TEMPLATE JGRPH (Journal of Global Research in Public Health)

Title (Font Times New Roman 18 pt Bold)

First author[1*], Second author[2], etc. (Times New Roman 12 pt Bold)

Manuscript has main author and co-authors. Author names should not contain academic title or rank. Consist of full name author and co-authors.

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ARTICLE INFO

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Keywords:
keyword a
keyword b
keyword c
(in alphabetical order). (Times New Roman 8 pt)

ABSTRACT (TIMES NEW ROMAN 10 PT)

Abstract is written in a single paragraph consisting maximum 150 words. Abstract should be integrated describing the whole article which includes introduction & objectives, methods, results, analysis, and discussion. Avoid abbreviations and references in the abstract. (Times New Roman 10 pt)

I. Introduction (Times New Roman 11 pt Bold, Spacing 6 pt)

Give an adequate background of the problem you are solving. Avoid overly detailed literature review, draw a summary of the results. Explain how you solved the problem, and explain your goal. When writing the introduction, make it understandable to readers who are not experts on the subject. Use a narrative format and avoid sub-chapters. (Times New Roman 11 pt)

II. Methods (Times New Roman 11 pt Bold, Spacing 6 pt)

Explain in detail about the research design, timing, variables, population, sample, sampling, instrument, data analysis, and information on passing the ethical test. (Times New Roman 11 pt)

III. Results (Times New Roman 11 pt Bold, Spacing 6 pt)

The results presented must be sequential from the main results to the supporting results. Use units of measurement based on applicable international standards. You can add diagrams, tables, pictures, and graphs by completing them with narration.
Figures and tables are placed at the end of the manuscript following the following rules:
1) Figures, tables, and diagrams must be editable;
2) Title of the figure and table is written at the top with times new roman 11, single space;

3) Narrative figures and tables are written at the bottom of the tables and figures;
4) Fill in the table using times new roman 11, single space. (Times New Roman 11 pt)
Table 1. Xxxx xxxx

Description	Category of Soil Conservation Level Application			
	Excellent	Good	Bad	Worst
Revenue (IDR ha^{-1})	13.252.500	11.436.168	7.202.453	-
Total Cost (IDR ha^{-1})	7.921.125	7.055.654	5.157.837	-
Income (IDR ha^{-1})	5.331.375	4.380.514	2.044.616	-

(Times New Roman 11 pt, 1.5 space)

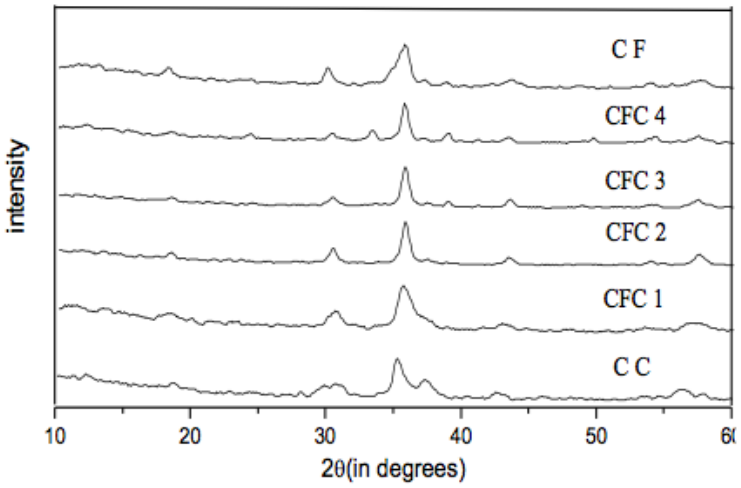


Figure 1. Xxxxxx xxxx
(Times New Roman 11 pt, 1.5 space)

Explain the main points of your findings. Make it as short as possible but clear. Follow a logical line of thought. In general, interpret and discuss the importance of your findings in the order you described them in the results section. Use the present verb, especially for facts that arise. Compare your findings with previous studies. If needed, use sub-points to organize and categorize your discussion. (Times New Roman 11 pt)

