**PAPER TITLE** (14pt Times New Roman/Arial, All caps, Bold, Left)

Correspondence Author \*1, Co-author2… (12pt Times New Roman/Arial, Left)

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**Abstract:**(12pt Times New Roman/Arial, Bold, Italic)

***The abstract consists of a single, concise paragraph describing the purpose, procedure, and results of your study. Use no more than 250 words. Do not write the abstract until you have finished writing, and then draft and re-draft it until it reads as clearly as possible.***

***The following will guide the structure of your abstract:***

***Explain the importance of the problem investigated in the paper. Include a statement of the main research question here. Summarize the conclusions and significance of the results. Briefly summarize the implications of the study. Please do not include any citations in the abstract.***

**Keywords:**(12pt Times New Roman/Arial, Italic,Left)

*Write here up to six (6) keywords relevant to the research presented in the manuscript.*

1. **INTRODUCTION**(12pt Times New Roman/Arial, All caps, Bold, Left)

In the introduction section, clearly and succinctly present the problem being investigated, along with relevant references.

This section should put the focus of the manuscript in a broader context. When you write the introduction, think about readers who are not experts in the field. Include a brief review of the main literature. If there are relevant controversies or disagreements in the field, they should be mentioned so that a non-specialist reader can consider these issues in more depth. It should end with a brief statement of the overall aim of the research or experiments and a comment about whether that aim was achieved.

The goal of this section is to combine information about the setting of the action research project and the story behind the project into a seamless narrative that places the reader in the context of your work; the key question is also introduced here. This section is usually about three to five pages long. The reader should have a good idea of ​​what the paper is about before finishing the first page.

In the introduction, be mindful of the following:

* *Context*:
* *Use storytelling*:
* *Include active and layered description:*
* *Story:*

The introduction should state the goals of the research being conducted. It should also include the rationale for the study along with the hypotheses. An important part of the introduction is a brief background based on a thorough literature search so that readers know what the study is based on. Give a general idea on what has been done before, and how your study is different. The theoretical and operational framework of the study should be discussed here to fill the research gap. It should also be supported by other related research theories and findings. In short, an introduction should contain: • Clear and unambiguous introduction of the problem being investigated. • All problems should be precisely and clearly defined. • The literature review states all that is known about the topic, and the possible research gaps. • The literature used in the review should be appropriate (i.e., from a peer-reviewed journal). • Logical presentation of ideas (i.e., no illogical leaps or omissions). • The proposed research is discussed in the context of what is already known. • The study design and significance of the study will be included here.

1. **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This section should provide sufficient detail so that the study can be replicated in full by suitably skilled investigators. Protocols for new methods should be included, but well-established protocols may simply be referenced. We encourage authors to submit detailed protocols for new or less well-established methods, as separate Supporting Information files.

An important aspect of all scientific research is that it can be replicated. This provides validity to the findings. The Materials and Methods section of the manuscript enables other interested researchers to expand on what was learned and conduct experience to further develop ideas. This is why this section of the paper should be specific. It should include detailed information about all reagents, equipment and subjects used for the study, as well as a step-by-step protocol. How the data were generated, collected and interpreted should also be described in detail, including information on all statistical tests used.

Table and Figures (10pt Times New Roman/Arial, Bold)

1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The results section should detail all the experiments that are necessary to support the paper's conclusions. The section can be divided into subsections, each of which has a concise subtitle.

It is advisable that this section be written in the past tense. It is a good idea to rely on charts, graphs, and tables to present the information. This way, the author is not tempted to discuss any conclusions drawn from the study. Charts, graphs, and tables should be clearly labeled and include captions that outline the results without drawing any conclusions. Details of the statistical tests related to the results should be included.

1. **CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

Summarize the results in words rather than numbers and elaborate on the extent to which the study objectives were met. Do not include information from the literature search. Instead, focus on the primary findings of the study. Interpret the results for the audience; do not leave any results uninterpreted. Scientific writing cannot be left open to interpretation.

Avoid over-interpreting the results and drawing general conclusions that cannot be reasonably derived from the parameters of the study. Discuss any implications and limitations of the study as well as the extent to which the findings are consistent with those of other researchers. Key results should be presented clearly and concisely, emphasizing their significance and degree of novelty.

1. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

People who have contributed to the work but do not meet the authorship criteria should be listed in the Acknowledgements along with their contributions. It is advised that authors ensure that any person named in the Acknowledgements agrees to being so named. Funding sources that supported the work should also be cited.

1. **APPENDICES**

An author places additional information in appendices that supports or illustrates points in the paper. Items in appendices allow the reader to go deeper or get a clearer view of what is being said in the main text.

Appendices are important but they are not "dumping grounds." For example, not all data goes in appendices; however, a log of data sets may be appropriate. Not all student work will be placed in appendices, but a sample that clarifies the assignment would be appropriate. List each appendix as "Appendix A," "Appendix B," etc.

1. ***REFERENCES***

All references used for the study should be cited according to the guidelines set by the journal in which the author wishes to be published, according to the citation methods required in your program, to ensure that references are done correctly. Plagiarism is not only legally and ethically wrong; it degrades the quality of your research.

Unless there are three or more authors, name all authors; do not use "et al." Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished." Papers accepted for publication should be cited as "in press." Capitalize the first letter of each word in the paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

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