inderscience.com/ospeers/admin/author/articlestatus.php?id=257062> and scroll-down to find the input box "Author's revised version of file".

Click on 'Browse...' to select the revised document to be submitted and click 'Upload'.

6) Click on "Editor/Author Comments" to access the referee(s) comments and possible annotated files.

7) We advise you to use MS Word to edit your submission and make sure that the revisions within the document are presented as "tracked changes" so they would be more easily seen by the editor and the reviewers. It is preferable that you upload your revised manuscript using a MS Word file. If you use LaTeX, please mark your changes as text in colour and provide a PDF file of your article and the response to the reviewers.

To remove the personal information about tracked changes in MS Word:

In Word 2007: Round Office button -> Prepare -> Inspect Document -> Inspect -> Document Properties and Personal Information -> Remove All -> Close

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the submission ID of your article.

NOTES:

- In general we expect to receive your revised manuscript within three months or by the revision deadline established by the editor. Please contact the editor if you will take more than three months to resubmit your revised manuscript.
- It is the publisher's policy to give authors the opportunity to revise and improve their submitted papers to be accepted for publication, as requested by the referees. Please note that all the revisions, editing and English correction requested have to be made and accepted by the referees otherwise the paper will be rejected at any stage of the refereeing process.

Your prompt attention is much appreciated.

Prof. H. Anandakumar
Int. J. of Intelligent Enterprise (IJIE)
submissions@inderscience.com

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id
Subject: Re: Final Refereeing Decision IJIE_257062
Date: 16 October 2019 19.53
To: fsingagerda@gmail.com



Pada tanggal Kam, 26 Sep 2019 11:22, Inderscience Publishers <noreply@indersciencemail.com> menulis:

Dear Anna Gustina Zainal,

Ref: Submission "COMBINATION OF AUDIOVISUAL MESSAGE DESIGN ON PREVENTION TECHNIQUE OF COCOA PEST ATTACK USING VIDEO MEDIUM AS EXTENSION MEDIA"

Congratulations, your above mentioned submitted article has been refereed and accepted for publication in the International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise. The acceptance of your article for publication in the journal reflects the high status of your work by your fellow professionals in the field.

You need now to login at <http://www.inderscience.com/login.php> and go to <http://www.inderscience.com/ospeers/admin/author/articlelist.php> to find your submission and complete the following tasks:

1. Save the "Editor's post-review version" on your local disk so you can edit it. If the file is in PDF format and you cannot edit it, use instead your last MS Word revised version, making sure to include there all the review recommendations made during the review process. Rename the new file to "authorFinalVersion."
2. Open the "authorFinalVersion" file and remove your reply or any response to reviewers that you might have in the front of your article.
3. Restore the author's identification, such as names, email addresses, mailing addresses and biographical statements in the first page of your local file "authorFinalVersion."
4. IMPORTANT: The paper is accepted providing that you, the author, check, edit and correct the English language in the paper. Please proofread all the text and make sure to correct any grammar and spelling mistakes.
5. Save your changes in the file "authorFinalVersion" and use the "Browse" and "Upload" buttons to upload the file on our online system.
6. Click on "Update Metadata" to correct the title, abstract and keywords according the recommendations received from the Editor. You must make sure that the title, abstract and keywords are totally free of English Spelling and Grammar errors. Do not forget to click the "Update" button to save your changes.
7. Once you have updated the metadata, check the box "Yes."
8. Upload a zipped file with the Copyright Agreement forms signed by each author. We need a signed author agreement form for every author and every co-author. Please insert the full names of all authors, reflecting the name order given in the article.
9. To see a sample of real articles that have been published in the International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise visit <http://www.inderscience.com/info/ingeneral/sample.php?jcode=ijie>.

Finally click on the "Notify Editor" button to let the editor know that you have completed the six tasks.

Your continuing help and cooperation is most appreciated.

Best regards,

Dr. Vipul Jain
Editor of International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise
Inderscience Publishers Ltd.
submissions@inderscience.com

From: Acceptedsubmissions acceptedsubmissions@athenaeservices.com
Subject: RE: We are waiting for your final version for your submission IJIE-257062
Date: 11 November 2019 14.04
To: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id



Dear Author,

Acknowledging the receipt of your email.

Best regards,

Debbie Serviano
Online Submissions Manager
acceptedsubmissions@inderscience.com

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL [mailto:anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id]
Sent: Thursday, November 07, 2019 3:16 PM
To: Acceptedsubmissions
Cc: fsingagerda@gmail.com
Subject: Re: We are waiting for your final version for your submission IJIE-257062

On Thu, Oct 3, 2019 at 3:03 PM Acceptedsubmissions <acceptedsubmissions@athenaeservices.com> wrote:

Dear Authors,

Ref: IJIE-257062, entitled "COMBINATION OF AUDIOVISUAL MESSAGE DESIGN ON PREVENTION TECHNIQUE OF COCOA PEST ATTACK USING VIDEO MEDIUM AS EXTENSION MEDIA", submitted for the International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise.

Your paper has been accepted for publishing, but we cannot process it for publishing because we don't have your "author's final version". To upload your "author's final version", you need to login at <http://www.inderscience.com/login.php> and execute the following six tasks:

1. Save the "Editor's post-review version" on your local disk and name it "authorFinalVersion."
2. Restore the author's identification, such as names, email addresses, mailing addresses and biographical statements in the first page of your local file "authorFinalVersion."
3. Use the appropriate "Browse " and "Upload" buttons to upload your file "authorFinalVersion."
4. Click on "Update Metadata" to correct only the title, abstract and keywords according the recommendations received from the Editor. You do not need to correct authors' details or add new co-authors in this stage. Do not forget to click the "Update" button to save your changes.
5. Once you have updated the metadata, check the box "Yes."
6. Upload a zipped file with the Copyright Agreement forms signed by each author. Please insert the full names of all authors, reflecting the name order given in the article.


