Title in Sentence Case

*Title in English (for Malay article)*

Name1, Name2, Name3\*

*1Department, Faculty, University; username@email.emai.email*

*2Department, Faculty, University; username@email.emai.email*

*3Department, Faculty, University; username@email.emai.email*

Put student's name first, supervisor's name as the corresponding author

Numbering refers to affiliation. If the affiliation is the same, there is no need to specify the numbe*r*

*\* correspondence author*

**Abstract** *(If the article was written in Malay language, abstract in English is compulsory)*

The abstract must include the aim of the article, the objective of the study, the methodology of the study, the result of the study, and the conclusion or implication of the study. The abstract must be less than 300 words.

**Keywords:** word, word, lower case except for the name, minimum 5 keywords

**Abstrak** *(If the article was written in English,* ***no*** *abstract in Malay language is needed)*

Abstrak hendaklah mengandungi matlamat artikel, objektif kajian, metodologi kajian, hasil kajian, dan kesimpulan atau implikasi kajian. Abstrak hendaklah kurang daripada 300 patah perkataan.

**Kata Kunci:** perkataan, perkataan, huruf kecil kecuali kata nama, minimumi lima kata kunci.

**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction to a [research paper](https://www.scribbr.com/?cat_ID=14816) is where you set up your topic and approach for the reader. It has several contents that should be included: introduce your research topic (why it is interesting or important), describe the background (this is the place to review previous research and establish how yours fits in), establish your research problem (clarify how your own research fits in and what problem it addresses), specify your objective(s) (present your research question clearly and directly, with a minimum of discussion at this point) and map out your research paper (brief overview of the rest of the paper).

All paragraphs must use the same style. Times New Roman size 10. Spacing 1.15 with justified text. Use the styles, fonts, and point size as defined.

The organization or section of the template can be varied. Normally, any article will start with introduction, literature reviews, research methodology, findings and discussion, summary, acknowledgment (if any), and references. The minimum number of words is 5000 words.

**LITERATURE REVIEWS**

The main purpose of the literature reviews is to introduce the readers to the need for conducting the said research. A literature review should begin with a thorough literature search using the main keywords in relevant online databases such as [Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.co.in/), [Scopus,](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/) etc. Authors are encouraged to cite references from appropriate UPSI e-journals (https://ejournal.upsi.edu.my/). Once all the relevant literature has been gathered, it should be organized as the followings: 1) Background literature about the broad research topic to introduce the readers to the field of study. 2) Recent progress on the study topic which can be organized thematically or chronologically. Ideally, separate themes should be discussed in a chronological manner to describe how research in the field has evolved over time and to highlight the progress in the field. 3) The review should include a comparison and contrast of different studies. Discussing the controversial aspects helps to identify the main gaps that need to be worked upon. This is essential for defining the problem statement of the study and highlighting the significance of the research under question. 4) Once a problem statement has been defined, the strengths and pitfalls of other studies that have tackled the problem statement should be discussed. This is important for outlining the need and novelty of the research.

A literature review should not be a mere recounting of all the available information. It should be a critical and analytical summary of the selected literature that guides the readers through the central theme of the research.

The literature reviews should have the followings:

**Literature Review Topic**

These are theoretical discussions of relevant information on a particular topic and its critical analysis. Note that in this research paper template, the literature reviews section is considered as the second subtitle, so for the second subtitle, capitalize each word, Times New Roman, size 10, and bold.

1. *Introduction*

To establish the context of the field of research and the topic of the review.

1. *Body*

To describe the different themes under the main topic by dividing them into different subheadings. This section compares and contrasts published studies and identifies gaps that have not been addressed or have been unsuccessfully addressed.

1. *Conclusions*

This section differs slightly between reviews that are part of research articles and narrative reviews. The section describes the main conclusions from the analysis of all the current studies and puts forth further avenues for research. This section requires critical interpretation by the author such that the review adds value to existing literature. It should bring out ideas/hypotheses that can explain any discrepancies and provide solutions to existing problems.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The methodology section of your paper describes how your research was conducted. This information allows readers to check whether your approach is accurate and dependable. A good methodology can help increase the reader’s trust in your findings.

