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ARTICLE TITLE (ALL CAPS, 14-POINT FONT, ARIAL NARROW, BOLDFACE, CENTERED, MAXIMUM 15 WORDS)

Author Name1, Author Name2, Author Name3, etc.
(font: Arial Narrow, size: 10 Bold Print and Name Should Not Be Abbreviated)

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ABSTRACT (font : Arial Narrow, size : 11, not-italic, Bold)

Abstracts are written in Indonesian and English, with a word count of around 100–200 words. Using an unstructured one-paragraph abstract type, font: Arial Narrow, 10 pt font, not-italics, single space, right-left alignment, no quotes and abbreviations/ acronyms. The abstract should contain an introduction or the problem under study including the purpose of the research, if possible, make it in one sentence. Research design, sampling method and size, method and data collection, and data analysis. Main findings (OR/RR, CI or themes in qualitative research). Write a sentence or two to discuss the results and conclusions. Recommendations and implications of research results are written clearly.

Keywords: Keywords are written in English. Contains three to five word words or phrases and is sorted alphabetically (10pt, not-italics). The keywords are connected by a semicolon, crucial to the appropriate indexing of the papers, are to be given.

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INTRODUCTION (font: Arial Narrow, size: 12, Bold)

The manuscript is written in Arial Narrow font, size 12pt, single space, paper in one column and on paper A4 (210 mm x 297 mm) with a top margin of 3.5 cm, under 2.5 cm, left and right each 2 cm.
The introduction contains the issues or problems and the urgency and rationalization of research activities and is associated with the research objectives presented in this section.
This section should be supported by adequate literature and sources, especially primary references and clearly visible advances from the material studied using the American Psychological Association (APA) so as to see contributions to the development of science. Inclusion of references at the end of the sentence, for example (Sugiyono, 2015). Citations can be placed at the beginning of a sentence, for example Wong (2017).

The introduction also contains justifications about the importance of research conducted. The novelty resulting from this research compared to the results of previous research or the existing knowledge umbrella needs to be displayed clearly. Complete with the main reference used. State in one sentence a question or research problem that all research activities need to answer. Indicate the methods used and the purpose or hypothesis of the research.

METHOD (font: Arial Narrow, size: 12, Bold)

Content (font: Arial Narrow, size 12, line spacing: single, parallel)

The method contains the design, size, criteria and sampling methods. The place/location of the research is only mentioned when it comes to studying. If only as a research location, the details of the location do not need to be mentioned

(written in general, for example in Semarang hospital). Instruments used, as well as data collection, processing, and analysis procedures. Research instruments' explain their contents briefly and to measure which variables. The validity and reliability of the instrument must also be explained. In experimental studies or interventions need to be explained, procedures. In this section it should be explained how the approval of research ethics is obtained and the protection of the rights of respondents imposed. Data analysis using computer programs does not need to be written software details if it is not original. For qualitative research, this section needs to explain how research maintains the validity (trust) of the data obtained. The method section is written briefly in two to three paragraphs. Please provide sufficient details of the methods include ethical conduct.

RESULTS (font: Arial Narrow, size: 12, Bold)
Content (font: Arial Narrow, size 12, line spacing: single, parallel: justified, indented: first row 0.5).
This section presents the results of research that refers to the table, The title of the table is written with a bold font size of 11 pt, letters in a large table of10 pt. Line creation in a table, does not use column lines. If the table has multiple columns, it can use a one-column format on a half- or full page.
Describe the table/image caption by listing it at the top of the table/ image.

Table 1 Overview of Respondent Characteristics (n-35)
(blank single space, font 11)

Characteristics of responden	n	%
Age		
20-35 Years	29	82,9
> 35 years	6	17,1
Education		
Low	2	5,7
Inter mediate	17	48,6
Tall	16	45,7
Work		
Work	11	31,4
Not working	24	68,6
Total	35	100

For the qualitative study, the findings commonly are written in the form of participants' quotes. Table format is rarely used except to describe the characteristics of the participants, or recapitulation of the themes or categories. If the quote is not more than 40 words, then use quotation marks (") at the beginning and at the end of a sentence and include participants/ informants which give statements without the need to create separate paragraphs. Ellipsis (...) is only used to change a word that is not shown, instead of a stop sign/pause.

DISCUSSION
Content (font: Arial Narrow, size 12, single line space, aligned).

The discussion contains a narrative that compares the results of the study with the results of previous research. Other reference sources (from previous research) are aimed at strengthening the argumentation of the results of research that has been done. Emphasis is placed on the similarities, differences, or uniqueness of the findings obtained. The reasons for these findings need to be discussed. The implications of the results are written to clarify the impact of the results and advances in the science studied. The discussion ended with various research limitations.

CONCLUSION
Content (font: Arial Narrow, size 12, line spacing: single, parallel).

The Conclusion section is written in narrative form. Conclusions are the answers to hypotheses that lead to the main purpose of the study. Recommendations for further research can be written in this section.

