

TEMPLATE ARTICLE SEEIJ

(The title of the article, maximum 14 words, gives an overview of the devotion that has been done,

Times New Roman 14, spasi 1, *spacing after 12 pt*)f

First Author Name¹, Second Author Name², and Next
(Maximum 5 People, without academic degree, Times New Roman 12, Bold, space 1)

Author Affiliation (Department, Faculty)

Author Institution

City, Country

E-mail Address

(Times New Roman 12, spasi 1, *spacing after 12 pt*)

ABSTRACT

(Times New Roman 12, *spacing after 6 pt*)

Abstract contains a brief description of research problems and the objective of community services, the methods, and results. Abstract should be comprehensible to readers before they have read the paper, and reference citations must be avoided. It also primarily clearly states the focus and importance of the work described in the paper. The abstract must be clear, descriptive and must provide a brief description of the community service problem carried out/researched. The abstract includes the reason for choosing the topic or the importance of the community service topic, the service method and a summary of the results. The abstract should end with comments on the importance of the results or a brief conclusion.

It should be written in English. The abstract's length should be a minimum of 150 words and a maximum of 300 words in a single space and be confined within a single paragraph. The left and right margins of the paragraph should be narrower than the main text. The first line of the abstract is not indented, but the keywords that directly follow the paragraph should be italicized and indented. Use past tense in English abstract, except for conclusions or recommendation. Define all the abbreviations or acronyms.

Keywords: Content, Formatting, Article

(Keywords can be 3-5 of single words or phrases arranged alphabetically and separated using semicolons that illustrate the problem and or the contents. No period after the keywords)

A. INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman 12, Bold, Uppercase, spacing after 12 pt)

The introductory section mainly contains: (1) background and analysis of the situation; (2) activity objective; (3) partner issues; (4) solutions offered; (4) external targets and literature review.

The analysis of the situation depends on the target community. The author is required to express quantitatively the portrait, profile, and condition of the target audience involved in community service activities. The conditions and potential of the area in terms of physical, social, economic, and environmental aspects that are relevant to the activities carried out can also be described. Also describe the potential that is used as material for community service activities. The author is asked to formulate the problem concretely and clearly in this section. Analysis can be in the form of a description of all problems faced by partner communities from social, cultural, religious, health, service quality or community life aspects. It can also be in the form of business potential and business opportunities of partner communities from the aspects of resources, production, and business management.

The research objective and target of community empowerment activities are related to problems, challenges, or community needs. With reference to the situation analysis, determine priority problems for partner communities that are specific, concrete, and truly priority problems of partner communities. It is necessary to also explain the form of participation and interaction explicitly with the communities in the community engagement program.

Describe the science and technology / goods / services offered to solve partner problems and work procedures to support the realization of the solutions offered. Describe activities that show steps to solve problems and describe how partners participate in implementing activities.

This section is supported by a literature review that is used as a support for the service concept. Authors are required to present primary (references to journal articles and conference proceedings) and up to date (references published within the last 10 years) literature studies. Literature review is not limited to theory alone, but also empirical evidence. Enrich this introduction with efforts that have been made by others. This article is the result of service that is downstream from research results, which can be the results of your own research or other researchers. Describes the type of output produced in accordance with the plan either in aspects of production,

management, or other outputs in the form of products / goods, services, and other outputs. The abbreviation should be explained at the first appearance and should be consistently used until the end part of the article.

***The template* for this article format was created in MS Word, Body trunk text using font: Times New Roman size 12pt, regular, double spacing. The length of the introductory part is about 2-3 pages or not exceed 4,500 words. The writing of this introduction section without subtitles.**

B. IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS

Basically, this section describes the implementation and methods of devotion. The description of the implementation of the activity includes the location, time, background of participants, and many participants. Meanwhile, the description of the method of activity includes the methods and material presented. In the application method section, describe clearly and concisely the methods used to achieve the goals set out in the service activity. The results of the service must be measurable, and the author is asked to explain the measuring instruments used, both descriptively and qualitatively.

Choose one or combine several methods of activity, including: Participatory Action Research (PAR), Community Based Research (CBR), Service Learning (SL), dan ABCD (Asset Based Community Development). Community empowerment with a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach is oriented towards community empowerment because empowerment must always meet the needs and solve problems that exist during society. In addition, PAR is also oriented towards the development and mobilisation of science in the community so that people can become actors of change, not objects of service. In this PAR method, the community is the main agent of social change, the individual implementing the service is another party who facilitates the change process.

Community Based Research, a research-based service method that relies on the community. CBR teaches servants to involve the community from the beginning of service planning and emphasises the importance of community-based in all steps and processes of research-based service. Service Learning is a learning method that emphasises practical aspects by referring to the concept of Experiential Learning, namely the application of lecture knowledge in the midst of society / community while interacting with society / community and being a solution to the problems faced by society or community. The Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) method teaches us to do community service based on the strengths and potentials of the community, this approach starts by identifying the assets owned by the community to then be utilised to build their environment.

