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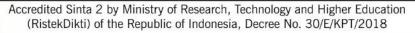
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#### c. Name of affiliation for each author

The author name should be accompanied by complete affiliation address, email, and corresponding email.

#### d. Abstract

Abstract, which comprised of approximately 200 words, provides a brief description of research problems, aims, method used, results, and conclusion. An abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in the abstract. Consider it the advertisement of your article. The abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning. The abstract should be precise and honest.

It emphasizes research results in which written in single line spacing with left and right margin are 0.5 cm narrower than main text. 3-5 keywords must be written to describe the research scope observed as well as the main terms undergirding the research. These keywords can be single and/or combined words.

Key words: Written in English 3-5 words or groups of words, written alphabetically. Keywords are the labels of your article and critical to correct indexing and searching. Therefore the keywords should represent the content and highlight of your article. Use only those abbreviations that are firmly established in the field.

#### e. Introduction

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Example of novelty statement or the gap analysis statement in the end of Introduction section (after state of the art of previous research survey): "...... (short summary of background)...... A few researchers focused on ...... There have been limited studies concerned on ...... Therefore, this research intends to ....... The objectives of this research are ......". According to Armagan (2014), the introduction section comprises the first portion of the manuscript, and it should be written using the simple present tense. Additionally, abbreviations and explanations are included in this section. The main goal of the introduction is to convey basic information to the readers without obligating them to investigate previous publications and to provide clues as to the results of the present study (references should be selected from updated publication with a higher impact factor, traceable, and prestigious source books). To do this, the subject of the article should be thoroughly reviewed, and the aim of the study should be clearly stated immediately after discussing the basic references.

The body articles must be written in Arial Narrow, font size 11, 0 pt before spacing, and 0 pt after spacing.

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Methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference; only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) sample collection techniques and instrumental development; (4) data analysis techniques. The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the researches have been conducted by using them. The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation.

It is suggested that the authors avoid to organize the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

#### g. Results and Discussion

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The discussion of article aims to: (1) answer the problems and research questions; (2) show the ways the findings obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the finding results to the settled-knowledge structure; (5) bring up new theories or modify the exist theories.

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).

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Research results must be clearly concluded in answering the research questions. Interpreting the findings should be done by using logics and present theories. The findings in form of facts found in the research fields are integrated to previous researches or present theories. This must be supported by reliable references. In case the researchers bring a new theories, the old theories can be confirmed or rejected, or modify the old theories.

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#### h. Conclusion

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research aims. Thus, the new principal ideas, which are essential part of the research findings, are developed.

Conclusions should answer the objectives of the 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



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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 experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

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#### 2. Articles in proceedings:

Hasnat, G. N. T., Kabir, M. A., & Hossain, M. A. (2018). Major environmental issues and problems of South Asia, Particularly Bangladesh, In C. M. Hussain (Ed.), Handbook of Environmental Materials Management (pp. 1–40), Switzerland: Springer Natrure. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-58538-3 7-1

Slavoljub, J., Dragica, G., Zorica, P. S., Zivkovic, L., & Sladjana, A. (2015). To the environmental responsibility among students through developing their environmental values. In Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences (Vol. 171, pp. 317–322). doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.01.128

Zastrow, C., Kirst-Ashman, K. K., & Hessenauer, S. L. (2019). Empowerment series: Understanding human behavior and the social environment (11th Ed.). Boston, MA.: Cengage Learning. Retrieved from https://www.cengage.co.uk/books/9781337556477/

Alberts, B., Johnson, A., Lewis, J., Raff, M., Roberts, K., & Walter, P. (2002). Molecular biology of the cell (4th Ed.). New York, US: Garland Science. doi: https://doi.org/10.2460/ajvr.75.7.613



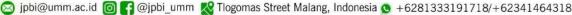
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#### 4. Book with editor:

Flemming, N. C., Harff, J., Moura, D., Burgess, A., & Bailey, G. N. (Eds.). (2017). Submerged landscapes of the European continental shelf: Quaternary paleoenvironments. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Retrieved from https://books.google.co.id/books?isbn=1118927508

#### 5. Chapter in edited book

Groundwater-Smith, S. (2007). As rain is to fields, so good teachers are to students. In S. Knipe (Ed.), Middle years schooling: Reframing adolescence (pp. 151-170). Frenchs Forest, N.S.W: Pearson Education Australia. Retrieved from https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/34614596?selectedversion=NBD41331657

Ashurst, P. R., Hargitt, R., & Palmer, F. (2017). Environmental issues. In P. R. Ashurst, R. Hargitt, & F. Palmer (Eds.), Soft drink and fruit juice problems solved (2nd Ed., pp. 195-199). Woodhead Publishing. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-100918-5.00012-6

#### 6. Thesis and dissertation, research reports:

Bennett, K. (2003). Structures in early childhood learning (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Cape Town, Cape Town.

Miladan, N. (2016). Communities' contributions to urban resilience process: a case study of Semarang city (Indonesia) toward coastal hydrological risk. Architecture, space management. Université Paris-Est. Retrieved fromhttp://www.theses.fr/2016PESC1010.pdf

#### 7. Articles from the websites:

European Commission. (2019, January 11). Early childhood education and care. Retrieved from https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/early-childhood-education-and-care-56 en Adams, R. (2018, August 22). Girls with top science GCSEs 'deterred from study at higher level'. The Guardian. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/education/2018/aug/22/girls-top-science-gcse-deterred-study-higher-level-ifs-report Conflict of interest - A conflict of interest exists when an author's financial interests or other opportunities for tangible personal benefit may compromise, or reasonably appear to compromise, the independence of judgment in the research or scholarship presented in the manuscript submission.

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This section could also provide the expected results. The introduction must be written in single line spacing. The introduction comprises of: (1) research problem; (2) insight and problem solve planning; (3) summary of theoretical studies and the results of the present study (state of the art), related to the observed problems (gap), and (4) research aims.

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The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the researches have been conducted by using them.

The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation.

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The discussion of article aims to: (1) answer the problems and research questions; (2) show the ways the findings obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the finding results to the settled-knowledge structure; and (5) bring up new theories or modify the exist theories.

Research results must be clearly concluded in answering the research questions. Interpreting the findings should be done by using logics and present theories. The findings in form of facts found in the research fields are integrated to previous researches or present theories. This must be supported by reliable references. In case the researchers bring a new theory, the old theories can be confirmed or rejected, or modify the old

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$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla\right) \mathbf{e} = -P \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{J}^{2}$$
(3)

$$\rho \left( \frac{\sigma}{2} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \right) e = -P \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{J}^{2}$$
(3)

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	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
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a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

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#### CONCLUSION

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research aims. Thus, the new principal ideas, which are essential part of the research findings, are developed.

The suggestions, which are arranged based on research discussed-findings, are also written in this part. These should be based on practical activities, new theoretical development, and/or advance research.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.



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