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

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ABSTRACT: 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 3 to 5 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title.
Keywords: alpha, beta, charley *(alphabetic)*

INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of the article should start with an introductory section which provides more details about the paper's purpose, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

The "introduction" in the manuscript is necessary to demonstrate the motives of the research. It analyzes the empirical, theoretical and methodological issues to contribute to the existing literature. This introduction will be linked with the following parts, most noticeably the literature review.

Explaining the problem's formulation should cover the following points: (1) Problem recognition and its significance; (2) clear identification of the problem and the appropriate research questions; (3) coverage of problem's complexity; and (4) clear objectives.

METHOD

The method should be well elaborated enhancing the model, the analysis approach and the steps taken. Equations should be numbered as we illustrate.

This section typically has the following sub-sections: Sampling (a description of the target population, the research context, and units of analysis; the sampling itself; and the respondents' profiles); data collection; and measures (or measurements).

The research methodology should cover the following points: (1) A concise explanation of the research methodology is prevalent; (2) reasons to choose particular methods are well described; (3) research design is accurate; (4) the sample design is appropriate; (5) data collection processes are proper; and (6) data analysis methods are relevant and state-of-the-art.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The author needs to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analysis was conducted and why, and later to justify the conclusions.

1. Figures and Tabels

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 Style

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	*Subhead*	*Subhead*
copy	More table copy[a]		

a.   Sample of a Table footnote. *(Table footnote)*

Figure.2. Example of a figure caption. *(figure caption)*

CONCLUSION

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions from the results of the research with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion may cover the main points of the paper, but do not replicate the abstract in the conclusion. Authors should explain the empirical and theoretical benefits, the economic benefits, and the existence of new findings.

The author may present any significant flaws and limitations of the study, which could reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in the study may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require a critical judgment and interpretation of the impact of their research. The author should provide the answer to the question: Is this a problem caused by an error, or in the method selected, or the validity, or something else?

REFERENCE

In this section, the author (s) must list all the reference documents cited in the text. The citation and reference list should follow the American Psychological Association (APA) referencing style (6th edition). In writing the reference, the author(s) are recommended to use reference management tools, such as Mendeley.