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Title

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Abstract: The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. The abstract should stand alone, means that no citation and figures and equation format in the abstract. Consider it the advertisement of your article. The abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. This abstract should provide a brief background of the problem (preferably 1-2 sentences), clear objective of paper, research method in short, and a brief summary of results/findings (not discussion), and short conclusion. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning. The abstract should be precise and honest. Please follow word limitations (150-250 words) (9pt, Palatino Linotype).

Keywords: Key words: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (3-5 keywords, community service, education.)

Introduction

The introduction should clearly outline the research background and define the novelty of the study. It should also specify the objectives of the work/research at the end of the introduction section. Before stating the objectives, the author should provide adequate background (maximum 1 paragraph) and a very brief literature survey/review to record existing solutions/methods, to indicate which are the best from previous research, to show the main limitations of previous research, to indicate what you aim to achieve (to address the limitations), and to demonstrate the scientific significance or novelty of the paper. Avoid detailed literature surveys or summaries of results. Do not describe literature surveys/reviews author by author, but they should be presented as a group of articles per method or topic reviewed, referring to several pieces of literature.

In the conclusion of the introduction, the author should present the state of the art (related research), novelty, and the research objectives. Below are examples of statements regarding novelty or gap analysis at the end of the Introduction section (after the state of the art or overview of previous research) as follows:
"..... (background summary) ..... (insert state of the art or general review of previous research similar to this study)..... ..... Some researchers have focused on ..... There is research that is limited in scope related to ..... Therefore, this study intends to .... The objective of this research is .....".

or
"..... (background summary) ..... (insert state of the art or general review of previous research similar to this study) .... Some researchers have focused on ..... No research has focused on ..... Therefore, this study focuses on .... with the aim to .....".
or others.

Research Method

This section presents the research design, population, sampling techniques, and methods of analysis. The author should explain how the research was conducted in detail. All articles have been approved by the ethics committee, and articles involving human subjects have obtained consent. Ethics, validity, reliability, or trustworthiness should be part of this section.

Authors can elaborate on key points as subsections without numbering, for example:

Research Design

Explain the research design used. This section does not need to provide definitions of the design according to theory. Just briefly present the research design used.

Population, Sample, Sampling

The author should explain in detail how the process of selecting the population into a sample is carried out, including inclusion and exclusion criteria if any, the number of populations, how the process is carried out until selected as a sample, how many were excluded, how many did not meet the criteria, etc. Authors can present this selection process with diagrams and narration.

Intervention Procedure

If the research design used is experimental, the author must detail the intervention procedure, how many times, how long, what was given, etc. Authors can use tables or narratives. If the experiment is conducted in stages, for example, over 4 weeks, with interventions given each week, it would be better to explain it in the form of a table, indicating what intervention was given in each week, for how long, to whom, etc.

Instrument

The author must explain in detail the instruments used in the study, whether they are modified from previous research, how the validity and reliability of the instruments used are determined, how scoring or assessment is done, how measurement is taken, etc.

Result and Discussion

The Results and Discussion section should be written in Palatino Linotype 12 font size. The research findings should be clear and concise. If findings are presented in tables or diagrams, there should be no overlap between the findings displayed in the tables/diagrams and the descriptions written in the text. Vertical lines in tables do not need to be displayed, while horizontal lines are only shown in the table header and footer. The font size should be 11pt. If a table does not fit into one column (e.g., the text is too small, there are many columns, etc.), the table should be widened to one full column width.

Each figure/table should be accompanied by a figure/table number and referenced in the text by mentioning the figure/table and its number. For example, "Based on table 1, it can be seen that..." or ".....(Refer to table 1). When referring to a table in the text, avoid sentences like ".....displayed as follows" or "The table above, the table below, etc." because after the editing process, the table may not necessarily appear above or below the text.

Each table is given a brief title and placed above the table. The table title is written with capital letters only at the beginning of each word. The maximum number of tables in each article is 6. Photos, images, and diagrams are arranged sequentially, given short titles, and placed on the photo/image/diagram as much as 3 pieces.

The discussion should present the author's critical thinking and analysis of the study results. Interpreting and comparing the study results with existing knowledge is crucial in this section. The reasons for the results and their implications for nursing knowledge should be discussed.

The discussion is the most important part of your article. Here, you have the opportunity to explain your data. Make the discussion relevant to the results, but do not repeat them. Often, it should start with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results).

The following components should be discussed in the discussion: (a) How do your results relate to the questions or initial objectives outlined in the Introduction section? What are your research findings? (what/how)? (b) Have you provided scientific interpretations for each of your results or findings presented? These scientific interpretations should be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other researchers have reported (what else)? Or are there differences?

Example Table

Table 1 Statistical Description

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Perokok	15,706	0.519	0.499	0	1
Urban	15,706	0.618	0.485	0	1
Pns	15,706	0.089	0.285	0	1
Salary	15,706	16.302	1.187	9.210441	20.039476

Educ	15,706	9.294	4.435	0	22
Age	15,706	38.840	12.878	15	101

Example Figure

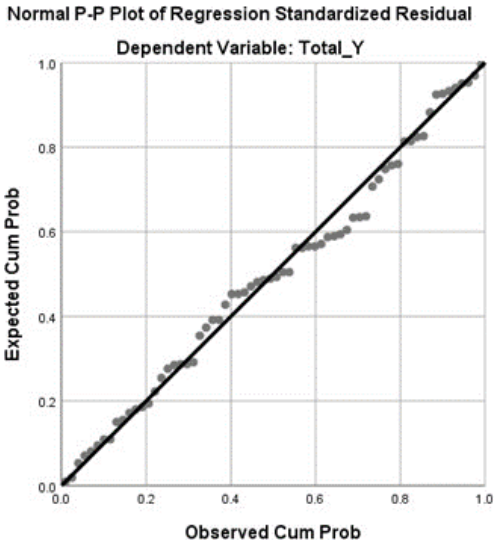


Figure 1 Normality Test

Conclusion

The conclusion should be written in Palatino Linotype 12 font size. The conclusion should only address the research objectives. It should narrate how your research advances the field from the current state of knowledge. Without a clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will struggle to evaluate the work and determine its suitability for publication in a journal. Avoid repeating the Abstract or simply listing experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work and demonstrate potential applications and extensions. This conclusion should be articulated in one paragraph. You should also suggest future experiments and/or indicate ongoing experiments.

References

The reference list should be written in Palatino Linotype 12 font and follow the APA (American Psychological Association) Style format. The number of references cited should consist of 80% primary sources and 20% secondary sources. Primary sources include journals, research reports, and conference papers. (Minimum of 2 citations from PKM journals). Secondary sources include books, theses, dissertations, and internet sources. It is recommended to use a reference manager application such as Mendeley for citation

writing.

Example:

Smith, J. D., & Johnson, A. B. (2019). *Introduction to Psychology*. Publisher.

Brown, L. K., Jones, R. M., & Garcia, P. T. (2020). The effects of mindfulness meditation on stress reduction: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 45*(2), 112-125.

Williams, C. A., & Taylor, B. M. (2018). The impact of technology on education. Paper presented at *the Annual Conference on Educational Technology, New York, NY*.

Anderson, K. L., & Miller, R. S. (2021). The effects of sleep deprivation on cognitive function: A longitudinal study. *Research Report No. 12345, University of California, Los Angeles.*

National Institute of Mental Health. (2022). Anxiety disorders. Retrieved from https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/anxiety-disorders/index.shtml