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**TITLE OF THE MANUSCRIPT (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

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**ABSTRACT (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

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In the research abstract, the primary focus should be on succinctly summarizing the key elements of the study. This includes clearly stating the research objective, methodology employed, main findings, and implications of the research. The abstract should provide a brief overview of the problem addressed, the approach taken to investigate it, and the outcomes or insights gained from the analysis. It should highlight the significance of the research findings and any potential implications for theory, practice, or policy. Additionally, the abstract should be written in a concise and clear manner, ensuring that it effectively communicates the essence of the research to the reader in a limited space.

**Key words:** Keyword-1, Keyword-2, Keyword-3

**INTRODUCTION** **(Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

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**Subheading** (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10, Sentence case, Line Spacing: 1.15, Bold) **References in the Text:**

Literature citations in the text should indicate the author’s surname (last name) with the year of publication in parentheses, e.g., Rahman (2000). If there are two authors, ‘and’ must be used between the two names, e.g., Rahman and Khan (2006). When reference is made to a work by more than two authors, the first name followed by et al. should be used, e.g., Roy et al. (2005). If there is more than one work by the same authors in the same year cited, they should be distinguished by the letters a, b, c, etc.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

Sentences (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10, Sentence case, Line Spacing: 1.15). The Materials and Methods section of a research paper serves as a blueprint for how the study was conducted. It begins by outlining the chosen study design, whether experimental, observational, or longitudinal, and justifies the selection in relation to the research objectives. Details about the participants or sample population are provided, including demographics and recruitment methods. The section elaborates on the data collection process, specifying tools, instruments, or measures used, along with any ethical considerations addressed. It identifies and defines variables, both independent and dependent, and delineates the procedures followed during data collection and analysis. The approach to data analysis, including statistical or qualitative methods and software used, is explained, along with efforts to ensure validity and reliability. Limitations, ethical considerations, and statistical analyses are also discussed, ensuring transparency and reproducibility of the research findings.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

Sentences (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10, Sentence case, Line Spacing: 1.15). The Results and Discussion section is where the findings of the study are presented and interpreted. It begins with a clear and concise presentation of the results, often using tables, figures, or graphs to illustrate key findings. The data are analyzed and summarized, highlighting any patterns, trends, or relationships observed. Following the presentation of results, the discussion portion provides an interpretation of the findings, explaining their significance and relevance to the research aims. This section compares the results to existing literature, discussing similarities, differences, and potential explanations for discrepancies. It delves into the implications of the findings, considering their broader impact on theory, practice, or policy. Any limitations of the study are acknowledged, along with suggestions for future research. Overall, the Results and Discussion section serves to provide a comprehensive analysis of the study's findings and their implications.

**CONCLUSION (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

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**REFERENCES (Font: Times New Roman, Size: 10 , UPPERCASE)**

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**Website:** World Wildlife Fund. (2020). Biodiversity hotspots around the world. Retrieved from <https://www.worldwildlife.org/>

**Newspaper Article:** Williams, T. (2021, March 15). Declining bee populations threaten agricultural productivity. The New York Times, p. A5.

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**Thesis/Dissertation:** Adams, E. (2018). Assessing the impact of habitat loss on bird populations in urban areas (Doctoral dissertation). University of California, Los Angeles.

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**Government Document:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2019). Biodiversity Conservation Act 2019. Canberra, Australia: Government Printing Office.

**Patent:** Johnson, T. (2017). Method for tracking endangered species using GPS technology (U.S. Patent No. 1234567). Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

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