

Paper's title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Center, Bold, 16pt)

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. 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 100 to 200 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

Keywords:

First keyword
Second keyword
Third keyword
Fourth keyword
Fifth keyword

Corresponding Author: Author, Email

INTRODUCTION

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.

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. Please explore in more words the background of your paper and your current research position among other research on related themes. You should discuss here as well your research's relations with those of other researchers; literature review, especially on most relevant, newly academic works published in high reputation journals, is a must. Please try to answer at question: why you believe that your research question is such an important to answer, how you think your answer would be a contribution to the existing scholarship on the subject and how the novelty of your article give a contribution. Here you may discuss every aspect of the issue. It is necessary to build argument and to provide original data discussed and compared to research

and works of other scholars. In other words, the way to discuss an issue here is by combining the data and the discussion. So, it is not recommended to separate merely data description from the analysis on it. Every quotation is written down in a specific way that can be identified as a “quotation” different from your original text. Then describe your purpose of this research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

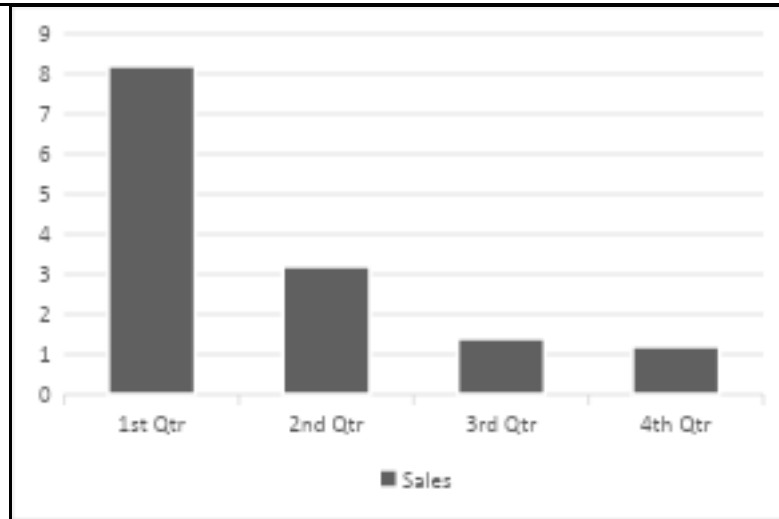
In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and 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).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. The discussion part should contain the benefit of research result, not repeat result part. The research results could be (separate writing terms) to clarify the discussion. Avoid presenting similar data in a separate table. The analysis should answer the gap stated. The qualitative data, e.g. interview results, is discussed in paragraphs. The references contained in the introduction should not be re-written in the discussion. A comparison to the previous studies should be presented.

Table 1. Title

Title	Title	Title	Title
Content	Content	Content	Content
Content	Content	Content	Content
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Fugure. Title

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered.

in some cases, a two or three paragraph conclusion may be required. The another of important things about this section is (1) do not rewrite the abstract; (2) statements with "investigated" or "studied" are not conclusions; (3) do not introduce new arguments, evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; (4)do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Most academic papers have many people who have helped in some way in the preparation of the written version or the research itself. This could be someone from a sponsoring institution or a funding body. These need to be mentioned in the Acknowledgments section of the paper.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST STATEMENT

Conflicts of interest exist when an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, editor, editorial board member has financial or personal relationships with other individuals or organizations that could inappropriately influence his or her actions in a way that creates bias. Please note that a Conflicts of interest statement is required for all submitted manuscripts. If no conflicts exist, please state that there are no conflicts to declares under a Conflicts of interest heading as the last section after your Acknowledgements. Read more about conflict of interest policy.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors have to share an accurate and detailed description of their diverse contributions to the published work. The roles describe each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output based on CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) including 14 roles, that can be used to represent the roles typically played by contributors to research outputs.

For example: A.B. and B.C. conceived of the presented idea. A.B. developed the theory and performed the computations. C.D. and D.E. verified the analytical methods. B.C. encouraged A.B. to investigate [a specific aspect] and supervised the findings of this work. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.

REFERENCES

All citations in the text must be in the reference list and vice-versa. The references should only include articles that are published or accepted. Datasets that have been deposited to an online repository should be included in the reference list, include the version and unique identifier when available. Personal communications should be documented by a letter of permission. In-text citations should be called according to the surname of the first author, followed by the year. For works by 2 authors include both surnames, followed by the year. For works by more than 2 authors include only the surname of the first author, followed by et al., followed by the year. For assistance please use management reference (Mendeley or Zotero) and utilize the format of American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition. If possible, please provide the retrieved link for each reference.