Finally click on the "Notify Editor" button to let the editor know that you have uploaded your final version.

Your prompt attention and co-operation is much appreciated.

Best Regards,

Online Submissions Manager
submissions@inderscience.com

This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
<https://www.avast.com/antivirus>

From: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com 
Subject: IJIE OX0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for checking
Date: 29 January 2020 23.35
To: anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id



PROOF OF PAPER FOR CHECKING

Title: Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media

Dear Author

I attach the proofs of your paper for inclusion in the International Journal of Intelligent Enterprise to be published by Inderscience Publishers.

Please check the paper and confirm acceptance or let me have any amendments/ changes within 2 weeks of the date of this e-mail.

Where there is more than one author, please indicate who is the corresponding author if not already shown and kindly respond to any queries in the paper.

Please ensure that you send ALL amendments with your reply as it is unlikely that any further changes will be possible. You will be sent a final revised version to approve after your amendments have been incorporated.

Detailed requirements for the Abstract and Keywords can be found on the Inderscience website www.inderscience.com under Notes for Authors

- **Abstract:** approximately 100 words, maximum 150.
- **Keywords:** approximately 10-15 words or phrases.
Keywords are important for online searching. The Importance of Keywords. Metadata (title/author details/abstract/keywords) is a vital part of any paper, since, in our online world, it is the metadata which is freely available to all users and is sent to many and varied online sources, from which users undertaking online searches will trace the paper. If you want your paper retrieved by the maximum number of people, the metadata is vital. The **Keywords** field is essential in that this is the most frequently searched field if search results.
- **Biographical notes:** approximately 100 words per author, maximum 150.

To ensure the publication schedule is maintained and in the event of you not replying within this timescale, contact will be made with the Editor of the issue and it is possible that the paper will be held back from publication.

It is the policy of Inderscience Publishers not to publish any papers unless final approval of the edited copy has been obtained from the author.

May we ask you to indicate your amendments using one of the following:

- list the corrections/amendments in an MS Word file (see attached)
- make annotations on the PDF
- list in an e-mail and indicate the page number, paragraph or line one by one copy a portion of the text that needs correcting so we can locate them making the implementation of corrections more accurate

If any figures appear in colour, please note that they will only appear in colour in the online version but in the printed version they will be in black and white.

If the quality of the colour figure supplied is not suitable to be produced in colour, it will only be shown in black and white in the online version. However, if colour is essential to the figure please send a better quality colour image with your proof reply

Many thanks

Vie Campos

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Newsletter: <http://www.inderscience.com/info/highlights>



AMENDMENTS
TO PROOF.docx



X
ZAINA...62.pdf

From: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: RE: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval
Date: 13 July 2020 08.28
To: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id



Dear Author,

Acknowledging the receipt of your e-mail.

Thank you.

Regards,
Vie Campos

On behalf of Inderscience Publishers

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: Friday, July 10, 2020 8:06 PM
To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

The following I send two file: amendments to proof ospeers and my article 'Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention techniques of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media'

Many thanks

Anna Gustina Zainal
Communication Departement
Faculty of Political and Social Science, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

On Fri, Jul 10, 2020 at 12:57 PM <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com> wrote:

Dear Author,

It seems that the amendments provided where for the first batch of proofing.

Please see comments on pages 1, 6, 9 and 10 (attached is the latest version of your paper for reference).

Kindly provide the necessary information so that we can proceed.

Many thanks,
Vie

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 11:01 AM
To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

The following I send two file: amendments to proof ospeers and my article

The following I send two file. amendments to proof ospeers and my article
'Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention techniques of cocoa
pest attack using video medium as extension media'
I apologize for the delay in responding to this and I hope this correction suits you as
expected.

Many thanks

Anna Gustina Zainal

On Tue, Jun 16, 2020 at 8:12 AM <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com>
wrote:

PROOF OF PAPER FOR CHECKING

**Title: Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention
technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media**

Dear Author,

The amendments you requested to your paper have been incorporated and I attach a copy for
you to confirm the changes have been made correctly as it may not be possible to make any
further amendments at this stage before publication.

Please see comments on pages 1, 6, 9 and 10.

To avoid delay to publication it is important that you email confirmation of your acceptance of
the proof as soon as possible and certainly within the next seven days. If we do not hear from
you again within this time we will process the corrected paper for publication.

You will receive a pdf via email with full citation and page numbers when the issue is sent to
press.

The paper can be seen listed as forthcoming at:
<https://www.inderscience.com/info/ingeneral/forthcoming.php?jcode=ijie>

The DOI is assigned when the paper appears online.

Many thanks
Kind regards

Vie Campos
On behalf of Inderscience Publishers

Newsletter: <http://www.inderscience.com/info/highlights>

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>

Sent: Thursday, March 19, 2020 11:22 AM

To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com

Cc: fsingagerda@gmail.com

Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for checking_2nd
attempt_URGENT

the following I send amendments to proof ospeers and revised my article
'Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention techniques of cocoa
pest attack using video medium as extension media'

Many thanks

Anna Gustina Zainal

On Sat, Mar 14, 2020 at 4:33 PM <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com> wrote:

**URGENT REMINDER
PROOFS OF PAPER FOR CHECKING**

Title: Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media

Dear Author,

I have not received a reply to the proofs of the above paper and I am resending for your urgent response. If we do not hear from within **2 weeks** we will have to withdraw your paper from its slot to ensure the journals publication schedule is maintained.

