



The title written briefly and clearly, and must show precisely the problem to be raised, not to provide a variety of interpretive opportunities, not to contain abbreviations that are not commonly used, not too long (no more than 15 words), font size 14pt

¹Author name, ² Author name, etc (12pt Bold, Full name without academic degrees and titles)

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Abstract

The abstract is written in italics (Italic) along 150-250 words with a font size of 10 pt and Book Antiqua fonts and the distance between single-spaced lines. If the article is in Indonesian, then the abstract must be written in Indonesian and English that is good and correct. If the article is in English, the abstract must be written in English only. The Abstract section must contain the core issues to be raised, the method of solving them, and the scientific findings obtained and conclusions. Abstracts for each language can only be written in one paragraph in a single column format.

Keywords: writing instructions; e-saintika; article template (3-6 keywords)

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction section must present at least four paragraphs. The first paragraph contains the general context/background related to the dependent/response/observed variables of the study (200-250 words/more). In the first paragraph, the author must describe the domain, field, or phenomenon related to the research topic/variable.

The second paragraph contains a description of the research problems (Problem Statements) containing 200-250 words or more. Research problems of scientific articles must consistently describe the title of the article/the main idea of the research underpinned by empirical and theoretical literature reviews. Research problems are presented in the form of research urgency reviews in the perspective of how similar problems are solved in different places. The research problem at least

describes the answer to the question "why is the study important?" and "why did the problem occur and can it be resolved?".

The third paragraph contains novelty/gaps related to the variables studied. In this paragraph the author must comprehensively describe the novelty/ differences of the study conducted with the research results that already existed or has been described in the second paragraph. Research novelty, for example, can be in the form of components/indicators studied that are different from previous studies, treatments/modification of treatments, or research subjects/samples. Writers must state the novelty/ gap clearly (200-250 words/more). In the novelty/ gap description, the author must convey what is not yet known/researched based on the literature review/ results of relevant previous studies.

The fourth/last paragraph contains the research objectives and scope/limitations of the study. The author must describe the research objectives comprehensively. The indicators of the variables studied must be stated clearly based on relevant references (200-250 words or more). The last paragraph in the introduction describes the focus and scope of the research which gives rise to an overview of the description in the previous paragraph to help the writer formulate a hypothesis. Completely, the arrangement of the introductory sections is shown in Figure 1.

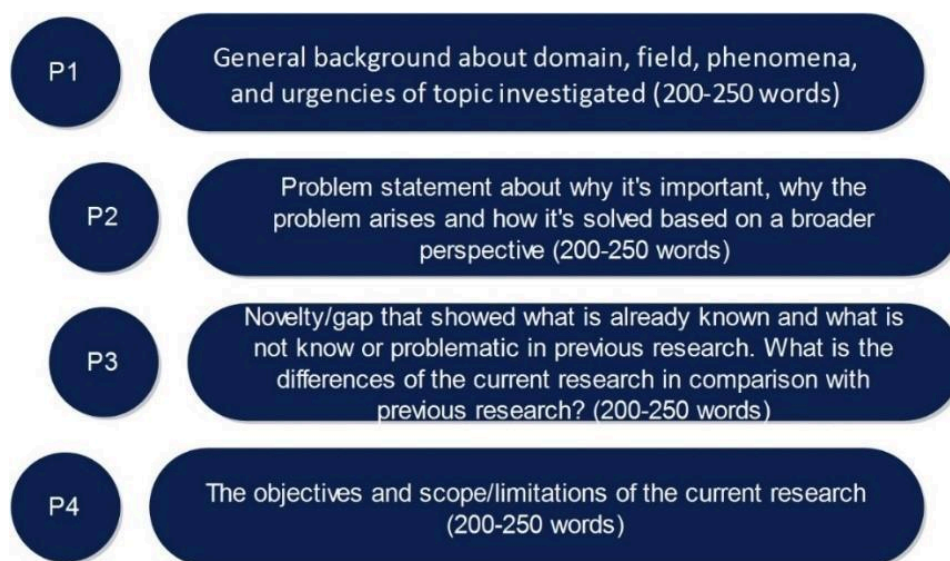


Figure 1. Content arrangement of the introduction part

METHOD

The method section contains at least four paragraphs or sub-sections. The first paragraph/subsection contains the general background covering the type of the study and the research design applied. In this part, the author must include pictures or tables to further clarify the type/design of the research used (200-250 words/more). The use of new types or research methods must be supported by an adequate reference in the form of an explanation of the specific context of the study being conducted.

Table 1. Description

Ability Type	Criteria		
	Very good	Good	Not good
Communication			
Collaboration			
Critical thinking			
Creative Thinking			

Heading 2

The second paragraph/sub-section contains the sample/research subject. In this part, the author must clearly state the number of samples/subjects involved. Thus, techniques for selecting/determining the sample and descriptions related to the characteristics of the sample/research subjects must be explained in this section (200-250 words/more).

Heading 3

The third paragraph/sub-section contains instruments and procedures (200-250 words/more). The author must describe the type, validity, and reliability of the instrument used. If the instrument is an instrument developed by another writer/researcher, the reference should be mentioned. However, if the research instrument is an instrument developed by the writer/researcher himself, the author must explain how the mechanisms are for developing, validating, and testing the reliability of the instrument used to collect research data. In addition, the research procedure covering how the research was carried out and the data are obtained, must be stated in this section. The research procedure is described based on the type of study applied.

