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

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

The author should provide a concise summary of the research, enabling readers to quickly grasp the essential content and assess its relevance to their interests. The abstract should be self-explanatory, presenting a clear statement of the research problem, the proposed approach or solution, and the major findings and conclusions. It should be written in the past tense, using standard nomenclature and avoiding abbreviations. The abstract must be informative, covering all critical aspects of the study in 150 to 250 words. Moreover, it should refrain from citing any literature. The inclusion of a well-chosen keyword list is essential, as it aids indexing and abstracting services, thereby improving the article's visibility and accessibility to interested parties (9 pt).



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1. Introduction

The introduction serves as a crucial opening for the research paper. It should capture the reader's attention and provide essential context for understanding the content of the research. The author(s) must clearly address the research problem, offer relevant background information, and establish their work within the existing body of research. Additionally, the introduction should justify the study's significance and outline the paper's structure and contributions.

The introduction needs to be very concise, well-structured, and include all the information needed to follow the development of the findings. It should effectively communicate the research question, its importance, and how the paper will address it. Yet, the author(s) needs to be mindful of striking a balance between providing necessary details and avoiding excessive length of the paper.

The introduction should be brief and focused, moving from a general overview of the problem to a specific discussion of the research. Authors should also consider their target audience and construct the introduction accordingly.

Tips:

1. Contextualize the *problem*: Begin by providing a brief *overview* of the issue being investigated.
2. State the research *objective*: The most important part of the introduction is to articulate the investigation's objective clearly.
3. Review relevant *literature*: Summarize key studies that directly relate to current research, but the author(s) do not need to give a full history of the topic.
4. Outline the *methodology*: Clearly state the *hypothesis*, variables, and a brief summarize the methods used.
5. Define *terms/ abbreviations*: Provide clear definitions for any specialized or uncommon terms or abbreviations.
6. Review *relevant previous studies*: Mentioned and briefly discuss the results of previous studies to provide context so the reader understands the big picture.
7. Establish the *significance* of the current research: Explain why this research is important and necessary

2. Materials and Methods

In the method section, the author(s) should provide a detailed account of the procedures, materials, and equipment used in the research. This includes a comprehensive description of the study design, participants or subjects, materials used, procedures followed, and data analysis techniques employed. The goal is to offer sufficient information for other researchers to replicate the study, thereby ensuring the reproducibility and validity of the findings.

The author(s) must describe exactly the steps: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. It should be detailed enough so that (1) it enables readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) it permits others to replicate the research. In the case of common methods used, only citation will be sufficient. However, if any modification to the established method was made, it should be clearly mentioned. The author(s) should maintain a balance between brevity (the author(s) cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (the author(s) need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened). Essentially, the main consideration is ensuring enough detail is provided to verify the findings and enable the replication of the research.

In addition, researchers in the social and behavioral sciences must provide enough methodological detail for others to adopt/replicate their methodology. This is especially crucial when introducing novel methods or applying existing ones in innovative ways.

Tips:

1. Clearly define the study population and how participants were selected;
2. Detail the instruments or tools used to collect data.;
3. Thoroughly explain the research procedures, including timelines if applicable;
4. Outline the data analysis plan;
5. Justify the methods used to ensure research accuracy and reliability;
6. State any underlying assumptions affecting the research, and;
7. Specify the statistical tests employed and how data was compared.

3. Results and Discussions

The results and discussions section is the main part of the paper. The author(s) meticulously present their findings, providing a comprehensive analysis of the data collected. The author(s) elucidates the significant trends and patterns observed, correlating them with the hypotheses stated earlier in the study. The discussion integrates these findings with existing literature, highlighting agreements and discrepancies with prior research. The author(s) delve into the implications of the results, considering both theoretical and practical perspectives. Furthermore, the author(s) should address potential limitations and suggest areas for future research to build upon their work, ensuring a holistic understanding of the topic under investigation.

Avoid using personal pronouns, value judgments, elements of the methodology description, and direct repetition of the data given in the tables and graphic material in the text. Numerical results should be rounded in accordance with accepted rules, considering the mean error in the experiment, the confidence interval, or the distribution of values. Research results must be sufficiently substantiated, methodologically correct, and have novelty as well as practical value. The "Discussion" exemplarily described by the author provokes a discussion and invites other scientists interested in the subject to take part in it, bringing their well-grounded vision of the problem under discussion.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction through the research questions or hypotheses posed and the literature reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how the study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where the author(s) left them at the end of the introduction.

Additionally, it should be noted that the interpretation should not go beyond what is supported by the data. Avoid making up interpretations of the results, unwarranted speculation, inflating the importance of the findings, tangential issues, or overemphasizing the impact of the research.

