

STRATEGI PENGASUHAN DAYCARE DALAM MENINGKATKAN KEMANDIRIAN MAKAN ANAK PADA KELUARGA IBU BEKERJA

(MAXIMUM 14 KATA, 12pt GARAMOND BOLD)

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and

completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must

be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should

be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction includes the background of the problem, a literature review as the basis for the statement of scientific novelty in the manuscript, a statement of scientific novelty, problem formulation, hypotheses (if any), and research objectives. The introduction is written in a single chapter without subheadings. The entire presentation in the article is written in essay form, so there is no numerical or alphabetical formatting to separate chapters/sections or mark new

chapters/sections. Therefore, if any part of the article's content requires numbering or bullet lists, it

should be written as flowing paragraphs like the following: (1) one, (2) two, and (3) three. The total length of the article (including the bibliography) is between 4,500 to 6,000 words. The length of the introduction is not more than 15% of the total article. Any book citations should be cited within the text and referenced in the bibliography.

In-text citations should be written as follows: (Author's last name, year: page) or (Author's last name, year). Footnotes are only allowed for interviews. It is highly recommended to use reference management software like Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote, and the like. Citations for English-language manuscripts should follow this format: for a single-author book (Yanto, 2017) and for two authors (Wilson, & Cheung, 2019), while for three or more authors (Lin et al., 2019), and for citations from associations or organizations (UNESCO, 2019).

The article is the original work of the author and has not been published in other media. The manuscript is presented in a narrative form (without numbering in front of subheadings), and the use of subheadings is to be avoided.

2. METHOD

This section contains the research type, research time and location, target/subjects, research subjects, procedures, data instruments, data analysis techniques, and other aspects related to the research methodology. Target/subjects, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and other aspects related to the research methodology can be written in sub-subsections with sub-subheadings. Sub-subheadings do not need notation but should be written in lowercase letters with an initial capital letter, Garamond-11 unbold, left-aligned. The total length of the research method should not exceed 10% of the total article.

Specifically for qualitative research, the research time and location need to be clearly stated (this is also required for quantitative research). The target/research subjects (for qualitative research) or population-sample (for quantitative research) need to be clearly described in this section. It is also necessary to describe the technique for obtaining subjects (qualitative research) and/or the sampling technique (quantitative research).

The procedure should be elaborated according to the research type. How the research is conducted and how data will be obtained should be explained in this section. For experimental research, the type of design used should be written in this section. The type of data, how data is collected, which instruments are used to collect data, and how the collection is done technically should be explained clearly in this section. How to interpret the data obtained in relation to the research problem and objectives should be clearly outlined. (Note: Sub-subsections can vary depending on the type or research approach used. If there are sequential procedures or steps, they can be notated with numbers or letters as appropriate.)

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research results describe the main findings of the study. The presentation in the results and discussion section is written systematically, including only data/information relevant to the research objectives. The discussion in the research article explains the findings obtained from the study. The authors compile, analyze, evaluate, interpret, and compare the results of the latest findings with existing research findings. The authors should ensure consistency in the article from the title to the bibliography.

Tables/figures are presented with sufficient explanations and include numbers and titles. The numbers and titles of tables are placed above the table, left-aligned, with a font size of 11 pt., while the numbers and titles of figures are placed below the figure, centered. Complete each table/figure by including the source below each table/figure with a font size of 10 pt. Tables are created without vertical borders with a font size. Figures should be in grayscale with a resolution of more than 300 dpi, by submitting separate files from the manuscript.

Data collected in tables/figures should be supplemented with narrative text and presented in a format that is easily understood. Do not repeat lengthy data that has already been presented in tables and figures. Here is an example of a table:

Table 1 (10 pt.)

The number of teachers respondent (10 pt.)

School name	Stundents
SMA 21	17
SMA 22	17
SMA 23	18
SMA 24	17
SMA 25	17

Avoid using subheadings in the results and discussion section. The entire presentation of results and discussion in the article is written in essay form, so there is no numerical or alphabetical formatting to separate chapters/sections or mark new chapters/sections.

