

Author Guidelines

JI-KES (Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan)

1. **JI-KES (Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan)** accepts research articles of the health sector including the fields of science, nursing, midwifery, public health, nutrition, pharmacy and others, which have not been published or are under consideration elsewhere.
2. To be considered for publication, manuscripts should be between 7 to 15 pages, typed in Microsoft Office Word 2007 format, using 11 size Times New Roman fonts, single-spaced on quarto or A4-size paper with margin 2 for each side.
3. The article is written in Bahasa Indonesia or English language.
4. The article should contain: (a) Title; (b) Full name of author(s) without title(s); (c) Affiliation, (d) Corresponding email, (e) Abstract (max. 200 words); (f) Keywords; (g) Introduction, which includes review of related literature and research purpose; (h) Method; (i) Findings and Discussion; (j) Conclusions and Suggestions; and (k) References.
5. The title in Bahasa Indonesia should not be more than 12 words and not more than 10 words for an English title. It is written in 12 pts Capital-lowercase, Bold, Center.
6. Abstract is written in two languages (Bahasa Indonesia and English language) with a maximum length of 200 words and 3-5 keywords or a combination of words. The abstract is written in a single-spaced paragraph using 11 size Times New Roman. The abstract should include the title of the article, an introduction, objectives, methods, and research finding.
7. The introduction includes background of the study, significance of the study, rationalization of research activities and review of related literature and research objectives. The entire introduction is presented in the form of paragraphs, each of which is 15-20% of the total length of the article.
8. The method section includes paragraphs that explain the activity design, data sources, scope or object, main materials and tools, time and place of research, data collection techniques, operational definitions of research variables, and analysis techniques used by researchers, as well as information that passes the ethic test or ethical review by including the number of ethics, with a length of 15-20% of the article's total length.
9. The results and discussion section include an explanation of the data processing results, a logical interpretation of the findings, and comparisons with theories and similar research findings. To aid comprehension and reading, the research findings are described first, followed by the discussion section. The results and discussion

subheadings are shown separately. This section must comprise at least 60% of the entire body of the article.

10. The discussion is intended to interpret the research findings in accordance with the theory used, not simply to explain the findings. The discussion should be enriched by referring to previous studies that have been published in scientific journals.
11. The results can be displayed as numerical tables, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three. Tables, graphs, and figures should not be excessively long, large, or numerous. Writers should employ a variety of presentation tools such as tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions. Tables and graphs should be referred to in the text.
12. Table descriptions or explanations are written at the top of the table, justified alignment. The numbers of 1,2,3, and so on are listed in the table explanation. To display the table's serial number in the article There are no vertical (vertical) or horizontal (flat) lines in the table. Table lines are only present at the table's head and tail. The font used for table entries is Times New Roman, size 10 pts.

Table 1. The Distribution of Article Body Part

No.	The Part	Length (in percent)	Information
1.	Introduction	20	Maximum (including title and abstract)
2.	Method	10	15% in maximum for quantitative research
3.	Finding and Discussion	60	Minimum
5.	Conclusion and References	10	In general

13. The conclusions and suggestions section includes research findings in the form of answers to research questions or a summary of the discussion results, as well as comments or rebuttals that are suggestive to the government, agencies, and other researchers for future research development. Conclusions and suggestions are presented in paragraph form.
14. The list of references includes only those that are cited/referred to in the article.
15. The bibliography contains only referenced sources, and all referenced sources must be listed in the bibliography. Reference sources at least 80% in the form of libraries

published in the last 10 years. The references used are primary sources in the form of research articles in journals or research reports (including theses, theses, dissertations).

16. References and citations use the Harvard system as follows and must use reference applications such as Mendeley, Zotero or Endnote.

a. One-Author Book

Creswell, J.W. (2009). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*, 3rd ed., Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc.

b. Multiple-Authors Book

Wallace, R. A. and Wolf, A., (2006). *Contemporary sociological theory: expanding the classical tradition*. 6th ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall.

c. Translated Book

Becker, B.E., Huselid, M.A. dan Ulrich, D. (2006) *The HR SCORECARD: Mengaitkan manusia, strategi, dan kinerja*, diterjemahkan oleh Basuki, D.R., Jakarta: Esensi Erlangga.

d. E-book

Shukla, P. (2008) *Essentials of marketing research: exercises*, Bookboon [online], tersedia di: <http://bookboon.com/en/marketing-research-exercisebook-ebook> [Accessed on 11 Des 2016].

e. Article of journal, newspaper or magazine

Gill, P.S., Dugger, J., dan Norton, F. (2014) 'The Relationship between Compensation and Selected Dimensions of Employee Engagement in a Mid-Sized Engineering Service Firm', *Journal of Technology, Management, and Applied Engineering*, 30(1), pp. 1-12.

f. Online Article with DOI

Dobson, H., (2006). Mister Sparkle meets the 'Yakuza': depictions of Japan in The Simpsons. *Journal of Popular Culture* [online]. 39(1), 44–68. [Accessed on 5 October 2015]. Available from: doi: 10.1111/j.1540-5931.2006.00203.x.

g. Unpublished Thesis

Hendriawan. (2014). 'Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan dan Budaya Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Melalui Kepuasan Kerja Karyawan Pada PT. Dwi Mitra Multiguna Sejahtera di Kabupaten Konawe Utara Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara', Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis, Jurusan Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Hasanuddin.

h. Thesis, Dissertation, Laporan Penelitian:

Mariam, R. (2009). *'Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan dan Budaya Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Melalui Kepuasan Kerja Karyawan Sebagai Variabel Intervening Studi Pada Kantor Pusat PT. Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero)'*, unpublished thesis, Magister Management Major, Post Graduate Program, Diponegoro University.

i. Online Thesis or Dissertation

Vivek, S.D. (2009). *'A Scale of Consumer Engagement'*, Thesis (PhD), Department of Management and Marketing, Graduate School, University of Alabama, [online], tersedia di: <http://acumen.lib.ua.edu/u0015/> [Accessed on 11 Des 2016].

J. Seminar and Workshop Paper:

Owen, D. H., & Frey, B. F. (Eds.). (1995). *Ergonomics tomorrow: Adapting the future: Proceedings of the Sixth Conference of the New Zealand Ergonomics Society, Lincoln, 16-17 February 1995*. Palmerston North, New Zealand: New Zealand Ergonomics Society.

17. All manuscripts are assessed by reviewers anonymously based on their expertise. The authors have a chance to revise their manuscripts as the reviewers' or editors' recommendation. The decision of acceptance or rejection will be communicated in writing
18. Articles will be reviewed by subject reviewers, while the editors reserve the right to edit articles for format consistency without altering the substance.