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A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Left, Bold, Arial 16pt)

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Keywords (Arial 10 pt)
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Abstract (Arial 10 pt)

Abstract is a brief overview of the entire contains the main problem discussed, the reason for the research, objectives, methods, and research results. 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 written in one paragraph of 150 to 250 words. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. Parts of the abstract consist of: (1) General background; (2) Research objectives; (3) Research methods (described in full, from approach to data analysis); (4) Results data analysis); (4) Research results and conclusions; and (5) Research implications. Research Implications.

Introduction (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) The introduction is a little different from the short and concise abstract. The reader needs to know the background to your research and, most importantly, why your research is important in this context. What critical question does your research address? Why should the reader be interested? The INTRODUCTION must discuss:

1. General background
2. Novelty and state of the art (must be explained in the introduction)
3. Describe the literature survey
4. Gap analysis
5. Research objectives
6. Clear research contribution

The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a mini review. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

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Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

Method (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) The method section should be written in a brief, clear, concise, and pithy manner. The method contains an explanation of (a) type of research, (b) research approach, (c) data and data sources, (d) data collection techniques, and (e) data analysis techniques, as well as (f) location and time of research (if possible). Specific matters (if any) can be explained in this method section.

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings and to enable the replication of the research. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened).

Findings (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) In the FINDINGS section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the discourse that is to follow. Report the data in sufficient detail to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that run counter to expectation; be sure to include small effect sizes (or statistically nonsignificant findings) when theory predicts large (or statistically significant) ones. Do not hide uncomfortable results by omission. Do not include individual scores or raw data with the exception, for example, of single-case designs or illustrative examples. In the spirit of data sharing (encouraged by APA and other professional associations and sometimes required by funding agencies), raw data, including study characteristics and individual effect sizes used in a meta -analysis, can be made available on supplemental online archives. Discussing the implications of the results should be reserved for presentation in the Discussion section.

In the FINDINGS, the author can present the results of research that has been adjusted to the objectives or problems studied, and based on the procedures described in the method section. Findings can be presented in the form of tables of numbers, graphs, verbal descriptions, characteristics, statistical analysis, hypothesis testing that have been adjusted to the characteristics of the research. Tables, graphs, or figures should not be too long, too large, or too many. Authors should use a variety of table presentations, graphs, or verbal descriptions. Tables and graphs presented should be referenced in the text. The way tables are written is shown in Table 1. Tables do not contain vertical (upright) lines. The font size for table and figure entries is 9 pt.

Table 1. The Title of the Tabel (Arial 9 pt – Above the table)

No	Heading	Heading	Heading	Heading
1	Content	Content	Content	Content
2	Content	Content	Content	Content



Picture 1. Title of the Picture (Arial 9 pt – below the picture)

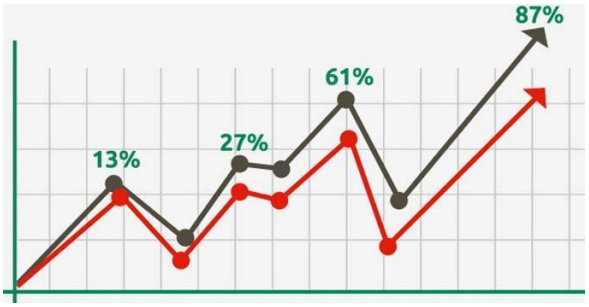

Figure 1. Title of the Picture (Arial 9 pt – below the graph)

Subsection (Arial 10, bold)

The findings can be presented in subsection, without using numbers. Subsection titles are written in capital letters at the beginning of the word.

Sub-Subsection (Arial 10, bold, Italic)

If there are sub-subsection in a subsection, the title of the sub-subsection is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word and italicized.

Discussions (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypotheses. Here you will examine, interpret, and qualify the results and draw inferences and conclusions from them. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. (When the discussion is relatively brief and straightforward, some authors prefer to combine it with the Results section, creating a section called Results and Discussion.)

Open the Discussion section with a clear statement of the support or nonsupport for your original hypotheses, distinguished by primary and secondary hypotheses. If hypotheses were not supported, offer post hoc explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and the work of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Do not simply reformulate and repeat points already made; each new statement should contribute to your interpretation and to the reader's understanding of the problem.

