



**Topic (size-14)**

Example A.B.C\*, Dummy E.F.G (Size-11)

Institute/Department address (size-10)

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**ABSTRACT (SIZE-10, BOLD)**

*Abstract paragraph (Size-10, Italic, Align text as justify, word limit:250-300, unstructured)*

**KEYWORDS (SIZE-10, BOLD):** *Keywords (Size-10,Italic, limit:4-6)*

Corresponding author: Example A.B.C , Email: example@abc.abc (size-11)

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Journal word limit for a single paper is 3000-5000. After writing your research paper, you will have a broad picture. This will help you identify the main points and include them into the introduction. These tips will attract your reader's attention, provide reader interest to read the whole essay, define the thesis statement and arrange the background of your theme. There also a few simple tricks which can help you make your research paper introduction shine:

### **1.1 Sub Heading**

Writing an engaging introduction is not less important than conducting research paper or providing a high-quality context in your issue. In fact, a great intro is even more important for your success! An opening clause that attracts attention and keeps the reader engaged is the key to success.

## **2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY / MATERIALS AND METHODS**

You are (hopefully) never presenting a personal opinion or arguing for preconceived biases. The value of your work rests squarely on how well it conforms to the principles of the scientific method. Other scientists are not going to take your word for it; they need to be able to evaluate firsthand whether your methodology is sound.

In addition, it is useful for the reader to understand how you obtained your data, because it allows them to evaluate the quality of the results.

### **2.1 Sub Heading**

The writing for the method should be clear and concise. The major point is not to stray off into giving background info, interpretation, or irrelevant detail. Write from your reader's perspective. You won't need to explain things they already know, but you will need to paint a precise picture of your methods.

## **3 RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

The Results section should include the findings of your study and **ONLY** the findings of your study. The findings include:

Data presented in tables, charts, graphs, and other figures (may be placed among research text or on a separate page)

A contextual analysis of this data explaining its meaning in sentence form

Report on data collection, recruitment, and/or participants

Data that corresponds to the central research question(s)

Secondary findings (secondary outcomes, subgroup analyses, etc.)

If the scope of the study is broad or has many variables, or if the methodology used yields a wide range of different results, the author should state only those results that are most relevant to the research question stated in the Introduction section.

#### **4 CONCLUSIONS**

Your research conclusion, you need to get your classification and analysis skill to the highest level. If you were gathering things in your paper body, you need start summarizing them in your paper conclusion in the most effective way. You need to offer your reader the final comment about the entire topic you have been discussing.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Optional, If needed, (If you have obtained a research grant, include details also)

#### **REFERENCES**

Harvard referencing style