Title: Times New Roman Font:16; Bold; Italic; Capitalize Each Word

Because of the double-blind review, the authors' information should not be included in this file.
Please put authors' information in the separated Title Page.

ABSTRACT

(Font: Times New Roman; Size: 14; Italic; Single Line Spacing; alignment: Middle)

A well-prepared abstract can be the most important single paragraph in an article. Most people have their first contact with an article by seeing just the abstract, usually in comparison with several other abstracts, as they are doing a literature search. Readers frequently decide based on the abstract whether to read the entire article. The abstract needs to be dense with information. By embedding key words in your abstract, you enhance the user's ability to find it. Do not exceed 250 words. Please minimize the use of abbreviations and do not cite references in the abstract. The abstract must include the following separate sections:

- Background: the context and purpose of the study

- Methods: how the study was performed, and statistical tests used

- Results: the main findings

- Conclusions: summary and potential implications

- Other than Literature Review the "Abstract" must be structured

Follow the authors guideline when you write your abstract and do not include any reference or statistics in your abstract. For more information check: https://ejournal.lucp.net/index.php/ijeissah/guide-to-authors.

Keywords: Three to five keywords representing the main content of the article

Background (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

(Text: Times New Roman; Font: 12) The Background section should explain the background to the study, its aims, a summary of the existing literature and why this study was necessary or its contribution

to the field.

The body of a manuscript opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy. Because the introduction is clearly identified by its position in the manuscript, it does not carry a heading labeling it the introduction. Before writing the introduction, consider the following questions (Beck & Sales, 2001, p. 100):

1. Why is this problem important?
2. How does the study relate to previous work in the area? If other aspects of this study have been reported previously, how does this report differ from, and build on, the earlier report?
3. What are the primary and secondary hypotheses and objectives of the study, and what, if any, are the links to theory?
4. How do the hypotheses and research design relate to one another?
5. What are the theoretical and practical implications of the study?

A good introduction answers these questions by summarizing the relevant arguments and the past evidence, gives the reader a firm sense of What was done and why (Beck & Sales, 2001, pp. 100-102).

ALSO,

State why the problem deserves new research. For basic research, the statement about importance might involve the need to resolve any inconsistency in results of past work and/or extend the reach of a theoretical formulation. For applied research, this might involve the need to solve a social problem or treat a psychological disorder. When research is driven by the desire to resolve controversial issues, all sides in the debate should be represented in balanced measure in the introduction. Avoid animosity and ad hominem arguments in presenting the controversy. Conclude the statement of the problem in the introduction with a brief but formal statement of the purpose of the research that summarizes the material preceding it. For literature reviews as well as theoretical and methodological articles, also clearly state the reasons that the reported content is important and how the article fits into the cumulative understanding of the field.

After stating your research problem, here review the related literature, but do not feel compelled to include an exhaustive historical account. Assume that the reader is knowledgeable about the basic problem and does not require a complete accounting of its history. A scholarly description of earlier work in the introduction provides a summary of the most recent directly related work and recognizes the priority of the work of others. Citation of and specific credit to relevant earlier works are signs of scientific and scholarly responsibility and are essential for the growth of a cumulative science. In the description of relevant scholarship, also inform readers whether other aspects of this study have been reported on previously and how the current use of the evidence differs from earlier uses. At the same time, cite and reference only works pertinent to the specific issue and not those that are of only tangential or general significance. When summarizing earlier works, avoid nonessential details; instead, emphasize pertinent findings, relevant methodological issues, and major conclusions. Refer the reader to general surveys or research syntheses of the topic if they are available. Demonstrate the logical continuity between previous and present work. Develop the problem with enough breadth and clarity to make it generally understood by as wide a professional audience as possible (Beck & Sales, 2001). Do not let the goal of brevity lead you to write a statement intelligible only to the specialist. Good to divide this section into subtitles to cover all related topics(variables).

SO,

Your introduction must start from general to specific. In the general manner, you will provide a general overview of specific and then the problem will be presented in detail with highlighting the research gab. The research gab must be supported with recent relevant studies. Then your aim of the study/objective/questions must be stated, depends on the nature of your study.

Methods (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

The methods section should include:

- the aim, design and setting of the study.

- the characteristics of participants or description of materials

- a clear description of all processes, interventions, and comparisons. Generic drug names should generally be used. When proprietary brands are used in research, include the brand names in parentheses.
- the type of statistical analysis used, including a power calculation if appropriate.

Results (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

This should include the findings of the study including, if appropriate, results of statistical analysis which must be included either in the text or as tables and figures. summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the discourse that is to follow. Report the data in sufficient detail to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that run counter to expectation; be sure to include small effect sizes (or statistically nonsignificant findings) when theory predicts large (or statistically significant) ones. Do not hide uncomfortable results by omission. Do not include individual scores or raw data with the exception, for example, of single- case designs or illustrative examples. In the spirit of data sharing (encouraged by APA and other professional associations and sometimes required by funding agencies), raw data, including study characteristics and individual effect sizes used in a meta-analysis, can be made available on supplemental online archives.