Therefore, please check the paper immediately and send by return, via e-mail, any amendments/changes or your approval as the paper stands.

If you do have any changes

- Please list the corrections/amendments in an MS Word file (see attached)
- make annotations on the PDF
- list in an e-mail and indicate the page number, paragraph or line one by one
- copy a portion of the text that needs correcting so we can locate them making the implementation of corrections more accurate

Please ensure that you send ALL amendments with your reply as it is unlikely that any further changes will be possible. You will be sent a final revised version to approve after your amendments have been incorporated.

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Many thanks

Vie Campos

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From: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
<proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com>

Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 12:35 AM

To: anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id

Subject: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for checking

PROOF OF PAPER FOR CHECKING

Title: Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video

medium as extension media

Dear Author

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Please check the paper and confirm acceptance or let me have any amendments/ changes within 2 weeks of the date of this e-mail.

Where there is more than one author, please indicate who is the corresponding author if not already shown and kindly respond to any queries in the paper.

Please ensure that you send ALL amendments with your reply as it is unlikely that any further changes will be possible. You will be sent a final revised version to approve after your amendments have been incorporated.

Detailed requirements for the Abstract and Keywords can be found on the Inderscience website www.inderscience.com under Notes for Authors

- **Abstract:** approximately 100 words, maximum 150.
- **Keywords:** approximately 10-15 words or phrases.

Keywords are important for online searching. The Importance of Keywords.

Metadata (title/author details/abstract/keywords) is a vital part of any paper, since, in our online world, it is the metadata which is freely available to all users and is sent to many and varied online sources, from which users undertaking online searches will trace the paper. If you want your paper retrieved by the maximum number of people, the metadata is vital. The **Keywords** field is essential in that this is the most frequently searched field if search results.

- **Biographical notes:** approximately 100 words per author, maximum 150.

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- list the corrections/amendments in an MS Word file (see attached)
- make annotations on the PDF
- list in an e-mail and indicate the page number, paragraph or line one by one copy a portion of the text that needs correcting so we can locate them making the implementation of corrections more accurate

If any figures appear in colour, please note that they will only appear in colour in the online version but in the printed version they will be in black and white.

If the quality of the colour figure supplied is not suitable to be produced in colour, it will only be shown in black and white in the online version. However, if colour is essential to the figure please send a better quality colour image with your proof reply

Many thanks

Vie Campos

On behalf of Inderscience Publishers

Newsletter: <http://www.inderscience.com/info/highlights>



From: Alexandra Starkie alexandra@ielan.com 
Subject: RE: FW: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval
Date: 28 August 2020 16.05
To: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id
Cc: Vie Campos proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com

Dear Anna,

Thank you for your email and attachment.
I have forwarded to our typesetters to see if the revised figures will be suitable to use.

Kind regards,

Alexandra

Alexandra Starkie
Journal Manager

Inderscience Publishers
alexandra@ielan.com

www.inderscience.com
Newsletter: <http://www.inderscience.com/info/highlights>

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: 28 August 2020 03:04
To: Alexandra Starkie <alexandra@ielan.com>
Subject: Re: FW: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

Dear Sir,

following I send a revised revision of my article.
I have tried to maximize images 1 and 2 on page 9.
thank you

Regards,
Anna Gustina Zainal
Communication Departement, University of Lampung

On Fri, Aug 28, 2020 at 1:25 AM Alexandra Starkie <alexandra@ielan.com> wrote:

Dear Author,

Please can you provide higher resolution images for Figures 1 and 2 on page 9?

The small text is unreadable on the current images provided – see pdf attached.

I understand this is the fourth time we asked for clearer images.

Kind regards,

Alexandra

Alexandra Starkie
Journal Manager

Inderscience Publishers
alexandra@ielan.com

www.inderscience.com
Newsletter: <http://www.inderscience.com/info/highlights>

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: Thursday, August 13, 2020 9:54 PM
To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>

to proofs.inderscience

||

The following I send two file: amendments to proof ospeers and my article
'Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention techniques of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media'

|| Fri, Jul 10, 7:06 PM || |

On Thu, Aug 13, 2020 at 2:23 PM ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id> wrote:

Approved, please proceed.

Pada tanggal Kam, 13 Agt 2020 14:00, <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com> menulis:

Dear Author,

Kindly see the attached corrected proof.

Please see comments on pages 9 and 10.

Please let us know the confirmation of your approval so we can proceed.

Many thanks,
Vie

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: Monday, August 3, 2020 4:17 PM
To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

Mr/Mrs Vie

Next I send the results of my article revision.

Best regards

Anna Gustina Zainal

On Mon, Aug 3, 2020 at 12:41 PM <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com> wrote:

Dear Author,

Kindly see the attached corrected proof.

Please see comments on pages 9 and 10.

Please let us know the confirmation of your approval so we can proceed.

Many thanks,
Vie

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: Friday, July 10, 2020 8:06 PM
To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

The following I send two file: amendments to proof ospeers and my article
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Many thanks

Anna Gustina Zainal
Communication Departement
Faculty of Political and Social Science, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

On Fri, Jul 10, 2020 at 12:57 PM <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com> wrote:

Dear Author,

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Kindly provide the necessary information so that we can proceed.

