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TITLE

(Maximum 16 words, no abbreviation, Book Antiqua 14, spasi 1, spacing after 6 pt)

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(without academic title, Book Antiqua 11, Bold, spasi 1)

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Abstract

(Book Antiqua 10, spasi 1, spacing before 12 pt, after 2 pt)

The abstract should consist of a single paragraph containing no more than 250 words. It should be a summary of the paper and not an introduction. Because the abstract may be used in abstracting and indexing databases, it should be self-contained (i.e., no numerical references) and substantive in nature, presenting concisely the objectives, methodology used, results obtained, and their significance. A list of up to six keywords should immediately follow, with the keywords separated by commas and ending with a period.

Keywords: aaaa, bbbb, cccc, dddd, eeee. (Limited to 3—6 words or short phrase)

1. Introduction

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The Introduction section expands on the background of the work (some overlap with the Abstract is acceptable). The introduction should not include subheadings. The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.

2. Method

The method is optional for original research articles. This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. This Method are optional, only for original research articles.
The method section need to be detailed enough to allow reviewers to answer some or all of the following questions: (i) Is the study an experimental or an exploration?; (ii) Are the methods described in sufficient detail so that the study can be replicated?; (iii) If your research uses the previous researcher method, please describe briefly that method. If you make any modification, describe the modified part; (iv) Name the number of the samples, give courtesy to whom you obtain the samples; (v) State seasonal variation of the habitat (if applicable) or date of sampling; (vi) Human materials should be collected in conformation to standard ethics and got with informed consent.

3. Discussion and Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results 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.

(Discuss your data by comparing the current reported data with the previous results. Highlight the similarities, as well as the differences, and the uniqueness of your findings. Explain why your result(s) is coming to be. End the discussion by giving a conclusion and future research in that particular topic).

3.1. Sub-heading of the discussion

Following main headings should be provided in the manuscript while preparing. The separation between main headings, sub-headings and sub-sub headings should be numbered in the manuscript with following example:

3.2. Sub-heading of the discussion

3.3. Sub-heading of the discussion

Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and at least have a resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality.

4. Conclusion

Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

5. Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements should be brief, and should not include thanks to anonymous referees and editors, or effusive comments. Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may other supporter i.e. Proof-readers, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

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References

(References only list the published or accepted material for publication. It should be at least 80% primary references (journal articles). Accepted article(s) but not yet published should be sent as manuscript appendix. Website, personal communications, unpublished data should be incorporated in the text in parentheses.

Personal communication needs to be written with the initials surname of the source accompanied with the year of the statement, e.g., (Takahashi 2007, personal communication). Authors should provide proof(s) of the communication.

References at the end of the manuscript should be written in *APA (American Psychological Association) Citation Style*. Cite only items that you have read and on footnotes. Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models. All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of Bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author.

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