



Guidelines for Writing and Submitting Articles to the Jurnal INTECH Teknik Industri Universitas Serang Raya (12 pt)

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³ The use of (1,2,3) indicates different study programs or universities. If they are the same, there is no need to use 1,2,3.

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

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Keyword maximum 5 words

ABSTRACT

An abstract is a summary of the article. The abstract consists of background, objectives, methodology, results, research contribution, and conclusion. The abstract should be written in 150 - 300 words. The abstract should not contain lengthy background information and should not refer to figures, tables, equations, bibliographic references either within the article or other articles. The language of the abstract should be clear and concise.

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1. INTRODUCTION (Font size: 9, Arial, bold)

Submission of manuscripts implies that the work described has not been previously published, that the work is not currently under consideration for publication elsewhere, and that all co-authors have approved its publication. Articles should be written using **Arial font** with a minimum length of **6 (six) pages**.

The introduction contains (in order) a general background, a review of previous literature (**state of the art**) as the basis for the scientific novelty of the article, a statement of scientific novelty, and the research problem. The article's purpose must be stated at the end of the introduction. The background does not explain **the theory**, but rather how to explain the **novelty statement** based on previous research.

2. RESEARCH METHODS (Font size: 9, Arial, bold)

This section explains the rationale for **applying specific approaches, methods, procedures, or techniques used to identify, select, and analyze information applied** to understand the research problem/project, allowing readers to critically evaluate your project's/study's overall validity and reliability.

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be

typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please, no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to be positioned flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. You may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents to make your equations more compact. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols; use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a + b = c \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ..."

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads

should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table 1. Example of writing table numbers and titles

Respondent s	Age (years)	DNK	DNI	%CVL
1	53	83	61	20.75
2	52	89	63	27.37
3	52	100	74	30.95
4	51	94	69	27.78
5	57	102	79	31.08

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi resolution TIFF or EPS file with all fonts embedded) because this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord "Format" pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Font size: 9, Arial, bold)

In general, Results and Discussion should at least include: **(1) (what/how element)** whether the data presented has been processed (not raw data), presented in the form of tables or figures (choose one), and provided with easy-to-understand explanations. Write down the findings or conclusions. **(2). (why element)** The discussion section has a clear connection between the results obtained and the underlying concepts. The discussion must be supported by factual and clear evidence; and **(3) (what else element)** are there any other elements that show similarities or contradictions with the results of other studies from the literature or connections with theoretical concepts?

The results and discussion section contains the research findings and their discussion. Write down the conclusions of the research and support them with adequate data. The research results and findings must be able to answer the research questions or hypotheses in the introduction section.

The discussion section shows how the author interprets the research results based on what is already known and explains new insights into the issue after considering the results. The discussion must be connected to the **introduction** to describe the contribution of the research results. The discussion section also discusses the strengths and weaknesses

of the research results compared to previous research.

4. CONCLUSION (Font size: 9, Arial, bold)

The conclusion is intended to **answer the research question or objective**. After reading the paper, the conclusion helps readers understand why your research is important to them. The conclusion is not just a summary of the main topics discussed or a restatement of your research question, but also a synthesis of **the main points of the research results**. The conclusion also includes **potential for further research** based on the results obtained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (Font size: 19, Arial, bold)

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g." Avoid the stilted expression "one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...". Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks...". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES (Font size: 19, Arial, bold)

Citations are made by mentioning the author and year, for example: (Ramayanti *et al*, 2008). Ramayanti *et al* (2008), if the author is mentioned at the beginning of the sentence. The References section only includes references directly cited, with a **minimum of 25 references**. References should include a website link or DOI to indicate that the reference is accessible. At least **80% of references** must be sourced from **primary sources**. References should avoid websites with unverified scientific sources unless they come from official sources such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and similar institutions. The reference list should be written using reference management software such as Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, or others. The manuscript style follows the *APA 7th Edition (American Psychological Association)* guidelines for referencing and presenting references in the reference list.

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