**Article Title: Times New Roman; Size-16; Line Spacing: Fixed-20pt; Paragraph Spacing: Above Paragraph-10pt, Below Paragraph-10pt**

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| **Article Info** |  | **ABSTRACT** (10 PT) |
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**1. Introduction**

*1.1 Introduce the Problem*

The main body of a paper begins with an introduction that outlines the purpose and strategy of the research. Before beginning to write the introduction, consider the following: What is the severity of this problem? What is the study's relevance to previous field research? If aspects of this research have been published earlier, how does this report differ from and supplement the previous publication? What are the primary and secondary hypotheses and objectives of the research, and how, if at all, do they tie into theory? What relationship does the study design have with the hypotheses? What are the theoretical and practical relevance of this research? A good introduction concisely addresses these issues and, by summarizing important arguments and prior evidence, provides the reader with a clear understanding of what has been accomplished and why.

*1.2 Explore Importance of the Problem*

Justify why the issue warrants further study. For fundamental research, the declaration of significance may include the need to reconcile inconsistencies in previous work and/or to broaden the scope of a theoretical formulation.

This may include the need to address a societal issue or treat a psychiatric condition in applied research. When research is motivated by a desire to settle contentious problems, the introduction should provide a fair representation of all viewpoints in the discussion. When presenting the controversy, avoid anger and personal attacks.

Conclude the introduction's description of the issue with a short but formal statement of the research's goal that summarizes the previous information.

Additionally, for literature reviews and theoretical and methodological articles, explicitly explain why the given material is significant and how the article fits into the field's accumulated knowledge.

*1.3 Describe Relevant Scholarship*

Provide a short overview of pertinent supporting material, but refrain from providing a comprehensive historical viewpoint. Assume that the reader is already familiar with the main issue and does not need an in-depth discussion of its historical background. The introduction contains a scholarly assessment of previous work, emphasizing the most recent directly relevant work while acknowledging the precedent of other people's work. Include a note in the description of pertinent research telling readers whether or not other parts of this study have been reported on before and how the present use of the evidence differs from prior applications. Simultaneously, only works directly related to the topic at hand should be mentioned and referred, rather than works that are incidental or of broader importance. When reviewing past research, omit superfluous information and instead focus on notable results, critical methodological problems, and main conclusions. Demonstrate your ability to create a logical connection between your past and current work. Before presenting the issue for consideration, ensure that it has sufficient breadth and clarity to guarantee that it is understood by the broadest possible professional audience.

*1.4 State Hypotheses and Their Correspondence to Research Design*

After introducing the issue and developing background information, describe your strategy to resolving it. This often entails presenting your hypotheses, propositions, or particular questions and explaining how they were formed from theory or are logically linked to prior evidence and arguments in empirical research. Develop a clear justification for each. Additionally, if you have certain hypotheses, propositions, or questions that are critical to your goal and others that are secondary or exploratory, indicate this hierarchy. Justify your research strategy by demonstrating how it enables the inferences necessary to test the hypothesis or give estimates in response to the inquiry.

**2. Method**

Detailed explanations of the study's methodology, including conceptual and operational definitions of the variables utilized in the research, are provided in the Method section. Different types of studies will rely on different research techniques; however, providing a thorough description of the methods used allows the reader to assess the appropriateness of your methods as well as the reliability and validity of your findings. You may choose to refer the reader to another source if your manuscript is an update of an ongoing or earlier study and the method has already been published in detail elsewhere. If this is the case, you may choose to provide a brief synopsis of the method in this section instead of providing a detailed description of the method in this section.

*2.1 Identify Subsections*

Dividing the Method section into named subsections is both traditional and practical. These are usually divided into sections that describe the participants or subjects and those that clarify the methodological approach. The latter part usually contains a description of the sampling methods and sample size and accuracy, as well as the measurement approaches (including the attributes of the instruments used). Additional subsections may be required to help readers in finding specific information if the study's design is complex or requires lengthy explanation. Include in these subsections the information required to comprehend and reproduce the study. Consider adding appendices and/or a supplemental website to offer more information. Inadequate detail leaves the reader with unanswered questions; excessive detail suffocates the reader with superfluous material.

