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First Author Name¹

¹Department Name, Institution/University Name, City, State, Country
firstauthor@email.com

Second Author Name²

²Department Name, Institution/University Name, City, State, Country
secondauthor@email.com

**Corresponding Author: firstauthor@email.com / Phone: +XXX-XXX-XXXX*

ABSTRACT

The abstract should provide a concise summary of your research in 200-300 words. It should include the research problem or objective, methodology employed, key findings, and main conclusions. Write the abstract as a single paragraph without citations or references. The abstract should be self-contained and enable readers to understand the essence of your research without reading the full article. Focus on the most significant aspects of your work and clearly communicate the contribution your research makes to the field. Use clear, concise language and avoid jargon where possible. The abstract is often the first (and sometimes only) part of your article that readers will access, so ensure it accurately represents your work and engages the reader's interest. Include quantitative results where relevant to demonstrate the impact of your findings.

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Received:	[Date]
Accepted:	[Date]
Published:	[Date]
DOI:	10.xxxxx/iarp.xxxx.xxxx

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction establishes the context and rationale for your research. Begin with broad background information on your topic, then progressively narrow your focus to the specific research problem or question. Provide a concise review of relevant literature to demonstrate your understanding of the field and to position your work within the existing body of knowledge. Clearly identify gaps in current research that your study addresses. Explain the significance and potential impact of your research. State your research objectives, questions, or hypotheses clearly. The introduction should engage readers and motivate them to continue reading by demonstrating the importance and relevance of your work. Avoid excessive detail about methods or results, which belong in their respective sections. Use appropriate citations to support your statements and acknowledge previous work (Author, Year).

1.1 Background and Context

Use subheadings to organize your content into logical sections. This improves readability and helps readers navigate through your article. Each subsection should focus on a specific aspect of your topic. Ensure smooth transitions between subsections to maintain narrative flow. Subheadings should be numbered hierarchically (1.1, 1.2, etc.) and written in bold, Times New Roman, 11pt font.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Describe your research methodology in sufficient detail to enable replication. Include information about your study design, participants or materials, sampling procedures, instruments or equipment used, data collection procedures, and analytical methods. Be specific about statistical tests, software packages, and analysis techniques employed. If you used established methodologies, cite the original sources and describe any modifications you made. For studies involving human or animal subjects, describe ethical approvals obtained and how informed consent was secured. Write this section in past tense as you are describing what was done. Organize the methods section using appropriate subheadings for clarity. Include diagrams or flowcharts if they help clarify your procedures. Provide enough detail that other researchers can replicate your work, but avoid excessive minutiae that do not affect outcomes.

3. RESULTS

Present your findings objectively and systematically without interpretation. Report results in a logical sequence that corresponds to your research questions or hypotheses. Use text, tables, and figures effectively

to communicate your findings clearly. Avoid redundancy between text and visual elements—highlight key findings in text and direct readers to tables/figures for detailed data. Report both positive and negative results honestly. Include appropriate statistical measures (means, standard deviations, p-values, confidence intervals, effect sizes) to support your findings. Each table and figure must be numbered sequentially and referenced in the text. Below is an example of proper table formatting according to IIARP standards.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Main Study Variables (N=150)

Variable	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Pre-test Score	65.43	8.21	—	—
Post-test Score	78.92	7.65	12.45	<0.001***
Control Group	66.12	7.89	0.89	0.374
Experimental Group	79.34	8.12	13.67	<0.001***

Note. SD = Standard Deviation. ***p < .001

Figure 1: Comparison of Pre-test and Post-test Scores Across Groups

[Insert your figure/chart here. Figures should be high-resolution (minimum 300 DPI), clearly labeled, and referenced in the text. Use appropriate captions below each figure.]

4. DISCUSSION

Interpret your results and explain their significance in relation to your research questions and the broader literature. Begin by restating your main findings briefly, then elaborate on what they mean. Compare your results with previous research—explain similarities, differences, and possible reasons for discrepancies. Discuss the theoretical and practical implications of your findings. Address the limitations of your study honestly, including methodological constraints, sample limitations, or potential sources of bias. Suggest how future research might address these limitations or extend your work. Discuss unexpected findings and propose explanations. Connect your findings back to the research gap you identified in the introduction, demonstrating how your work contributes to filling that gap. Avoid simply repeating results; instead, provide insight and interpretation. Consider alternative explanations for your findings and explain why your interpretation is most plausible. The discussion should demonstrate critical thinking and deep understanding of your research topic.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Provide a concise summary of your main findings and their significance. Do not introduce new information or arguments not discussed earlier. Restate how your research addressed the research problem and achieved the stated objectives. Emphasize the key contributions of your work to the field. Based on your findings, offer specific, actionable recommendations for practitioners, policymakers, or other stakeholders. These recommendations should flow logically from your results and be practical and realistic. Suggest specific directions for future research that build on your work. Conclude with a strong final statement that reinforces the value and impact of your research. The conclusion should leave readers with a clear understanding of what your research accomplished and why it matters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledge individuals, institutions, or funding agencies that supported your research. This section is optional but recommended where applicable. Express gratitude to those who contributed to the research but do not meet authorship criteria. Declare any funding sources and grant numbers.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest. [Or describe any potential conflicts of interest related to the research, including financial interests, affiliations, or relationships that could be perceived as influencing the research.]

REFERENCES

All references must follow APA 7th Edition format. List references alphabetically by first author's surname. Use hanging indent format (first line flush left, subsequent lines indented 0.5 inch). Include DOI or URL where available. Below are examples of common reference types:

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