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Research Article

Title: Preparation of Papers for FOKUS (Century Gothic, 12, Bold)

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Abstract. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and the significance of the results. The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract can be 150 – 200 words. (Cambria, 10-point, Single Spacing).

Keywords:
Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3

Introduction

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognized and eventually leading the research questions (Thohir et al., 2021). The structuring of the introduction part may vary (Alyona et al., 2016). This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest (Kurt et al., 2020; Schenk & Hasbullah, 2022). (Century Gothic, 11-point, 1.15 Spacing).

Method

This section is used to limit the scope of the relevant data by focusing on specific variables and defining the specific viewpoint (framework) that the researcher will take in analyzing and interpreting the data to be gathered, understanding concepts and variables according to the given definitions, and building knowledge by validating or challenging theoretical assumptions. (Century Gothic, 11-point, 1.15 Spacing)

Results and Discussion

Results

Table 1. Tables and figures should be valuable, relevant, and visually attractive.

Research			
Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**	**Column 4**

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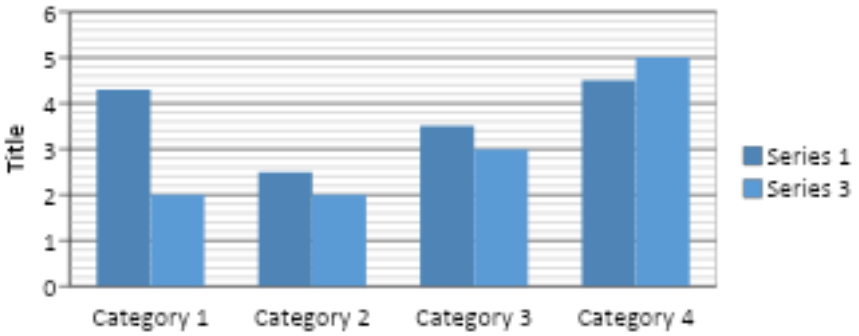


Figure 1. Clear line drawings are essential

Results should be presented in details and discussed accordingly without any mix with other studies. The objective here is to provide an interpretation of your results and support for all of your conclusions, using evidence from your experiment (research) and generally accepted knowledge, if appropriate. Suggest future directions for research, new methods, explanations for deviations from previously published results, etc. (Century Gothic, 11-point, 1.15 Spacing).

Discussion

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences? (Century Gothic, 11-point, 1.15 Spacing)

References

Using Reference tools (Mendeley) (at least 20 journals, 5 last years) with APA Style

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