

Paper Title (18 font bold center)

Author¹, Co-Author², Co-Author³ (TNR, font size 12)

1Department, Organization, City, Country (***Italic, TNR, font size 11***)

2Department, Organization, City, Country (***Italic, TNR, font size 11***)

3Department, Organization, City, Country (***Italic, TNR, font size 11***)

*Corresponding Author E-mail: (Times new roman, font size 10) (only one)

Paper Title

- 18 font with bold and center justification
- All titles should be in standard mixed case, where the first letter of each word is capitalized and followed by lower case letters.

Abstract (12 font)

Use font size 10 for the abstract text. Abstract ONLY submission could be up to 250 words. An abstract is a concise, self-contained summary of a research paper, thesis, or other in-depth analysis. It is placed at the beginning of the paper to quickly inform readers of the study's purpose, methods, key findings, and conclusions, helping them decide if the full paper is relevant to their interests.

- Abstract title – 12 font with bold and center justification
- Abstract text – 10 font with full justification
- Not exceeding 250 words.

Keywords (12 font)

Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4 and Keyword 5. (10 font)

1. INTRODUCTION

First paragraph content: The "introduction" in a research paper is the section at the beginning that provides background information, explains the research's importance, and states the paper's purpose or thesis. It guides the reader from a general topic to the specific focus of the study, offering a roadmap for what to expect in the rest of the paper. Key components include establishing context, summarizing existing literature, detailing the research question, and outlining the paper's structure.

<Tab> Subsequent paragraph text.

2. FORMAT FOR PAPER

First paragraph contents.

<Tab> Subsequent paragraph contents.

2.1 Subheading: Full-size Electronic Copy

A subheading in a research paper is a secondary title that divides a larger section, providing a hierarchical structure to organize and break down information. It acts as a mini-headline to help readers understand the content of each subsection, making the paper more readable, scannable, and easier to comprehend. Subheadings go beneath main headings, organizing detailed information into smaller, focused, and manageable parts.

Table 1.*The caption comes before the table, italics and centered on the page.*

TABLE here

2.1.1 Sub-headings. Text.

Itemization:

- *Item title. Content*

2.2 *Electronic Submission of Papers*

A subheading in a research paper is a secondary title that divides a larger section, providing a hierarchical structure to organize and break down information. It acts as a mini-headline to help readers understand the content of each subsection, making the paper more readable, scannable, and easier to comprehend. Subheadings go beneath main headings, organizing detailed information into smaller, focused, and manageable parts.

3. HEADINGS, PARAGRAPHS AND FONT STYLE

The easiest way to format the paper is to use this document as a template for your paper.

A heading in a research paper is a short phrase or title that introduces a section, helping to organize and break up the text for the reader. It acts as a signpost, letting the reader know the main topic of the content that follows, and guides them through the paper's structure and logic. Examples include main headings like "Introduction" and "Methods," and subheadings that provide more specific detail within a section, such as "Participants" or "Experimental Design"

3.1 *Subheadings and Initial Letters*

Subheadings should be 10 point, italics, typed flush to left side, and in lower case with initial capitals for all main words. Number each subheading as shown using the section number and subheading number. Subheadings and sub-subheadings here are preceded by a single line space (10 point).

b. Subheadings should be 10 point, italics, typed flush to left side, and in lower case with initial capitals for all main words. Number each subheading as shown using the section number and subheading number. Subheadings and sub-subheadings here are preceded by a single line space (10 point).

4. STYLE HINTS

4.1 *First Page*

Space between the Title and Abstract is reserved for the name(s) of author(s), affiliation(s), corresponding address(es), email address(es) and, if appropriate, web site. Abstract and main body of the paper follow as suggested by this manuscript. The abstract should be between 150 and 250 words.

4.2 *Drawings and Illustrations*

Possible use computer generated figures and images that can be incorporated directly into the soft copy versions of the paper. Please bear in mind that coloured lines and photographs may not reproduce well in black and white. Illustrations and photographs should be positioned at or near the top of a page and as close as possible to the first reference to them.



Figure 1. *Nikon Metal Camera (short caption)*

4.3 Referencing Other Work

References should include: author's initials and surname, initials and surnames of remaining authors, year of publication in parenthesis, article title, abbreviated journal title in italics, volume number in bold, issue number in italics, and page numbers. For conference articles name the city in which the conference was held. Include the country if the city is not well known. In case of reference to a book, the book title should be italicised, and the publisher and place of publication should be included.

See example Reference section below.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A research paper's conclusion summarizes the main findings, synthesizes key points, and explains the research's significance without introducing new information. It provides a sense of closure for the reader by restating the thesis, summarizing key arguments, and discussing the implications of the study. The conclusion helps the reader understand why the research matters and can include suggestions for future research. Ensure that your paper is in the correct format, and is of 6 pages, all inclusive

REFERENCES (APA Style)

1. Book

Smith, J. A. (2020). *Understanding psychology* (3rd ed.). Pearson.

2. Journal Article

Brown, L. M., & Green, K. T. (2019). Cognitive development in early childhood. *Journal of Child Psychology*, 45(2), 123–134. <https://doi.org/10.1037/cdp0000123>

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4. Edited Book Chapter

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5. Conference Proceedings

Braden DW (2020). Digital Governance for the New age tech companies (Ed.), *Proceedings of the International Conference on Digital Business Transformation* (Pp. 111-117). Taylor.