

Title, format: Sentence Case (font Time New Roman 16 pt, bold)

First Author Name,^{1*} Second Author Name,² Third Author Name³ – (font Calibri 12 pt, bold)

¹Affiliation of first author; ²Affiliation of second author; ³Affiliation of third author, and so on – (font Time new roman 11 pt).

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No wa/hp aktif :

ABSTRAK

Sejarah artikel:

Penyerahan 24 Januari 2026

Revisi 27 Februari 2026

Diterima 28 Maret 2026

Abstrak is written in English in a short paragraph describing the paper's content. Abstrak consists of background, purpose of the study, method(s), result of the study, and conclusion. Abstract is limited into 250 words (font Time new roman 10 pt).

Kata kunci:

alphabetically ordered, 3-5 words
(font Calibri 11 pt)

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

alphabetically ordered, 3-5 words
(font Calibri 11 pt)

Abstrak is written in English in a short paragraph describing the paper's content. Abstrak consists of background, purpose of the study, method(s), result of the study, and conclusion. Abstract is limited into 250 words (font time new roman 10 pt)..

PENDAHULUAN / Introduction

Introduction consists of background of the study explaining the main topic of research, problem(s), purpose of the study, research significance, and theory used to solve the problem(s).

The introduction should begin with a background section that explains the phenomenon, current conditions, or facts underlying the research. This description should be supported by statistical data, survey findings, or the most recent scientific references to demonstrate the urgency and significance of the research topic. Furthermore, the author should present the research problem, describing the issues being addressed and the potential consequences if they are not adequately resolved.

The introduction should also include the research gap, which explains the weaknesses, limitations, or inconsistencies in previous studies that justify the need for the present research. This is one of the essential elements of a SINTA journal article, as it demonstrates the scientific rationale and relevance of the study. In addition, a brief theoretical review should be provided to describe the main concepts or theories that form the foundation of the research. The theoretical review should be presented concisely and integrated into the discussion of the research problem.

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Furthermore, the author should present the state of the art, which consists of a review of relevant previous studies and an explanation of how the current research is positioned in relation to those studies. Based on this review, the author should clearly emphasize the novelty of the study by highlighting its new aspects, such as the method, object, location, variables, or combination of interventions that have not been previously investigated. Finally, the introduction should conclude with a clear and specific statement of the research objectives, enabling readers to understand the direction and expected outcomes of the study.

Note: problems, and theoretical review, need no title. [Justified, font times new roman 11 pt spacing 1].

METODE / Method

The Methods section should provide a clear and systematic description of how the research was conducted, enabling readers to understand, evaluate, and replicate the study. This section should be written in a concise and logical manner and include the following components:

Research Design and Approach. Describe the type of research and the methodological approach used, such as quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods, cross-sectional, case-control, cohort, quasi-experimental, randomized controlled trial, phenomenological, or other relevant designs. Explain why the chosen design is appropriate for addressing the research objectives.

Research Setting and Period. Specify the location where the study was conducted and the duration of the research, including the data collection period. If relevant, describe the characteristics of the healthcare facility or community setting.

Population and Sample. Describe the target population and the criteria for participant selection. Explain the sampling technique used (e.g., simple random sampling, purposive sampling, consecutive sampling, total sampling) and provide the sample size along with the rationale or sample size calculation, if applicable. Include the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Research Variables or Study Focus. For quantitative studies, define the independent, dependent, and, if applicable, control variables. For qualitative studies, describe the focus of the investigation or the phenomena being explored.

Data Collection Methods and Instruments. Explain the procedures used to collect the data, including the instruments or tools employed, such as questionnaires, interview guides, observation sheets, medical records, or laboratory examinations. Information regarding the validity and reliability of the instruments should be provided when applicable.

Research Procedures. Describe the stages of the research implementation, including participant recruitment, intervention procedures (if any), data collection process, and quality control measures to ensure data accuracy.

Data Analysis. Explain the methods used to analyze the data. Quantitative studies should describe the statistical tests employed, including descriptive and inferential analyses, as well as the significance level used. Qualitative studies should explain the analytical approach, such as thematic analysis, content analysis, or grounded theory analysis.

Ethical Considerations. State that the research has obtained ethical approval from an authorized Ethics Committee, including the approval number when available. Mention that informed consent was obtained from participants and that confidentiality and participant rights were protected throughout the study.

Research Relevance (Optional). Additional information relevant to the study may be included, such as conceptual frameworks, intervention protocols, reporting guidelines followed (e.g., CONSORT, STROBE, COREQ), or other methodological aspects that strengthen the quality of the research.