Many thanks,
Vie

From: ANNA GUSTINAZAINAL <anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id>
Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 11:01 AM
To: proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com
Subject: Re: IJIE 0X0Y0X ZAINAL_257062 proof of paper for approval

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Many thanks

Anna Gustina Zainal

On Tue, Jun 16, 2020 at 8:12 AM <proofs.inderscience@allsetbposervices.com> wrote:

PROOF OF PAPER FOR CHECKING

Title: Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media

Dear Author,

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Please see comments on pages 1, 6, 9 and 10.

To avoid delay to publication it is important that you email confirmation of your acceptance of the proof as soon as possible and certainly within the next seven days. If we do not hear from you again within this time we will process the corrected paper for publication.

You will receive a pdf via email with full citation and page numbers when the issue is sent to press.

The paper can be seen listed as forthcoming at: <https://www.inderscience.com/info/ingeneral/forthcoming.php?jcode=ijie>

The DOI is assigned when the paper appears online.

Many thanks
Kind regards

Vie Campos
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'Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention techniques of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media'

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Proof X
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Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media

Anna Gustina Zainal

Faculty of Political and Social Science,
University of Lampung,
Lampung, Indonesia
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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to determine the improvement in farmers' knowledge about cocoa pests using video and the influence of knowledge improvement of cocoa farmers. An experiment is conducted involving 80 respondents selected randomly from farmer groups in Way Jepara Subdistrict, Mataram Baru Subdistrict, East Lampung District, Lampung Province and Indonesia where respondents were divided into two groups and each group received two treatments. Data related to respondents' knowledge level is obtained through pre-test and post-test method. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) technique is used to analyse relationship between variables. This paper highlighted the result related to differences in farmers' knowledge before and after the experiment. It is found that the type of narrative language used in video did not affect in farmers' knowledge improvement. The experiment also found that the message presentation through video medium and the form of used narrative presentation was in direct narration form.

Keywords: communication; prevention technique; message; audio visual.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows: Zainal, A.G. (xxxx) 'Combination of audiovisual message design on prevention technique of cocoa pest attack using video medium as extension media', *Int. J. Intelligent Enterprise*, Vol. X, No. Y, pp.xxx-xxx.

Biographical notes: Anna Gustina Zainal is a Lecturer in Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia.

This paper is a revised and expanded version of a paper entitled [title] presented at [name, location and date of conference].

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1 Introduction

Cocoa plants are one of the superior products of Lampung Province, but currently, cocoa products have decreased production due to natural factors, lack of production facilities and infrastructure, and pest attacks, especially leaf-eating pests and fruit flies (*Dacus* spp). Even in Sumberhadi Village, East Lampung Regency, fruit fly attacks have caused 40 percent of the 500 hectares of cocoa to rot. This problem is usually handled by the local government by providing conventional training that emphasises verbalism. Starting from the idea that audiovisuals are effective tools in the teaching-learning process (Bravo

et al., 2011); we modified the training of cocoa farmers by using audiovisual as the main training tool. Beside that, audiovisual is a communication media that appears along with the development of modern information and communication technology (Sandrelli and Perez, 2007). This is more complex than text messaging because it contains sound and moving images.

Audiovisual is a technology-based learning media that can be used as an alternative in optimising the learning process because it has aspects that are easily packaged, interesting, and can be improved at any time and also can deliver more interesting and attractive learning material (Forceville, 2009) as it relies on two senses at once, namely the sense of hearing and sight (Gambier and Gottlieb, 2001). Audiovisual research and applications, especially in the field of education, have been practiced by the USA in the period 1920–1930 with the emergence of visual movements as a reaction to verbalism (Fombona and Pascual, 2013). The literature review results show that audiovisual studies are more concentrated in the education and health sectors (Maidmente, 2015). Even through the use of audiovisual, learning can be more interesting for two-way traffic (Boling et al., 2012).

Although scientists have examined the topic on effects of audiovisual messages (Eubelen et al., 2011; Fombona and Pascual, 2013), but rarely examined this topic among farmers. This research is aimed to fill the gap and is expected to contribute to some contemporary discussion topics related to audiovisual phenomena such as, audiovisual literacy (Area and Pessoa, 2012), audiovisual competence (Pérez-Rodríguez and Delgado-Ponce, 2012), interpretive skills audiovisual or audiovisual journalism (Idoyaga et al., 2010). Even, the use of communication media is not optimal due to lack of broadcasting or news to advance both theory and empirical research not only in the area of new media technologies but also for more traditional media (Eveland, 2003).

Based on existing research works, this paper aims to determine the increase in farmers' knowledge about cocoa pests using video and the impact of increased knowledge of cocoa farmers in cocoa production. Some of the existing research works on audiovisual use in increasing knowledge is mostly implemented in education and health sectors but very rarely applied in agriculture.

2 Research method

This paper presents an experimental research where the used independent variables are the key factors to form the visual message, namely language (Indonesian and Javanese) and the type of visual message (realistic and silent). Whereas the dependent variable is an increase in farmers' knowledge of cocoa pests. The experimental procedure consists of following steps:

- a the first ten minutes are used to provide an explanation and prepare the respondent in a research situation and familiarise them with the communication media that will be used
- b pre-test (15 minutes)
- c treatment (15 minutes)
- d post-test (15 minutes).