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REFERENCE (Minimum 15 references)

References are written using Arrial Narrow with a font size 10 and a single space spacing. Reference writing consists of more than one line, then the second line in the form of indent 0.25" and justified. Reference consists of articles that have been published within 10 years of publication. Primary

references amount to 80% of scientific journals/articles and 20% of textbooks.

The reference format follows the "name-year" with the citation system (APA style 6th edition). All citations contained in the manuscript should be listed on the reference and recommended using Mendeley software.

Reference format according to APA (American Psychological Association);

Ancok, D. Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments. In: Singarimbun M and Ephendi (Eds). 1999. Survey Research Methods. Jakarta: LP3ES.

Ernada, S.E. 2005. Challenges to The Modern Concept of Human Rights. *J. Sosial-Politika*. 6(11): 1-12.

Rahmathulla, V.K., Das P., Ramesh, M. & Rajan, R.K. 2007. Growth Rate Pattern and Economic Traits of *Silkworm Bombyx mori*, L Under The Influence of Folic Acid Administration. *J. Appl. Sci. Environ*. Manage. 11(4): 81-84.

Rusdiyanto, E. 2001. The Role of Plants in Reducing Pb from Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emissions in Jakarta. Http://www.ut.ac.id/olsupp/FMIPA/LING1112/Peranan-tan-htm

Examples of How to Write References:

Journal

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Article title: Sub-title. *Journal Title*, *volume* (issue number), page numbers.

Wu, S.F.V., Courtney, M., Edward, H., McDowell, J., Shortridge-Baggett, L.M., & Chang, P.J. (2007). Self-efficacy, outcome expectation, and self care behavior in people with type diabetes in Taiwan. *Journal of Clinical Nursing,* 16 (11), 250–257.

Reference with 8 authors, Write the name of the author's first 7 and add ellipsis (...) and accompany the last author's name. Examples:

Dolan, R., Smith, R.C., Fox, N.K., Purcell, L., Fleming, J., Alderfer, B.,…Roman, D.E. (2008). Management of diabetes: The adolescent challenge. *The Diabetes Educator, 34,* 118-135.

Prosiding

Schnase, J. L., & Cunnius, E. L. (Eds.). (1995). Proceedings from CSCL '95: *The First International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Newspaper (without author's name)

Generic Prozac debuts. (2001, August 3). The Washington Post, pp. E1, E4.

Book

Author, A. A. (Year). *Source title: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle*. Location/City: Publisher.

Peterson, S.J., & Bredow, T.S. (2004). *Middle range theories: Application to nursing research*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Chapters on the book

Author, A. A. (Year). Chapter title*: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle.* In Initial, Surname (Author's name/book editor) (eds). *Book title*. Location/City: Publisher.

Hybron, D.M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R.J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp.17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Translation Book

Ganong, W.F. (2008). *Fisiologi kedokteran (*Ed ke-22). (Petrus A., trans). New York: McGraw Hill Medical. (Original book published 2005).

Thesis/Dissertation

When it is found in the database:

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Last-name, A. A. (year). *Dissertation/thesis title.* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation/master thesis). Institution Name, Location.

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

Database Article

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year pub). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume (Issue), pp-pp. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxx [OR] Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Borman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 78*(8), 443-449. Diperoleh dari http://www.eric.com/jdlsiejls/ supervisor/early937d%

Database article with DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing, 41*(11/12), 1245-1283. doi:10.1108/03090560710821161

Some other sources

Author, A. A. (year). Title of source. Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Articles from the website:

Exploring Linguistics. (1999, August 9). Retrieved from http://logos.uoregon.edu/explore/orthography/chinese.html#tsang

Article online:

Becker, E. (2001, August 27). Prairie farmers reap conservation's rewards. *The New York Times*, pp. 12-90. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com

Use of citations:

The journal author's name is written with a last name/surname and the year of publication is accompanied by the year, for example (Potter & Perry, 2006) or Potter and Perry (2006). If the author consists of more than 6 authors, then the first name of the author and "et al"

Table example:

Table 1 Overview of Therapeutic Blood Pressure in Treatment Groups

(blank single space, font 11)

Catergory	Mean	Median	Min	Max	SD
Cystol before treatment	162	160	140	190	15.492
Cystol after treatment	135	130	120	160	12.693
Diastol before treatment	98	100	90	110	7.888
Diastol after treatment	86	85	80	100	6.992

Fonts in table 10

Examples of drawing/matrix use

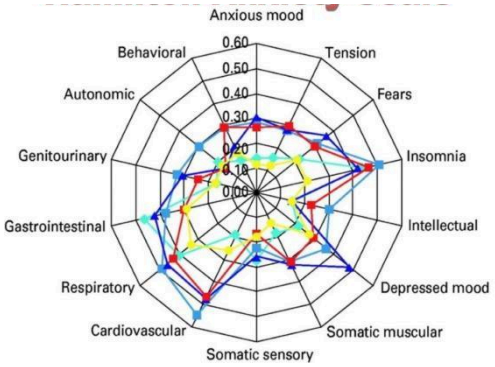

Figure 1. Hamilton Anxiety Scale (single spaces, font 11)