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GUIDELINES FOR WRITING JOURNAL ARTICLES ON ITE NGABDI

(Article Title, between 8-12 words, giving an overview of the research that has been conducted, Book Antiqua Bold 18, space 1)

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The number of authors is limited to 4 only.
(Book Antiqua 8, space 1)

Abstract (Book Antiqua, 13, tebal, Kapaital spasi 1)

For 100-150 words, An abstract is a summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purposes. The purpose of the abstract is only written with one main goal, the main method that is raised, the concluding sentence is written straightforwardly and by the article title. Abstract writing's emphasis is mainly on research results. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point of entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Abstracting and indexing services for various academic disciplines are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper. (Book Antiqua, 10, bold, 1 space)

Keywords: *content; formatting; article.*

Introduction (Book Antiqua, 13, bold, 1 space)

The introduction mainly contains: (1) research problems; (2) insights and problem-solving plans; (3) formulation of research objectives; (4) summary of theoretical studies related to the problem being researched. This section sometimes also contains hopes for the results and benefits of the research. The length of the introduction is around 2-3 pages and is typed with 1 space.

Methodology/Empowerment Strategy (Book Antiqua, 13, bold, 1 space)

Basically this section explains how the research was conducted. The main material of this section is: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research targets); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write the specifications of the tools and materials. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used while the material specifications describe the types of materials used.

Result and Discussion (Book Antiqua, 13, bold, 1 space)

The discussion discusses the findings or novelty of research findings in the article and compares the findings with the results of previous relevant journal article research. In the discussion, avoid using numbering and bulleting. Please make it a paragraph by adding connecting sentences. Data in the results should be presented with graphs or tables to make

it more interesting. Avoid conceptual things. The discussion section contains comparing and comparing research findings with previous relevant research, at least approximately 15 sources of both national and international reputable journals.

Conclusion (Book Antiqua, 13, bold, 1 space)

The conclusion presents a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two things, new main ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings. The conclusion is a brief description of the findings and does not rewrite the data in the results and discussion with solution sentences. Maximum 100 words. (Book Antiqua 11, Regular, space 1)

Reference (Book Antiqua, 13, bold, 1 space)

Bibliography is a list of written works that the author reads in preparing his article and then used as a reference. In scientific articles, a bibliography must be present as a complement to references and instructions for reference sources. Writing a bibliography follows the rules in this guideline. Writing a bibliography must use a reference management application (Mendeley, Zetero, and the like). Must use the latest (latest) references in the last 10 years with APA 7th style. (Book Antiqua 11, Regular, space 1)

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- (Book Antiqua 11, Regular, spasi 1)