Table 1: Table title (this is an example of table 1) **[table heading and table data Times New Roman Font: 10; Alignment: Left)**

Condition	M(SD)	95% CI	
		LL	UL
Letters	14.5(28.6)	5.4	23.6
Digits	31.8(33.2)	21.2	42.4

Note. Place table caption in front of table body and description below the table body. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. You may resize the tables to fit the page size.

Discussion (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

After presenting the results, you can evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypotheses. Here you will examine, interpret, and qualify the results and draw inferences and conclusions from them. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. (When the discussion is relatively brief and straightforward, some authors prefer to combine it with the Results section, creating a section called Results and Discussion.); however, it is not recommended by IJEISSAH.

Open the Discussion section with a clear statement of the support or nonsupport for your original hypotheses, distinguished by primary and secondary hypotheses. If hypotheses were not supported, offer post hoc explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and the work of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Do not simply reformulate and repeat points already made; each new statement should contribute to your interpretation and to the reader's understanding of the problem.

Your interpretation of the results should consider (a) sources of potential bias and other threats to internal validity, (b) the imprecision of measures, (c) the overall number of tests or overlap among tests, (d) the effect sizes observed, and (e) other limitations or weaknesses of the study. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work (causal pathways) and/or alternative mechanisms. Also, discuss barriers to implement the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study, that is, any differences between the manipulation as planned and as implemented.

Acknowledge the limitations of your research and address alternative explanations of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity, of the findings. This critical analysis should consider differences between the target population and the accessed sample. For interventions, discuss characteristics that make them applicable to circumstances not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured (relative to other measures that might have been used), the length of time to measurement (between the end of the intervention and the measurement of outcomes), incentives, compliance rates, and specific settings involved in the study as well as other contextual issues.

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive if it is tightly reasoned, self- contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

You may also consider the following issues:

(Note 1)

What is the theoretical or practical significance of the outcomes, and what is the basis for these interpretations? If the findings are valid and replicable, what real-life phenomena might be explained or modeled by the results? Are applications warranted on the basis of this research?

(Note 2)

What problems remain unresolved or arise anew because of these findings? The responses to these questions are the core of the contribution of your study and justify why readers both inside and outside your own specialty should attend to the findings. Your readers should receive clear, unambiguous, and direct answers.

Figure 1: Figure title (This is an example of figure 1)

[figure heading Times New Roman Font: 10; Italic; Alignment Middle)
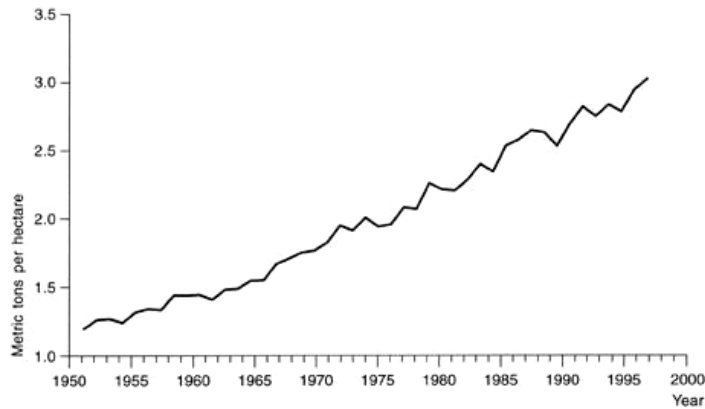
Note: Number figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place figures caption and description below the figure body. (Resolution: 300 dpi). You may resize the figures or schemes to fit the page size.

Conclusion (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

This should clearly state the main conclusions and provide an explanation of the importance and relevance of the study reported.

Declaration (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

All manuscripts must contain the following sections under the heading 'Declarations' covering the following topics: # Consent for publication # Availability of data and materials # Competing interests # Funding # Authors' contributions # Acknowledgements.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate: When collecting quantitative data, there are several ethical considerations that the current study researchers consider. Informed consent from participants before collecting any data is obtained from the participants. Informed consent involves informing participants about the purpose of the study, the nature of the data to be collected, and any potential risks or benefits associated with participating in the study. Besides, it has been ensured by the researchers that the private data of the included participants are saved as confidential data and that their privacy is protected. This includes protecting participants identities and ensuring that their data is kept secure and not shared with unauthorized individuals.

Conflict of interest: Not applicable.

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[Identify grants or other financial support (and the source, if appropriate) for your study; do not precede grant numbers by No. or #. Next, acknowledge colleagues who assisted in conducting the study or critiquing the manuscript. Do not acknowledge the persons routinely involved in the review and acceptance of manuscripts #peer reviewers or editors, associate editors, and consulting editors of the journal in which the article is to appear. In this paragraph, also explain any special agreements concerning authorship, such as if authors contributed equally to the study. End this paragraph with thanks for personal assistance, such as in manuscript preparation.

Please see below for details on the information to be included in these sections.

If any of the sections are not relevant to your manuscript, please include the heading and write 'Not applicable' for that section.]

References (Times New Roman Font: 14; any subheadings Font: 12)

Follow APA referencing style.
Please cite at least 15 references and more. Please use all the cited references in your text and cite all the references used in the text.

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