Available online at: http://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/Ministrate
Ministrate, Vol. 14 No. 1: 1-20
DOI: 10.15575/jpbd.v6i1.34551

The title of a scientific article should be concise, informative, and engaging

Author
Magister Ilmu Administrasi, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
E-mail: xxxxxxxx@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to [state the research objective] by examining [briefly describe the research topic]. A [research design] approach was employed, involving [data collection methods, e.g., surveys, experiments, qualitative analysis] to gather and analyze data from [describe sample/population]. The findings indicate that [summarize key results], suggesting [highlight main insights or implications]. These results contribute to [mention the significance of the research], providing practical and theoretical implications in [relevant field]. However, the study has certain limitations, such as [mention constraints, e.g., sample size, methodology], which should be addressed in future research. Based on these findings, further studies should focus on [suggest areas for improvement or exploration] to enhance understanding of [research topic].

Keywords: Competency, Performance, Bhabinkamtibmas

INTRODUCTION

A strong introduction begins with the background of the problem, explaining the broader issue or phenomenon that serves as the foundation of the study. Next, it should present the problem identification, highlighting the specific research gap or issue that needs to be addressed and its significance. A brief review of previous studies is also essential to demonstrate how the current research contributes to or differs from existing literature. The introduction should then clearly state the research objectives, outlining what the study aims to achieve. Additionally, it can mention the research contributions, emphasizing the theoretical and practical implications of the study. Finally, the introduction should conclude with a problem statement or hypothesis (if applicable), which will guide the subsequent sections of the article.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a research design suited to the objectives, whether it is qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods. The population and sample are then defined, detailing the criteria for selecting participants or data sources. Next, the data collection techniques

* Copyright (c) 2024 I Putu Agus Indra Permana
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Received: September 10, 2023; Revised: February 25, 2024; Accepted: April 13, 2024

are explained, including surveys, experiments, interviews, or secondary data sources. The data analysis methods are also described, outlining statistical tests, thematic analysis, or other analytical techniques used to interpret the findings. Furthermore, the methodology section should address ethical considerations, such as informed consent and confidentiality, if applicable. Lastly, the section highlights any limitations of the chosen methods, acknowledging factors that may affect the validity or generalizability of the results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are presented clearly, using tables, figures, or descriptive explanations to highlight significant findings. These findings are then analyzed and interpreted, comparing them with previous research to identify similarities, differences, or new insights. The implications of the results are discussed, explaining their relevance to the research field and practical applications. Additionally, the limitations of the study are acknowledged, addressing factors such as sample size, methodology constraints, or external influences that may have affected the findings. Finally, this section may suggest future research directions, highlighting areas that require further exploration to deepen the understanding of the topic.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of a scientific article summarizes the key findings, highlights their implications, and provides recommendations for future research. In a single paragraph, the conclusion should include the following key elements:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arikunto, S. (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.

Donni, J.P. (2017). *Manajemen Kinerja Kepegawaian*. Cetakan ke-1. Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia.

ISSN
2714-8130 (Online)

Friedenberg, L. (1995). *Psychological Testing, Design, Analysis and Use*. Allyn and Bacon.

Guilford, J.P. (1979). *Psychometric Methods*. Tata McGraw-Hill: Publishing Company Limited.

Hasibuan, M.S.P. (2014). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*, Edisi Revisi. Jakarta: PT.Bumi Aksara.

Hutapea, P., Thoha, N. (2008). *Kompetensi Plus*. Jakarta. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Ivancevich, K., Konopaske, R., Matteson, M.T. (2008). *Perilaku Manajemen dan Organisasi*. Alih Bahasa: Gania, G. Editor: Hardani, W., Yoso, B.A. Jakarta: Erlangga

Kasmir. (2016). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Teori dan Praktik*. Cetakan ke-1, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Mangkunegara, A.A.A.P (2015). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Perusahaan*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

McClelland, C.D. (2000). *Human Motivation*. New York: Cambridge University Press

Moeheriono. (2012). *Pengukuran Kinerja Berbasis Kompetensi*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Rivai, V. (2013). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Untuk Perusahaan*. Jakarta. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Sedarmayanti. (2011). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*, Reformasi Birokrasi dan Manajemen Pegawai Negeri Sipil. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Siagian, S.P. (2019). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia.* Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Singarimbun, M., Effendi, S. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Jakarta: LP3S.

Sudarmanto. (2015). *Kinerja dan Pengembangan Kompetensi SDM*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar,

Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.

Suparman, I.A. (2018). *Statistik Sosial, Manajemen*. Jakarta: PT. Raya Grafindo Persada.

Usmara, A. (2006). *Motivasi Kerja: Proses, Teori, dan Praktik*. Yogyakarta: Amara Books.

Wibowo. (2016). *Manajemen Kinerja*. Edisi Kelima, Cetakan Ke-10, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

ISSN 2714-8130 (Online)

Wibowo. (2017). *Manajemen Kinerja,* edisi kelima cetakan ke-12. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

ISSN
2714-8130 (Online)