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Type of the Paper (Article, Review Paper, Book Review, etc.)

Article Title

Firstname Lastname ¹, Firstname Lastname ² and Firstname Lastname ^{2,*}

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Abstract: This article gives you important guidelines for the preparation of a research paper for publication in e-Bangi: Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities. Basic information regarding paper margin, font face, font size, table, graphs, figure etc are described in this template. The abstract is between 150 to 250 words and cannot have references in it. Abstract gives the idea of current scenario on the topic or problem statement, research significance in brief, research process, overall findings and conclusion or implications of the study. This template also gives you layout for the preparation of manuscript (inclusive of this abstract) and can be used as template. Manuscripts must be prepared in a size A4 (i.e. 210 x 297 mm) with 2.5 cm (1 inch) margins on all four sides. Paragraph: The abstract is a one-paragraph, self-contained summary of the most important elements of the paper. Format: The abstract (in block format) begins on the line following the Abstract heading. The abstract word limit is set by individual journals. Typically, the word limit is between 150 and 250 words. All numbers in the abstract (except those beginning a sentence) should be typed as digits rather than words. Abstract and keywords in Bahasa Melayu must be by-language Bahasa Melayu-English.

Keywords: Provide at least FIVE (5) keywords. Keywords are your own designated keywords which can be used for easy location of the manuscript using any search engines.

Introduction

The introduction of the paper contains the nature of research work, purpose of work, and the contribution of this paper. It contains the references of the previous work done. This template is in Word document, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications required by the author for preparation of their research paper. General Document Guidelines. Margins: One inch on all sides (top, bottom, left, right). Font Size and Type: 12-pt. Times New Roman font. Line Spacing: single throughout the paper, including the title page, abstract, body of the document, references, appendixes, footnotes, tables, and figures. Paragraph Indentation: 10-12 spaces. Pagination: The page number appears at the center and bottom of the page. Please follow as per published in e-BANGI. Text citations In APA style, in-text citations are placed within sentences and paragraphs so that it is clear what information is being quoted or paraphrased and whose information is being cited. Examples: (Simon, 1945) or (Leiter & Maslach, 1998).

Literature Review

For the English language, follow British spelling conventions as found in the Oxford series of dictionaries with the exception of material in a direct quote, which should follow the original source. Authors should note the spellings of the following commonly used words: centre, not center/ programme, not program/

colour, not color/ flavour, not flavor/ specialise, not specialize/ honour, not honor/ humour, not humor/ saviour, not savior/ organise, not organize/ labour, not labor

Methodology

A common use of tables is to present quantitative data or the results of statistical analyses as well as informant demographic (optional). Tables must be mentioned in the text.

Table 1. Title

Times New Roman	Font Size	Case	Align
Left alignment	10	Sentence case	Centre
Left alignment	10	Sentence case	Centre
Left alignment	10	Sentence case	Centre
Left alignment	10	Sentence case	Centre
Left alignment	10	Sentence case	Centre

Source: XXX (2022)

The explanation of the Table should be before the Table. Do not repeat information presented in the Table. The best way to explain is to summarize the whole Table, including the highest, the lowest and the unique information.

Figure 1. Title

Source: XXX (2018)

A common use of Figures is to present graphs, photographs, or other illustrations (other than tables). The explanation of the Table should be before the Figure. All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

The Findings

This section should provide a concise and precise description of the results of the research, including the data and their interpretation. For quantitative research, data are best presented using Table and Figure. Nonetheless, Graph can be also presented depending on the types of data. This section may be divided by subheadings. The first and second subheading should look like this:

1 Subsection (first subheading)

This section may contain information or data in bulleted and numbered lists. Bulleted lists should be indented 1.0 cm, as follow:

- First bullet;
- Second bullet;
- Third bullet.

Subsubsection (second subheading)

The numbered lists should also indented 1.0 cm with specific numbering style. See as follow:

1. First item;
2. Second item;
3. Third item.

2 Subsection two

For qualitative data, the quotes can be presented in a table form and followed by explanation and interpretation. See example of the tables as follow:

Table 2. Title

Theme	Quotes	Interpretation/remark
Theme 1	<i>I feel like... (Informant 1, Female, 16 years old)</i>	xxxx
Theme 2	<i>I am sorry to say this, but... (Informant 3, Male, 21 years old)</i>	xxxx
Theme 3	<i>My father and my mother... (Informant 3, Male, 18 years old)</i>	xxxx

Table 3. Title

Theme	Quotes
Theme 1	<i>I feel like... (Informant 1, Female, 16 years old)</i>
Theme 2	<i>My father and my mother... (Informant 3, Male, 18 years old)</i>

The information of participants must be pseudonyms and may include gender, age and position. In the text, the quotes must be illustrated as follow. Informant X (female, teacher, 40 years old) says “I enjoy working here. I enjoy teaching.” Meanwhile, the quotes that have more than three full line must be presented as follow:

“A quote of more than three full lines should be indented 1.0 cm from the left margin and single-spaced like the rest of the paper. The quotes must be formatted in italics for the reader to identify them easily. Please use an open inverted commas (‘’) at the beginning of the quotation and close inverted comma (’’) at the end. After each quote, state that the quote is from participant (using pseudonyms).”

(Informant X, Male, 34 years old)

Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses.

The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

Conclusion

Conclusion section is mandatory. It should summarize the whole parts of the research paper and discuss briefly the contribution of the study in practice and field. Also, the conclusion should discuss briefly the limitations of the study,

Acknowledgement: Acknowledgement is mandatory. All acknowledgments should be included at the very end of the manuscript before the references. Anyone who made a contribution to the research or manuscript, but who is not a listed author, should be acknowledged (with their permission).

Informed Consent Statement: Any research article describing a study involving humans should contain this statement: ‘Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study. For studies not involving humans, please exclude this statement.

Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

Referencing must follow the latest version of **APA style (7th edition)**, including in-text citation. Log on to the website:

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>.

Reference examples for journal articles:

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture*, 8(3), 207–217. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>

Reference examples for e-book/book/book chapters:

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000>

Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). *Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Books.

Svendsen, S., & Løber, L. (2020). *The big picture/Academic writing: The one-hour guide* (3rd digital ed.). Hans Reitzel Forlag. <https://thebigpicture-academicwriting.digi.hansreitzel.dk/>

Report by a government agency:

National Cancer Institute. (2019). *Taking time: Support for people with cancer* (NIH Publication No. 18-2059). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/takingtime.pdf>