

## The title is written in 16 Calibri font size (Max 15 words)

Author Name<sup>1</sup>, Author Name<sup>2</sup> and Author Name<sup>3</sup>, \* (Maximum Number of Authors 5)

<sup>1</sup>University 1; author's e-mail

<sup>2</sup>University 2; author's e-mail

### Keywords:

Keyword entry 1, keyword entry 2, keyword entry 3

**Abstract:** Abstracts should be clear, concise, and descriptive. Abstracts must stand alone, meaning that there are no quotes and images and format equations in the abstract. Think of the abstract as your article ad. The abstract should tell potential readers what you did and highlight the main findings. This abstract should provide a brief background of the problem (preferably 1-2 sentences), a clear purpose of the manuscript, a brief research method, and a summary of the results/findings (not a discussion), and a brief conclusion. Avoid using technical jargon and unfamiliar abbreviations. You must be accurate, concise, clear, and specific. Use words that reflect the exact meaning. Abstracts must be precise and honest. Please follow the word limit (150-250 words) (9pt, Calibri, italic for English).

### Kata Kunci:

Masukkan kata kunci 1, kata kunci 2, kata kunci 3

**Abstrak:** Abstrak harus jelas, ringkas, dan deskriptif. Abstrak harus berdiri sendiri, artinya tidak ada kutipan dan gambar serta persamaan format dalam abstrak. Pikirkan abstrak sebagai iklan artikel Anda. Abstrak harus memberi tahu pembaca potensial apa yang Anda lakukan dan menyoroti temuan utama. Abstrak ini harus memberikan latar belakang singkat masalah (sebaiknya 1-2 kalimat), tujuan naskah yang jelas, metode penelitian singkat, dan ringkasan singkat dari hasil / temuan (bukan diskusi), dan kesimpulan singkat. Hindari menggunakan jargon teknis dan singkatan yang tidak dikenal. Anda harus akurat, ringkas, jelas dan spesifik. Gunakan kata-kata yang mencerminkan arti yang tepat. Abstrak harus tepat dan jujur. Harap ikuti batas kata (150-250 kata) (9pt, Calibri, normal untuk bahas Indonesia).

## INTRODUCTION/PENDAHULUAN

The introduction should clearly describe the background of the research. It also defines the novelty of the research. In the Introduction, the author must state the purpose of the work/research at the end of the introduction. Prior to the purpose, the author must provide adequate background (maximum 1 paragraph), and a very brief literature survey/review to record the available solutions/methods, to show which one is the best from previous research, to point out the main limitations of previous research, to indicate what you are trying to accomplish (to overcome limitations), and to demonstrate the scientific merit or novelty of the paper. Avoid detailed literature surveys or summary results. Does not describe literature surveys/reviews as author by author, Please follow the word (11pt, Calibri).

At the end of the introduction, the author must convey the state of the art (relevant research), novelty (newness) and research objectives. The following is an example of a novelty statement or a gap analysis statement at the end of the Introduction section (after state of the art or previous research surveys) as follows:

“..... (Background summary) ..... (put here state of the art or an overview of previous studies like this study) ... .. Some researchers focus



on ..... There are studies whose focus is limited to ..... Therefore, this study intends to .... ..... The aim of this research is ....."

"..... (Background summary) ..... (put here state of the art or an overview of previous research like this study) .... ..... Some researchers focus on ..... No researchers focus on ..... Therefore, this study focuses on ..... .... .....with the aim of ....."

## **METHOD/METODE**

This section presents the research design, population, sampling and sampling techniques, and methods of analysis. The author should explain how the research was conducted in detail. All articles were approved by the ethics committee and articles involving human subjects were approved. Ethics, validity and reliability, or trustworthiness should be part of this section.

The author can break down the main points into sub-chapters without numbering, for example:

### Research design

Describe the research design used. This section does not need to provide a definition of the design according to theory. Simply convey briefly the research design used.

