



The title should be brief and concise, in accordance with journal writing standards, and should preferably not exceed 15 words. The first letter of each word should be capitalized, except for conjunctions, which should remain lowercase (Times New Roman font, bold, 16 pt).

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², and Third Author³ (12 pts)

¹Afiliation, Country

²Afiliation, Country

³Afiliation, Country

Article Information			ABSTRACT
Received	: xx Month 20xx		Practice writing an abstract in English. Use Times New Roman (12 pt) font with a maximum of 250 words. The abstract must be clear, concise, and descriptive. Introduction; Objectives; Methods; Results; and Implications.
Revised	: xx Month 20xx		
Accepted	: xx Month 20xx		
Keywords:			
Keyword ¹			
Keyword ²			
Keyword ³			
Keyword ⁴			
Keyword ⁵			

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(email)

Introduction

Research Background, Literature Review, Theoretical Gaps, Previous Research, Unique Features, Research Objectives, how and why the purpose or hypothesis was developed and why the author deems it important. Write it in Times New Roman 12-point font. Use single spacing.

Method

Please provide concise but complete information about the material and the analytical, statistical and experimental procedures used. This part should be as clear as possible to enable other scientists to repeat the research presented. The use of subheadings to divide the text is encouraged. The methods must consist of.

Research Design

Description of the design of the research and the justification for choosing that method.

Population and Sample

Description about population, eligibility criteria for participants/sample, technique sampling (how you recruit participants), and how count sample size and response rate.

Instrument

Description of all instruments or tools were used in the study. When using a questionnaire as an instrument, explain the contents briefly and to measure which variables. The validity and reliability of instruments should also be explained. In the experimental or intervention studies need to be explained, interventional procedure or treatment is given.

For qualitative research explain instruments e.g interview guide, questionnaires and devices (e.g audio recorders) for data collection.

Research Procedure

This section explains the procedure of data collection, how you conduct a survey or intervention, how long participants have to respond. In quantitative research, for valid generalizable results, you should describe research procedure in detail for another researcher to replicate your study.

Data Analysis

In quantitative research, your analysis will be based on numbers. In this section you might include:

- How you prepared the data before analyzing it (e.g. checking for missing, removing outliers, transforming variables)
- Which software you used to analyze the data (e.g. SPSS, Stata or R)
- Which statistical test you used (e.g. two-tailed t-test, simple linear regression)

In qualitative research explains methods for processing data prior to and during analysis, including transcription, data entry, data management and security, verification of data, data coding.

Ethical Clearance

In the case of animal/human experiments or clinical trials, authors must give the details of ethical approval. Human experiments: All work must be conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Papers describing experimental work on human participants which carries a risk of harm, must include (1) a statement that the experiments were conducted with the understanding and the consent of each participant, and (2) a statement that the responsible, ethical committee has approved the experiments. Clinical trials and behavioral evaluations Authors reporting results of randomized controlled trials should include with their submission a complete checklist from the CONSORT statement, see <http://www.consort-statement.org>. For behavioral and public health evaluations involving non-randomized designs, authors should include with their submission a complete checklist from the TREND statement, see Am J Public Health 2004; 94:361-366 or <http://www.cdc.gov/trendstatement/>.

Third level subheadings

Third level subheadings should be in Italicized sentence case.
Write it in Times New Roman 12pt typeface. Space 1.

Research Results

Data acquired from the research with appropriate statistical analysis described in the methods section should be included in this section. In this part, the same data/ information given in a table must not be repeated in a figure or vice versa. Tables and Figures should be self-explanatory and it is not acceptable to repeat extensively the numerals from tables into text and give lengthy and unnecessary explanations of the Tables and Figures.

Explain the results of the research accurately and straightforwardly. If the results of the research consist of several points, then make the following points:

Quantitative type research will display the results of research in real form in the form of calculations based on statistical measurements. The results of the research can be presented in the form of tables, diagrams, and figures. The example displays the table as below.