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The research respondents were 80 people who were randomly selected from four farmer groups in Way Jepara District, Mataram Baru Regency, East Lampung Regency and Lampung Province. The respondents were divided into two groups, namely: group A and group B and two treatments (realistic videos and still videos) were given. Data were analysed by ANOVA method, which was used to describe the implementation of adaptive numerical (AN) techniques to predict the behaviour of rainfall for commercial material.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Characteristics of respondents

Research respondents were members of farmer groups with the distribution of respondents having diverse characteristics (Table 1). The average age of respondents was 36–45 years, and some were 25–35 years old. Respondents' knowledge of cocoa pests was categorised as low because 81.25 percentage of farmer group members did not understand cocoa. But respondents felt the need of information about cocoa. Almost all respondents had radio and television, but only a few percentages had computers (40%), newspapers (60%), and magazines (50%). Most respondents accessed newspapers (82.5%) and radio (52.5%) less than 1 hour per week. This shows that the existing communication media facilities are not used optimally. Also, the media that broadcast news does not have enough information about cocoa pests. Therefore, mix of attributes (Eveland, 2003) is needed to improve the knowledge and information gained by farmers about cocoa pests.

3.2 Pre-test and post-test results

Pre-test results showed that the respondents' initial knowledge about cocoa pests was low. The lowest score value of 12 was obtained by group A, while the highest score value was obtained by group B. Score was measured before the respondent viewed the video. Table 2 shows that there is a difference between group A and group B. To find out whether the differences in this knowledge differ significantly or not, a variance analysis is required to find out difference value between the two groups. According to Forceville (2009) and Sandrelli and Perez (2007), the purpose of audiovisual is to give messages and knowledge to someone through sound and moving images so that the message is more attractive, effective and interesting.

The result of ANOVA shown in Table 3 depicts that the average value of respondents' initial knowledge on the four treatments was not significantly different ($F_{\text{count}} < F_{\text{table}}$ at the trust level of 0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that the respondents' initial knowledge level in each group of treatments on fruit borer disease was the same. They did not actually understand what is meant by cocoa fruit borer pest and how the prevention and treatment to be done. It means that the level of knowledge among farmers both within and between groups regarding the characteristics of pests that attack cocoa is still very low and therefore, should be taught both verbally and visually. Thus the audiovisual method which can give messages to others with visual movements as a reaction to verbalism even in facilitating people to understand learning is more interesting (Sandrelli and Perez, 2007; Boling et al., 2012).

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After pre-test, researcher gave treatment to two research groups. In this treatment, each group was asked to view a video presentation containing cocoa pest information. One video used Indonesian language with realistic visual message and one more video used Javanese language with silent visual message. After this treatment, researcher conducted post-test. Table 4 shows the result of post-test. The post-test results show the mean score of respondents for each treatment group which is not much different.

Table 1 Characteristics of respondent

<i>Respondent attribute</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Sex	Man	47.5
	Women	52.5
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
Age	25–40 years old	43.75
	>41 years old	56.25
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
Do you know about cocoa pest management?	Know	18.75
	Do not know	81.25
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
What do you think about information on cocoa pest management?	Very important	78.75
	Important	21.25
	Less important	
	Do not know	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
Do you have [...] at your home?	Newspaper	60
	Magazine	50
	Radio	100
	Television	100
	VCD/DVD	90
	Computer	40
	Newspaper	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
How long you accessing [...] in one week?	<1 hour	82.5
	1–3 hour	17.5
	>3 hour	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
	Radio	
	<1 hour	52.5
	1–3 hour	48.75
	>3 hour	
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

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Table 2 Score of respondents' initial knowledge by treatment group

Treatment factor	Visualisation		Average
	R	D	
Language Indonesian (A)	12.75	12.85	12.80
Javanese (B)	13.15	13.10	13.13
Average	12.95	12.98	12.96

Source: Author (2019)

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Table 3 ANOVA analysis results on initial knowledge score of respondents

Sources of diversity	JK	KT	F-count	F-table	P-values
Between group	2.238	0.746	0.178to	2.727	0.911
In group	318.650	4.193			
Total	320.888				

Note: To = not significantly different.

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

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Table 4 Post-test scores of respondents by treatment group

Treatment factor	Visualisation		Average
	R	D	
Language Indonesian	27.60	26.60	27.10
Javanese	27.70	26.65	27.18
Average	27.65	26.63	27.14

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

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At level of P = 0.05, there is no impact of treatment on respondents' knowledge improvement. Therefore, audiovisuals are effective tools in the teaching-learning process (Forceville, 2009; Bravo et al., 2011).

Table 5 Results of ANOVA to final knowledge scores of respondents

Diversity source	db	JK	KT	F-count	F-table	P-value
Inter group	3	21.138	7.046	1.002 ^m	2.727	0.397
In group	76	534.350	7.031			
Total	79	555.488				

Note: To = not significantly different.

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

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3.3 Respondents' knowledge improvement

Table 6 shows mean score of respondents' knowledge before receiving treatment which is 12.96 and mean value after receiving treatment (post-test) is 27.13. Average of improvement in knowledge scores is 14.17. Result of paired sample t-test between pre-test and post-test value is very significant that is 2.576 at a = 0.01 and t_{count} value (38.078) with t_{table} (2.576) (Table 7). It means that, there was a significant impact of

video used in the process of delivering messages. Use of narrative language (Javanese and Indonesian) and the form of visual message (realistic and silent) can improve the respondents' knowledge about cocoa pests. This shows that the message delivered is able to provide informative and educative knowledge (Maidmente, 2015) to the respondents.

