

The Title of Articles are Written with Book Antiqua (14pt) Bold

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², Third Author³

¹ Affiliation of the author, Country.

² Affiliation of the author, Country.

³ Affiliation of the author, Country.

* Corresponding author's e-mail:

ABSTRACT

Abstract are written in English with Book Antiqua 10 pt Italic. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Abstract preferably not more than 300 words.

Copyright © 2019 IJAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords:

Maximum of 5 keywords separated by semicolon (;).

1. Introduction

The introduction part (recommended length: 500-1000 words) gives the reader and enticing glimpse of what is to come. It must grab the reader's attention by stimulating attention, interest, desire and action. In other words, the introduction must effectively "sell" the manuscript.

The introduction generally consists of: a broad statement about theme or topic of the study; summary of available literatures and cites the most important studies that are relevant to the current research; statement about controversies, gaps, inconsistencies in the literature that the current study will address; statement about problems or questions to be addressed in the study or objectives of the study. You can also state at the end of introduction outline of the structure of the rest of the article.

2. Materials and Methods

Materials and methods section (recommended: 500-1000 words) describes materials used in research and steps followed in the execution of the study. A brief justification for the method used is also stated so the readers can evaluate the appropriateness of the method, reliability and validity of the results.

3. Results and Discussion

1.1

2.1

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Separation or combination of Results and Discussion section is accepted. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

3.1 Subtitle

3.1.1. Sub-sub title

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

4. Conclusion

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future works and/or policy implication.

Acknowledgements

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may other supporter i.e. Proofreaders and Suppliers etc. who may have given materials.

References

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based. Cite only items that you have read. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models.

All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of references (alphabetically). Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the

reference list (and vice versa). References in the text should be in full if they have one or two authors (e.g.: Jusoff, 2013; Jusoff and Arsyad, 2013); in the case of more than three or multiple authors they should be cited as Jusoff et al. (2013) or (Jusoff et al., 2013). Full References should be provided in the References section.

Journal Articles:

- Ouyang, D., J. Bartholic and J. Selegean. (2005). Assessing Sedi-ment Loading from Agricultural Croplands in the Great Lakes Basin. *Journal of American Science*, 1(2): 14-21.
- Arsyad, M. and S. Yusuf. (2008). Assessing the Impact of Oil Prices and Interest Rates Policies: the case of Indonesian Cocoa. *Ryukoku Journal of Economic Studies*, 48(1):65-92.

A Book:

- Durbin, R., S.R. Eddy, A. Krogh and G. Mitchison. (1999). *Biological Sequence Analysis: Probabilistic Models of Proteins and Nucleic Acids*. Cambridge University Press.

A Chapter in a Book:

- Leach, J. (1993). Impacts of the Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena poly-morpha*) on Water Quality and Fish Spawning Reefs of Western Lake Erie. In *Zebra Mussels: Biology, Impacts and Control*, Eds., Nalepa, T. and D. Schloesser. Ann Arbor, MI: Lewis Publishers, pp: 381-397.

A Report:

- Makarewicz, J.C., T. Lewis and P. Bertram. (1995). Epilimnetic Phyto-plankton and Zooplankton Biomass and Species Composition in Lake Michigan, 1983-1992. U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program, Chicago, IL. EPA 905-R-95-009.

Conference Proceedings:

- Stock, A. (2004). Signal Trans-duction in Bacteria. In the Proceedings of the 2004 Markey Scholars Conference, pp: 80-89.

A Thesis:

- Arsyad, M. (2010). *The Dynamics of Cocoa Smallholders in Indonesia: An Application of Path Analysis for Poverty Reduction*. Ph.D. Thesis, Ryukoku University, Kyoto.