Article Title, No More Than 15 Words, Calibri Font Size 14, Bold, Left, Title Case

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| Received xx, xx, 2024  Revised xx, xx, 2024  Accepted xx, xx, 2024 | |  | **Abstract:** The abstract serves as a concise yet comprehensive summary of your entire paper, presented in a single paragraph of 200-250 words using Calibri font, size 10-pt, with single-line spacing. This crucial element should encompass an overview of the topic, identify the research gap, state the objectives, describe research methods, highlight key results, and discuss the implications of the study. Craft the abstract to effectively communicate the work and emphasize key discoveries to potential readers, avoiding specialized terminology and uncommon acronyms. The abstract should be accessible to a broad audience while accurately representing the depth of the research. When writing, focus on clarity and precision, ensuring that each sentence contributes valuable information about your study. The corresponding author, whose details follow the abstract, will manage all communication throughout the review, publication, and post-publication phases, including addressing future inquiries about methodology and materials. Following the abstract, include 4-6 carefully selected keywords or phrases that accurately reflect the paper's core content. These keywords are crucial identifiers for your manuscript, essential for accurate indexing and searchability. Choose them to align closely with the topic and enhance the article's visibility. Use only well-established abbreviations in your field and separate each keyword with a semicolon. The selection of appropriate keywords can significantly impact the discoverability of the research, so consider terms that potential readers might use when searching for work in the area. | | | | |
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**Introduction**

This section introduces the article and outlines its structure. The article should provide a clear overview of the research background, methodology, results, and significance.

Manuscripts should be formatted in Ms. Word (doc, docx, or RTF), using 12-point Calibri font with 2.5 cm margins on all sides, single-spaced on A4 paper. The recommended length is 4,500-10,000 words, excluding References and Appendices. Authors are expected to submit carefully proofread material.

For citations and references, use Reference Management Software like *Zotero* or *Mendeley*, following the [*APA 7th Edition style*](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/index.html). It's advisable to use grammar-checking software such as Grammarly for spelling and grammatical accuracy.

The introduction should clearly state the article's purpose, research problem, provide a literature review, and highlight the research's significant contribution. It should be presented in paragraphs form, comprising 15-20% of the total article length.

Authors should provide a comprehensive background and literature review to contextualize existing solutions, highlight previous studies' limitations, and demonstrate the research's novelty. The review should be organized thematically rather than by individual authors.

The introduction should conclude by explicitly stating the research gaps, objectives, and contributions. Examples of gap analysis statements include: "Few researchers have focused on...", "There have been limited studies concerning...", "This research aims to...".

**Research Method**

This section outlines the research methodology, including *research design, participants or data sources, data collection procedures, and analysis techniques.* For established methods, provide references and describe only relevant modifications. The Method section can be presented in a unified form or with sub-sections, comprising 10-15% of the total article length.

**Original research papers** should present new, unpublished findings or analyses. They typically include the following sections: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. The Introduction should provide background information, state the research question or hypothesis, and explain the study's significance. Materials and Methods should detail the experimental procedures, data collection, and analysis techniques used. The Results section should present findings without interpretation, using tables and figures where appropriate. The Discussion should interpret the results in the context of existing literature, address limitations, and suggest future research directions. The Conclusion should summarize the main findings and their implications.

**Review papers** should follow a structure similar to original research papers, but with content adjusted to reflect their synthesis of existing literature. The sections should include: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. In the Introduction, authors should provide background information, state the review's objectives, and explain its significance to the field. The Methods section should detail the literature search strategy, including databases searched, search terms used, inclusion/exclusion criteria, and the approach to data synthesis. The Results section should present a summary of the key findings from the reviewed literature, potentially organized by themes or research questions. In the Discussion, authors should critically analyze the synthesized information, identify trends, gaps, and controversies in the field, and suggest future research directions. The Conclusion should summarize the main insights gained from the review and their implications for the field. Throughout these sections, authors should focus on providing insightful analysis and interpretation of the existing literature rather than simply describing individual studies.

**Findings**

The Findings section presents the results of the data analysis, addressing the research questions. It should comprise 20-30% of the total article length.

