**The title should be no more than 15 words, accurately describe the content**

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| ABSTRACT | | | |
| The abstract should provide a brief background of the problem (preferably 1-2 sentences), a clear objective of the paper, methodology (research design, sampling, instruments, procedures, and data analysis), main outcomes and results, and the conclusions. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. Please follow word limitations (150‐250 words). Reflecting on the substance of the whole contents of the article and enabling to help readers to determine relevance to their interests and decide whether or not to read the full document. The abstract consists of a statement about the background, the objective of the study or focus of discussion, method or important research steps, results and discussion, and conclusion.  Keywords: Keywords consist of 3-5 words arranged in alphabetical order, separated by comma | | | |
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**INTRODUCTION (1.5 – 2 pages)**

Containing backgrounds of the problem, depiction and further scrutiny of the problem or the gap between what is idealized and what is the reality, supported by relevant theories and recent research, and objective of the study. The problem should offer a new research value or benefit as an innovative endeavour, written more or less 20% of the whole body including the title and abstract. The suggested organization of the paper consists of: Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion and Conclusion. Each part should explicitly declare the contents.

**The introduction** should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research. The author should provide previous relevant studies and explain their main limitations, and suggest solution to solve the limitation, and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.

To do this, the author should first conduct a thorough literature search to identify what is already known in the field of research and what are the gaps to be explored. Link these points with your study design and findings. Highlight the gaps in the Introduction section and mention how your study is going to address any/ some of the gaps.

The literature should be reviewed as group of articles per method or topic which refers to some literatures. In the end of the introduction section, please state the objectives and the novelty of the study. Here is some examples of the statements to show the novelty of the study.

*Various studies have shown that….. Unfortunately they do not,…The present study provides …. As such, it helps ……*

*The main objective of this paper is to find …. Even though many researchers were worked on …., very few researchers were reported about ... This data are very useful in …..*

*A few researchers focused on ....... There have been limited studies concerned on ........ Therefore, this research intends to ................. The objectives of this research are .........*.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. Examples: Sugiyono (xxx) explained that…or vocational education encourages… (Sugiyono, xxx).

**METHOD**

Method includes research chronological, including research design, research procedure, instruments, and analysis techniques used in solving problems. Written out briefly, concisely, clearly, but adequately so that it can be replicated. This section contains explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, conducts of the research procedure, use of materials and instruments, data collection and analysis techniques. These are not theories. In the case of statistical uses, formulas that are generally known should not be written down. Any specific criteria used by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the research data should be completely described, including the quality of the instruments, material of the research, and procedure of data collection. This section should be written about 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the body

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (6-14 pages)**

Results and Discussion should be an objective description of the results and should be in relation to the objectives of research. You should discuss the findings of the previous studies and specifically mention what new observation or insight was generated through your study results and highlight differences between your findings and the previous studies. Please explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them.

Please make sure that this section covers the following questions: (a) How do your results relate to the objectives of the study? What/ How is your finding? (b) Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your findings? This scientific interpretation must be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other researchers have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Results can be presented in figures, tables and others that make the readers understand easily. Figures may include images, charts, diagrams, maps and photographs. They should be in black and white. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures while table captions should be located at the top left of the tables. They should be written in Times New Roman 9pt. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. See the examples below.

Table 1. Table Title

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Scores | (%) Cycle I | (%) Cycle II |
| 90 to 100 | 12.9% | 64.5% |
| 74 to 89 | 64.5% | 35.5% |
| 60 to 75 | 19.4% | 20.1% |
| 0 to 59 | 3.2% | 4.3% |



Figure 1. Figure Title

Avoid confusion due to the image axis labels, because figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write “Velocity,” or “Velocity (v)” not just “v”. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Velocity (m/s)” or “Velocity (ms-1)”. Do not label axes with a ratio

of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.” Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Energy (kJ)” or “Energy (103 J).” Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses. Flush with the right margin, as in (1).

 (1)

Symbols of equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately follows. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence, for example:

“Equation (1) is …”

**CONCLUSION**

The conclusion is a summary of the results and discussion and should be written in paragraphs instead of numbering. The conclusions will answer the hypothesis, the research objectives and the research discoveries. The conclusions should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions. It should be the summary of the research results as the author expects in the research objectives or the hypothesis. Moreover, the conclusion also suggests future experiments and/or points out those that are underway.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research was supported/partially supported by [Name of Foundation, Grant maker, Donor].

**REFERENCES (20 – 50 references)**

Reference entry is arranged in the alphabetical order. All that are referred to in the text must be listed in the reference list and all that are written in the reference list must be referred to in the text. It is advisable to use current journal articles from Web of Science/Scopus indexed journals as reference sources, rather than books or proceedings. The writer is oblidged to list all the references in the valid way according to the original sources and URL (https of the DOI (digital object identifier) when available), particularly for entries from journals. In the case of cities of publication, differences should be made in writing cities of the USA and cities outside the USA. For example, cities in the USA are listed together with the intials of the state; e.g.: for Boston of Massachusset: Boston, MA. All references should at least consist of 20 most pertinent and up-to-date sources. 80% (at least 16) of the references must be from reputable international journals published in less than 5 years*.* It is highly recommended that the references are written with the **MENDELEY** reference management application.

**Electronic Documents**

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**Note: Titles of unpublished works are not italicized or capitalized. Capitalize only the first word.**

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