It's best to avoid organizing your writing into "subheadings" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, how to write it can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section. Explain how to measure the level of achievement of the success of service activities. The level of achievement can be seen in terms of changes in attitudes, socio-culture, and the economy of the target community.

Please cite the previous method publication, if you refer to the published article, and explain the detail, if you modify the method.

- Example of cited sentence (Dillard, 2020). Or
- Based on Mamur et al. (2014) the cited sentence is.....

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community empowerment activities must be able to provide added value to society, both in economic activities, policies, and behavioural (social and environment) changes. Describe that the service activities have been able to provide changes for individuals / communities and institutions both in the short and long term. This results and discussion section is the main part of the dedication

article and is usually the longest part of an article. The results of dedication presented in this section are "clean" results.

In this section describe how activities are carried out to achieve goals. Explain the indicators of achieving goals and benchmarks used to declare the success of the service activities that have been carried out. Reveal the advantages and disadvantages of the output or focus of the activity when viewed in accordance with the conditions of the community at the location of the activity. Also explain the level of difficulty in implementing activities and producing goods and opportunities for future development. The process of data analysis does not need to be presented. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of the results of dedication. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) show how the implementation or solution offered to address the partner's problem; (2) show how the output of the implementation or solution is an indicator of program success; and (3) explain the driving or inhibiting factors of program implementation.

In this discussion section, more emphasis is placed on the description of program outputs which can be in the form of products/goods or services produced by partners as indicators of program success. In answering partner problems and in deciding whether the evidence we have is sufficient for a scientific claim, the results of service must be measurable (can be done through *questioners*, pre-test and post-test, *observation of the products produced*, *partner responses*, and *so on*).

Results must be presented correctly and accompanied by an explanation without reference to the literature. Original and important findings must be stated. Results must be illustrated with numbers or tables, if necessary, but must be kept to a minimum. Detailed discussion, speculation, and interpretation of data are not included in the results, but in the discussion section. Each

sub-titles must be written in sentence case. For example, “4.3 The relationship between disease activity and depression and anxiety score in patients with SLE”.

In this section, Authors are required to emphasize the analysis of the condition before and after the programs/activities of community engagement are implemented. The analysis should be completed with further discussion on the participation of the community as well as the impacts that are gained by the community. It will be good additional content if the Authors also include the adoption of innovation by the community.

In an article, it is sometimes inevitable to organize the writing of the results of devotion into "subheadings". The following is how to write the format of the organization, which shows how to write special things that cannot be separated from the article.

D. CONCLUSION

Provide conclusions on the level of achievement of targets for community empowerment activities. Providing conformity to methods of community empowerment with problems, needs, and challenges that exist in community empowerment activities. Give conclusions about the impact and benefits of community empowerment activities. Provide advice for further community empowerment.

E. OTHER TERMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Common abbreviations such as ILO, Unicef, Asean, do not need to be given an extension. However, acronyms that are not very well known or acronyms made by the author need to be given an extension. For example: The MiKiR (Interactive, Collaborative, and Reflective Multimedia) learning model can be used to practice mastery of problem-solving skills. Abbreviation should be explained at the first appearance and should be consistently used until the end part of the article. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms in article titles, unless they are inevitable.

Tables, Graphs, and Figures

Place the table name above the table, while the chart and figure names below the image. Write a specific table, such as Table 1, when referencing a table. Tables and Figures should be numbered sequentially, using Arabic numerals (e.g. Table 1, Table 2, Table 3; Figure 1, Figure 2 ...). Each table and figure should have a brief descriptive title. Additional explanatory information can be provided as footnotes below the table or figure. All tables and figures must be cited in the text (e.g. “As Figure 3 illustrates ...”).

Tables should be arranged as simply as possible, with any formatting (e.g. bold or italic text, indentation, shading, dividing lines) kept to a minimum. Column and row headings should be short, clear, and self-explanatory, and any abbreviations should be defined in the table footnotes, even if already provided in the text. Examples of writing tables and image captions are as follows:

Table 1. The mean of LDL-cholesterol

Group	Mean±SD, mg/dl	
	Pre-test	Post-test
Control	50±6A	24.23±4a
Non-exercise	51±4A	97.99±4b
Exercise	54±6A	29.40±2a
p	0.013	< 0.001

^{a,b} Significant ($p > 0.05$).

The chart is created with Microsoft Excel and ships it with its Excel file. Display graphics in 2D (not 3D), without shadows, gridlines, or other effects.