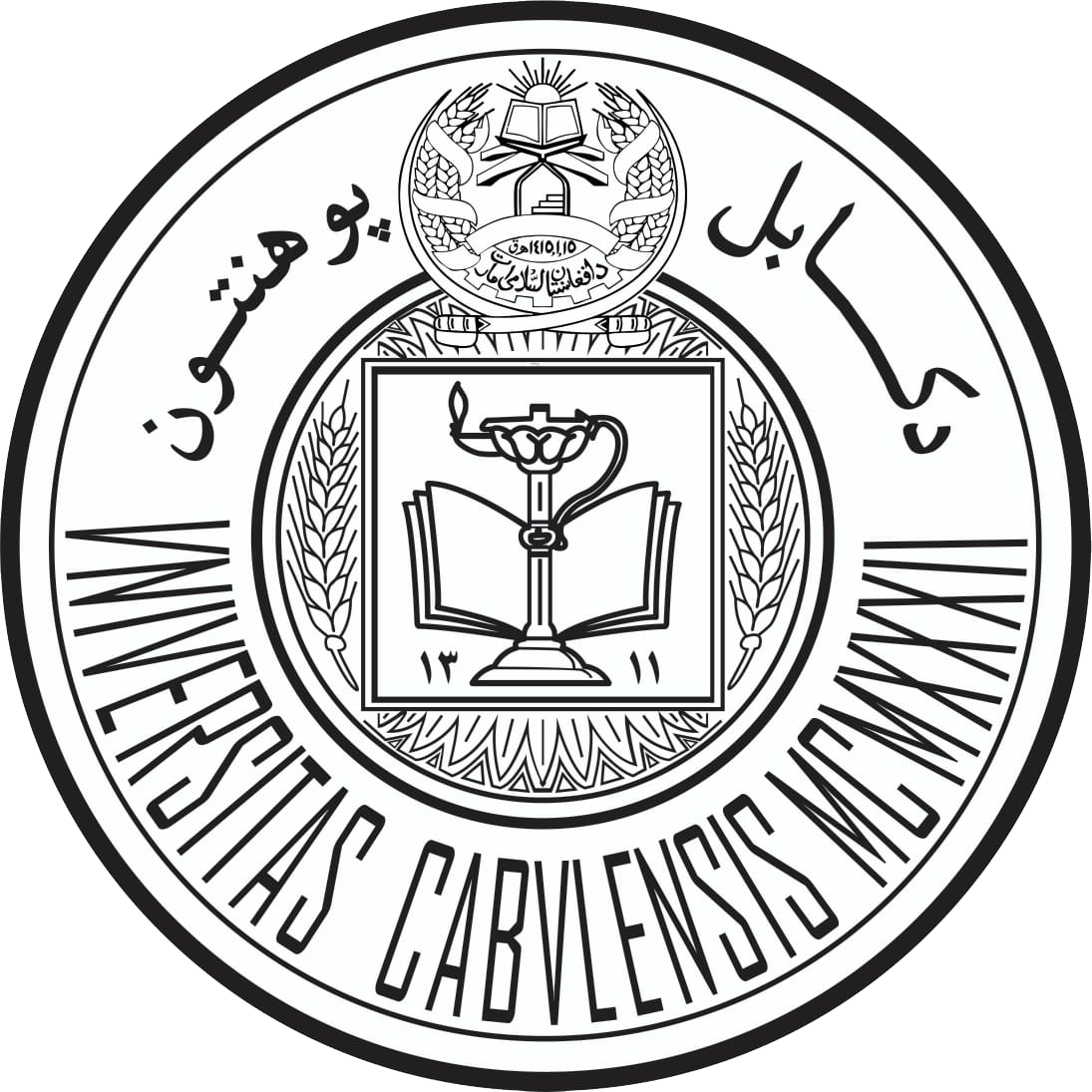
Present findings objectively and factually, without personal opinion. Include relevant numbers, tables, and figures, numbered consecutively (e.g., Table 1, Figure 1). Place table titles above the tables and figure captions below the figures, using 10-point Calibri font.

Provide detailed explanations for each table and figure. Use APA style for in-text citations, including author's last name and year. For direct quotations, include page numbers. When citing multiple references, list them alphabetically. For sources with up to five authors, list all names in the first citation, then use "et al." for subsequent mentions.

**Table 1.** An example of a table (font size 10pt)

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| An example of a heading | Column A | Column B |
| Add an entry | Row 1 | Row 1 |
| Add an entry | Row 2 | Row 2 |
| Add an entry | Row 3 | Row 3 |

Place titles of Tables preceding them and of Figures after the figures using Calibri font size 10, centered.