*2.2 Participant (Subject) Characteristics*

Accurate participant identification is important to the science and practice of academic research. This is particularly true when comparing results from many replications. Provide details about the study's inclusion and exclusion criteria, including any limitations based on demographic factors, if people were involved.

*2.3 Sampling Procedures*

The processes for choosing participants, including the sampling technique and percentage of those who were contacted who participated, as well as the number of participants who chose to be included in the sample, should be explained in detail. Describe the settings and places where the data was gathered, as well as any agreements and payments given to participants, agreements with the institutional review board, ethical standards that were followed, and safety monitoring systems that were in place throughout the study.

2.3.1 Sample Size, Power, and Precision

Please provide a correct sample size and the anticipated number of individuals in each condition if different conditions were used, in addition to the subject description. If the sample collected differed in any way from the targeted population that was previously known, please indicate. Conclusions and interpretations should not be made that are too broad in scope for the sample size.

2.3.2 Measures and Covariates

Include definitions for all main and secondary outcome measures and variables in the Method section, including those that were collected but not included in this report. Describe the data collection techniques utilized, such as written questionnaires, interviews, and observations, as well as the strategies used to improve the quality of the measures, such as assessment and reliability, or the use of numerous observations.

2.3.3 Formula or Intervention

Describe the precise substance of any interventions employed in the research. Include specific information on the interventions or manipulations planned for each research condition, including control groups, as well as how and when interventions (experimental manipulations) were actually given.

The font size of the formula should be comparable to that of regular text. The formula should be in the center, and the serial number should be on the right. The text in the formula should be editable in Microsoft Word. For instance:

*(a+b)2=b2+2ab+a2*$x=\frac{-b\pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4ac}}{2a}$ (1)

**3. Results**

Summarize the data gathered and the analysis conducted on those data that are pertinent to the subsequent discussion in the Results section. Provide adequate information in your paper to support your findings. Mention all important findings, even those that contradict expectations; be careful to mention findings with modest effect sizes or statistically insignificant statistical significance when theory expects big or statistically significant findings. If the outcome is negative, do not be afraid to include it. By omission, do not conceal inconvenient outcomes. In the spirit of data sharing (which is promoted by the APA and other professional organizations and is sometimes mandated by funding agencies), raw data, including research information and individual effect sizes used in meta-analyses, may be made accessible via supplementary web archives.

*3.1 Statistics and Data Analysis*

Analysis of data and the reporting of the results of those analyses are fundamental aspects of the conduct of research. Accurate, unbiased, complete, and insightful reporting of the analytic treatment of data (be it quantitative or qualitative) must be a component of all research reports. Researchers in the field of psychology use numerous approaches to the analysis of data, and no one approach is uniformly preferred as long as the method is appropriate to the research questions being asked and the nature of the data collected. The methods used must support their analytic burdens, including robustness to violations of the assumptions that underlie them, and they must provide clear, unequivocal insights into the data.

Table 1. Table title (this is an example of table 1)

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

*Note 1.* Table captions should be placed in front of the table body, and table descriptions should be placed underneath the table body. Vertical rules should be avoided. Use tables sparingly and verify that the data in the tables do not duplicate the findings given elsewhere in the text. You may adjust the tables to suit the width of the page.

**4. Discussion and conclusion**

Immediately after the presentation of your results, you will be in a position to evaluate and comprehend their implications, especially in regard to your original hypothesis, which you will accomplish in the following sections. Examine the results and make inferences and conclusions about them based on how they are interpreted, qualified, and interpreted again. A thorough discussion of the results should take place, with a special focus on any theoretical or practical implications that may arise. It is possible to integrate the Commentary section with the Results section if your discussion is brief and straightforward. In some instances, this part is linked to as the "Results and Discussion" section.