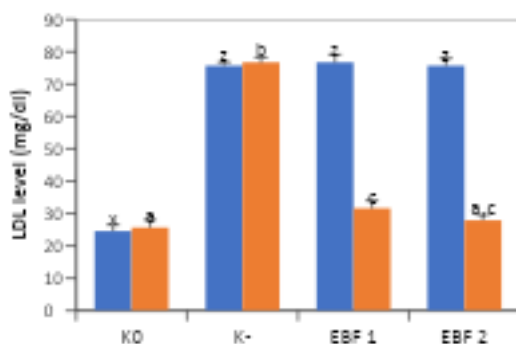


Figure 1. LDL level pre-test and post-test. Different notation shows significant differences ($p < 0.05$). KO: control; K-: negative; EBF1: extract 1; EBF 2: extract 2.

All figures and photos included in this manuscript must be cited and integrated with analysis and/or its justification/significance with the programs/activities of the community engagement. All photos and figures should be relevant to the study. If a group of photos or figures shows a process, the group is considered 1 (one) figure. Each group of figures must be prefaced with a description which links the figures. Relevant documentation with a focus on community empowerment activities. The minimum resolution of photos and images is 300 dpi with JPEG extensions (.jpg). Use image processing software to check dpi.



Figure 1. The appearance of Community Empowerment in Pramuka Island. (a) Community of Pramuka Island. (b) Tie dye methode

Collection and Mold

One of the characteristics of scientific articles is to present the ideas of others to strengthen and enrich the ideas of their authors. Ideas that have been expressed by others are referenced, and the reference sources are included in the bibliography.

The bibliography must be complete and in accordance with the references presented in the body of the article. That is, the sources written in the bibliography are referenced in the body of the article. Instead, all references mentioned in the article should be included in the bibliography. To demonstrate the causality of scientific articles, the list included in the bibliography must be quite numerous. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and the way it is written is adjusted

according to predetermined rules. The rules for writing citations, references, and bibliography follow *template* this article.

The presentation of other people's ideas in the article is done indirectly. For example, Suharno (2020:6) stated

Reference is the mention of the source of the idea written in the text as (1) an acknowledgment to the owner of the idea that the author has made a "loan" not plagiarism, and (2) notification to the reader of who and from where the idea was taken. The reference contains the name of the author whose opinion was cited, the year the source of the information was written, and/or without the page number on which the referenced information was taken. The author's name used in reference is only the last name. References can be written in the middle of a sentence or at the end of a quotation sentence.

References are written and separated from quotation sentences with opening brackets and closing brackets (check examples below). The references written in the middle of the sentence are separated by the word that precedes and the word that follows them with a distance. References written at the end of sentences are separated from the last word of the quotation sentence by spacing, but not separated by periods. The author's name is written without a space after the opening parenthesis and followed by a comma. The year of publication is written after the comma and spaced. Pages of a book or article after the year of publication, separated by colons without spacing, and closed with brackets without spacing. For example: scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge / information to others (Riebel, 2020: 1).

If the author's name has been mentioned in the text, the year of publication of the source of information is written immediately after the author's name. Or, if the author's name still wishes to be mentioned, this reference is written at the end of the text. For example: according to Riebel (2020: 1), scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge / information to others.

The names of two authors in the same work are spliced with the word 'and'. A semicolon (;) is used for two or more authors than two authors with different works. For example: scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge / information to others (Riebel and Roger, 2020: 5). If it involves two authors in two different works, an example of writing: scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge / information to others (Riebel, 2020: 4; Roger, 2019:5).

When there are more than two authors, only the name of the first author is written. The names of the rest of the authors were replaced with 'et al' (and friends). The writing 'et al' is separated from the author's name, which is mentioned with a distance, followed by a period, and ends with a comma. For example: reading is an interaction activity between readers and writers whose presence is represented by the text (Susanto et al., 2020: 8).

Bibliography Writing

Bibliography is a list of written works that the author reads in preparing his article and then used as a reference for writing his article. In scientific articles, a bibliography must exist as a complement to references and reference source instructions. Bibliography writing follows the rules in *this article* template.

F. COVER

The closing contains conclusions and suggestions, each of which is written as a subtitle. This section sometimes also contains thanks.

Knot

The conclusion presents a summary of the results and discussion, referring to the partner's problems. Based on these two things, describe the supporting and inhibiting factors of activities.

Suggestion

Suggestions are prepared based on an analysis of advantages and weaknesses or things that have and have not been achieved from activities and the sustainability of activities.

Acknowledgments

If you need to thank a certain party, such as a service sponsor, state it clearly and concisely, avoiding excessive statements of gratitude.

G. REFERENCES

References are written in the APA 6th edition style. The list of references is numerical and based on quotes in the text. The author is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the reference. It is highly recommended to use Mendeley.

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2020). *Module on Rational Use of Medicine in Practice. Rational Drug Use Module*, 3–4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2015.07.007>

Mamur, H., Topaloglu, I., Korkmaz, F., Ari, M., & Atacak, I. (2020). Design and experimental analysis for reduction of cogging torque by pole shifting in permanent magnet synchronous generator. *Elektronika Ir Elektrotechnika*, 20(8), 39–43.
<https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.eee.20.8.8438>