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[The title should not exceed 14 words]

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Keywords: keyword;
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Abstract. Abstract should be clear and informative. The abstract should succinctly describe your entire paper. It contains the purpose, methodology, and findings of the research. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation or no references in abstract. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. The abstract should be in one paragraph, not exceeding 200 words, in 10-pt Cambria, and with single space. It must appear on the top of the first page after the title of paper, the name of author, the author's email, the author's affiliation, and the affiliation address. Keywords are the labels of your manuscript and critical to correct indexing and searching. Therefore, keywords should be well selected and closely related to the topic to facilitate reader's search, and they should represent the content and highlight of your article. Use only those abbreviations that are firmly established in the field.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction should clearly state the purpose of the paper. It includes review of related literature and research purpose in essay style. The introduction should include key references to appropriate work. It states the significant contribution of the research. The introduction should consist of the background of the study, research contexts, literary review, research problem(s) and research objective (at the end of introduction). The introduction should show the scientific merit or novelty of the paper. All introductions should be presented in the forms of paragraphs, not pointers, and with the proportion of 15-20% of the whole article length. Introduction should clearly state the purpose of the

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METHODS

This section discusses the methodology. It is the subheading level one. The method section consists of description concerning the research design, the population and sample or the subjects of the research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis with the proportion of 10-15% of the total article length, all presented in the form of paragraphs.

All text paragraphs should be single spaced, with the first line indented. Double spacing should NOT be used anywhere in the manuscript. Position and style of headings and subheadings should follow this template.

FINDINGS

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs).

This section deals with the research findings. The findings obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The findings section consists of description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s). The findings should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
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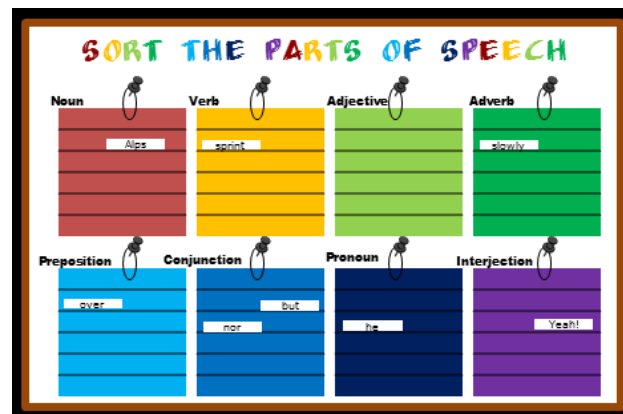


Figure 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

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The Discussion section should be a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This section states why the problem is important; what larger issues and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. 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 brief summary of the main scientific findings. The meanings of the findings should be shown from current theories and references of the area addressed. 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?

CONCLUSIONS

This section deals with the conclusion. It is subheading level one. The conclusion section consists of the summary, restatement of the main findings. It should state concisely the most important propositions of the paper as well as the author's views of the practical implications of the result. Tell how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the

work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You can also suggest future research and point out those that are underway.

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APPENDIX

(If any)