Formatting: The Methods section should be written in Times New Roman, 11-point font, single-spaced, and justified alignment. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow other researchers to replicate the study while maintaining clarity and conciseness.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN / Results and Discussion

The Results and Discussion section should present the research findings and their interpretation in a systematic, logical, and scientific manner. The findings should be organized from general to specific and supported by clear descriptions, tables, figures, or other relevant illustrations to facilitate readers' understanding.

Results

The Results section presents the research findings objectively based on the collected data and should be arranged according to the research objectives or research questions. This section should emphasize the observations without providing excessive interpretation or personal opinion from the authors.

The Results section may include:

- Characteristics of the respondents or research participants.
- Findings of univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses (for quantitative studies).
- Main findings related to the research objectives or hypotheses.
- Themes or categories identified from interviews or observations (for qualitative studies).

Data may be presented in the form of tables, graphs, figures, or other illustrations when necessary to improve clarity. Each table and figure must be numbered consecutively and provided with a clear and informative title. If tables or figures are adapted or reproduced from previous publications, the original source must be acknowledged, and permission from the copyright holder must be obtained when required.

Discussion

The Discussion section provides a comprehensive interpretation and analysis of the research findings. Rather than merely repeating the results, the discussion should explain the meaning and significance of the findings and relate them to existing theories and previous studies.

In the Discussion section, the authors should:

- Explain the factors or reasons underlying the research findings.
- Relate the findings to the theoretical framework or relevant concepts.
- Compare the findings with previous studies, highlighting similarities and differences.
- Discuss possible explanations for any inconsistencies with earlier research.
- Describe the implications of the findings for midwifery practice, maternal and child health services, education, and future research.
- Address the limitations of the study, when applicable.

The discussion should be supported by relevant and up-to-date scientific references. Authors are encouraged to emphasize the contribution and novelty of their findings to the development of midwifery science and healthcare practice.

Recommended Structure

Results

1. Characteristics of respondents or participants.
2. Findings based on the research objectives.

3. Presentation of supporting tables, figures, or graphs.

Discussion

1. Interpretation of the research findings.
2. Relationship between the findings and existing theories.
3. Comparison with previous studies.
4. Explanation of similarities or differences in the findings.
5. Implications for midwifery practice and healthcare services.
6. Study limitations (if applicable).
7. Contribution and novelty of the research.

Points to Avoid

- Repeating all data presented in tables or figures within the narrative.
- Providing unsupported interpretations in the Results section.
- Discussing findings that are not presented in the Results section.
- Using outdated or irrelevant references.
- Presenting personal opinions without scientific evidence.

Formatting: The Results and Discussion section should be written in Times New Roman, 11-point font, single-spaced, and justified alignment. The presentation should be clear, objective, and demonstrate a logical connection between the research findings, theoretical framework, and previous studies to provide a meaningful contribution to the advancement of midwifery science and practice.

Table and figure placement

Tables must be placed above and / below the page. Tables should not be placed in the middle of the page.

Table 1.
The Relationship Between Age and the Selection of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUDs) in 2018

Age	Women Who Chose an Intrauterine Device (IUD)				Total		<i>P-value</i>	OR
	Yes		No		f	%		
	F	%	F	%				
<20 and >35	8	9,8	24	29,3	32	100	0,004	0,222
20-35	30	36,5	20	24,4	50	100		
Total	38	46,3	44	53,7	82	100		

SIMPULAN / Conclusion

The Conclusion section should present the main findings of the research in a concise and coherent manner. The conclusion must be derived from the research results and should directly address the research objectives and, where applicable, the research hypothesis. Authors should not simply repeat or rewrite the results, but rather provide a clear synthesis and paraphrased summary of the key findings.

The conclusion should:

- Summarize the most important findings of the study.
- Answer the research objectives and/or research questions.
- Consider all aspects related to the research hypothesis, if applicable.

Highlight the scientific and practical contributions of the study, particularly for midwifery practice, maternal and child health services, education, or future research.

Include recommendations based on the research findings for healthcare professionals, policymakers, researchers, or other relevant stakeholders.

The conclusion should be written clearly, briefly, and objectively without introducing new data, tables, figures, or references that have not been discussed in the previous sections.

Formatting: The Conclusion section should be written in Calibri 11.5-point font, 1.5 line spacing, and justified alignment.

