



## The Title of the Article (14pt, Bold, Calibri (Body), No More Than 15 Words)

The title shall be clear, brief, informative, creative, and interesting to the reader. Avoid using the terms "effect", "relationships", and "case studies" in the titles. It is unnecessary to include the research location in the title because it is described in the "Methods" section.

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| Keywords:   | Abstract   |
|---|--|
| Keyword 1;  | <i>A single paragraph of no more than 200 words. Abstracts for research articles should provide a relevant overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to utilize the following format for structured abstracts, excluding headings: (1) <b>Background</b>: Place the question under consideration in a broader context and emphasize the purpose of the study; (2) <b>Methods</b>: briefly describe the most important methods or treatments used; (3) <b>Results</b>: summarize the key findings of the article; (4) <b>Implications</b>: List the most significant implications or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article and should not include results not presented and supported in the main text, nor should it exaggerate the significance of the main conclusions.</i> |
| Keyword 2;  |  |
| Keyword 3;  |  |
| (List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the research) |  |

## INTRODUCTION

### Background of the Study

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be carefully reviewed and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and

highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. Any citations and references shall be written in APA 7th edition style. Please see the end of the document for further details on references.

### **Problem of The Study**

State your research's problem here. A research problem is a specific issue, difficulty, inconsistency, or knowledge gaps that you intend to address through your research. You could look for problems with a practical or theoretical solution that will contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

### **Research's State of the Art**

The research's state of the art are literature Reviews that examine the pertinent contributions to the existing literature. A literature review should identify the theoretical foundation of a study, the level of originality and significance of the research, and help clarify and refine the focus, research questions, and hypotheses to be discussed. Additionally, the literature review must justify the research focus.

### **Gap Study & Objective**

A research gap is a question or issue that has not been addressed by any of your field's existing studies or research. Occasionally, a research gap exists when a concept or new idea has never been studied. There may be a research gap if all existing research is obsolete and requires new/updated research (studies on Internet use in 2001, for example). Or perhaps a particular population has not been sufficiently studied (perhaps there are plenty of studies on teenagers and video games, but not enough studies on toddlers and video games, for example). These are merely a few examples, but any research gap you identify is an area where additional studies and research must be conducted.

## **METHOD**

### **Type and Design**

The methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implies that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose any restrictions on the availability of materials or information at the submission stage. New methods and protocols should be described in detail, while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided before publication.

Interventional studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

### **Data and Data Sources**

The data are facts or information used to discuss or determine the answer to a research question. The subjects from whom data can be collected for research are the study's data sources. The library's collection of books, audio, documents, and other printed materials can serve as a data source for the researcher.

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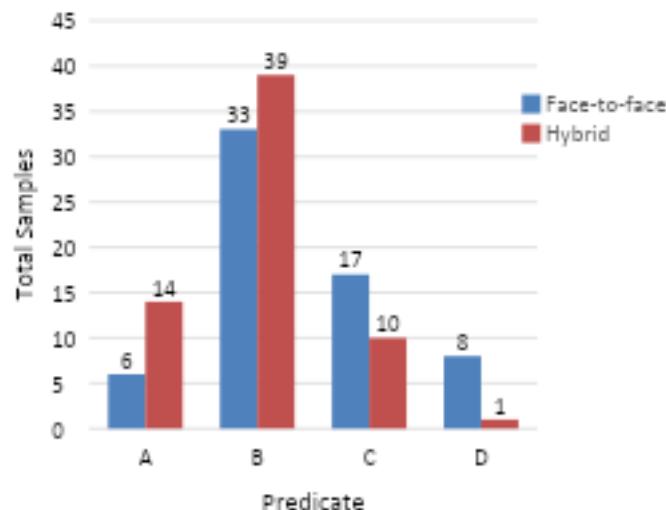
All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

| Title 1 | Title 2 | Title 3           |
|---------|---------|-------------------|
| entry 1 | data    | data              |
| entry 2 | data    | data <sup>1</sup> |

**Table 1.** This is a table.

Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

<sup>1</sup> Tables may have a footer.



**Figure 1.** This is a figure. Schemes follow the same formatting

#### **Data collection technique**

State how the research data were collected. Write as concisely as possible.

#### **Data analysis**

State how the data analysis were done. Data analysis is the process of cleaning, transforming, and modeling data in order to discover useful information for determining the research's outcome. The objective of data analysis is to extract useful information from data and make decisions based on this information.

## **RESULTS**

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

## **DISCUSSIONS**

The authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in light of prior research and the working hypotheses. Discuss the findings and their implications in the broadest context possible. Additionally, future research directions may be highlighted.

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of the conclusion is to help the reader understand why your research is significant after reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of your points or a restatement of your research problem; it is a synthesis of the most significant points. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for the conclusion, but in some instances, two or three paragraphs may be necessary. The Conclusion section is intended not only to repeat findings. The conclusion shall contain substantiation of meaning. It can present a statement of what is being expected as proposed in the “Introduction” and what has happened as reported in the Results and Discussions so that there is compatibility. An addition can be made concerning the prospects of enriching the research findings and developing the potential for future research.

## REFERENCES (write using APA 7<sup>th</sup> Style)

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