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**English Article Title (Times New Roman, Bold, 16)**

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English Author Namea\*, English Author Nameb (Times New Roman, Bold,12)

Thai Author Namea\*, Thai Author Nameb (Cordia New, Bold,16) (If the authors submit the Thai article)

*aAffiliation, Country (Times New Roman, Italic,11)*

*bAffiliation, Country(Times New Roman, Italic,11)*

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Abstract (Times New Roman, Bold,11)

Your article must include an abstract, consisting of 150-250 words, which provides readers with an overview of the content of your article. It is important that your abstract clearly states the purpose of your article and summarizes the content. Do not use first or second person (I, me, my, we, us, our, you…). Instead use “this article” or “the authors”. (Times New Roman, 11)

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# **1. Introduction (Calibri, Bold, 12)**

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The introduction should put the focus of the manuscript into a broader context. As you compose the introduction, think of readers who are not experts in this field. Include a brief review of the key literature. If there are relevant controversies or disagreements in the field, they should be mentioned so that a non-expert reader can find out about these issues further. The introduction should conclude with a brief statement of the overall aim of the experiments.

To insert a citation in the text use the author-year system, i.e., the author’s last name and year of publication. Examples are as follows: "Since Johnson (2008) has shown that..." or "This is in agreement with results obtained later (Benjamin, 2010)". For 3-5 authors; all authors are to be listed, with “and” separating the last two authors, for more than six authors, list the first author followed by et al. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically by authors' names. To make the article more interesting and readable, most updated relevant citation(s) are recommended. All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spelling of authors' names and dates are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list. Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the author(s). Citation of a reference as "in press" implies that the item has been accepted for publication. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the content of the references.

**2. Objectives (Calibri, Bold, 12)**

The objectives of the study should be specified explicitly.

**3. Materials and methods (Calibri, Bold, 12)**

**3.1 Sub-head (Calibri, Bold, 11)**

This section should provide enough detail to allow full replication of the study by suitably skilled investigators. Protocols for new methods should be included, but well-established protocols may simply be referenced.

**4. Results (Calibri, Bold, 12)**

 The results section should provide details of all of the experiments that are required to support the conclusions of the paper. There is no specific word limit for this section. The section may be divided into

subsections, each with a concise subheading. The results section should be written in past tense.

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Tables should be numbered consecutively. Footnotes to tables should be typed below the table and should be referred to by superscript numbers. Submit separate files of tables in their original file format and not as graphic files in addition to incorporating in the main text. Tables should not duplicate results presented elsewhere in the manuscript (e.g., in graphs).

**Table 1** Table caption

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
| R1 |  |  |  |
| R2 |  |  |  |
| R3 |  |  |  |
| R4 |  |  |  |
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**Figure 1** Figure caption

**Table 2** Table caption

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| R1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| R9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Figure 2** Figure caption

**5. Discussion**

The discussion should spell out the major conclusions of the work along with some explanation or speculation on the significance of these conclusions. How do the conclusions affect the existing assumptions and models in the field? How can future research build on these observations? What are the key experiments that must be done? The discussion should be concise and tightly argued. Conclusions firmly established by the presented data, hypotheses supported by the presented data, and speculations suggested by the presented data should be clearly identified as such. The results and discussion may be combined into one section, if desired.

**6. Conclusion**

The Conclusion section restates the major findings and suggests further research.

**7. Acknowledgements**

People who contributed to the work but do not fit criteria for authorship should be listed in the Acknowledgments, along with their contributions. It is the authors’ responsibility to ensure that anyone named in the acknowledgments agrees to being so named. The funding sources that have supported the work should be included in the acknowledgments.

**References** (Please note that left alignment is used for the **References** section.)

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Lederman, R., Shanks, G., & Gibbs, M.R. (2003, June). Meeting privacy obligations: the implications for information systems development. Proceedings of the 11th European Conference on Information Systems. Paper presented at ECIS: Naples, Italy. Retrieved June 29th, 2009, from: http://is2.lse.ac.uk/asp/aspecis/20030081.pdf

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