Before going on to the Discussion section, you should clearly explain whether or not your original hypotheses have been supported or refuted, making a distinction between primary and subsidiary hypotheses as necessary. When assumptions are not validated, providing post hoc explanations is necessary. Using parallels and contrasts between your findings and the work of others may help to contextualize, verify, and explain what you have discovered. You should not just reformulate and repeat concepts that have already been expressed; rather, each new comment should contribute to your understanding of the issue and the reader's understanding of the problem.

When interpreting the results, it is critical to take into account potential sources of bias and other challenges to internal validity, as well as the imprecision of measurements and any other limitations or weaknesses in the study. Recognize the limitations of your research and explore alternative interpretations for the results.  Providing an explanation for the findings' generalizability, as well as their external validityi It is important to note that there are differences between the target population and the sample that should be taken into account during this rigorous evaluation. In this section, you will learn about the characteristics of interventions that make them more or less applicable to situations that were not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured in comparison to other measures that could have been used, the specific settings involved in the study, and any other contextual issues that may have arisen.



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

*Note 2.* Figures should be numbered in the order in which they occur in the text, starting with 1. Figure captions and descriptions should be placed underneath the figure body. (Resolution: 300 dots per inch.) You have the option of resizing the figures or schemes to suit the available space on the page.

The Discussion section should be finished with a well-thought-out and well-supported conclusion about the importance of the findings.   To accomplish its objectives, this concluding section must be well reasoned, self-contained, and avoid being overstated, regardless of how brief or long it may be We can briefly revisit the reasons why this problem is important, as stated in the introduction, and discuss what larger issues, those that transcend the specifics of a subfield, might be affected by the findings, as well as which propositions are confirmed or disproved when extrapolating the findings to such overarching issues, as stated in the introduction. Consider the following suggestions as an alternative:

What is the theoretical, social, and/or practical significance of the findings, and what is the theoretical, social, and/or practical basis for these interpretations? Considering that the results are true and repeatable, what kinds of real-world phenomena might be explained or modeled by them? Is this research a step forward in the creation of applications?

What problems have remained unresolved or have resurfaced as a result of these discoveries? Critical components of your research include answering the questions at the core of your study's contribution and giving explanation for why readers both inside and beyond your own specialty should be interested in the findings. Your audience is looking forward to receiving answers that are clear, simple, and direct.

**Acknowledgments**

Grants or other forms of financial support (together with their source, if relevant) should be acknowledged; grant numbers should not be prefixed by the letters No. or #. Please avoid numbering it.  After that, show appreciation to colleagues who assisted with research or offered comments on the article. It is typical not to mention those involved in the assessment and acceptance of submissions on a regular basis, such as peer reviewers or editors, as well as associate editors and consulting editors of the journal in which the article will be published. This paragraph should contain an explanation of any special authorship arrangements, such as whether all authors contributed equally to the study. The last sentence of this paragraph should express gratitude to people for their assistance, such as in manuscript preparation. Additionally, conclude with a declaration assuring that there are no conflicts of interest.

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**Notes**

Note 1. This is an example.

Note 2. This is an example for note 2.

**Appendix A**

**The Heading to Appendix A**

If your manuscript has just one appendix, name it Appendix; if your manuscript contains several appendices, capitalize each one (Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.) in the sequence in which they are referenced in the main body.

**Appendix B**

**The Heading to Appendix B**

An appendix, like the main text, may include headers and subheadings in addition to tables, figures, and displayed equations. For future reference, number each appendix table and figure, as well as presented equations; prefix the number with the letter of the appendix in which it is contained (e.g., Table B1). To differentiate fieldwork photographs, tables, figures, and equation numbers from those in the main text, prefix them with the letter A in a single appendix that is not designated with a letter.

Table B1. Table title (this is an example of table B1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total capital stock  | Income of main business  | Total assets |
| Pudong Development Bank | 39.2 | 214.7 | 5730.7 |
| Bank of China | 459.4 | 3345.7 | 59876.9 |

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