IV. Discussion Times New Roman 11 pt Bold, Spacing 6 pt)

The contents of the discussion section include an explanation of the results, references to previous studies, and opinions from researchers. Summary of main findings. The Discussion section begins by briefly restating the main findings of the study. This opening should remind the reader of the research objective and state, in one or two sentences, what the study found. It should not repeat the detailed numbers, statistics, or tables from the Results section. Its purpose is to give the reader a clear starting point before the interpretation begins. After the summary, the author explains what the results mean. This includes stating whether the findings support or contradict the hypothesis and offering possible reasons for the outcome. The interpretation should be grounded in the data and in relevant theory, and it should follow the order of the research questions or hypotheses so that the reader can follow the logic easily.

The findings are then placed in the context of existing literature. The author shows where the results agree with earlier studies, where they differ, and what may explain those differences, such as variations in method, sample, time period, or setting. This part demonstrates how the study contributes to the field and why the results are credible or noteworthy.Author(s) should put the implications of the findings. This part explains why the results matter. Theoretical implications describe how the findings confirm, extend, or challenge existing theories and concepts. Practical implications describe what the results mean for practitioners, policymakers, educators, or organizations, and what actions or changes they may suggest.

Limitations of the study can be addressed at this section. The author openly acknowledges the weaknesses of the study, such as sample size, research design, data collection methods, or limited generalizability. The explanation should also note how these limitations may have influenced the results. Presenting limitations honestly strengthens the credibility of the research rather than weakening it. Recommendations for future research are greatly needed. Based on the findings and limitations, the author suggests specific directions for further studies. These may include using larger or more diverse samples, applying different designs or methods, testing additional variables, or exploring questions that remain unanswered. The recommendations should be concrete and follow logically from the study.(Times New Roman 11 pt)

V. Conclusion (Times New Roman 11 pt Bold, Spacing 6 pt)

Conclusions should be clearly explained in relation to the new hypothesis and findings. Suggestions may be added containing recommendations on research or input that can be used directly by readers. (Times New Roman 11 pt)

VI. References (Times New Roman 11 pt Bold, Spacing 6 pt)

Writing is based on the Author-Year notation system. All references mentioned are written according to the rules of APA Style edition 7, published in the last 10 years and in alphabetical order. References from journals are endeavored to include DOI. Reference writing is expected to use an electronic citation system such as Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero. (Times New Roman 11 pt)

Journal abbreviations source

Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations:
http://cassi.cas.org/search.jsp
Example:

Journal Article

Zhang, H., Chen, C., Zhu, C., & Sun, D. (2016). Production of Bacterial Cellulose by Acetobacter xylinum: Effects of Carbon/Nitrogen-Ratio on Cell Growth and Metabolite Production. Cellulose Chemistry and Technology. 50(9–10), 997 – 1003.

Book

Deublein, D., & Steinhauser, A. (2008). Biogas from Waste and Renewable Resources. Mörlenbach, Germany: WILEY-VCH Vewrlag GmbH & Co. KgaA. https://doi.org/10.1002/9783527621705.

Edited Book

Taherzadeh, M. J., & Karimi, K. (2011). Fermentation inhibitors in ethanol processes and different strategies to reduce their effects. Biofuels (1st ed.). Elsevier Inc. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-385099-7.00012-7.

Dissertation or Thesis

Forgács, G. (2012). Biogas Production from Citrus Wastes and Chicken Feather : Pretreatment and Co-digestion (Doctoral Thesis). Goteborg, Sweden: Chalmers University of Technology. Retrieved from http://publications.lib.chalmers.se/records/fulltext/157608.pdf.

Web

Central Bureau Statistics of Indonesia. (2015). Produksi buah-buahan dan sayuran tahunan di Indonesia. Online: http://www.bps.go.id/site/pilihdata.

***References must use a reference management tool such as Mendeley/Zotero/Endnote.**