Your methodology should begin by describing your research question and the type of data you used in answering it. You want to indicate why this type of data is appropriate, relevant, and important to the question being asked.

You will then explain your process of data collection. This is the place to state the tools and materials that were used to collect data, the process and criteria you used to sample subjects, and the size of your sample. If your research was quantitative, you will specify how your data was measured. If your research was qualitative, you will describe how data was recorded and how you observed and/or participated in the study. You want to provide enough detail for readers to be able to replicate your procedure. If you used existing data sets instead of collecting new data, you can elaborate on where you found the data sets, how the set was originally produced, and what criteria you used to select the data. Remember to explain why you made these decisions.

After describing data collection, you will elaborate on data analysis. This includes how you prepared the data for analysis and what tools you used to analyze it. If your research was quantitative, you will outline the mathematical calculations you performed. You will also explain why your calculations were appropriate for the data and the research question in hand. If your research was qualitative, you will describe your process of interpreting, labeling, and analyzing data. When working with personal or sensitive data, you should describe the steps you took to protect the privacy of your sources.

Finally, you will justify the approach you took. You should show that your approach was appropriate to answer your research question. If your approach is unconventional, you should explain why your approach was more effective than other methods. This is the place to mention any difficulties or challenges you encountered in your approach and to explain how you addressed these issues.

**RESEARCH FINDINGS**

The research findings or results describe what the researcher(s) found when they analyzed their data. Its primary purpose is to use the data collected to answer the research question(s) posed in the introduction, even if the findings challenge the hypothesis. The Results section should also describe other pertinent discoveries, trends, or insights revealed by analysis of the raw data.

Researchers also must consider the format in which they display their results. Appropriate tables and figures should be used to display findings. Tables and figures should be numbered as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

**Table 1:** The first table

| **Category** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Explanation 1 |
| 2 | Explanation 2 |
| 3 | Explanation 3 |
| 4 | Explanation 4 |

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**Figure 1:** The first figure of UPSI’s No.1 Education University logo

**DISCUSSIONS**

The discussion section is where you delve into the meaning, importance, and relevance of your [results](https://www.scribbr.com/dissertation/results/). It should focus on explaining and evaluating what you found, showing how it relates to your [literature review](https://www.scribbr.com/dissertation/literature-review/) and paper or [dissertation topic](https://www.scribbr.com/research-process/dissertation-topic/), and making an argument in support of your overall conclusion. It should **not** be a second results section.

There are different ways to write this section, but you can focus your writing around these key elements: 1) [Summary](https://www.scribbr.com/working-with-sources/how-to-summarize/): A brief recap of your key results. 2) Interpretations: What do your results mean? 3) Implications: Why do your results matter? 4) Limitations: What can’t your results tell us? 5) Recommendations: Avenues for further studies or analyses.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The acknowledgments should be inserted at the end of this article (if applicable).

**REFERENCES**

Authors are encouraged to cite references from appropriate UPSI e-journals (<https://ejournal.upsi.edu.my/>). The articles must be prepared according to APA 7 format of style and referencing. Insert DOI number (if applicable), Times New Roman size 8. Single spacing with justified text.

Example:

American Psychological Association (2016). *Publication manual of the American Psychological* *Association.* American Psychological Association.

Dorgan, T. (2018). *Video game engagement: gender differences, preferred mode of play and problem solving.* Dublin Business School, School of Arts, Dublin. https://esource.dbs.ie/bitstream/handle/10788/3421/ba\_dorgan\_t\_2018.pdf ?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Wilhelm, C. (2018). Gender role orientation and gaming behavior revisited: Examining mediated and moderated effects. *Information Communication and Society*, *21*(2), 224-240. http://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2016.1271902