
The Title Must Be in the Fewest Words That Describe the Content of The Paper Accurately (14 pt)

Omit all words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Implementation of ...", "Observations on ...", "Effect of.....", "Analysis of ...", "Design of..." etc. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulas whenever possible.)

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Keywords:

Keywords 1;
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Abstract

Abstracts should provide a clear and pertinent overview of the manuscript, enabling readers to understand the scope and contribution of the study. The abstract must contain 150–250 words and be written in a logical and precise manner, without subheadings. Authors are strongly encouraged to follow this structure: first, present the research issue or topic, emphasizing its importance and the gap addressed; second, state the aim of the study or the formulated hypothesis; third, briefly describe the research methods applied; fourth, summarize the main results or findings; and finally, highlight the key points from the discussion that lead to the major conclusions or interpretations. The abstract must objectively represent the article, avoid claims not supported by the main text, and not exaggerate the conclusions. Formatting requirements: single-spaced, font size 9, using Cambria. Keywords should immediately follow the abstract. Authors are required to provide 3–5 specific keywords, derived from the article's scope and translated into concrete research variables or thematic focuses (see the example). Avoid abbreviations, general words, or plural terms (such as "and", "of"). Each keyword should be separated by a semicolon (;). The title, abstract, and author information must all appear on the first page of the manuscript.

Background: ...

Objective: ...

Methods: ...

Results: ...

Conclusion: ...

INTRODUCTION

This page should begin with the Introduction of your article and follow by the rest of your paper State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

This section consists of a background a literature review that includes theory and results relevant to research, problem formulation, and research purposes. Literature review must use references strong, sharp, up-to-date, and appropriate to the research conducted. Literature study presents research results that discusses subject or theoretical approach already done by other people. All these concepts are combined into a meaningful conclusion that supports the research formulation. The minimum reference of research papers is 15 bibliography and publications of the last 10 years, except Historical study material can be used in the library classic publication more than 10 years. From 80% of this amount comes from primary sources, i.e. articles published in journals/magazines scientific proceedings and research

results. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Times New Roman 8 as font size.

METHOD

Materials and Methods describes how the study was conducted. Research method suggests the type of research, the reasons for a method used, population sample/subject, place and time, technique data collection, and data analysis techniques. Explaining the research model, theory, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, hypothesis. research chronological, including research design, research procedure, how to test and data acquisition. Quantitative research needs to include techniques relevant hypothesis testing. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

Table 1. A simple example of a table

Heading	Heading	Heading

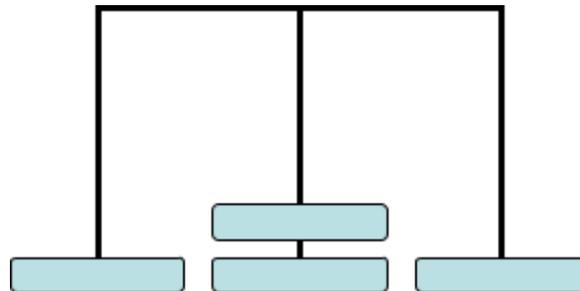


Figure 1. This is an example of a figure

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature, the Results section reports what was found in the study, and the Discussions section explains the meaning and significance of the results and provides suggestions for future directions of research. In this section, The results of the research and discussion contain tabulations research data carried out accordingly with the methods and variables used. Analysis and evaluation of the data according to the formula of the theoretical study results have been done. Discussion of analysis results and evaluation can apply the comparative method use of equations, graphs, pictures, and table. Each table and graph must be numbered, named, and placed as close together as possible with paragraphs where the tables and graphs are discussed. Interpreting analysis results to obtain answers, added value, and benefits relevant to the problem and objectives of the study. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

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Subsection 2

The subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by the present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions result from analysis and discussion or hypothesis testing about the phenomenon under study. Conclusions must answer research questions and problems. The conclusion is not a rewriting of the discussion and also not a summary. The study's main findings may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection from a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of developing research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on results and discussion) (Fischli *et al.*, 1998).

Acknowledgments

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION BY THE AUTHOR

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