

Perspective Article

Title Perspective Article: should be informative, thought-provoking, and inviting and should be no more than 18 Words Without Including Year

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ABSTRACT

A maximum 250 word abstract in English in italics with Times New Roman 11 point, single space. Abstract should be clear, descriptive, and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Abstract topics include : introduction (1-2 sentences), the purpose of study (1 sentences), methods (3-5 sentences), result study (3-5 sentences), conclusion (1 sentences). Written in one paragraph. A maximum 250 word abstract in English in italics with Times New Roman 11 point, single space. Abstract should be clear, descriptive, and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Abstract topics include : introduction (1-2 sentences), the purpose of study (1 sentences), methods (3-5 sentences), result study (3-5 sentences), conclusion (1 sentences). Written in one paragraph. A maximum 250 word abstract in English in italics with Times New Roman 11 point, single space. Abstract should be clear, descriptive, and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Abstract topics include : introduction (1-2 sentences), the purpose of study (1 sentences), methods (3-5 sentences), result study (3-5 sentences), conclusion (1 sentences). Written in one paragraph. A maximum 250 word abstract in English in italics with Times New Roman 11 point, single space. Abstract should be clear, descriptive, and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Abstract topics include : introduction (1-2 sentences), the purpose of study (1 sentences), methods (3-5 sentences), result study (3-5 sentences), conclusion (1 sentences). Written in one paragraph.

Keywords : 3-5 words or phrase, that it's important, specific or representative for the article

DOI:



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INTRODUCTION

Begins with an introductory paragraph that immediately presents the issues under discussion in a way that captures the reader's interest. If the paper discusses a particular research paper, that paper should be mentioned in this first paragraph. The introduction should be general enough to orient the reader not familiar with the specifics of the field being discussed. The introduction provides

background information and usually includes a brief review of the literature. The thesis or statement of purpose is presented towards the end of the introduction. Here, and throughout the article, the author should avoid the jargon and special terms of his or her field or system. If the language of specialists is necessary, define terms for the general reader. (1). It should be written in clear, declarative tone that avoids the passive tense, tangled constructions, and needless detail. Avoid asides that interrupt

the flow of the text (2). The introduction should be general enough to orient the reader not familiar with the specifics of the field being discussed. The introduction provides background information and usually includes a brief review of the literature. The thesis or statement of purpose is presented towards the end of the introduction. (3).

BODY TEXT

The body comprises several coherent paragraphs. Each paragraph supports the thesis statement and builds on the previous paragraph. The logical flow of the argument is of utmost importance in a perspective, opinion, or commentary article. The author should ensure that each paragraph flows smoothly into the next. Section headings can be used when necessary and should be short and snappy (no more than 30 characters).

CONCLUSION

The final paragraph should draw the piece to a concise conclusion, without simply restating the text. It should be a conclusion and not a summary. Tell the reader about future prospects and implications. What are the unanswered questions? Where is the field going? The conclusion summarizes the arguments provided in the body paragraphs and supports the thesis. Implications of the proposed ideas or opinions are discussed,

future directions for research are proposed, and drawbacks or limitations are mentioned.

REFERENCE

1. Nasrul, Hafid F, Taqwin. The prevention against morbidity and stunting through vitamin A Supplementation in Sigi and Touna districts. In: Kusuma K, editor. Pontianak International Health Conference (PIHC). Pontianak: Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Pontianak; 2017. p. 1–8.
2. Nasrul, Zainul, Hafid F, Taqwin. Manfaat Media Flipchart dan Spanduk dalam Perilaku Kesehatan 1000 HPK di Sulawesi Tengah. Media Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia. 2018;14(1):52–60.
3. Muliani, Irmayanti. Relationship between the Urinary Bladder Capacity with the Incidence of Urinary Retention in Postpartum Physiological Mother. American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS). 2016;18:297–303.

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