

Preparation of Papers for 'International Journal of Eastern Philosophy' (14') (Type the title of your paper here)

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Sections Info

Article History:

Submitted:

Final Revised:

Accepted:

Published:

Keywords:

First keyword

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Fourth keyword

Fifth keyword

ABSTRACT (11 pt)

Objective: The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. 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 Novelty. **Method:** The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. **Results:** The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. 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 Novelty. **Novelty:** The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. 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 Novelty. An abstract can be 150 – 250 words.

I. INTRODUCTION

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognised and eventually leading the research questions. The structuring of the introduction part may vary. This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest.

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II. METHOD

General background of research, general background of research.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

III.1 Sub Title.....

III.2 Sub Title.....

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

Statements and subscales	Cronbach- α	KMO	L	r/itt	Dissemination %
XX	x	x	x	x	%
XX	x	x	x	x	%

Sub-titles (Subchapters) 12-, Centered

Figures should be *carefully* explained in the text and cited in numerical order.

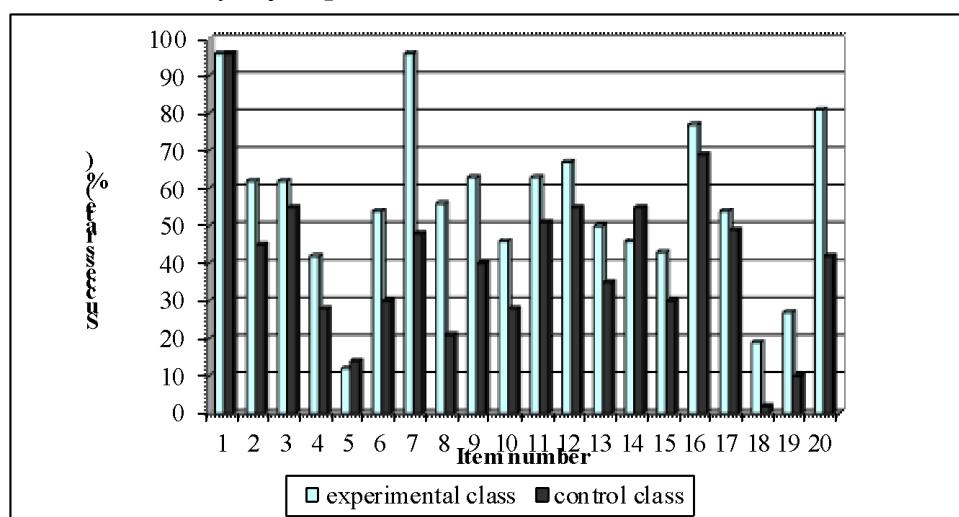


Figure 1. Comparison of success rate of items in the experimental and control class.

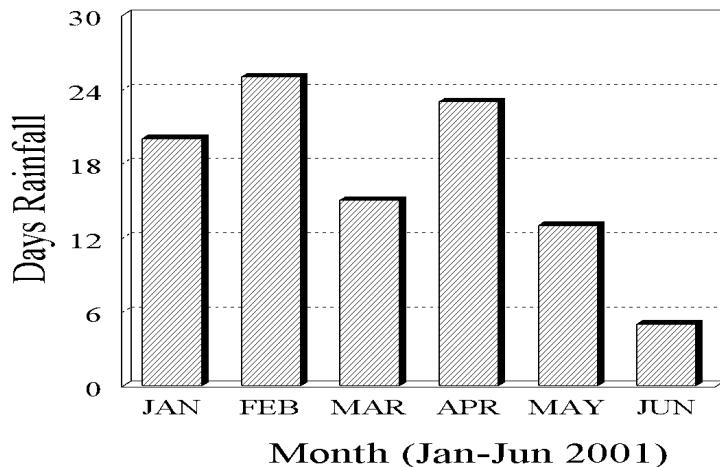


Figure 2. Clear line drawings are essential.

IV. CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader. Implication: Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader. Limitation: Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper. Future Research: Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (OPTIONAL)

Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, etc should be placed in a separate section not numbered at the very end of the paper.

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1. Reference must contain at least 15 scientific journal articles (Last 10 Years)
2. Originality is very important aspect of a research paper. Take great care to avoid plagiarism in your writing and be sure that any text you pull from outside sources is properly quoted and noted in your list of references.
3. A qualitative scientific paper is a description of an event, activity, observation, research or experience. The structure of a qualitative paper includes an abstract, introduction, background to the problem, the researcher's role, theoretical perspective, methodology, ethical considerations, results, data analysis, limitations, discussion, conclusions and implications, references and appendix.