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Type your title here; font Cambria size 14; Capitalize Each Word, Bold and Not More Than 15 Words

Author¹, Author², Author³

¹Your Department, Your Affiliation, Country

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³Your Department, Your Affiliation, Country

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ABSTRACT

An abstract is a short statement about your paper designed to give the reader a complete, yet concise, understanding of your paper's research and findings. Readers should be able to read your abstract to see if the related research is of interest to them. An abstract is usually about a paragraph and it contains 150-250 words. It provides a brief description of problems, aims, the method used, and results. It emphasizes research results in which written in single line spacing. 3 to 5 keywords must be written to describe the research scope observed,

as well as the main terms undergirding the research.

ARTICLE INFO

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INTRODUCTION

The Introduction's aim is to interest the reader's attention and offer important background information required to comprehend the body of the document. Use the introduction to show that you are knowledgeable about your field of study and existing research. Your introduction should contain:

- A summary of existing research on the subject
- Your thesis statement, hypothesis or research question
- Theory (if relevant)
- An introduction to the field, the current situation or to prevailing practice

The introduction should explain what we know, and what we are uncertain about. It should explain and summarize, but it should also ask questions, clarify, compare etc. Everything you write here must relate to your research question.

METHOD

The methods section tells readers how you conducted your study. It includes information about your population, sample, methods, and equipment. Explain what you did; your research, treatment or professional intervention, and how you did it.

RESULTS

Sub Heading 1

In this section you should present the results of your research. If necessary, use numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs). Also explain your results in the text. Just show the data and do not discuss the results or assume why anything happened. It should be stated objectively and factually, with no personal opinions expressed.

For Tables, the title size is 12 and the content size is 10. The tables are sequentially numbered throughout your post, and the title is written above the table. (See Table 1 for example).

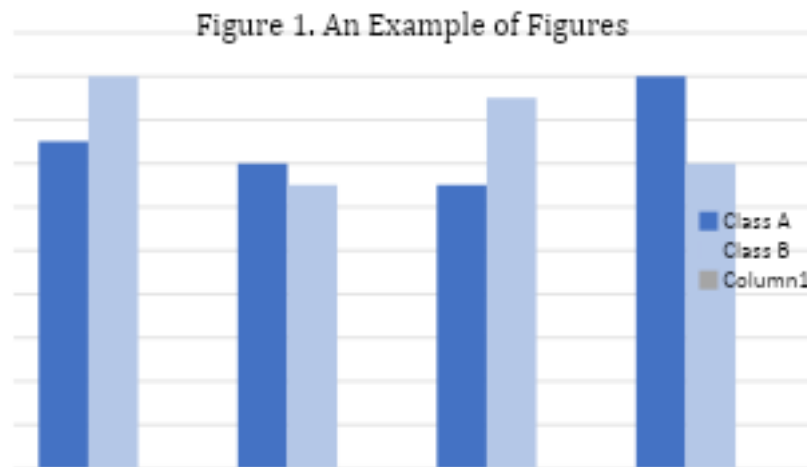
Table 1. An Example of The Table

An example of a title	Result A	Result B
Entry 1	1	1
Entry 2	2	2
Entry 3	3	3
Total		

Sub Heading 2

In this section you should present the results of your research. If necessary, use numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs). Also explain your results in the text. Just show the data and do not discuss the results or assume why anything happened. It should be stated objectively and factually, with no personal opinions expressed.

For Tables, the title size is 12 and the content size is 10. The tables are sequentially numbered throughout your post, and the title is written above the table. (See figures 1 for example).



DISCUSSIONS

This section should investigate the significance of the results of the study. This part allows you to provide your interpretation and explain the significance of your findings from the findings section. Highlight the most important findings, but do not repeat what is said in the Results section. This section explains why the topic is relevant; what bigger concerns and ideas are validated or refuted by extrapolating these findings to such overarching issues; and what conclusions are drawn.

CONCLUSIONS

State your study's conclusion as well as your concluding thoughts on the importance of your analysis, research, or article. The study's main results should be stated in a brief Conclusions section. Do not repeat previous sections. Your study's limitations should be addressed. Recommendations for further study on your topic should also be provided.

REFERENCES (APA Style)

You should put at least 10 references and follow APA Style.

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