AUTHOR GUIDELINES

- ➢ All papers must be 100% original and have not been published in parts (text/figures/tables) in any conference proceedings or journal in any form, any media or any language.

- ➢ All papers will be reviewed and go through checking for plagiarism.

- ➢ It is the full responsibility of authors to get all manuscripts properly checked for the English language. The publisher will not assume any such responsibility whatsoever.

- ➢ Your Full Paper in the template, not exceed 8 pages (*8 pages including references)

- ➢ Similarity Index (Plagiarism) – less than 20%

- ➢ Authors must strictly follow APA (American Psychological Association) reference style.

- ➢ Download full paper format here:

Format for Writing Full Paper

- ➢ **Essential title page information**

• *Title.* Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

• *Author names and affiliations.* Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the e-mail address of each author.

• *Corresponding author.* Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address. Contact details must be kept up to date by the corresponding author.**

Abstract
A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the methods, the principal results and major conclusions. A structured abstract is required for Original article and the format should consist of four sections, labeled "Background", "Methods", "Results" and "Conclusions". An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. The length should be less than 250 words for Review and Original article, less than 100 words for Case report.

Keywords
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5, but at least 4, keywords , using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for

example, "and", "of"). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

➢ Article structure

Subdivision - numbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to "the text". Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction (Times New Roman, bold, 12)
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Literature Review &Methodology (Times New Roman, bold, 12)
Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Results (Times New Roman, bold, 12)
Results should be clear and concise.

Discussions (Times New Roman, bold, 12)
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusion(Times New Roman, bold, 12)
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly, for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables
Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. 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.

References (APA)

Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] Rosenberg SA. Progress in human tumour immunology and immunotherapy. Nature 2001;411:380-4.

Reference to a book:

[2] Strunk Jr W, White EB. *The elements of style*. 3rd ed. New York: Macmillan; 1979.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. *Introduction to the electronic age*. New York: E-Publishing Inc; 1999. p. 281–304.