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| C:\Users\Novin Pendar\Documents\IEEPJ\jeld 1-new title.jpg | IEEPJ Vol. 1, No. 1, 2023, 1-4 *http://ieepj.hormozgan.ac.ir/* | **Iranian Evolutionary and Educational Psychology Journal**  | **IEEPJ** |

**Original Article**

**Title (Times new romans, 12 Bold)**

**First name Lastname1, First name Lastname2\*, First name Lastname3 (Times new romans, 10 Bold)**

1. Ph.D. Student of …, … University, City, Iran (Times new romans, 9 Regular)
2. Department of Educational …., University of …, Tehran, Iran (Times new romans, 9 Regular)
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**Abstract**: An abstract is a succinct summary of a larger piece of work that aims to persuade readers to read the full document. Please provide an unstructured abstract (A single paragraph that briefly summarizes each main section of your paper) of 100 to 250 words. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references (Times new romans, 10 Regular).

**Keywords:** Please provide 4 to 7 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes(Times new romans, 10 Regular). Please separate keywords with commas

**Introduction (Times New Romans, 12 Bold)**

Your aper should follow an **IMRaD** structure ([Wu, 2011](#_ENREF_7)). According to this structure, the sections of the manuscript are published in the order: Title, Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. Respected authors should note that the introduction in an article is different from the introduction in a thesis or research report. In addition to providing the theoretical basis and providing research evidence, the authors should state the problem in the introduction and present the importance of the study in this section. Strictly avoid writing titles such as statement of the problem, importance and necessity of the research, goals, questions and hypotheses. The introduction should naturally end with a paragraph that describes the research gap Cite references in the text and in the list of references should be arranged according to APA 7 ([Eaton et al., 2019](#_ENREF_2)) and only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Authors are encouraged to use EndNote software for creating, collecting, and managing references ([Bramer et al., 2017](#_ENREF_1); [Gotschall, 2021](#_ENREF_3)). [Hupe (2019)](#_ENREF_4) introduced the EndNote as a bibliographic citation management tool from Clarivate Analytics (formerly Thomson Reuters) (Times new romans, 12 Regular, line spacing 18 pt).

**Material and Methods (Times New Romans, 12 Bold)**

The study’s methods are one of the most important parts used to judge the overall quality of the paper. In addition, the Methods section should give readers enough information so that they can repeat the experiments. Reviewers should look for potential sources of bias in the way the study was designed and carried out, and for places where more explanation is needed. In an article, [Sharp (2002)](#_ENREF_5) has pointed out the important and required parts in the method section. In both quantitative and qualitative articles, the authors need to provide information about the research method, population and sample, data collection tools, data analysis method and ethical considerations in this section. Authors reporting experimental studies on human subjects must include a statement of assurance in the Patients and Methods section of the manuscript reading that. The project was done with consideration of ethical issues and obtaining license from the ethics of their local committee and obtaining the written consent of participants. Also, it was done according to ethical standards of human experimentation in accordance to the **Helsinki** **Declaration** ([www.cirp.org/library/ethics/**helsinki**](http://www.cirp.org/library/ethics/helsinki)). In the case of research on human subjects, informed consent and other ethical considerations should be mentioned in the "methods" section of the manuscript. The author should include a statement that informed consent was obtained for any experimentation with human subjects (Times new romans, 12 Regular, line spacing 18 pt).

**Results**

The results section summarizes and presents the findings of the study to put them in context with your research question(s). The study's data should be presented in a logical sequence without bias or interpretation. Findings may be reported in written text, tables, graphs, and other illustrations (Times new romans, 12 Regular, line spacing 18 pt). Avoid citations in the results section unless you need to provide research evidence for a statistical indicator or qualitative standard. Tables are a concise and effective way to present large amounts of data. You should design them carefully so that you clearly communicate your results to busy researchers (Table 1 & table 2) (Times new romans, 12 Regular, line spacing 18 pt).

**Table 1**. The example of a table (Times new romans, 10 Regular).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indec**  | **Stimate**  |
| **Goodness of fit index (GFI)** | **0.94** |
| **Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI)** | **0.95** |
| **Root mean square errors of approximation (RMSEA)** | **0.04** |
| ***X2*** | **93.43** |
| **DF** | **93** |

**Table 2**. Mean and standard deviation of research variables

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Dimensions** | **Mean** | **SD** |
| Effectiveness | Internal | 3.63 | 0.75 |
| External | 3.51 | 0.89 |
| Institutional | 3.54 | 0.91 |

Just like tables all figures need to have a clear and concise legend caption to accompany them (Fig. 1).

Internal effectiveness

External effectiveness

Institutional effectiveness

**0.90**

**0.95**

**0.91**

**Fig. 1.** Coefficients of second-order confirmatory factor analysis (effectiveness of tourism education courses model)

**Discussion**

The discussion section is where you delve into the meaning, importance, and relevance of your results. It should focus on explaining and evaluating what you found, showing how it relates to your literature review and paper or dissertation topic, and making an argument in support of your overall conclusion. As is the case with the whole article, text of the Discussion section should be written with a simple language, as if we are talking with our colleague ([Tompson, 2006](#_ENREF_6)). In this section, it is also necessary to point out the limitations of the study and provide practical implications and research suggestions for other researchers (Times new romans, 12 Regular, line spacing 18 pt).

**Conflict of interest:** Authors are required to disclose financial or non-financial interests that are directly or indirectly related to the work submitted for publication.

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