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History Learning Based on Local Wisdom Values, Panengen Culture at SMAN 1 Pangandaran (Case Study in Class X Science 1 SMAN 1 Pangandaran) (Arial Narrow, 12 pt, bold, centered)

[1]**Author 1,** [2]**Author 2,**(Arial Narrow, 10 pt, bold, centered)
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Abstract

Abstract written in Indonesian and English with Arial Narrow type, size 11 pt, single space. Abstract is not a combination of several paragraphs, but is a complete and complete summary that illustrates the contents of the writing. Abstracts explicitly contain background, research objectives / articles, research methods / studies, research findings and conclusions, implications (if any). The abstract must provide brief information to the reader about the content of the article. Don't include table numbers, picture numbers, and references in the abstract. An abstract consists of one paragraph with many words up to 200 words.

Keywords: Maximum consists of 5 keywords separated by commas (,)

(The chosen keywords are easy to read for search engines, such as Google, Scopus, Yahoo, and others, and arranged in alphabetical order)

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INTRODUCTION(Arial Narrow, 12 pt, Space 1,15)

The introductory section contains the situation, definition, benefits of the object under study, developments in science and other research related to the object of research, weaknesses or limitations of existing science or technology, ways to overcome problems, hypotheses, research objectives, new ideas (novelty), state of the art/overview of previous research and the impact of the research. The entire introductory section is presented in an integrated manner in the form of paragraphs, with a length of 15-20% of the total length of the article (, not too long). If the article is

written in Indonesian and there are words in a foreign language in the text, then the words are stated in italics.

Jurnal Wahana Pendidikan publishes theoretical studies or empirical research in education. Wahana accepts publications from researchers, students, teachers, lecturers, and educational practitioners. Articles written must be the result of theoretical studies or empirical research in education. This article has never been published and is not being considered for publication in another journal. The manuscript must contain an abstract, introduction, research methods, results and discussion, conclusions, and bibliography. The manuscript is typed using the Microsoft Word program, Arial Narrow letters, size 12 pt, with 1 space, printed on A4 paper with left margins of 3 cm, top, bottom, right 2.5 cm for 12-15 pages. Articles are written with the right and left edges aligned (justified), and the first line of the paragraph is 1.25 cm.

The research objectives are stated in the introduction. If there is more than one destination, the numbering uses numbers (1, 2, 3, etc...) and does not use symbols/bullets. The scope of scientific articles that can be published in the Wahana Journal is: research articles in the field of learning process development, practicum, teaching material development, increasing teacher competency, and school management development).

RESEARCH METHODS (Arial Narrow, 12 pt)

Writing research methods must be structured into a story in paragraphs. The sentences used in the research method must be in the past tense and use active sentences because the research process was carried out in the past. Research methods must be written clearly. The research methods section contains a presentation explaining the methods, models, design, subject, and location of the research you are working on, research procedures, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis that the researcher carried out, with a length of 10-15% of the total length of the article.

This research methods section outlines the steps for solving the problem. Describe clearly the research procedures carried out. The method chosen is adapted to the type of research. For example, experimental research, research design, population and sample collection, and research implementation procedures must be clear. Procedures should be detailed from planning, action implementation, observation, and evaluation-reflection, which are recyclable or cyclical. It is not permitted to include citations or a bibliography because the researcher is considered proficient in the methods used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION(Arial Narrow, 12 pt, Space 1,15)

The results and discussion sections contain a presentation of the analysis results related to the hypothesis or research question. Each research result must be discussed. The discussion contains the meaning of the results and comparisons with theories and/or similar research results. The research results and discussion contain research findings and differences from previous research. The length of the presentation of results and discussion is 40-60% of the length of the article. Data in table form is written in 11 pt size, presentation should use table format as in the example Table 1.

Table 1.
Table title (Arial Narrow, 10 pt)

Jenis Sekolah	Laki-Laki (%)	Perempuan (%)
SD	20	30
SMP	30	25
SMA	50	45

The table is given a title and placed above the table with a distance of 1 space. The table is centered and referred to in the manuscript. If there is more than one table, the tables are numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals, for example, Table 1, Table 2, and so on. The text in the table is 1 spaced, size 11 pt and efforts are made when presenting the table not to be cut off by the page. If the presentation of the table is not enough to be presented on one page, it can be continued on the next page and given further information and the table title and column headings (table head). Writing data with decimal numbers uses a comma (,). The tables in the results are just a few tables 2-3.

If there are images, the presentation is made central and referred to in the text. The image is given a title and placed below the image with 1 space, as in the example of Image 1. If there is more than one image, the image is numbered in Arabic numerals, for example, Image 1, Image 2, and so on.

