The article's title emphasizes key findings and omits the institution's name unless it contributes significantly

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Abstract

The article must be formatted in Cambria font (12 pt) with 1.15 line spacing and 3 pt paragraph spacing, using Microsoft Word on A4 paper (21 x 29.7 cm). It should be written in English, adhering to proper grammar. Enhance language quality using Grammarly or professional proofreading services. The article length should be 5,000–7,000 words, excluding references but including any figures, tables, or graphs. Ensure the title captures the research focus, emphasizes key findings, and omits the institution's name unless it adds distinct value. List authors' full names without titles or positions (e.g., professor, doctor) and provide clear, unabbreviated affiliations for all authors. The abstract should serve as a compelling overview, summarizing the research objectives, methods, key results, implications, and contributions in 200–250 words. Use clear, precise, and honest language, avoiding rare abbreviations. Select 5–8 keywords or phrases that precisely reflect the research variables, findings, or theories, separated by semicolons (;), to aid indexing and searchability.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction section is vital for laying the foundation of the research. It should be concise yet thorough, incorporating credible and varied sources. This section must clearly define the research problem, emphasizing its importance and relevance in the current context. It should also critically evaluate gaps and limitations in existing literature, setting the stage for the research's novel insights and perspectives. Clearly stating the research's focus, objectives, and contributions is essential. Use universally understood terms, avoiding local jargon or abbreviations, to ensure accessibility for readers from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

The manuscript must be prepared using word processing software (Microsoft Word, Open Office, or Rich Text Format). Use Cambria font throughout, with A4 paper size (210 x 297 mm) and 3 cm margins on all sides. The text should have 1.15 line spacing, 3 pt paragraph spacing, be justified, and use a 12-point font. Employ italics instead of underlining (except for URLs), and place tables within the text at relevant points, not at the end. Include page numbers on the footer of each page. Avoid using pronouns like "I" or "we."

When submitting, the author must confirm that the manuscript, or a similar version, has not been submitted elsewhere. Submissions require in-text citations and a complete bibliography of referenced works. Ensure consistency in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation throughout the article.

METHODS

In this section, provide a concise yet comprehensive overview of the research methods employed. Clearly describe the chosen research approach and design, the participants involved, data collection tools, instrument grids (if applicable), methods for ensuring data validity or reliability, and techniques used for data analysis. Exclude commonly used statistical formulas but include references for the methods applied to support their credibility.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results section should systematically present the collected research data (e.g., test outcomes, questionnaires, interviews, documents) in alignment with the problem formulation or prioritized by the most significant findings. When reporting data, such as interview or observation results, it clearly cites the data sources. To enhance clarity, incorporate easily understandable graphs, figures, and tables, which should be centered and numbered consecutively. The section may also include detailed sub-topics closely tied to the research focus.

1. Subtitles Written Using Bold Print

When incorporating tables and figures into articles, ensure they are concise, appropriately sized, and not overly numerous. Use diverse formats for presenting tables and figures. Number tables sequentially, placing their titles and numbers above, centered either within the column or on the page. Format tables with 12-point bold headings, using only horizontal lines and avoiding vertical ones. Each table and figure must be clearly referenced in the text, as shown in Table 1, to ensure a clear and cohesive data presentation.

Table 1. Styles and their Functions

No	Style Name	Function
1	Abstract	Abstract
2	Keywords	Keywords

Source: the source of the table must be written in 9 pt size

2. The subheading must consist of at least two parts

Figures, such as charts or graphs, should be included in the electronic version of the manuscript in either JPG or PNG format. These image file formats are preferred for their high quality and compatibility with most publishing platforms. See the example in Figure 1.
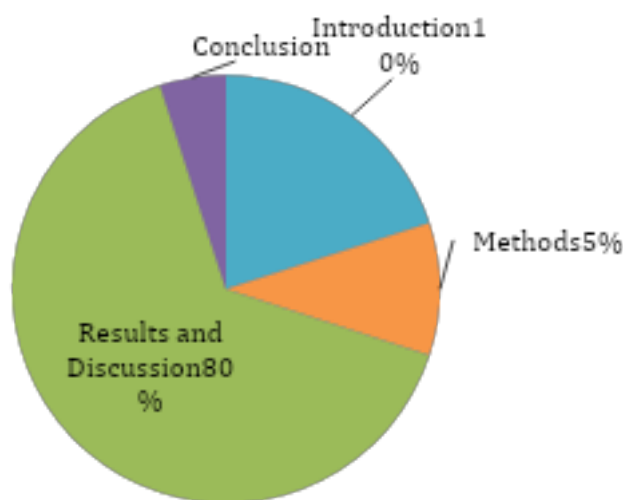

Figure 1. Portion size of the article elements

Source: image source must be written in 9 pt size

Figure 2. Logo of STEAM Journal for Elementary School Education

Source: image source must be written in 9 pt size

3. **The subheading must consist of at least two parts**

The discussion section is a vital part of a scientific article, elucidating the importance of the findings, their implications, and their alignment with theoretical frameworks and related studies. Begin by highlighting the primary findings, followed by interpretations and implications in the context of existing theories and research. Researchers should compare their results with established theories and prior studies to underscore their contributions. Additionally, they must address the study's limitations and offer suggestions for future research. This section is also the appropriate place to discuss study limitations.

