

Research Article Format

Notes for the reader:

1. This document is a generic outline to structure an academic article, taking inspiration from several journals across disciplines. It does not in any way preclude other styles of writing, which may be better suited based on the subject and the intent of the writing. This format should therefore be treated with caution, in so far that it merely serves as one of the many supporting documents to help assist early stage researchers with their academic writing.
2. Specifications:
 - Title: Should be informative yet concise. Avoid overselling the paper and/or misleading the readers due to any unintended or intended ambiguity.
 - Author(s): The first author is the main contributor with others followed in alphabetical order.
 - References and citations: Any relevant style that is in accord with the submission requirements, and consistently followed.
 - Appendix: Anything that is not essential to the body of the article and serves to supplement the explanation of the study or its methodology can be included in appendices.
 - Tables and figures: should follow a consistent format in numbering and captions, placed usually with apt citations/sources.
 - Theory:
 - Data and supplementary materials: may be made available online through suitable channels.
 - Font and indentation: Times New Roman/Cambria (Body)/Arial with uniform lettering and sizing, and single-line spacing.
3. This document is prepared to serve as a general guide. Journals have distinct styles and formats that need to be abided at the time of submission. This template offers a methodological way to structure your ideas, research and writing.

Title¹

Author²

Date (Month, Year)

Abstract

[A good abstract should be concise and clearly summarise the research premise, context, question(s) and findings, whilst outlining the main contributions. It should be succinct and informative, avoiding details that are later discussed in the main body of the paper. An abstract can be followed by the main keywords.]

1. Introduction

State the objective of the work with sufficient details about its background. The main research questions should be included to clearly draw a bright line around the key contributions.

2. Review of literature and your contribution(s) *(In case of short papers, this can be a part of the first introductory chapter)*

This section explains the context in which, the paper contributes and label the main advances. A summary of results should be avoided.

3. Methodology and data

The section should offer enough details to allow independent researchers to understand the study and its framework. It should clearly indicate the methods, theory and data used by the authors.

4. Main results

Keep the results clear and concise. Prioritise the main findings and all other information, along with the analytical techniques can go to an appendix.

5. Discussions

Focusing on the significance of the research and its results, the discussion section should avoid excessive reference to existing literature, rather on the novelty and possible extensions.

6. Conclusion

This section should be short and avoid repetition. It can be included in the discussion or results section too.

References

Appendix

¹ Acknowledgements.

² Affiliations and contact details (email address and postal address)