SARAN / Recommendations

The Recommendations section should be developed based on the research findings and conclusions and should provide practical and scientific suggestions for future actions. The recommendations must be relevant to the results of the study and should not introduce new information or issues that have not been discussed in the manuscript.

The Recommendations section should: Be derived directly from the main findings of the study. Provide practical and realistic suggestions for implementation. Be addressed to relevant stakeholders, such as midwives, healthcare professionals, healthcare institutions, policymakers, educators, or the community. Offer directions for future research to overcome the limitations of the current study or to further investigate related issues.

Contribute to the improvement of midwifery practice, maternal and child health services, health promotion programs, or healthcare policies based on the research findings.

Authors are encouraged to avoid recommendations that are too general, normative, or unrelated to the results of the study. Each recommendation should be supported by the evidence generated from the research.

The Recommendations section may include:

Recommendations for midwifery practice.

Recommendations for healthcare institutions and services.

Recommendations for policymakers.

Recommendations for educational institutions.

Recommendations for future research.

The Recommendations should be written clearly, concisely, and systematically to maximize their practical value and scientific contribution.

Formatting: The Recommendations section should be written in Time New Roman 11 point font, 1 line spacing, and justified alignment.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

A Contains reference sources written APA style, alphabetically and chronologically, Referral sources are published literature in the last 10 years (especially of the journal). Referral preferred are the primary sources in the form of books, reports (including dissertation), or research articles in scientific journals and magazines. It is suggested to use Mendeley or Zotero as a reference manager at styling the citations and the reference.

Online Journal

Author. (year). Article's title. Name of journal. Volume. Page. Doi: xxxxx

Smith, J. A., & Brown, P. R. (2022). Factors influencing antenatal care utilization among pregnant women. *Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health*, 67(3), 245–253. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jmwh.13345>

Author. (year). Article's title. Name of journal. Volume. Page. Retrived from URL

Reeves, S., (2007). *Key factors in planning and implementing interprofessional education in health care settings*. *Journal of Allied Health*, 36(4), 231-235. Retrived from <http://www.sciencedirect.com>.

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Author. (year, month, date). Article's title. Name of magazine. Retrived from URL.

Barile, L. (2011, April). *Mobile technologies for libraries*. C&RL News. Retrived from <http://crln.acrl.org/content/72/4/222.full>.

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Author. (year, month, date). Article's title. Name of newspaper. Retrived from URL.

Yunda, K. (2017, Januari 2017). *Kebidanan di Indonesia*. Kompas Online. Retrived from <http://www.kompas.com>.

Book

Author. (Year). Book title (edition). City of publisher: publisher.

Varney, H. (2003). *Varney's Midwifery*, 4th Ed. (4 ed., Vol. 2). (4, Ed., & L. M. Trisetyati, Trans.) Jakarta: Buku Kedokteran EGC.

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Book Title (edition). (year). City of publisher: publisher.

Merriam-Webster's Dictionary (12th ed). (2007). *Springfield*, MA: Merriam- Webster.

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Author. (year). Book Title (edition). City of Publisher. Retrived fro URL

Kumat, S.R. (2012). *Case studies in Marketing Management*. Dehli: Pearson. Retrived from <http://books.google.com/books> Biro Pusat Statistik. (2013). *Statistik Indonesia 2010*. Jakarta, DKI: Penulis. Diakses dari <http://www.bps.go.id/books/file/12345.pdf>

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Author. (year). Thesis or Dissertation Title. Database number.

Young, R.F. (2007). *Crossing boundaries in urban ecology* (doctoral dissertation). Tersedia dari Proquest Dissertation & Theses Database. (UMI No. 327681)

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Word title. (year). Encyclopedia name. Access from URL

Digital Divide. (2013). Dalam *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Diakses 6 Mei 2013, dari <http://search.eb.com>

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Institution. (year). Publication number or Title. City of Publisher: Publisher. Retrived from URL

Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2015). Data Angka Kematian Ibu dan Bayi. Semarang, Jawa Tengah: Penulis. Diakses dari www.dinkesjatengprov.go.id

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Author. (year). Online document title. Retrived from URL.

Surachman, A. (2008). SOP Perpustakaan FEB UGM. Diakses dari Universitas Gadjah Mada, Situs Web <http://lib.feb.ugm.ac.id/files/sop/>

Web

Author. (year). Title of online document. Retrived from URL

Ikatan Bidan Indonesia. (2017). *Standar Praktik Kebidanan*. Diakses 18 Mei 2018, dari <http://www.ibi.or.id/standar/sai.html>

