



## Judul (Bahasa Indonesia)

## Title (English)

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### ARTICLE INFO

Received: xx, 2025  
Revised: xx, 2025  
Accepted: xx, 2025  
Date of Publication: xx, 2025  
Volume: x  
Issue: x  
DOI: XXX

### ABSTRAK (Indonesia dan English)

Abstrak terdiri dari: Pendahuluan, Tujuan, Metode, Hasil dan Kesimpulan.  
Abstrak (250–350 kata)

*Abstract consists of: Introduction, Objectives, Methods, Results and Conclusions.  
Abstract (250–350 words)*

### KEYWORDS

3–5 keywords

**Publisher:** Pascasarjana, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu

## PENDAHULUAN/INTRODUCTION

Describe the general conditions/main topics that are the focus of the research. Describe the phenomena, actual problems, or challenges that occur in the field. Also present data or facts to reinforce the importance of the topic being discussed.

Describe the main issues arising from the background. Focus on one or two key points that will be the focus of the research.

Explicitly state the purpose of writing the article/research.

Show the importance of this research. Also explain who will benefit from the research results (e.g. government, educational institutions, society, etc.).

## METODE/METHOD

Research Method Writing Template

### Type and Approach of Research

Mention the type of research (qualitative/quantitative/mixed methods) and the approach used (descriptive, case study, phenomenology, etc.).

Example:

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study type to describe premarital education management in District X.

### Location and Time of Research

Write the place of research and time (month/year).

Example:

This research was conducted in Baolan District, Tolitoli Regency, from January to March 2025.

### **Subjects or Research Informants**

Explain who the subjects or informants are, and the reasons for their selection.

Example:

The informants in this study were the head of the KUA, religious instructors, and prospective bride and groom couples who took part in premarital education.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

Describe the methods used to collect data (interviews, observations, documentation, questionnaires).

Example:

Data was collected through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and documentation of pre-marital education activities.

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

Explain how the data obtained will be analyzed. For qualitative, usually using the Miles and Huberman model (data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions).

Example:

Data analysis was carried out using the interactive analysis technique of the Miles and Huberman model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

### **Data Validity Test (for qualitative research)**

Explain how to guarantee the validity or validity of the data (triangulation, member check, extended observation, etc.).

Example:

Data validity is tested through source and method triangulation techniques and member checks with informants.

## **HASIL/RESULTS**

In this section, you will present the main findings of the research that was conducted, referring to the data collected. The presentation of research results should be objective, clear, and aligned with the research objectives. The results can be presented in narrative form, tables, diagrams, or graphs, depending on the type of data collected. Here is the general structure:

### **Description of Main Findings**

In this part, present the main findings of the research in detail. Explain what was discovered in the field based on the analyzed data, such as findings about the behavior of the research subjects, patterns identified, or emerging phenomena.

Example:

"The research findings show that the majority of prospective couples in Baolan District feel unprepared for marriage. However, they view pre-marriage education as important for gaining knowledge related to family life."

### **Comparison with Theories or Previous Research**

Explain how your research results compare to existing theories or previous studies. This shows the relevance and contribution of your research to the existing literature.

Example:

"These findings align with the theory proposed by [Researcher's Name], who stated that pre-marriage education plays a crucial role in enhancing the preparedness of prospective couples for marriage."

### Data Analysis

Explain the data analysis results, both qualitative and quantitative, that support these findings. If the research uses statistics, mention the relevant statistical results (e.g., mean values, percentages, correlations, etc.).

Example (for quantitative research):

"From the data analysis using SPSS, it was found that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of prospective couples and their preparedness for marriage (p-value < 0.05)."

### Presentation of Data in Tables, Graphs, or Diagrams

If necessary, include tables, graphs, or diagrams to visualize the research results. Make sure each visualization has a clear explanation so that readers can understand the data presented.

Example:

**Table 1.** Distribution of Respondents Based on Education and Occupation in Pattimang Village, Malangke District, North Luwu Regency

Characteristics	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Education</b>		
None	9	5.3
Elementary School	18	10.7
Secondary School	81	47.9
High School	55	32.5
D3/S1/S2	6	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Occupation</b>		
Civil Servant	3	1.8
Private Employee	2	1.2
Housewife	109	64.5
Farmer	33	19.5
Laborer	22	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>

### Interpretation of Results

In this part, you can provide an interpretation of the research findings. Explain the meaning of the findings and how they answer the research questions.