4. CONCLUSION

The content of the conclusion should be in the form of answers to the research questions and objectives. The conclusion should be presented in one paragraph, not as bullet points, and should be expressed in non-statistical sentences. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion, you can also mention the actions that will be taken related to further ideas from the research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Author thanks In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

REFERENCES

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically, without sequential numbers, and without distinction between book sources, online sources, and others.

The preparation of the bibliography, following standard techniques, should be done in a uniform and consistent manner. To maintain consistency in citation style, citations, and the bibliography, it is recommended to use a Reference Manager application, such as Zotero, Mendeley, or other paid applications. It is written in single spacing, with a one-space gap between each entry.

Some examples of how to write references/citations in the bibliography are provided below.

Book:

Freudenthal, H. (2015). *Revisiting Mathematics Education*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., & Razavieh, A. (1976). Pengantar Penelitian Pendidikan. Terjemahan oleh Arief Furchan. (1982). Surabaya: Usaha Nasional

Thesis, Disertation, Research Report:

Prahmana, R.C.I. (2012). Pendesainan Pembelajaran Operasi Bilangan Menggunakan Permainan Tradisional Tepuk Bergambar Untuk Siswa Kelas III Sekolah Dasar (SD). Unpublished Thesis. Palembang: Sriwijaya University.

Zulkardi. (2002). Developing A Learning Environment on Realistic Mathematics Education for Indonesian Student Teachers. Published Dissertation. Enschede: University of Twente.

Prahmana, R.C.I., Hendrik, Sopaheluwakan, A, van Groesen, B. (2008). Numerical Implementation of Linear AB-Equation Model using Finite Element Method, Technical Report. Bandung: LabMath-Indonesia

Symposium, Proceeding, Conference:

Cobb, P. (1994). Theories of Mathematical Learning and Constructivism: A Personal View. Paper presented at the Symposium on trends and perspectives in mathematics education, Institute for mathematics, University of Klagenfurt, Austria.

Prahmana, R.C.I. (2013). Designing Division Operation Learning in The Mathematics of Gasing. Proceeding in The First South East Asia Design/Development Research (SEA-DR) Conference 2013, 391-398. Palembang: Sriwijaya University

Article in Journal:

Stacey, K. (2010). The View of Mathematical Literacy in Indonesia. Journal on Mathematics Education (IndoMS-JME), 2 (2), 1-24. Palembang: IndoMS.

Book that consists of some articles:

Saukah, A. & Waseso, M.G. (Eds.). (2002). Menulis Artikel untuk Jurnal Ilmiah (Edisi ke-4, cetakan ke-1). Malang: UM Press.

Russel, T. (1998). An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation. In P.J. Black & A. Lucas (Eds.), Children's Informal Ideas in Science, 62-84. London: Routledge.

Article in Newspaper:

Pitunov, B. (13 December 2002). Sekolah Unggulan ataukah Sekolah Pengunggulan? Majalah Pos, page 4 & 11.

Article in Newspaper (without author's name):

Jawa Pos. (22 April 1995). Wanita Kelas Bawah Lebih Mandiri, page 3.

Official Documents:

Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. (1978). Pedoman Penulisan Laporan Penelitian. Jakarta: Depdikbud

Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. (1990). Jakarta: PT. Armas Duta Jaya

Internet:

Hitchcock, S., Carr, L., & Hall, W. (1996). A Survey of STM Online Journals, 1990- 1995: The Calm before the Storm, (Online), (<http://journal.ecs.soton.ac.uk/survey/survey.html>), diakses 12 Juni 1996

Kumaidi. (1998). Pengukuran Bekal Awal Belajar dan Pengembangan Tesnya. Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan. (Online), Jilid 5, No. 4, (<http://www.malang.ac.id>), diakses 20 Januari 2000

Wilson, D. (20 November 2015). Summary of Citing Internet Sites. NETTRAIN Discussion List, (Online), (NETTRAIN@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu), diakses 22 November 2015