
Article Title (Calibri, 14 pt, Bold, UPPERCASE, Center)

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
|---------------------------|---|
| Article history: | Written in a single paragraph with a maximum length of 200 words using English, the abstract contains a brief summary of the research objectives, the methods used, and the main results or conclusions of the study. |
| Received: | |
| Received in revised form: | |
| Accepted: | |
| Keywords: | Written in English. The order of keywords is arranged alphabetically, and each keyword is separated by a comma (,). |

INTRODUCTION

The introduction is written in 12 pt Calibri font with single spacing in a flowing paragraph without subsections, containing the background of the problem, identification of the research gap, as well as a review of previous literature as the state of the art that forms the basis for emphasizing the novelty of the research, which is then clearly formulated at the end of the paragraph as the main foundation of this study.

METHOD

This section explains how the research was conducted. The main components include: (1) the research design; (2) the population and sample (research targets); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; and (4) data analysis techniques. For studies involving tools and materials, it is necessary to describe their specifications. Tool specifications should indicate the level of sophistication of the instruments used, while material specifications should describe the types of materials involved. Qualitative research—such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others—needs to include the presence of the researcher, the research subjects, the informants who assisted during the study, as well as the procedures for data collection, the research setting and duration, and the description of the procedures used to ensure the validity of the research findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results should be presented clearly and concisely. They should summarize the scientific findings rather than provide detailed raw data. Please highlight any differences between your results and previous publications by other researchers. The discussion should explore the meaning of the findings, not simply repeat them. A combined Results and

Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid excessive citations and unnecessary reviews of previously published literature.

In the discussion, this is the most important part of your article. Here, you have the opportunity to “sell” your data. Develop the discussion according to the results, but do not restate the results themselves. The discussion often begins with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not the experimental results). The following components should be addressed in the discussion: How do your findings relate to the original questions or objectives presented in the Introduction (what)? Do you provide scientific interpretations for each result or finding presented (why)? Are your findings consistent with what has been reported by other researchers (what else)? Or are there differences?

Table 1. Level of Educational Knowledge

| Knowledge (10pt) | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Good | 00 | 00.0 |
| Sufficient | 00 | 00.0 |
| Poor | 00 | 00.0 |
| Total (n) | 00 | 00.0 |

Source: processed data

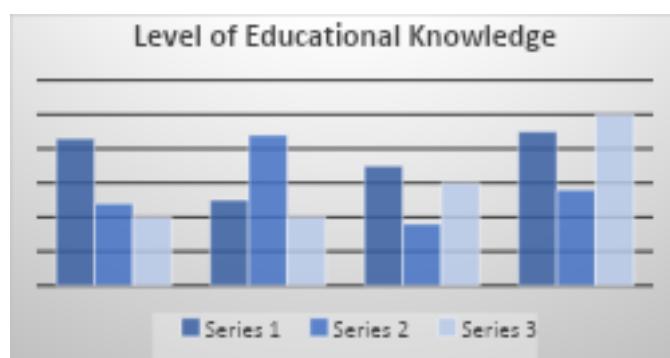


Figure 1. Figure Title

CONCLUSION

The conclusion must provide answers to the research questions and research objectives. It should be presented in a single paragraph, not in bullet points, and must be written in non-statistical sentences. If necessary, you may also include suggested actions or follow-up steps related to ideas for further research at the end of the conclusion.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

REFERENCES

References should relate only to the material cited within your article, following APA Style 7th Edition guidelines and listed alphabetically. Please avoid abbreviations. Citations and references primarily derive from recent materials, with a focus on the last 10 years for journals, ensuring 80% are from Scopus-indexed journals. Additionally, materials from the last five years are preferred for magazines and newspapers. Any additional references should

be included in an Additional Reading section. This approach ensures the accuracy and relevance of the sources cited in your work, enhancing its credibility.

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Artikel Jurnal

Smith, J. A., & Brown, L. M. (2020). Factors influencing maternal health service utilization. *Journal of Midwifery Research*, 15(2), 45–53.

Buku

Anderson, P. L. (2018). *Maternal and child health care practices*. New York, NY: Springer.

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Johnson, R. T. (Ed.). (2017). *Public health perspectives in community settings*. London: Routledge.

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Wang, H. (2019). Improving antenatal care. In R. T. Johnson (Ed.), *Public health perspectives in community settings* (pp. 112–130). London: Routledge.

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Kumar, S., & Lee, H. (2021). Digital interventions for maternal health. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Public Health* (pp. 210–218). Tokyo: ICPH Press.

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