Tips:

1. Clearly present the study's major findings.;
2. Explain the meaning of the findings and its importance;
3. Justify the findings by connecting them to the research expectations and existing literature. Demonstrate how the results align with or contribute to previous knowledge;
4. Relate the findings to those of similar studies;
5. Explore alternative interpretations of the findings, and;
6. Describe the practical implications of the findings for real-world applications.

3.1. Work with Graphic

The author(s) can utilize tables and figures to display the results. Captions should be comprehensive enough to make the figures and tables understandable independently, without requiring readers to refer to the entire manuscript. Additionally, the presented data should be straightforward and easy to interpret.

Tips:

1. *Clarity and conciseness*: the graphic should be straightforward yet informative;
2. *Visual appeal*: the use of color is encouraged to enhance understanding;
3. *Professionalism*: the graphic should adhere to the standards expected of scholarly publications;
4. *Originality*: the graphic must be a unique, unpublished creation of the authors;
5. *Content restrictions*: the graphic should not contain images of people, either living or deceased, without their consent, and;
6. *Avoid repetition*: Do not duplicate a graphic that already appears in the text.

3.2. Example of Table

Table 1. Title of Table

Category	A	B	C
Xxxx	x	y	z
Xxx	x	y	z
Xx	x	y	z

Note: A note describing the content in the figure can appear here. (optional)

3.3. Example of figure:

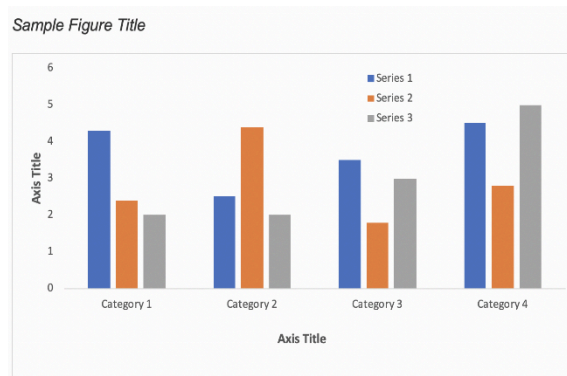


Figure 1. Title of Figure

Author(s) should go beyond merely restating/repeating the data shown in figures and tables; they must also provide a thorough interpretation of the presented data. This involves analyzing the data to uncover underlying trends, patterns, and implications that may not be immediately apparent. Subsequently, the author(s) can offer a deeper understanding of the results, connecting them to the study's hypotheses, existing literature, and broader theoretical frameworks. This interpretive process is crucial for demonstrating the significance of the findings and how they contribute to advancing knowledge in the field.

4. Conclusions

In the conclusion section, the author(s) synthesize the core findings of the study, briefly summarizing the key insights and their implications. The author(s) restate the research objectives and questions, demonstrating how the results address them. Also, the author(s) highlight the broader significance of the study, emphasizing its contribution to the field and potential real-world applications.

The author(s) may also propose recommendations for practice or policy based on the findings. Lastly, the conclusion often includes reflections on the study's limitations and suggestions for future research, pointing out areas where further investigation could build upon

the current work and fill existing knowledge gaps. One well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three-paragraph conclusion may be required.

Other important things about this section are: (1) do not rewrite the abstract; (2) do not introduce new arguments, evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; and (3) do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

Tips:

1. Clearly and concisely state the conclusions, keeping them brief and to the point;
2. Emphasize the importance of the study to the reader, instilling a sense of relevance;
3. Demonstrate the significance of the findings to the reader and the scientific community by contextualizing the paper within previous research and discussing the implications realistically, and;
4. Ensure accuracy and originality in the conclusion. If the hypothesis aligns with previous studies, clarify why this study and its results are unique.

Acknowledgments (Optional)

The acknowledgment section is used to express the author(s) gratitude to individuals and institutions that contributed to the successful completion of the study. This includes acknowledging the support of funding agencies, organizations, and any grants that facilitated the research. The author(s) also can extend gratitude to colleagues, mentors, and collaborators who provided valuable insights, feedback, or assistance during the research process. Moreover, the author(s) may recognize the contribution of those who offered technical support, access to facilities, or other resources. The acknowledgment section serves to formally appreciate the collective efforts and support that made the study possible, highlighting the collaborative nature of academic research. Avoid a statement of apologizing for doing a poor job of presenting the manuscript.

Funding (Optional)

The authors should acknowledge the funders of this manuscript and provide all necessary funding information.

Author Contributions

This section should state the contributions made by each author in the preparation, development, and publication of this manuscript.

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In this section, the author specifies where the data supporting the research findings can be accessed. It indicates whether the data is publicly available, accessible upon request, or restricted.

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References

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We recommend using software such as ENDNOTE, MENDELEY, or ZOTERO. A minimum of 15 references is required, with 80% of the references consisting of scientific articles, seminar proceedings, books, or final works published in the last 5-10 years. Authors must also accurately follow IEEE guidelines to use non-discriminatory language regarding gender, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic identity, disability, and age.

Article Journal:

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Thesis:

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