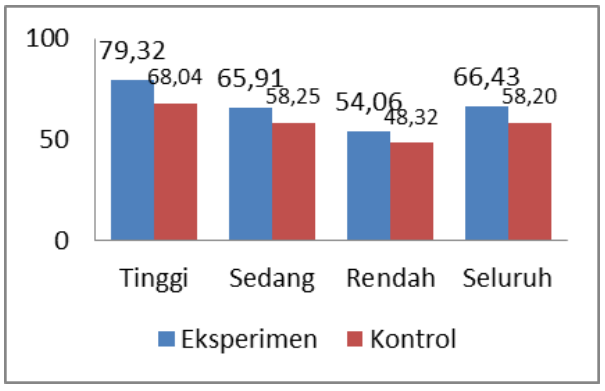


Figure 1. Image title (Arial Narrow, 10pt)

Avoid writing paragraphs that only consist of one sentence, such as "Next, a summary of students' learning interest scores will be presented as follows." every figure and table must be referred to in the text and vice versa; when referring to pictures or tables, do not use the location words “above” or “below” or “as follows/following”

References to libraries follow the referral rules. If there is only one author, it is written like this (Amam, 2016), if there are two authors then it is written like this (Amam & Ahmad, 2012). If there are

more than 3 authors then simply write the first author plus et al. As Fulan et al. (2015). Every reference referenced in this article must be listed in the bibliography.

CONCLUSION (Arial Narrow, 12 pt, Space 1,15)

The conclusions and suggestions section contains research findings in the form of answers to hypotheses or research questions, or in the form of the essence of the results of the discussion. The suggestions put forward are solutions or follow-ups to the problems being studied. Conclusions and suggestions are presented in paragraph form. The conclusion section contains a summary of the results achieved and is an answer to the problem formulation. Therefore, conclusions must be aligned with the problem formulation and research objectives. Just like the research objectives, if there is more than one conclusion written then the numbering uses numbers and not bullets.

RECOMMENDATION (Arial Narrow, 12 pt, Space 1,15)

Write recommendations based on research results for further research or for other researchers.

THANK-YOU NOTE (**Arial Narrow, 12** pt**)**

Expressing gratitude to the parties who have assisted in the research activities carried out. These parties, for example, institutions or individuals who have provided scholarships, sponsors, research funds, research facilities and infrastructure. The name of the person who assists in the research must be written complete with the title they hold. Research remarks are not addressed to the supervisor or to the person written by the author of the article.

REFERENCES (**Arial Narrow, 12 pt, Space 1,15)**

The citation system and methods use standard citation applications (for example Mendeley, RefWorks, Zotero) so that consistency and accessibility are better maintained. Writing a bibliography needs to refer to APA style 7. Make sure the reference list only contains sources referred to in the content of the article. The references used are primary sources in the form of indexed international journals, reputable national journals, books, research articles, dissertations, theses, theses, books containing research results, and other primary sources. The minimum number of referrals is 20. The reference year should be no more than 10 years and taken from a reputable reference.

The general procedure for writing a reference list includes: (1) last name, (2) comma, (3) initial of first name, (4) period, (5) year of publication (in brackets), (6) period, (7) book title (Italic), (8) periods, (9) city of publication, (10) colon, (11) publisher's name, and (12) periods, or can follow the following writing rules:

Book Example:

Ruseffendi, E.T. (1991). *Pengantar kepada Membantu Guru Mengembangkan Kompetensinya dalam Pengajaran Matematika untuk Meningkatkan CBSA.* Bandung: Tarsito.

Contoh Buku Kumpulan Artikel:
Abidin, Y. (*Ed*.). (2008). *Menuju Pendidikan yang Bermutu*. Bandung: Rizky Press.

Examples of articles in seminar, workshop, conference proceedings:

Zakiah N. E. (2013). Pembelajaran dengan Pendekatan Open-Ended untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Metakognitif dan Self-Esteem Siswa. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika*, *26 Oktober 2013, Universitas Negeri Semarang.*

Example of a Journal Article:

Zamnah, L. (2013). Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematis Melalui Pendekatan Probelem Centered Learning dengan Hands-On Activity. *Jurnal Galuh Research, Idea, Statement (GARIS). Vol. 1 No. 1: 1-16*.

Writing/Publishing in Newspapers:

Pranoto. (2004). *Soal UAN Matematika tak Mendidik.* Pikiran Rakyat, 7 Juli 2004 hal 33.

Official documents:

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen.

Translated books:

Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed.* Terjemahan oleh Achmad Fawaid. (2010). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Research Report:

Nugraha, D. (2014). *Penerapan Pembelajaran Berbasis Masalah Berbantuan Program Geometer's Skechpad untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah dan Representasi Multipel Matematik Siswa.* Tesis. UNPAS Bandung: Tidak dipublikasikan.

Seminar papers, workshops, upgrading:

Muzdalipah, I. (2010). *Peningkatan Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematika melalui Pendekatan Problem Posing.* Makalah disajikan dalam Seminar Pendidikan Matematika, Universitas Siliwangi. Tasikmalaya, 9 Agustus.

Internet (individual works):

Zumbrunn, S., *et. al*. (2011). *Encouraging Self-Regulated Learning in the Classroom*. [*Online*]. Tersedia: http://www.self-regulation.ca/download/pdf_documents/Self%20Regulated%20Learning.pdf [3 Agustus 2013].

Internet (artikel dalam jurnal *online)*:

Nugraha, D. (2011). Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pemahaman Matematik Peserta Didik melalui Pembelajaran Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) pada Materi Bangun Ruang. *E-Jurnal Dimensi FKIP Unsil, Vol. 1, No. 1.* [Online]. Tersedia: http://journal.unsil.ac.id/jurnalunsil-4805-.html [4 Januari 2011].