

# Manuscript Title (Original Paper Template) (Times New Roman 18)

**Author First and Surname<sup>1</sup>, First and Surname\*<sup>2</sup>** (Times New Roman Bold 12)

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**Abstract:** *An abstract is a brief summary of a research and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the research purpose. An academic abstract contains: **Background and Aim, Methods, Results, and Conclusion.** (no more than 250 words) (Times New Roman Italic 12)*

**Keywords:** *One, Two, Three, Etc. (Use “keywords” style)*

## 1. Introduction (Times New Roman Bold 14)

You will find background information and a statement of the author's hypothesis in the introduction. An introduction usually describes the theoretical background, indicates why the work is important, states a specific research question, and poses a specific hypothesis to be tested. An introduction may contain 4 paragraphs:

1. Description of variables
2. To bring the past findings which are in line with the author's findings.
3. To bring the previous findings which are not in line with the author's findings.
4. To express the rational basis of research; i.e., to explain why the author/authors have carried out such research. (Times New Roman 12)

## 2. Materials and Methods (Times New Roman Bold 14)

This section answers the question asking that what specific materials and what methods were used in the research. This part is composed of: a. research type, b. study subjects and materials, c. obtaining the materials/ subjects, d. groups and study protocol, e. measurement or assessment methods, and f. statistical methods. (Times New Roman 12)

## 3. Results (Times New Roman Bold 14)

The results section is where you report the findings of your study based upon the methodology [or methodologies] you applied to gather information. The results section should state the findings of the research arranged in a logical sequence without bias or interpretation. The results should justify the author's claims. This section includes the tables and figures as well. The statistical findings are also reported according to tables or figures. Following are examples of a table and a figure (“Table” and “Figure” style). (Times New Roman 12)

**Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the table (Times New Roman Bold 9)**

<b>Graphics</b>	<b>Top</b>	<b>In-between</b>	<b>Bottom</b>
Tables	End	Last	First
Figures	Good	Similar	Very well



Fig. 1: Use “Figure/picture” style used here.

Each figure needs to be numbered and caption should be written with each figure. Charts are also named as figures. (Times New Roman 12)

#### **4. Discussion (Times New Roman Bold 14)**

In discussion section the significant findings are summarised and expressed and are related to the aim/aims of the research. The accuracy and validity of the results are discussed. The problems associated with experimental techniques or methods are identified and suggestions to improve them are explained. (Times New Roman 12)

#### **Conclusion (Times New Roman Bold 14)**

In conclusion section the significance and implication of the findings are stated and areas of further research are recommended. (Times New Roman 12)

#### **Acknowledgements (Times New Roman Bold 14)**

Please acknowledge collaborators or anyone who has helped with the paper at the end of the text. (Times New Roman 12)

#### **References (Times New Roman Bold 14)**

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