**Figure 1.** An example of a figure (font size 10pt)

Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, etc. should be explained with further elaborations. Please refer to APA for in-text citations and referencing (Author1 & Author2, 2021). For in-text citations, indicate the author’s last name and year (Author, 2015), and page number should be available for direct quotations such as “the construction of an artifact” (Fang & Widodo, 2019, p. 5). Citing more than one references should be alphabetically ordered (Khan, 2016; Noor & Khaliqi, 2018).

**Format of Headings**

The following table demonstrates how to format headings in APA Style.

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| **Level** | **Format** |
| 1 | **Centered, Bold, Title Case Heading**  Text begins as a new paragraph. |
| 2 | **Flush Left, Bold, Title Case Heading**  Text begins as a new paragraph. |
| 3 | ***Flush Left, Bold Italic, Title Case Heading***  Text begins as a new paragraph. |
| 4 | **Indented, Bold, Title Case Heading, Ending With a Period.** Text begins on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph. |
| 5 | ***Indented, Bold Italic, Title Case Heading, Ending With a Period.*** Text begins on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph. |

**Discussion**

The Discussion section should comprise 20-30% of the total article length. It offers interpretation and explains the significance of the study results, emphasizing theoretical or practical implications.

It also compares the findings of the study with those from previous studies and relevant theories. Address the following points:

1. How do the results relate to the original research questions or objectives?
2. Provide scientific interpretations for each finding, supported by valid analysis.
3. Compare your results with those reported by other researchers, noting consistencies and differences.

The discussion should offer a comprehensive analysis of the findings' implications and their place within the broader research context.

**Conclusion**

This final section encapsulates the paper's key points and restates the primary findings. It should succinctly present the most significant propositions of the research, along with the author's perspective on the practical implications of the results. Elucidate how your work advances the field's current state of knowledge. A well-crafted conclusion is crucial for reviewers and readers to assess the work's merit and publish ability. Avoid simply reiterating the Abstract or listing findings. Instead, provide a clear scientific justification for your research, indicating potential applications and extensions. You may also propose future research directions and highlight ongoing studies.

**Conflict of Interest**

If there are no competing interests in their submitted manuscripts, authors should state so explicitly: "The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Acknowledgements**

In this section, authors express gratitude to funding bodies or individuals who contributed to the research process. This may include those who provided assistance during the study. A typical acknowledgement might begin with, "We extend our appreciation to"*…..*”

**References**

The References section lists all sources cited within the article. Conversely, every source listed in the References should be cited in the article's body. Prioritize recent sources, preferably published within the last five years. Primary sources should predominantly consist of journal articles, conference proceedings, and research reports, including theses and dissertations, accessible online (include permalink/DOI). At least 80% of the total references should be derived from journal articles (primary sources). Verify each reference against its original source (author name, year, volume, issue, permalink/DOI). Use other articles from the same journal as formatting guides. Present references alphabetically and chronologically, using 12-point Calibri font, justified alignment, single line spacing, and hanging indents. Examples of proper formatting follow:

Abbasi, T., & Abbasi, S. A. (2011). Water quality indices based on bioassessment: The biotic index. *Journal of Water and Health*, *9*(2), 330–348. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2166/wh.2011.133

Alfarra, A., Kemp-Benedict, E., Höltz, H., Sader, N., & Sonneveld, B. (2012). Modeling water supply and demand for effective water management allocation in the Jordan Valley. *Journal of Agricultural Science*

Azimi, A., Azari, A., Rezakazemi, M., & Ansarpour, M. (2017). Removal of heavy metals from industrial wastewaters: a review. *ChemBioEng Reviews*, *4*(1), 37–59. https://doi.org/10.1002/cben.201600010

Joo, S. H., & Tansel, B. (2015). Novel technologies for reverse osmosis concentrate treatment: A review. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *150*, 322–335. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2014.10.027

Nazari-Sharabian, M., Aghababaei, M., Karakouzian, M., & Karami, M. (2020). Water on Mars—a literature review. *Galaxies*, *8*(2), 40. https://doi.org/10.3390/galaxies8020040

Postel, S. L., Daily, G. C., & Ehrlich, P. R. (1996). Human appropriation of renewable fresh water. *Science*, *271*(5250), 785–788. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.271.5250.785

Kegel, S. F., Rietman, B. M., & Verliefde, A. R. D. (2010). Reverse osmosis followed by activated carbon filtration for efficient removal of organic micropollutants from river bank filtrate. *Water Science and Technology*, *61*(10), 2603–2610. <https://doi.org/10.2166/wst.2010.166>

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