Direct quotations under 40 words should be integrated into the paragraph and enclosed in quotation marks. Quotations of 40 words or more should be formatted as a block, indented half an inch from the margin, without quotation marks. Articles should minimize the use of direct quotations. An example of a block quotation exceeding 40 words is provided below.

> … when each group member has acquired a different knowledge base and combinations of knowledge are required to solve a problem, collaborative learning (heterogeneous) could be an advantage. If group learning is desirable in school, then teachers need to structure the curriculum to permit each student to acquire a different knowledge base before instructing them in collaborative work (Retnowati, 2012: 338).

A statement can also be the essence of several references, so the sources are written by mentioning all references in alphabetical order and a semicolon (;) to separate the sources this way (Ritter et al., 2007; Sahlberg, 2012; Schunk, 2012).

It is important to note that all references to names follow the rule that the last name is written, regardless of the ethnicity from which the name originates. For example, Burhan Nurgiyantoro and Anwar Efendi are Indonesian names that are written (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2013).

4. **The subheading must consist of at least two parts**

The following addresses the citation of government-published reference sources, which fall into two categories: books, reports, or articles authored by government agency teams or agents, and legal documents such as laws and regulations. For the first category, cite these works as you would any book, report, or article published by an organization. Identify the authoring team or individuals if their names are provided; if not, use the publishing institution as the author.

For the second category, such as Indonesian Law No. 14 (2005) or Permendiknas No. 22 (2006), directly cite the legislation's name without listing the government institution as the author. The bibliography should appear at the article's end, using the same font type and size as the main text, arranged alphabetically. All sources cited in the article must be included in the bibliography, and every entry in the bibliography must be referenced in the text. Adhere to ethical citation practices, particularly for direct and indirect quotations.

The editorial team of the STEAM Journal for Elementary School Education recommends using reference management software to streamline citation processes. This saves time on technical formatting, allowing researchers to focus on substantive research content. A standardized citation format also enhances readability, helping readers better understand and engage with the research findings.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should be concise, narrative, and conceptual, summarizing the research findings and their implications. Avoid using bullet points, numbering, or symbols in this section. Explain how your work contributes to the broader knowledge framework. A clear conclusion is essential, as its absence makes it challenging for reviewers and readers to evaluate the value of your research. Do not repeat the abstract or reiterate points from the analysis.

To ensure consistent application of this template, authors should download it, save it on their personal computer, rename the file, and gradually replace the template's content with their own article, preserving subheadings and maintaining the original format. The template is designed in Microsoft Word. To simplify managing reference sources, authors are encouraged to use software like Mendeley, Zotero, or similar tools.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (IF ANY)

This section contains acknowledgments to sponsors or funders, or to those who played an important role in conducting the research.

APENDIX (IF ANY)

The section contains appendices that support the content of scientific articles, such as research instruments, treatment scenarios, and data URLs that are openly presented to the public.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

REFERENCES

The references section should contain only reliable sources. You need a minimum of 30 references, with at least 80% of them coming from journals published in the last five years. Both in-text citations and the reference list should be formatted using a reference management application (such as Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero) in the latest APA (American Psychological Association) style. For example, a citation should look like this: (Ardhya, 2025, p. 12) or (Ardhya, 2025). Additionally, if available, include the DOI or URL of references from web pages, such as journal articles and online books, in the reference list. An example is as follows:

Sasser, T. R. (2017). Preschool Intervention Can Promote Sustained Growth in the Executive-Function Skills of Children Exhibiting Early Deficits. *Psychological Science*, *28*(12), 1719–1730. https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797617711640

Sinha, T., Kapur, M., West, R., Catasta, M., Hauswirth, M., & Trninic, D. (2021). Differential Benefits of Explicit Failure-Driven and Success-Driven Scaffolding in Problem-Solving Prior to Instruction. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *113*(3), 530–555. https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000483

Wang, Y. (2022). The Impact of Interparental Conflicts on Online Game Addiction Symptomatology: The Mediating Roles of the Parent-Adolescent Relationship and Loneliness in Adolescents. *Psychological Reports*, *125*(5), 2337–2356. https://doi.org/10.1177/00332941211016751