Table 6 Scores of pre-test, post-test, and farmer's knowledge improvement

Number	Treatment	Pre-test	Post-test	Knowledge improvement
1	Silent and Indonesian	15	29	14
2		13	27	14
3		13	29	16
1	Silent and Javanese	15	28	13
2		13	29	16
3		14	26	12
1	Realistic and Indonesian	13	28	15
2		15	22	7
3		14	27	13
1	Realistic and Javanese	15	29	14
2		15	27	12
3		14	27	13
<i>Total</i>		<i>1,037</i>	<i>2,171</i>	<i>11,34</i>
<i>Average</i>		<i>12.96</i>	<i>27.14</i>	<i>1-1.17</i>

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

Table 7 t test analysis result average score of pre-test and post-test of respondents

Average		T-count	T-table a = 0.05	T-table a = 0.01
Post-test	Pre-test			
27.14	12.96	38.078**	1.96	2.576

Note: Information: significantly different of a level = 0.01.

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

The results obtained from the above tests were consistent with Tiffon and Combos' opinions in Schramm (1974) in Efendi (2000) which suggest that video is capable to convey messages in more concrete and clear manner than spoken words or printed words. Fardiaz in Jahi (1988) in Alif (2008) argued that, video has been widely used to convey information in the field of education and health in the third world countries. This medium is also used effectively to stimulate rural people's motivation towards active participation in the development process. Making video in such a way that the farmer groups are able to grasp the information easily, is one of the important factors to convey the messages to the farmer groups. Use of language that is not so difficult and the use of visual that is easy to understand, attracts the respondents. This condition is the defining factor in the process of receiving information about cocoa pests.

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3.4 The influence of narrative language

The average score of knowledge improvement of group A was slightly higher than group B. The knowledge of respondents who viewed the realistic video were slightly higher than those who viewed the silent video (Table 8). However, the average score of knowledge improvement due to language factors was not significantly different (see Table 9). It shows F_{count} value (0.115) < from F_{table} at the trust level 0.05 and 0.01. It means that the language used has no significant effect on respondents' knowledge improvement. Phenomenon of the use of this language can be studied further, whether there is an indication of the beginning of cultural transformation, especially language in this era of globalisation. This shows that the message delivered in visual form is more effective and interesting than in the form of sound (Eisner, 2008).

Table 8 Results of average score of respondents' knowledge improvement by treatment group

Treatment factor	Visualisation		Average
	R	D	
Language Indonesia (A)	14.85	13.75	14.30
	Jawa (B)	14.55	13.55
Average	14.70	13.65	14.18

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

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Table 9 Two-way ANOVA results of score respondents' knowledge improvement

Factor	Knowledge improvement						P-values
	Db	JK	KT	F_{count}	F_{table}		
					0.05	0.01	
Type of language	1	1.250	1.250	0.115	3.969	6.986	0.735
Type of visual message	1	22.050	22.050	2.033	3.969	6.986	0.158
<i>Interaction</i>							
Type of language * type of visual message	1	0.050	0.050	0.005	3.969	6.986	0.946
Experimental error	76	824.200	10.845				
Total	79	847.550					

Note: Information: to = not significantly different.

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

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3.5 Visual message effect

Table 8 shows that the average score of knowledge improvement of respondents who viewed realistic video (14.70) was higher than respondents who viewed video with silent visual (13.65). But, the average score of knowledge improvement caused by the type of visual message was not significantly different. This was seen with F_{count} (2.033) < F_{table} on the trust level of 0.05 and 0.01. Thus, an audio visual media has more capabilities, because this media relies on two senses at once, namely the sense of hearing and sense of

sight. With the media it is hoped that it can generate motivation in learning and clarify the material presented (Gambier and Gottlieb, 2001).

3.6 The interaction influence of narrative language and visual message form

Table 9 shows that statistically interaction of narrative language form and visual message form is not significantly different at $p = 0.05$. It was shown $F_{\text{count}} (0.005) < F_{\text{table}}$. Which means that the influence of narrative language with visual messages form was not related to each other for the improvement of respondents' knowledge. The result of research showed that treatment of Indonesian language narrative gave rather a high score compared to the use of Japanese language, as well as the use of realistic visual gave rather a high score compared to silent visual. But to prove that the score was significantly different or not, Duncan's multiple range test (Table 10) was used. Duncan's multiple range test or DMRT test is used to determine the best type based on its ranking. This test was carried out because there were significant differences in the results of the analysis of variance (Nutt, 2008). According to Nutt (2000), this test was also conducted to determine the differences in the treatment given by the F test. This shows that language does not have a major influence on one's understanding and a realistic visual form is more capable to give a more effective and attractive message (Area and Pessoa, 2012; Pérez-Rodríguez and Delgado-Ponce, 2012).

Table 10 also shows an indication of the average score of treatment groups using a combination of Indonesian narrative language and realistic visual messages rather high than others, although this score cannot be said to be more influential among the four (Area and Pessoa, 2012). But this result can show that the use of this combination can be said to be most effective than others. One of the factors causing the effect of Indonesian and Japanese narrative languages was that it has started to decrease the use of Japanese language among farmer group members. The use of realistic visual and silent visual that tend to be not much different or not significantly different as the process of shooting (silent visualisation) captures directly from realistic visualisation to ensure that the images presented are not much different from each other. This was done so that there was no striking difference in terms of content between the two messages.

Table 10 Result of Duncan's multiple range test

Treatment	N	Subset for alpha = 0.5
DS	20	13.55
DI	20	13.75
RS	20	14.55
RI	20	14.85
Sig.		0.262

Note: Information: average score of all treatments is not significantly different at $p: 0.05$.

