



Type the Paper Tittle: Title Should be Condence, Describing the Content, and Not More Than Fifthteen Word

First Author^{a,1}, Second Author^{b,2}, Third Author^{c,3} (Cambria, Font Size 11)

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INFO ARTIKEL	ABSTRAK
<p><i>Sejarah Artikel:</i> Diterima: Direvisi: Disetujui: Tersedia Daring:</p> <hr/> <p><i>Kata Kunci:</i> Kata Kunci 1 Kata Kunci 2 Kata Kunci 3 Kata Kunci 4 Kata Kunci 5</p>	<p>Abstrak, terdiri dari 250 kata, berisikan deskripsi singkat mengenai masalah penelitian, tujuan, metode, dan hasil penelitian. Menyertakan 3-5 kata kunci yang menggambarkan mengenai ruang lingkup penelitian serta konsep utama yang mendasari penelitian. Kata kunci dapat berupa kata atau frasa. Huruf Cambria, ukuran 10, spasi tunggal, 0 pt setelah spasi. Kata kunci ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris diurutkan sesuai abjad</p>

	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Keywords:</i> Keyword 1 Keyword 2 Keyword 3 Keyword 4 Keyword 5</p>	<p>Abstract, which comprised of approximately 250 words, provides a brief description of research problems, aims, the method used, and results. 3 to 5 keywords must be written to describe the research scope observed as well as the main terms undergirding the research. These keywords can be single and/or combined words. Cambria, Font size 10, single line spacing, 0 pt after spacing. Key words: Written in Bahasa Indonesia and English, written alphabetically.</p>

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How to Cite: First author, Second author., & Third author. (20xx). "The title". *JURNAL SATWIKA*, Vol (No), xx-yy. doi:

1. Introduction

This section could also provide the expected results. The introduction must be written in single line spacing. The introduction comprises of: (1) background, 2) research problem; (3) insight and problem solve planning; (4) summary of theoretical studies and the results of the present study (state of the art), related to the observed problems (gap), and (5) research aims.

According to (Armağan, 2013), the introduction section comprises the first portion of the manuscript, and it should be written using the simple present tense. Additionally, abbreviations and explanations are included in this section. The main goal of the introduction is to convey basic information to the readers without obligating them to investigate previous publications and to provide clues as to the results of the present study (references should be selected from the

updated publication with a higher impact factor, traceable, and prestigious source books). To do this, the subject of the article should be thoroughly reviewed, and the aim of the study should be clearly stated immediately after discussing the basic references.

This template format was made in MS Word (.doc) which then been saved in Rich Text Format (.rtf) and can be downloaded in <http://ejournal.umm.ac.id/index.php/JICC>. It enables the authors to prepare their manuscripts which meet the Satwika conditions properly.

The body articles must be written in Times New Roman, font size 12, 0 pt before spacing, and 0 pt after spacing.

2. Method

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) sample collection techniques and instrumental development; (4) data analysis techniques.

The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the researches have been conducted by using them.

The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation.

It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than the second subheading in this section. However, in the case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

3. Results and Discussion

This section is the main part of the research result article in which the "fix" results are served. In general, the research results are described first, then there is a discussion section. In this template, both are

combined. Even so, the author needs to first describe the results of his research and then do an interpretation of the results that have been stated.

The data analysis processes, such as statistical computing and hypothesis testing, are not necessary to be served. The materials reported are the analysis results and hypothesis testing results. In addition, tables and graphics are also can be showed to enunciate the verbal narration. Tables and images must be given a comment or discussion. The details of qualitative research written in some sub-topics which directly related to the focused category.

The discussion of article aims to: (1) answer the problems and research questions; (2) show the ways the findings obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the finding results to the settled-knowledge structure; (5) bring up new theories or modify the exist theories.

Research results must be clearly concluded in answering the research questions. Interpreting the findings should be done by using logics and present theories. The findings in form of facts found in the research fields are integrated to previous researches or present theories. This must be supported by reliable references. In case the researchers bring a new theories, the old theories can be confirmed or rejected, or modify the old theories.

In some cases, it is unavoidable to organize an article by making sub-headings. Thus, this is the format to write Satwika manuscripts with sub-headings. In this section, there are specific rules which cannot be separated in an articles.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

The extensions of common abbreviation, such as UN, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms are not necessity to be described. However, it is crucial to give the extension for uncommon abbreviations or acronyms which made by authors. For instance: OIIDE (Orientation, Identify, Discussion, Decision, and Engage in behavior) learning model can be used to train mastering solving problem skills. It is

suggested to not using abbreviation or acronyms in the manuscript title, unless unavoidable.

Images and Tables

Place the labels above for tables and below for images. Write the table label specifically, for example Table 1, in case the author refers the Table 1 mentioned. The example of writing table and figure information is as below.

Table 1. Table Format

Table Head	Table Column Head		
Head	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		



Figure 1. Satwika Logo

Citation

Citation and referencing must be written based on APA style 6th Edition which is organized by using Mendeley or Endnote software latest version. References used at least 30, 80% primary sources (reputable journals and research reports including thesis and dissertation) and 5 (five) years of publication.

4. Conclusion

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research aims. Thus, the new principal ideas, which are essential part of the research findings, are developed.

The suggestions, which are arranged based on research discussed-findings, are also written in this part. These should be based on practical activities, new theoretical development, and/or advance research.

5. Acknowledgment

This section can be written in case there are certain parties need to be acknowledged, such as research sponsors. The acknowledgement must be written in brief

and clear. In addition, avoid the hyperbole acknowledgment.

6. References

Citation and referencing must be written based on APA style 6th Edition which is organized by using Mendeley or Endnote software latest version.

Armağan, A. (2013). How to write an introduction section of a scientific article? *Turkish Journal of Urology*, 39(1), 8-9. doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5152%2Ftud.2013.046>