

Article Title Max 15 Words

Author¹, Author²_{((numbering)working (When)different affiliation))}

Name of the author's Affiliated Institution without mentioning the Position

Email:

Abstracts

The abstract is written in a single paragraph. The abstract includes the introduction, methods and results achieved, without any reference to the bibliography. The abstract should describe the research conducted explicitly with straightforward and clear sentences. The abstract should end with comments on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Abstracts and articles are written in standard Indonesian. The recommended length of the abstract is between 100 to 150 words. Typeface: Times New Roman, font size: 11, spacing: single.

Keywords: Write three to five keywords or phrases in alphabetical order separated by commas.

Abstrak

Abstrak dituliskan dengan paragraf tunggal. Abstrak mencakup pendahuluan, metodologi dan hasil yang dicapai, tanpa ada acuan pada daftar pustaka. Abstrak harus menggambarkan penelitian yang dilakukan secara eksplisit dengan kalimat yang lugas dan jelas. Abstrak harus diakhiri dengan komentar tentang pentingnya hasil atau kesimpulan singkat. Abstrak dan artikel ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia baku. Panjang abstrak yang disarankan adalah antara 100 hingga 150 kata. Jenis huruf: Times New Roman, ukuran huruf: 11, spasi: tunggal.

Kata kunci: Tuliskan tiga sampai lima kata kunci atau frasa menurut urutan alfabet dipisahkan dengan tanda koma.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the background of the research being conducted. Note the things that cause why a research is interesting to do by formulating a problem.

The research objectives are described in a coherent and systematic paragraph that also includes a review of the underlying theory or research that has been done before (*state of the art*). Writing references must be indicated in text with writing brackets, for example (Leon-cava, 2002), (WHO, 2009), (Fikawati & Syafiq, 2003; Widodo, 2011; Legawati et al, 2011), (Fikawati & Syafiq, 2003; Afifah, 2007), (Pawenrusi, 2011), (Malau, 2010; Hargi, 2013; Astuti, 2013), (Widodo, et al, 2003; Zulfayeni, et al, 2005; Rahmawati, 2010; Hidayat, 2012; Astuti, 2013). (font 12).

RESEARCH METHODS

Write down in this section some of the points as follows: collection, processing, and analysis methods.

Location and time of research

The location and time of the research must be stated where and for how long the research was conducted.

Research approach

The research approach is qualitative, quantitative or mixed.

Data Collection Methods

data collection method describes the manner in which data is collected.

Data Analysis

Data analysis provides an explanation of the tools used.

Math Formula

If there are math formulas and you are using *Word*, use the *Microsoft Equation Editor* to write any formulas or equations that appear (*Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation*). Do not select the "Float over text" option.

Equation

The numbering of equations should correspond to the order in which they appear in the text. Numbering is in parentheses with a right margin, as in (1). It is recommended that you use the *equation editor* to create an equation. Put a full stop at the end of an equation that is part of a sentence, as follows.

$$J(U, V) = \sum_i \sum_k (u_{ik}) D(x_k, v_i)$$

(1)

where all quantities are described after the equation, e.g. *J* is the main quantity, *i* and *k* are indices of the sum; quantity symbols are written in *italics*.

Make sure that each symbol in the equation you mention has been defined before or immediately after the equation appears. Note that symbols are italicized. Meanwhile, units are in plain print (e.g., T can refer to temperature, but T is tesla, the unit of magnetic flux). Refer to "(1)," not "Pers. (1)" or "equation (1)," unless at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is"

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Contains the results of analysis and evaluation of data interpretation of the results of analysis and discussion to obtain answers, added value and usefulness related to research problems and objectives. The results of the analysis must answer the research problems and objectives.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Write the conclusion of the research for which you are writing this article without repeating things that have been conveyed in the Abstract. Conclusions can also be filled about the importance of results achieved and suggestions for application and development formed in one paragraph.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Each study has limitations; thus, you can describe it here and briefly provide suggestions for further research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This section gives you the opportunity to thank your colleagues who provided suggestions for your paper. You can also express your appreciation for the financial assistance you received, in completing this research.

REFERENCES

All references referred to in the text of the article must be listed in the Bibliography. The Bibliography must contain references from primary sources (scientific journals and account for at least 80% of the entire bibliography) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article must contain at least 20 references. Writing a reference system in the text of the article and writing a bibliography should use the reference management application program for example: Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero, or others, and use APA Style.

Astuti, Isoni. (2013). Determinants of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Breastfeeding Mothers. *Journal of Health Quality*, 4(1), 1-76.

Butkeviciene, Vitalija, Jurgita Stravinskiene, Ausra Rutelione. (2008). Impact of Consumer Package Communication on Consumer Decision Making Process. *Journal of Engineering Economics 1*, 57-65.

East Java Provincial Health Office. (2012). *East Java Health Profile 2012*. Surabaya

Hargi, Jayanta P. (2013). Relationship between Husband's Support and Mother's Attitude in Exclusive Breastfeeding in Arjasa Health Center Working Area, Jember Regency. *Thesis*. Nursing Science Study Program, University of Jember.

Kotler, Philip and Kevin Lane Keller. (2008). *Marketing Management 12th Edition Volume 2*. Index. Indonesia.

Linga, Y.P. (2012). The Relationship Between Consumer Product Involvement, Product, Knowledge, and Impulsive Buying Behavior. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Science*, 57, 325-330.

Sugiyono. (2001). *Nonparametric Statistics for Research*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Table Presentation Method

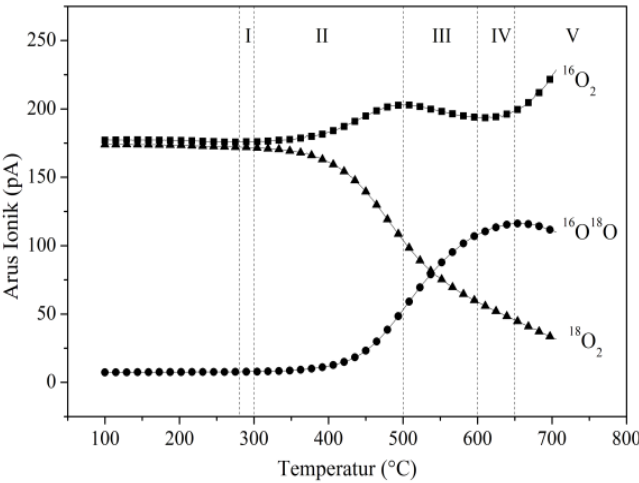
Table 1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Respondents

Respondent Characteristics		Frequency(%)
Age	<25 yrs	20(26.0)
	25-35 yrs	50(64.9)
	>35 yrs	7(9.1)
Education	SD	4(5.2)
	SMP	15(19.5)
	HIGH SCHOOL	49(63.6)

	PT	9(11.7)
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Source: Primary Data Processed, 2020

Image Presentation Method



Source: Primary Data Processed, 2020

Figure 1: (Description)