Example:

"The interpretation of these results suggests that although most prospective couples feel adequately prepared, there is still a significant need to deepen their understanding of married life through pre-marriage education."

### Preliminary Conclusion

In this section, summarize the main findings that can be concluded from the research, which will serve as the basis for drawing conclusions at the end of the report.

Example:

"Overall, this study reveals the importance of pre-marriage education in enhancing the preparedness of prospective couples, although there are still several challenges in its implementation."

## **DISKUSI/DISCUSSION**

In this section, you will interpret the results presented earlier by linking them to relevant theories, previous research, and the broader context. The discussion also aims to explain in-depth the meaning of the research findings and how they contribute to the understanding of the research topic. Here is the general structure:

### **Interpretation of Main Findings**

Explain in detail the findings that have been presented in the results section. In the discussion, you not only present the findings but also explain what they mean. How do these findings answer the research questions or hypotheses posed?

Example:

"The finding that the majority of prospective couples feel unprepared for marriage indicates the importance of pre-marriage education. This aligns with the view of [Researcher's Name], who argued that a lack of knowledge about marriage can cause uncertainty and anxiety for couples entering marriage."

### **Comparison with Theories or Previous Research**

Compare your research results with existing theories or previous studies. This will show the contribution of your research to the development of knowledge and how your findings support or contradict previous findings.

Example:

"This study aligns with a study conducted by [Researcher's Name], which found that pre-marriage education can enhance the preparedness of prospective couples. However, this research also shows that while many prospective couples participate in pre-marriage education, there are still barriers to accessing deeper materials on family life."

### **Contribution of Research to Knowledge**

Explain how your research contributes new insights to the field you are studying. What makes this research different from previous studies? What new knowledge has been gained from this research?

Example:

"This study provides new insights into how a community-based approach can strengthen the implementation of pre-marriage education in regions with limited access. These findings could form the basis for more focused training programs in the future."

### **Practical Implications of Findings**

Explain the practical implications of the research findings for practice, policy, or everyday life. For instance, how can the findings be applied in real-world settings, whether by educational institutions, the government, or society?

Example:

"The implications of these findings suggest the need for improved quality in the pre-marriage education materials presented to prospective couples. The government and relevant institutions need to provide easier and more comprehensive access to these programs so that couples can prepare thoroughly before entering married life."

### **Limitations of the Study**

In this section, mention the limitations of the research, such as the limited sample, time constraints, or other factors that may have affected the research results. Acknowledging limitations shows that your research was conducted objectively and does not claim perfect results.

Example:

"One limitation of this study is the small number of informants, which only includes prospective couples in Baolan District. Therefore, the results of this study may not fully reflect conditions in other regions with different characteristics."

### **Suggestions for Future Research**

Provide suggestions for future research based on the findings and limitations of your study. What should be studied further or explored in more depth to expand understanding of the research topic?

Example:

"Future research is recommended to involve a larger sample and include various regions to see if similar findings can be found in different contexts. Additionally, further research could explore in more depth the factors influencing the success of pre-marriage education."

### **KESIMPULAN/CONCLUSION**

The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides an overview of the research's contribution to the topic under study. The conclusion should also include implications of the findings, whether for theory, practice, or policy, as well as recommendations for further research.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Example:

No Conflict of interest

### **FUNDING**

Example:

No Funding

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Example:

Thanks all for Thank you to all parties who contributed to this research, especially the villagers of Pattimang Village, Malangke District, North Luwu Regency.

### **DAFTAR PUSTAKA/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Use **APA Style 7th Edition** for in-text citations and reference list.
- References must be current and relevant, preferably from peer-reviewed sources.
- At least **80%** of references should be from the last 10 years.

Example:

Mulyaningsih T, Mohanty I, Widyaningsih V, Gebremedhin TA, Miranti R, Wiyono VH. Beyond personal factors: Multilevel determinants of childhood stunting in Indonesia. *PLoS One*. 2021;16(11):e0260265.

Victora CG, Christian P, Vdaletti LP, Gatica-Domínguez G, Menon P, Black RE. Revisiting maternal and child undernutrition in low-income and middle-income countries: variable progress towards an unfinished agenda. *Lancet*. 2021;397(10282):1388-99.