Heading 4

The fourth/last paragraph/sub-section presents the analysis of the data used to interpret the research data that has been collected and its relation to the problems and research objectives, needs to be explained clearly (200-250 words/more). Data analysis can be quantitative using statistical techniques or qualitative using codes and content analysis. Data analysis techniques and criteria for interpreting research data must be presented clearly based on reviews of relevant empirical or theoretical studies. Shortly, the arrangement of the results and discussion sections is shown in Figure 2.

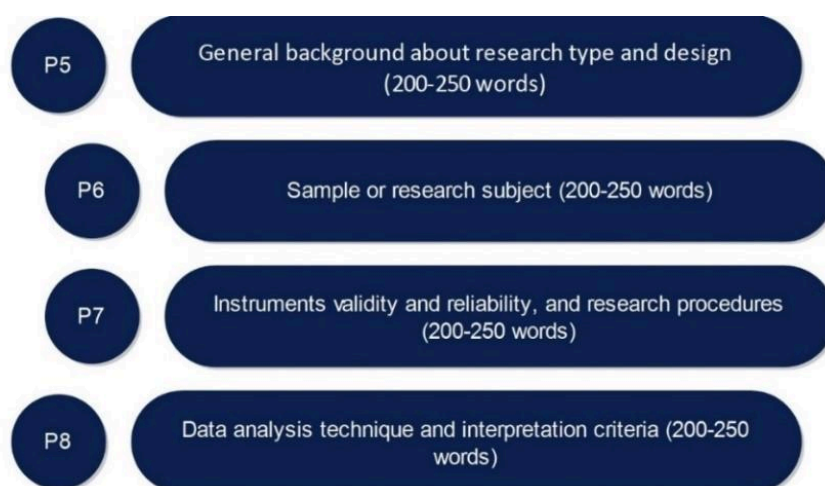


Figure 2. Contents of the research method

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part must state at least four crucial points. Each point consists of two paragraphs containing a description of the research findings (empirical findings) and why/how these findings occurred/obtained (rationality) (200-250 words/more). The results present research findings obtained through a series of procedures that have been stated in the research methods. The results must be presented briefly and clearly so that it is easy for readers to understand. Research results can be also often presented in tabular form of statistical analysis results and illustrative pictures of research findings.

The next paragraph contains empirical and/or theoretical support relevant to the research findings obtained (empirical and theoretical support) from references to reputable journal articles (200-250 words or more). If the research findings are similar to the results of previous studies (empirical and theoretical support), the author must describe the location of these similarities. If the findings are different, the author must also elaborate the location of these differences and why differences in research findings may occur accompanied by scientific arguments based on empirical references. In addition to the comparative description of research findings with previous studies, the author must discuss the research weaknesses that have implications for research results in this section. Simply, the arrangement of the results and discussion sections is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. The content parts of the results and discussion

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion part describes the answers to the hypotheses and/or research objectives or scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather summarizes the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. In addition, implications, significance of research results, and recommendations for further studies are also presented in this section.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendations describe things that will be done related to the next idea of the research. Barriers or problems that can influence the results of the research are also presented in this section.

Author Contributions

For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used (for example the authorship are: Muhammad Asy'ariàMA, Muhammad Roil BiladàMRB, Taufik SamsuriàTS)

“Conceptualization, MA and MRB; methodology, MA; software, TS; validation, MA, MRB and TS; formal analysis, MA; investigation, TS; resources, MRB; data curation, TS; writing—original draft preparation, MA; writing—review and editing, MRB; visualization, TS; supervision, MA; project administration, MRB; funding acquisition, MA. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.” Authorship must be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the work reported.

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Please add: “This research received no external funding” or “This research was funded by NAME OF FUNDER, grant number XXX” and “The APC was funded by XXX”.

Acknowledgment

In this section, you can acknowledge any support given which is not covered by the author contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments).

Conflict of interests

Declare conflicts of interest or state “The authors declare no conflict of interest.” Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interest that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results. Any role of the funders in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to publish the results must be declared in this section. If there is no role, please state “The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to publish the results”.

REFERENCES

All references referred to in the text of the article must be registered in the References section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals and amounting to a minimum of 80% of the total bibliography) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 25-30 references. Writing a referral system in an article text and writing a bibliography should use a reference management application program, for example, Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero, or others.

Guide to Writing References

Writing references should use reference management applications such as Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, or others. The format of writing used in the e-Saintika is in accordance with the format of the APA (American Psychological Association).

1. **Journal articles:** Bekker, J. G., Craig, I. K., & Pistorius, P. C. (1999). Modeling and Simulation of Arc Furnace Process. *ISIJ International*, 39(1), 23–32. doi/url
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3. **Articles in proceedings:** Roeva, O. (2012). Real-World Applications of Genetic Algorithm. In *International Conference on Chemical and Material Engineering* (pp.

- 25-30). Semarang, Indonesia: Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University.
4. **Thesis and dissertation, research reports:** Istadi, I. (2006). Development of A Hybrid Artificial Neural Network – Genetic Algorithm for Modelling and Optimization of Dielectric-Barrier Discharge Plasma Reactor. *PhD Thesis*. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
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 6. **Website:** United Arab Emirates architecture. (n.d.). Retrieved June 17, 2010, from UAE Interact website: <http://www.uaeinteract.com/>
 7. **Articles from the websites:** Benton Foundation. (1998, July 7). Barriers to closing the gap. In *Losing ground bit by bit: Low-income communities in the information age* (chap. 2). Retrieved from <http://www.benton.org/library?low-Income/two.html>