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Paper Title Should Use the Fewest Words to Accurately Describe the Content (Times New Roman, Center, Bold, 14pt)

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ABSTRACT (English language) (12 Pt)

An abstract is a concise summary of a research article and must be able to stand alone as it is often presented separately from the full text. It should follow the **IMRAD structure**, which includes the Introduction (problem background and research objective), Methods (brief explanation of the research design, data collection, or analytical approach), Results (main findings or discoveries), and Discussion (interpretation of results, significance, and implications). A well-written abstract should begin with a clear statement of the research problem or objective, followed by a brief description of the methods employed to address the issue. It then outlines the key results of the study and concludes with a summary of the main conclusions and their potential implications, whether theoretical, practical, or policy-related. The abstract must emphasize the contribution or novelty of the study, explaining what distinguishes it from previous work. It should be written in an informative and self-explanatory manner without referring to the main text. Avoid the use of references; if absolutely necessary, include only the author(s) and year(s). Use standard terminology relevant to the discipline, and avoid uncommon abbreviations unless clearly defined upon first mention. **The abstract must be between 150 to 250 words**, written in a single paragraph using **Times New Roman, 10-point font, single-spaced.** At the end of the abstract, provide 5 to 7 relevant keywords that are not already present in the title, as they assist indexing and improve discoverability of the article in academic databases.

Keywords: Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4, Keyword5

ABSTRAK (Indonesian language) (12 Pt)

*Abstrak merupakan ringkasan singkat dari artikel penelitian dan harus dapat berdiri sendiri karena sering disajikan terpisah dari naskah utama. Abstrak harus mengikuti **struktur IMRAD**, yang mencakup Pendahuluan (latar belakang masalah dan tujuan penelitian), Metode (penjelasan singkat mengenai desain penelitian, pengumpulan data, atau pendekatan analisis), Hasil (temuan utama), dan Diskusi (interpretasi hasil, signifikansi, serta implikasinya). Abstrak yang baik dimulai dengan pernyataan yang jelas mengenai masalah atau tujuan penelitian, diikuti dengan deskripsi singkat tentang metode yang digunakan untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut. Selanjutnya, disampaikan hasil utama dari penelitian dan diakhiri dengan kesimpulan serta implikasi yang mungkin muncul, baik secara teoretis, praktis, maupun kebijakan. Abstrak harus menonjolkan kontribusi atau kebaruan dari penelitian, menjelaskan apa yang membedakannya dari studi sebelumnya. Abstrak ditulis secara informatif dan dapat dipahami tanpa harus merujuk pada isi naskah utama. Hindari penggunaan referensi; namun jika sangat diperlukan, hanya cantumkan nama penulis dan tahun. Gunakan terminologi standar yang relevan dengan bidang ilmu yang digeluti dan hindari singkatan yang tidak umum kecuali dijelaskan pada penyebutan pertama. **Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf dengan panjang antara 150 hingga 250 kata, menggunakan huruf Times New Roman ukuran 10pt dan spasi tunggal**. Di akhir abstrak, cantumkan 5 hingga 7 kata kunci yang relevan dan tidak tercantum dalam judul, untuk membantu pengindeksan dan memudahkan pencarian artikel dalam basis data ilmiah.*

***Kata kunci**: Katakunci1, Katakunci2, Katakunci3, Katakunci4, Katakunci5*

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1. INTRODUCTION (12 PT)

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper. The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 12 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review/survey paper, which can be downloaded at the website: https://journal.uskm.ac.id/index.php/jinh

A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. The title should be succinct and informative and no more than about 12 words in length. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and do not mention the method you used, unless your paper reports on the development of a new method. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Omit all waste words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Implementation of ...", "Observations on ...", "Effect of.....", "Analysis of …", "Design of…", etc.

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 7 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in APA Style citation system using MENDELEY. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: 1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion. The structure is well-known as IMRaD style.

Literature review that has been done author used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "METHOD" to describe the step of research and used in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to support the analysis of the results. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "METHOD" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm.

2. METHOD (12 PT)

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically, Figures 1 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript. Figure 1 shown math representation ability students.

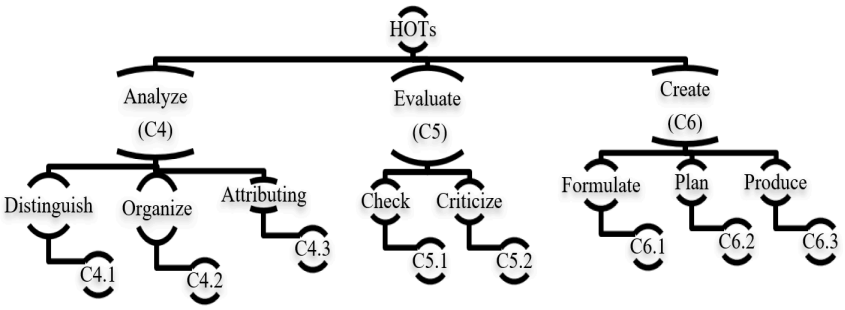


Figure 1. Cognitive Process Dimension

Table 1. Internal Consistency Reliability of Biology Test

SN	Indicator	Value
1	Number of Item	60
2	Kuder Richardson (KR-20)	0.620
3	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.617
4	Mean Item Difficulty	0.56
5	Mean Item Difficulty	0.4

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 PT)

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

3.1. Sub Section 1 (12 PT)

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType is preferred.

$$E_v - E = \frac{h}{2.m}(k_x^2 + k_y^2) \quad (1)$$

All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

3.2. Sub Section 2 (12 PT)

Sub section 2.

3.2.1. Subsub section 1 (12 PT)

Subsub section 1.

3.2.2. Subsub section 2 (12 PT)

Subsub section 2.

4. CONCLUSION (12 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately result in "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (12 PT)

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

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Reference source citation techniques are recommended using Reference Management applications such as Mendeley, using the APA Style citation system (full note, no ibid) cambria font 12, For details, see examples:

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