Source: Cvijović et al. (2005) and Author (2019)

Treatment of realistic visual and silent visual showed that it is not significantly different, which caused including message content being informative rather than instructional and members of farmer groups or respondents who were more open to media, accessed media frequently. This shows that the messages that are conveyed visually is better able to provide informative, attractive information because it has a sense of hearing and sight

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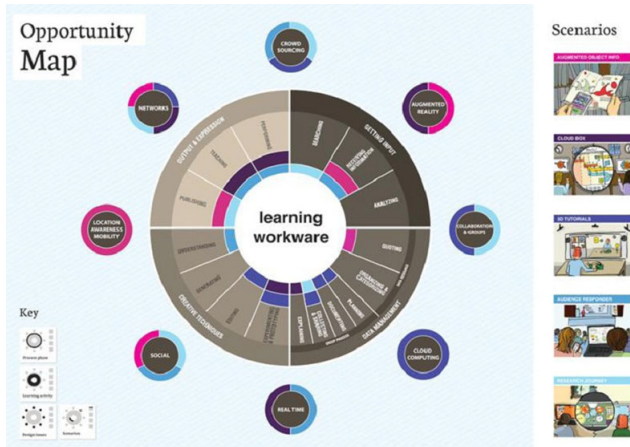
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(Gambier and Gottlieb, 2001). If it is related to the respondent's characteristic factors, this study showed that all types of given treatments are very effective for farmer group members increase in knowledge in addition to the ownership and frequency of mass media exposure that had a major role in receiving information messages of cocoa pests.

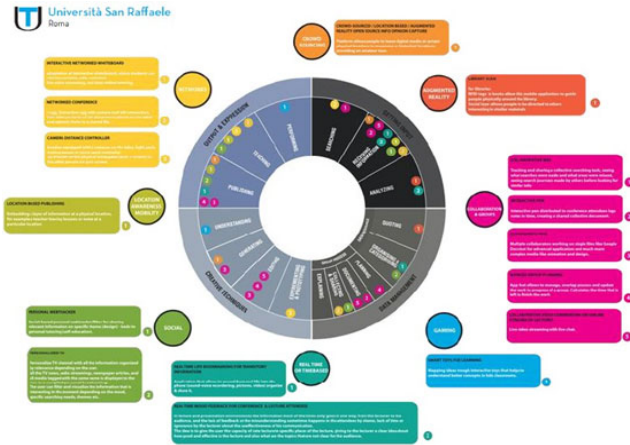
Figure 1 S. Raffaele Roma e-learning education maps (see online version for colours)



Source: Gallico et al. (2011)

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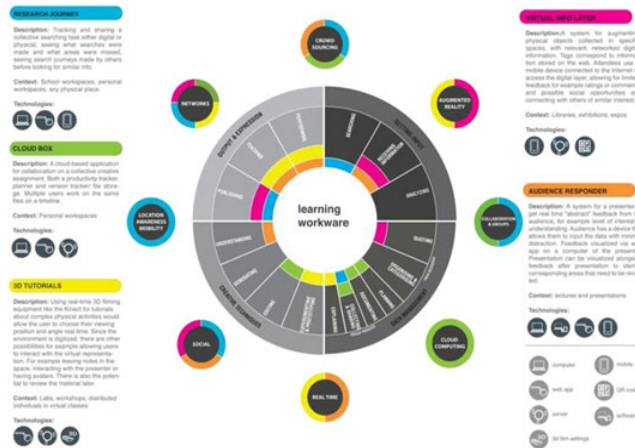
Figure 2 S. Raffaele Roma e-learning education maps (see online version for colours)



Source: Gallico et al. (2011)

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Figure 3 S. Raffaele Roma e-learning education maps (see online version for colours)



Source: Gallico et al. (2011)

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3.7 Online learning tools: technological solution

Each student is provided with a username and password that allows entry into the internet platform dedicated to online degree and access to learning materials online and CD-ROM/DVD with instructional materials offline where established. The platform for each subject, a space dedicated to student’s virtual classroom, consists of a diary online activities to be carried out during the week (sections of learning materials, online collaborative activities which participate in trials ongoing planned); a forum for discussion, requests for information, insights. A bulletin board for announcements of organisational type; a mailbox for the delivery of the exercises and deliverables required by the teacher; specific learning resources (exercises, supplementary materials, etc.). A virtual environment, where applicable, referred to as the live session that is activated in times and days specified for each subject, a system that integrates text chat with a virtual whiteboard systems for file sharing, and for ‘guided tours’ of internet sites, real-time tests, etc. (Gallico et al., 2011). To meet the needs of the University San Raffaele Roma’s educational activities, MediaTouch technology partner of the university, has created a platform for distance learning, customising and integrating software components primarily of Open Source. The starting point for the delivery of e-learning Moodle, one of the most popular Open Source platforms in the world. Best known for its ergonomics, Moodle has been designed following the pedagogical theory of social constructivism, but it is very versatile for the large amount of available modules and highly customisable thanks to the availability of the source code. From this platform, MediaTouch has developed a comprehensive solution through the implementation of additional modules, customisations and integrations with other software components, in order to fully satisfy the demands of teachers and head teachers of University San Raffaele Roma, and to provide the while services related technical assistance (based trouble ticketing systems)

and secretarial education. The system of distance education is supplemented by a set of high-level technological solutions for the implementation of the functionality of students' office.

