



Title in English [Times New Roman, Size 16, Bold, Align Left]

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Jan x, 20xx

Revised Feb x, 20xx

Accepted Apr x, 20xx

Keywords:

First keyword

Second keyword

Third keyword

Fourth keyword

Fifth keyword

ABSTRACT (10 PT)

A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (10 pt).

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INTRODUCTION

This section provides a general overview of the conducted research, including the background, problem formulation, and research objectives. The author may review several previous relevant studies and compare them with the methods used. The introduction is briefly and concisely presented without subdividing into subsections. [Times New Roman, 11, normal]

Scholarly works or manuscripts that can be published in the IJ-MSI Journal include research results and scientific studies in the fields of communication and information technology, or those related to the functions and duties of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, without disregarding scientific aspects.

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RESEARCH METHOD

The method section of a scientific article is a critical component that provides a detailed and transparent account of the procedures and techniques used to conduct the research. This section should be written with precision and clarity to ensure that other researchers can replicate the study if desired.

Study Design

This research employed a longitudinal observational study design to assess the impact of dietary habits on academic performance among university students over one academic year.

Research Sample

The study involved 300 undergraduate students from the School of Health Sciences at ABC University. Participants were selected based on the following inclusion criteria: enrollment in a full-time undergraduate program, age between 18 and 24 years, and consent to participate. Exclusion criteria included any pre-existing medical conditions that could affect dietary habits. Participants were recruited through campus-wide announcements and provided informed consent before inclusion.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using R version 4.0. Descriptive statistics summarized participant demographics and dietary habits. Multiple regression analysis assessed the relationship between dietary habits and GPA, controlling for potential confounders such as age, gender, and socioeconomic status. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$. Missing data were handled using multiple imputation techniques.

Here are the common stages in data analysis:

1. The first step is to clean the data from potential errors, loss, or inaccuracies. This involves checking each data entry, handling missing data, and ensuring consistency in data formatting.
2. Researchers explore the data to understand patterns, trends, and relationships among variables. This can be done through descriptive statistical methods such as mean, median, and data visualization techniques such
3. Descriptive analysis is used to summarize and describe the basic characteristics of the data. This involves statistical calculations such as mean, median, and standard deviation to describe the distribution of data.
4. Inferential analysis is used to make inferences or generalizations about the population based on the sample data collected. This includes hypothesis testing, estimation of population parameters, and regression analysis.
5. The final stage is interpreting the results of the data analysis. Researchers draw conclusions, make interpretations, and relate the findings back to the research questions and relevant literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section contains an analysis of the research and the latest findings discovered during the study or experiments. It also includes an evaluation of whether the research results align with the hypothesis, if applicable. The results are discussed with reference to the sources cited.

Manuscript Format

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and a right margin of 15 millimeters. Ensure that text, images, tables, and equations do not violate the margins. The column spacing should be 5 millimeters. The manuscript should be written in Times New Roman font, size 11, with a line spacing of 1.15. The length of the manuscript should be between 8 and 12 pages.

Tables and Figures

Large figures and tables may span across two columns, but they must not exceed the margin boundaries. Figures should be numbered in the order of their presentation (Figure 1, etc.). The caption for each figure should be placed below the figure and be center-justified.



Figure 1 Journal Medsan [Figure title: Times New Roman 10 normal centre]

Like figures, tables must also be numbered according to their order of presentation (Table 1, etc.). The title of each table should be written above the table and be left-justified. Tables should be presented without vertical lines (see example Table 1).

Tabel 1 Example of Using Times New Roman Font Size in JI-MSI Journal Format [Times New Roman 10 normal]

Variable	Speed (rpm)	Power (kW)
x	10	8.6
y	15	12.4
z	20	15.3

Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (1)$$

CONCLUSIONS

This section contains a summary of the research findings and the author's recommendations regarding the implications of the results for the advancement of knowledge, technology, and innovation in the fields of communication and information technology.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This section is dedicated to expressing gratitude to the funding sources, advisors, and personnel directly involved in the research.

REFERENCE

The bibliography included must be cited in the text following the APA-style format (see <http://www.apastyle.org/>). The references cited must be listed in the bibliography and should not be less than 10 in total. References must be relevant, up-to-date, and 80% should be primary sources (accredited journals, international journals, theses, dissertations). The currency of the references should be within the last five years, with a minimum of 70% of the references listed. Authors are not allowed to reference Wikipedia and blog pages with unreliable credibility. The bibliography should be written in Times New Roman font, size 10, regular. You may utilize reference management software such as Mendeley, Zotero, and others.

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