

Title of manuscript (font: Cambria; 15pt; italic; Align Left) to be submitted in AcTion journal

Judul manuskrip (font: Cambria; 15pt; bold; align left) untuk disubmit pada Jurnal AcTion

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Abstract

The abstract should be formally structured and prepared in English with a maximum of 200 words for clinical and community research articles, systematic reviews, or meta-analyses. For case reports, brief communications, and narrative reviews, the abstract should not be formally structured and should not exceed 150 words. Abstracts should be concise and precise, with sufficient information highlighting the points and importance of the article. It is necessary to convey research objectives in general and within a specific scope. Methods should provide clarity on how, why, and when the study was conducted. The Methods section should include the selection of the design, sample or participants, materials, and equipment used. All statistical methods used have been described in detail in the Methods section of the manuscript. Results: In the results section, data should be presented in a concise and precise manner, either in figures or tables, but not the same finding in a figure and table. Finally, we conclude from the implications of the research results. The linkage results of this study to any problems or gaps were identified.

Keywords: Keywords, second word, third word

Abstrak

Bagian latar belakang, abstrak ditulis mengacu pada model IMRAD dan tidak melebihi dari 200 kata, menggunakan font **Cambria** 10pt. Bagian utama sebuah abstrak merupakan pernyataan masalah atau keinginan meneliti (*Motivation or Statement of Problem*). Mengapa kita tertarik dengan masalah tersebut. Apa kesenjangan yang ada dalam penelitian ini secara praktik, teori, keilmiah atau seni? Perlu disampaikan tujuan kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat secara umum dan berusaha tidak terlalu luas. Desain dan metode yang bagaimana digunakan dalam penelitian. Apa yang peneliti lakukan untuk mendapatkan data? Apakah melakukan wawancara? Pengamatan? Eksperimen? Apa teknik prosedur atau kerangka teori atau metode yang digunakan? Serta bagaimana prosedur pengolahan data dan analisis statistik. Bagian hasil, maka perlu disampaikan hasil apa yang ada setelah melakukan prosedur secara lengkap? Apa yang peneliti pelajari, temukan atau ciptakan dari penelitian. Bagian akhir, yaitu kesimpulan merupakan implikasi dari hasil kegiatan penelitian yang ditemukan? Hubungkan hasil yang ditemukan dengan masalah atau kesenjangan yang ditemukan.

Kata Kunci: Kata kunci, kata kedua, kata ketiga

Introduction

The introduction is an element that must be conveyed in the opening part of the manuscript,

which contains an introduction to why we are conducting research and hypotheses. It is important to convey the purpose of the

community service activity at the end of the introduction (Sager & Ndi-Kimbi, 1995). The length of the introduction is between 500 and 700 words. References should be recent, and preferably within the last 5 years.

Manuscripts were written using MS Word 6.0, or more. If other applications are used. The instructions given in the template can be followed. All material on each page must conform to A4 page format with dimensions of 21 x 29.7 cm (8.27" x 11.29"), top border of 2.8 cm (1.1") and bottom border of 2 cm (0.79"). The left and right borders were 2 cm (0.79 cm). The content of the article or text must be in two columns measuring 7.6 cm columns with a separation between columns of 0.8 cm. The manuscript is typed in 1.0 spacing using **the Cambria** 11 pt font. The submitted manuscripts have a minimum page limit of seven pages and a maximum of 12 pages.

Schönefeld (2011) introduced readers to the literature related to this research. Therefore, we only quote previous literature that has a direct relationship with this research problem (gap analysis) (Noorizadeh-Honami & Chalak, 2018). Bibliography citations refer to the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th edition format (Appelbaum et al., 2018), and it is best to use an application or Reference Manager such as Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, ReadCube.

Apart from that, it is necessary to state the importance of the research and why it is necessary to conduct this research. Put forward something new (novelty) from research (Meloncon & Frost, 2015). The final part of the introduction conveys a statement about the purpose of the research, which is the most important part of the introduction (Boudah 2019).

Method

Research methods are the most important part of scientific research.

In this section, a writer must explain what has been done correctly in this research, which includes design, sampling, and techniques (e.g., writing sample formulas and descriptions using **Cambria** 9 pt font; left aligned), how data collection was carried out, data processing procedures, and the stages of analysis and statistical tests used.

$$n = \frac{\{Z_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{2P_2(1-P_2)} + Z_{1-\beta}\sqrt{P_1(1-P_1)}\}^2}{(P_1 - P_2)^2}$$

