**Article title**

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| **Article history**  Received: xx Month 20xx  Revised: xx Month 20xx  Accepted: xx Month 20xx  **Keywords**  First keyword  Second keyword  Third keyword | **Abstract**  The abstract summarizes the research paper's purpose, methodology, findings, and conclusions. The abstract must be clear and concise to convey key study findings without unnecessary detail. To help readers understand the research's context, design, results, and implications, it should be organized into sections like Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusions (BOYMC). Specific study components must be addressed in each section: Background provides context, Objective states the research question or aim, Methods describes the study design and methodology, Results summarizes key findings, and Conclusions emphasizes key takeaways and their significance. Keywords and phrases help index and search the abstract, ensuring it accurately represents the paper's scope and content. Authors should keep the abstract brief and informative while adhering to the journal's 150–300-word limit. Eliminating ambiguity, errors, and redundancies requires thorough revision and peer or mentor feedback to improve clarity and effectiveness. Following these guidelines, authors can write abstracts that capture readers' attention and clearly explain their research papers' objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. |

1. **Introduction**

The introduction of a manuscript sets the stage for the research and introduces readers to its goals. Authors must provide a concise but comprehensive overview that situates the study in existing literature and explains its goals. To contextualize the research topic, authors should summarize relevant background information, theories, or previous studies. After that, clearly state the research problem or knowledge gap the study addresses and emphasize its importance and potential contributions to the field. Authors clarify the study's purpose and scope by stating specific research objectives or questions. Additionally, authors should outline the manuscript's structure, indicating how subsequent sections will address different research aspects to help readers navigate the paper. Authors should avoid unnecessary details and tangential information in the introduction to ensure effectiveness. Finally, extensive revision and refinement are needed to ensure coherence, logical flow, and manuscript alignment. Peer or mentor feedback can improve the introduction's engagement and research setting.

1. **Literature Review**

A manuscript's literature review strengthens the research's theoretical foundation and shows a deep understanding of relevant prior studies. In writing the literature review, authors must find relevant and current research literature. After summarizing, authors must synthesize and analyze the literature, critically analyzing debates, themes, and relevant findings. The literature review should also identify knowledge gaps, highlighting areas where previous research has not adequately answered fundamental research questions. Relevant to the research objectives in the introduction, the literature review should help explain the context and research issues. The literature review should be clear, structured, and coherent, advancing from broad to specific concepts. Citation and bibliography writing must also follow the target journal's style guide. Following these guidelines, authors can write a robust and informative literature review that strengthens their research's theoretical foundation and provides context for understanding their novel contributions to the relevant field of study.

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The methods section of a manuscript describes the research methods. Authors must clearly describe the research methodology for transparency and replicability. This section should address several key elements. First, authors should state the study design—experimental, observational, qualitative, quantitative, or a combination—and justify its choice based on the research objectives. The recruitment process, informed consent procedures, and study participants' demographics and inclusion/exclusion criteria should also be described. Authors should also describe data collection methods, such as surveys, interviews, observations, or experiments, and any standardized protocols used. Explain how statistical analyses, thematic coding, and content analysis were used to process and interpret data to meet research objectives. IRB approval, ethical guidelines, participant confidentiality, and research validity and reliability through pilot testing or inter-rater reliability checks should be addressed. Authors should also acknowledge methodological limitations and provide enough detail for other researchers to replicate the study. By following these guidelines, authors can ensure that the methods section provides a comprehensive and transparent overview of the research methodology, improving study credibility, rigor, and reproducibility.

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1. **Result and Discussion**

Result exposes the findings obtained from research data which is related to the hypotheses. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail.

Authors must clearly present and interpret their research findings in the results and discussion section of a manuscript. This section summarizes the study's findings and discusses their implications. First, authors should organize their research findings using tables, figures, and descriptive statistics to summarize key findings. After presenting results, authors should interpret them within the research questions or hypotheses. This involves identifying data patterns, trends, and relationships and discussing their implications for the field. Additionally, authors should compare their results to those of previous studies to identify similarities, differences, and possible explanations for discrepancies. Addressing study limitations helps readers understand how they may have affected the findings and suggests future research. Authors should contextualize the findings and discuss their theoretical, practical, and methodological implications. Critical discourse and proposed mechanisms or theoretical frameworks enrich the discussion and encourage reader reflection and debate. The section should conclude by summarizing the main findings and their significance, providing clear takeaways, and encouraging further research. Authors can navigate the results and discussion section and advance their field by following these guidelines.

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1. **Conclusion**

Conclusion part answers the aforementioned hypotheses, research purpose, findings, and discussion as well as the expected suggestions for the future research. Conclusion shall be written in a paragraph. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results.

Acknowledgment (Optional)

In the acknowledgement section, authors thank those who helped with research or manuscript development. Authors should identify and specify contributors, such as colleagues, mentors, collaborators, and funding agencies. It is important to acknowledge any financial, technical, or material support received during the research process, such as grants, scholarships, equipment, or access to facilities. Authors should get consent before including names in the acknowledgement section to show respect. Avoid lengthy narratives and excessive detail to keep the section focused on the manuscript's main content. Follow academic writing conventions and write in a professional and formal manner, mentioning people and organizations in order of importance. Authors should also follow the target journal's formatting and stylistic guidelines. These guidelines help authors write an acknowledgement section that properly acknowledges and appreciates others' contributions, improving their research manuscript's professionalism and integrity.

References

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1. Alphabetical Order: Arrange references alphabetically by the surname of the first author. If the reference has no author, alphabetize by the first significant word in the title (disregarding articles such as "a," "an," or "the").

2. Hanging Indentation: Use a hanging indentation format for each reference, with the first line flush left and subsequent lines indented by 0.5 inches.

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5. Title: Italicize the titles of books, journals, and other standalone works. Use sentence case for the titles of articles or chapters (capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, and the first word after a colon or em dash).

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10. Formatting: Use single spacing and a hanging indent of 0.5 inches for each reference. Ensure consistency in punctuation, capitalization, and abbreviation usage.

11. Proofreading: Thoroughly proofread the references section to ensure accuracy and completeness before final submission.