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The title should be short, clear, and informative, but does not exceed 20 words

Author's names*

[1] The author's names should be accompanied by the author's institutions, institutions address, and email addresses, without any academic titles and job title
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Abstract

The English-language abstract must be written in the past tense and should not exceed 250 words. The objectives, methods, findings, and importance of the subject should all be briefly described in the abstract. An original research article's unstructured abstract should be composed of six paragraphs without the labels Background, Aim, Setting, Methods, Results, Conclusion, and Contributions. The abstract's only marked heading is the latter. **Background**: Summarise the social value (importance, relevance) and scientific value (knowledge gap) that your study addresses (optional). **Aim**: State the overall aim of the study. **Methods**: Clearly express the basic design of the study, and name or briefly describe the methods used without going into excessive detail. **Results**: State the main findings. **Conclusion**: State your conclusion and any key implications or recommendations. **Contribution**: What key insights into the research results and its future function are revealed? How do these insights link to the focus and scope of the journal? It should be a concise statement of the primary contribution of the manuscript; and how it fits within the journal's scope.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3.

Abstrak

Abstrak berbahasa Inggris harus ditulis dalam bentuk lampau dan tidak melebihi 250 kata. Tujuan, metode, temuan, dan pentingnya subjek harus dijelaskan secara singkat dalam abstrak. Abstrak artikel penelitian asli yang tidak terstruktur sebaiknya terdiri dari enam paragraf tanpa diberi label Latar Belakang, Tujuan, Latar, Metode, Hasil, Kesimpulan, dan Kontribusi. Satu-satunya judul abstrak yang ditandai adalah yang terakhir. Latar Belakang: Ringkaslah nilai sosial (pentingnya, relevansi) dan nilai ilmiah (kesenjangan pengetahuan) yang dibahas dalam studi Anda (opsional). Tujuan: Nyatakan tujuan penelitian secara keseluruhan. Metode: Nyatakan dengan jelas desain dasar penelitian, dan sebutkan atau uraikan secara singkat metode yang digunakan tanpa terlalu mendetail. Hasil: Nyatakan temuan utama. Kesimpulan: Nyatakan kesimpulan Anda dan implikasi atau rekomendasi utama apa pun. Kontribusi: Apa wawasan penting yang terungkap mengenai hasil penelitian dan fungsinya di masa depan? Bagaimana wawasan ini terhubung dengan fokus dan ruang lingkup jurnal? Ini harus berupa pernyataan singkat tentang kontribusi utama naskah; dan bagaimana kesesuaiannya dengan ruang lingkup jurnal.

Kata Kunci: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction: The introduction must contain your argument for the social and scientific value of the study, as well as the aim and objectives:

Social value: The first part of the introduction should make a clear and logical argument for the importance or relevance of the study. Your argument should be supported by use of evidence from the literature.

Scientific value: The second part of the introduction should make a clear and logical argument for the originality of the study. This should include a summary of what is already known

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about the research question or specific topic, and should clarify the knowledge gap that this study will address. Your argument should be supported by use of evidence from the literature.

Conceptual framework: In some research articles it will also be important to describe the underlying theoretical basis for the research and how these theories are linked together in a conceptual framework. The theoretical evidence used to construct the conceptual framework should be referenced from the literature.

Aim and objectives: The introduction should conclude with a clear summary of the aim and objectives of this study.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods: This must address the following:
Study design: An outline of the type of study design.

Setting: A description of the setting for the study; for example, the type of community from which the participants came or the nature of the health system and services in which the study is conducted.

Study population and sampling strategy: Describe the study population and any inclusion or exclusion criteria. Describe the intended sample size and your sample size calculation or justification. Describe the sampling strategy used. Describe in practical terms how this was implemented.

Intervention (if appropriate): If there were intervention and comparison groups, describe the intervention in detail and what happened to the comparison groups.

Data collection: Define the data collection tools that were used and their validity. Describe in practical terms how data were collected and any key issues involved, e.g. language barriers.

Data analysis: Describe how data were captured, checked and cleaned. Describe the analysis process, for example, the statistical tests used orsteps followed in qualitative data analysis.

Ethical considerations: Approval must have been obtained for all studies from the author's institution or other relevant ethics committee and the institution’s name and permit numbers should be stated here.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section consists of the results of research and how they are discussed. The results obtained from research must be supported by adequate data. The results of the study must be the answers to the problem and the research objectives stated earlier in the introduction.

In the discussion must contain: 1. Whether the data research results have been analyzed (not raw data). Can be presented with tables or figures other than verbal presentation to clarify. This section usually answers the question what and how?

2. Does the author provide a scientific interpretation for each of the results or findings the author presents (why)?

3. Are the results of the study consistent with what was reported by other researchers (what else)? Or is there a difference?

Results and Discussion are capitalized, spaced 1 space apart and bolded. If you use supporting tools, simplify the tables and use open tables, and map images are more focused on the

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object under study and not too large file size and complicated (sought in JPG format); tables and figures are numbered sequentially. Do not use location when referring to Figures or Tables, for example: "... presented in Figure 1 below." But simply "... presented in Figure 1." or "..... (Figure 1)." The use of subtitles in the discussion in accordance with the purposes of the discussion. Example:

Sub Chapter 1 (Heading 2)

Sub Chapter 1

Sub Chapter 2

Sub Chapter 3

Discussion: The discussion section should address the following four elements:

Key findings: Summarise the key findings without reiterating details of the results.

Discussion of key findings: Explain how the key findings relate to previous research or to existing knowledge, practice or policy.

Strengths and limitations: Describe the strengths and limitations of your methods and what the reader should take into account when interpreting your results.

Implications or recommendations: State the implications of your study or recommendations for future research (questions that remain unanswered), policy or practice. Make sure that the recommendations flow directly from your findings.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should answer the objectives of the research and research discoveries. The concluding remark should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions or abstract. You should also suggest future research and point out those that are underway.

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