Table 1. Children's Ability Score		
No	Assessment Aspects	Score
1	Excellent	25
2	Good	25
3	Pretty Good	25
4	Very Less	25

Qualitative research will display research results in the form of interviews and observations. The results of interviews and observations can be in the form of direct statements or indirect statements (paraphrases). The example displays paraphrasing as below. Write it in Times New Roman 12pt typeface. Use 1 spacin

Discussion

Relevance of Results to Research Objectives, In-Depth Interpretation, Alignment with Theory and Previous Literature, Novelty and Scientific Contribution, Explanation of Unexpected

Results, Practical and Theoretical Implications, Research Limitations, and Directions for Future Research. Write in 12-point Times New Roman font. Use 1 spacing.

Conclusion

This should clearly explain the main conclusions of the work highlighting its importance and relevance. Write it in Times New Roman 12pt typeface. Use 1 spacing.

Acknowledgments

In this section, the author can express gratitude (*acknowledgment*) to those who have helped the research process or the process of writing your scientific article. These parties are such as sponsors who provide research funding, facility supporters, etc. Thanksgiving was delivered in straightforward and reasoned language. If none of the parties will be mentioned in this section, then the author may omit this "Thank You" section. Write it in Times New Roman 12pt typeface. Use 1 spacing.

Conflict of Interest

References

All references used in the article must be listed in this section. In this section, all references must be drawn from primary sources (scientific journals must account for at least 85% of all references) published within the last ten years. List the key scientific publications that form the basis of your work. Citations from textbooks should be used sparingly, and citations from websites should be avoided. Avoid excessive self-citation. Each article must have at least 30 references. Reference writing follows the citation style from the 7th edition of the APA (American Psychological Association). We recommend writing references using software such as Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero. Include at least **15 articles with DOI** from the last **10 years**, Include at least **15 articles with DOI** from the last **5 years** and Include at least **5 articles with DOI** from the last **1 year**.

APA Styles Guideline for References

Book:

Author, F. M. (Year of Publication). *Title of work*. Publisher City, State: Publisher.

James, H. (2009). *The ambassadors*. Rockville, MD: Serenity.

Chapter in a Print Book:

Author, F. M. (Year of Publication). Title of chapter. In F. M. Editor (Ed.), Title of book (pp. xx-xx). Publisher City, State: Publisher.

Shuhua, L. (2007). The night of MidAutumn Festival. In J. S. M. Lau & H. Goldblatt (Eds.), *The Columbia Anthology of Modern Chinese Literature* (pp. 95-102). New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

E-Books:

Author, F. M. (Year of Publication). *Title of work* [E-reader version]. Retrieved from URL

Stoker, B. (2000). *Dracula* [Kindle HDX version]. Retrieved from <http://www.overdrive.com/>

Chapter in an E-book:

Author, F. M. (Year of Publication). Title of chapter. In F. M. Editor (Ed.), *Title of book* [E-reader version] (pp. xx-xx). Retrieved from URL or <http://dx.doi.org/xxxx>

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Author, F. M. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title*, Volume Number(Issue Number), pp.-pp. <http://dx.doi.org/xxxx> or Retrieved from homepage URL

Trier, J. (2007). “Cool” engagements with YouTube: Part 2. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 50(7), 598-603. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1598/JAAL.50.7.8>

Journals found in print:

Author, F. M., Author, F. M. & Author, F. M. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title*, Volume(Issue Number), page range.

Lin, M.G., Hoffman, E.S., & Borengasser, C. (2013). Is social media too social for class? A case study of Twitter use. *Tech Trends*, 57(2), 39-45.

Proceeding of conference:

Brown, J. (2005). Evaluating surveys of transparent governance. In : UNDESA (United nations Departement of Economic and Social Affairs), *6th Global forum on reinventing government : towards participatory and transparent governance*. Seoul, Republic of Korea 24-27 May 2005. New York: United Nations. p.27-35.

Osumi N. Moluculare genetics of colorectal neoplasma. *Proceeding of International seminar of Biochemistry*, 18-20. Kyoto. MB. p.40-45

Magazine:

Last, F. M. (Date Published). Article title. Magazine Title, Volume(Issue), Page(s).

Website:

Last, F. M. (Date Published). Web page title. Retrieved from Homepage URL

Newspaper:

Last, F. M. (Year, Month Day published). Article title. Newspaper Title, Page(s).

Funding Sources

Any funds used to support the research of the manuscript should be placed here.

Notes

Any additional relevant notes should be placed here.

Abbreviations

SL, Science Learning; SPS, Science Process Skills.