Your interpretation of the results should take into account (a) sources of potential bias and other threats to internal validity, (b) the imprecision of measures, (c) the overall number of tests or overlap among tests, (d) the effect sizes observed, and (e) other limitations or weaknesses of the study. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work (causal pathways) and/or alternative mechanisms. Also, discuss barriers to implementing the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study, that is, any differences between the manipulation as planned and as implemented.

Acknowledge the limitations of your research, and address alternative explanations of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity, of the findings. This critical analysis should take into account differences between the target population and the accessed sample. For interventions, discuss characteristics that make them more or less applicable to circumstances not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured (relative to other measures that might have been used), the length of time to measurement (between the end of the intervention and the measurement of outcomes), incentives, compliance rates, and specific settings involved in the study as well as other contextual issues.

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues. You may also consider the following issues:

- What is the theoretical, clinical, or practical significance of the outcomes, and what is the basis for these interpretations? If the findings are valid and replicable, what real-life psychological

phenomena might be explained or modeled by the results? Are applications warranted on the basis of this research?

- What problems remain unresolved or arise anew because of these findings? The responses to these questions are the core of the contribution of your study and justify why readers both inside and outside your own specialty should attend to the findings. Your readers should receive clear, unambiguous, and direct answers.

Tables, Figures, and Graphs can be used to help the writer convey the discussion so that readers can better capture the content of the writing. Pay attention to the indexation (numbering) for each table, figure, and graph used. This is illustrated in the example of Table 2 or Figure 2 or Graph 2.

Table 2. The Title of the Tabel (Arial 9 pt – Above the table)

No	Heading	Heading	Heading	Heading
1	Content	Content	Content	Content
2	Content	Content	Content	Content

Picture 2. Title of the Picture (Arial 9 pt – below the picture)

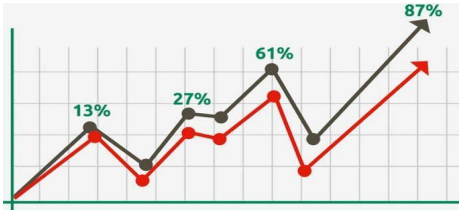

Figure 2. Title of the Picture (Arial 9 pt – below the graph)

Subsection (Arial 10, bold)

The discussions can be presented in subsection, without using numbers. Subsection titles are written in capital letters at the beginning of the word.

Sub-Subsection (Arial 10, bold, Italic)

If there are sub-subsection in a subsection, the title of the sub-subsection is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word and italicized.

Conclusion (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. This section should not simply repeat the main findings and discussions but should attempt to draw conclusions that can be based on the findings of the study and under the light of the current knowledge. Preferably, the section may provide the readers with future directions for research and practical implications.

Acknowledgements (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) Acknowledge anyone who has helped you with the study, including: Researchers who supplied materials, reagents, or computer programs; anyone who helped with the writing or English, or offered critical comments about the content, or anyone who provided technical help. State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission. Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers. Please avoid apologize for doing a poor job of presenting the manuscript.

Competing Interest (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) In this section, all financial and non-financial competing interests must be acknowledged. In the case of there is no competing interests at all, please state "**The authors declare that they have no competing interests**" in this section.

Declaration of Generative AI and AI-Assisted Technologies (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) In this section, authors must disclose whether generative artificial intelligence (AI) or AI-assisted technologies were used during the writing or preparation of the manuscript. If such tools were used, please specify the name and version of the tool or service and describe its specific purpose. Authors must review and edit AI-generated or AI-assisted content as necessary and take full responsibility for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the published work. For example, *"During the preparation of this work, the author(s) used [Name of AI Tool/Service, Version] in order to [state specific purpose, e.g., improve readability and language clarity / brainstorm structure / assist in drafting code]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication."*

If no generative AI or AI-assisted technologies were used, please state: **"The authors declare that no generative artificial intelligence (AI) or AI-assisted technologies were used in the writing or preparation of this manuscript."**

References (Arial 12, Bold)

(Arial 10 pt) There should be a minimum of 20 references. Composition of references: 80% are primary sources and should come from research results, ideas, theories or concepts that have been published in journals, both print and electronic for the last 5 to 10 years; 20% of references referred to from books are the results of publications in the last 10 years, except for classic references (master books) which are used as historical studies. The writing of the bibliography and citation uses APA or American Psychological Association style. In addition, for writing references and citations, it is recommended to use the Mendeley, Zootero, or Endnote applications.

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