3.8 Knowing how (and why) the system works

Learning in the field of design, that means learning to 'systemise' knowledge related to actors and other specialists, and to connect applications and organisational skills, and know-how (Horton and Horton, 2010). The multifaceted nature of design and connective requires that 'a school has in it many souls' providing students with a network of expertise and professionalism that fosters trans-disciplinary and allow them to build their own paths towards 'mending' languages and making disparate contributions. It is essential, of course, that such a school is a node in a larger network, which connects the actors in the design of its territorial system. The entire territory is a 'becoming school' for students, particularly those in a high-intensity relationship-driven design, as is the case in Milan. It is also important, as already noted, that the schools 'systemise' each other, to form a common front on issues of common interest. This does not always take place, but increasingly there are frequent actions that trigger a dynamic exchange between the centres of learning. These include cooperation projects at EU and global level, exchanges between students, international workshops, conferences and seminars, as well as scientific connections which match the forms of training and research design (Guralnick, 2008). Though they may become increasingly distant from self-referential logic, thanks to the same rules of competition, the public and private schools will observe each other with interest, establish comparisons and references and qualitative models formed at national, European and intercontinental levels. Permanent links between international schools are established, which become the basis for access to the training market in a new country, forming systems whereby global networks can establish a relationship with territorial neighbourhoods.

3.9 Lifelong learning: knowledge towards specialisation

The progressive complexity of the social structure and the Italian production and global revival forms of craft-industrial production mixed with the new global division of labour, the emergence of ever new market related to the service and to mediate between people and businesses have also ensured the provision of training related to the design, as well as training in general (Gallico, 2007). The lifelong learning project aims to update and qualify designers, operators, employees, executives and managers on issues necessary to support the competitive development of the socio economic area (with particular reference to the peculiarities of their 'cluster'), can play an active and proactive role in the process of renovation and redesign of the 'new' local systems.

The professionals need to form a retraining to assess, develop, sell, convey the image of the design-oriented manufacturing sector (fashion design) in a 'cross' that combines pragmatism and imagination, managerial and planning in support of the markets and the development of skills for managing human resources. The proposed training will see the participation of persons who, at different organisational levels and in various industries and service, have expressed the need for upgrade and long life learning (Nutt, 2008).

The project has a specific vocation on the concepts of transversely and contamination. The trail is well able to provide both practical experience and knowledge of both project-specific case studies, with a multidisciplinary approach that combines pragmatism and imagination, managerial and planning skills.

The faculty is composed of academics, professionals and consultants with significant experience in the fields of planning, design, study and management, communication and marketing industry whereas a significant contribution by visiting professors from the international area.

3.10 Training professionals

Producing innovation through design has become vital and indispensable for the production system. In Italy, and Milan in particular, we have many of the most interesting cases of companies of fashion (apparel, accessories, jewellery) and design who were able to combine an efficient managerial with a creative entrepreneurship, innovation and design. The educational trail is able to provide both practical experience and knowledge of the project and specific 'case history'. The training course prefers a multidisciplinary approach that combines pragmatism and imagination, managerial and planning skills (Nutt, 2000, 2008).

The functional area of reference are product (and process), the industrial production, marketing, communication, retail, distribution and brand management. The Italian economic system is engaged in a major process of change to regain competitiveness and to respond to the challenges of the global economy. A process that has as main objective productivity growth and, therefore, requires a strong investment in innovation of products and production processes, organisation and ultimately in human resources. It is a path faced by individual companies, but it is necessary that beside them there are institutions at national, regional and local know how to understand the meaning of the changes taking place, immediately adapting programs and operational strategies.

4 Conclusions

Learning design has a naturally strong link with industry and the job system, which in both cases testifies to many internship experiences (in university these experiences are mandatory) and which involves industries in their learning projects. These links are also verified by a wide range of exchanges, as explicated in a large number of competitions, workshops and joint projects. Creativity is involved from the bottom to top. Research into 'new' design is searching for new fields. Design is a conceptual project penetrating inside life, distorting all service enterprises. Life-design is the perception of which outcomes can arise from interpreting society's needs, especially interpreting what is suggested indirectly. It focuses itself on human beings, along with meetings, jobs, expectations, entertaining, learning and movement. Projects for communities, social situations and living moments.

The question that this article has aimed to answer is whether a platform for e-learning can become a tool for the development of new models for creativity, design and innovation, transforming the concept of e-learning, and shifting towards the concepts of creativity learning, learning design and learning innovation. The experience described here suggests that this is what happens, generating new needs in terms of functionality of

the platform, which must then be enriched with elements that encourage debate and the exchange of the community (collaborative innovation). In order to encourage creativity, design and innovation are not associated with the concept of randomness, but are part of a process and a method that is implemented in a dynamic way with the use of e-learning, producing a shift in the concept of e-learning. At last we can say that an e-learning platform is now very important to:

- promote and disseminate the culture of design, stimulating demand
- structure an offer of services to develop processes based on design innovation in enterprises, measured by their real needs
- encourage the use of services facilitating understanding and access
- promote the emergence of a new network of service companies in the field of design, a real infrastructure for operating in the territory of new knowledge, creating by young professionals coming from a large pool of specialised training that puts together a package of skills to support innovative business processes.

For the future the aim is to enhance used current strategies to facilitate educational content access to students with disabilities subtitling of video contributions. This feature also can also manage contents translated into different languages. In view of student's internationalisation therefore it will allow students to benefit from educational contents (initially developed only with Italian language).

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