### Population, Sample, Sampling

The author must explain in detail, in detail, how the population selection process becomes a sample, include inclusion and exclusion criteria if any, how many populations, how the process was to be selected as a sample, how many were excluded, how many did not fit the criteria, etc. The author can present this selection process with a chart and narration.

### Intervention Procedure

If the research design used is experimental, then the author must convey in detail how the intervention procedure is, how many times, how long it is given, what kind, etc. Writers can use tables or narratives. If the experiment is carried out in stages, for example for 4 weeks, each week providing an intervention, it would be better explained in tabular form, week 1 the intervention given in any form, for how long, given to whom, etc.

The minimum number of pages is 6 pages and the maximum is 10 A4 size pages.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION/HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**

The contents of the results and discussion are written in Times New Roman 12. The results of the research must be clear and concise. If the findings are in a table or diagram, there should be no overlap between the findings shown in the table/diagram and the descriptions written in the text. The vertical lines in the table do not need to be displayed, while the horizontal lines are only shown in

the headings and closings of the table. font size 11pt. If the table is not enough for one column (e.g. writing is too small, the number of columns is large, etc.) then the table is fully expanded to 1 column.

Each figure/table must be accompanied by a figure/table number, and referred to in the text by mentioning the figure/table and its number. For example, "Based on table 1, it is known that....." or ".....(Can be seen in table 1). In referring to tables in the text, avoid sentences such as ".....displayed as follows" or "Table above, table below, etc." because after the editing process, the table will not necessarily appear below or above the manuscript.

Each table is given a short title and placed above the table, the table title is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word only. The maximum number of tables in each article is 6 tables. Photos, pictures, and diagrams are arranged in sequence, and given a short title and placed on a maximum of 3 photos/pictures/diagrams.

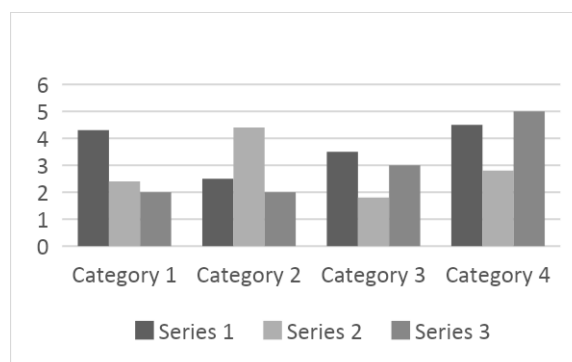
The discussion must present the author's critical thinking and analysis of the results of the study. Interpreting and comparing study results and existing knowledge is very important in this section. The rationale for the results and their implications for Nursing knowledge should be discussed.

Explanation is the most important part of your article. Here you get the opportunity to describe your data. Make the discussion according to the results, but do not repeat the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results).

The following components should be addressed in the discussion: (a) How do your results relate to the original question or objective outlined in the Introduction section? What are your research findings? (what/how)? (b) Do you provide a scientific interpretation of each of your results or findings presented? This scientific interpretation must be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other researchers have reported (what else)? Or is there a difference?

**Table 1.** Table Title

| No | Description   | Information   |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 1  | Description 1 | Information 1 |
| 2  | Description 2 | Information 2 |
| 3  | Description 3 | Information 3 |



**Figure 1.** Figure Title

## **CONCLUSION**

The contents of the conclusion are written in Times New Roman 12. The conclusion should only answer the research objectives. Tell how your research advances the field from the current state of knowledge. Without a clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it is worthy of publication in a journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or only include experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and point out possible applications and extensions. This conclusion should be told in one paragraph. You should also suggest future experiments and/or indicate ongoing experiments.

## **REFERENCES**

The bibliography is written in Times New Roman 11 and follows the APA Style. The number of reference sources used as a bibliography of scientific literature (80% primary references and 20% secondary references). Primary reference sources, such as: journals, research reports, and proceedings papers. (Citation of the journal at least 2 citations). Secondary reference sources, such as: books, theses, theses, dissertations, and internet sources. We recommend writing citations using the Mendeley reference manager application.