Information:

n : Sample size

P₁ : Proportion of risk group

P₂ : Proportion of the group without risk

Z_{1-α} : Two-way level of significance

Z_{1-β} : The desired power of the study test

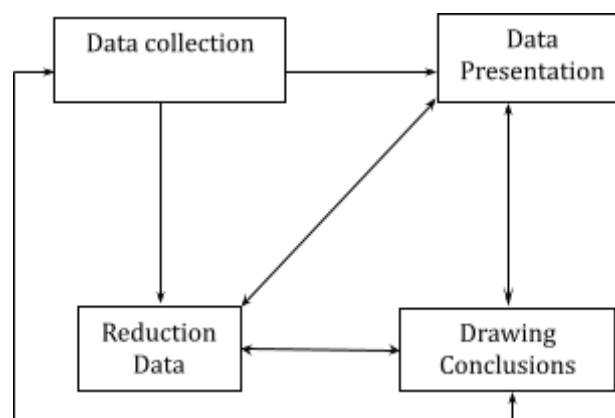


Figure 1. Example of an image or illustration (Miles & Huberman, 1992)

This part, in writing a manuscript draft, is the easiest part and is usually the first part written in the draft of the manuscript. Using a scheme or picture, one can see the following example: There should be no more than four images in this manuscript.

In general, the elements in the methods section are design and experimental design, place and time, samples and sampling techniques, materials and tools (for experimental research), variables tested, methods of collecting and processing data, statistical models, work procedures research (for experimental research), and research ethics (Levitt et al., 2018).

The original Research must include Ethical Clearance or Ethical Approval from the Health Research Ethics Commission. This does not apply if the submitted manuscript is in the form of Literature Review.

Result and Discussion

The writing results in the manuscript contain findings from the scientific service process.

Write down scientific findings obtained from the results of the research that have been carried out but must be supported by adequate data.

The results obtained were presented scientifically in the form of narratives, tables, and graphs. The use of tables or figures in the manuscript should be limited to no more than four tables or figures. The data font in the table uses Cambria 10 pt, whereas the table information uses 9 pt. The following is an example of presenting the research results in tabular form.

Table 1. Examples of presenting data in the form of tables and illustrations (Chahyanto et al., 2019)

Characteristics	Respondent's Knowledge Level	
	p-value	value α^*
Age	0,952	>0,05
Education	0,000	<0,05
Work	0,614	>0,05
Been a cadre for a long time	0,051	>0,05

*Significant at $\alpha = 5\%$

Meanwhile, presenting data in image form is slightly different from table form; the image captions are below the image in question using **Cambria** 11-point font, and the margins are Justify. It is best if the images in the manuscript are not colored. The use of black, white, and gray is highly recommended. This is related to the duplication of articles, which can give rise to misinterpretation of images or schemes. If the author insists on using color images, there must be an agreement and agreement with the editorial team of the Action Journal: Aceh Nutrition Journal. The following is an example of presenting data in an image form.

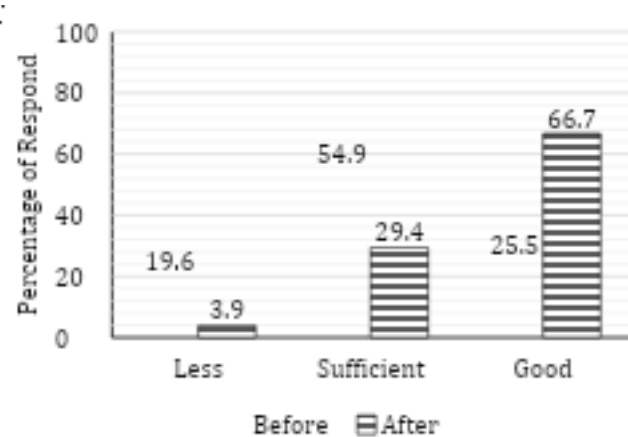


Figure 2. Example of presenting data in the form of pictures or illustrations (Chahyanto et al., 2019)

The discussion must explain the scientific findings in depth. When presenting the discussion, there is no need to repeat the data or statistical figures presented in the Results section. According to Levitt et al. (2018), the scientific findings referred to here are not data resulting from activities carried out by the team on community subjects during the research process. These findings must be explained scientifically as follows: What scientific findings were obtained? Why could that happen? Why is the variable trend similar to that? All of these questions must be explained scientifically, not just descriptively, if necessary, supported by adequate basic scientific phenomena (Masic, 2018).

In addition, the comparison must be explained with the results of other researchers on almost the same topic. Research results and findings must be able to answer the research hypotheses in the Introduction section (Makar et al., 2018).

In quantitative research that uses an experimental or quasi-experimental design, great emphasis is placed on conveying the weaknesses or limitations of the studies that have been conducted. Methodology and application in the field.

Conclusion

A conclusion must be able to describe the answer to the hypotheses and research objectives or scientific findings obtained.

The conclusion section does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion but rather a summary of the findings, as expected in the objective or hypothesis. It is possible, at the end of the conclusion, to provide suggestions for things related to further ideas from the research. The conclusion is written in paragraph form and not in pointer form.

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