

Paper Title (Calibri, 14 pt, Bold)

Name Surname^{1*}, Name Surname² and Name Surname (Calibri, 11pt)

Author Affiliation(s) (Calibri, 10 pt, Italic)

**Corresponding Author's E-mail: editor@ncejournal.com (Calibri, 10 pt, Italic)*

received:	Accepted:	Published:
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Abstract (Calibri, 12 pt, Bold, Italic)

An abstract is a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the article; it allows readers to survey the contents of an article quickly and, like a title, it enables persons interested in the document to retrieve it from abstracting and indexing databases. Most scholarly journals require an abstract. Consult the instructions to authors or web page of the journal to which you plan to submit your article for any journal-specific instructions. A well-prepared abstract can be the most important single paragraph in an article. Most people have their first contact with an article by seeing just the abstract, usually in comparison with several other abstracts, as they are doing a literature search. Readers frequently decide on the basis of the abstract whether to read the entire article. The abstract needs to be dense with information. By embedding key words in your abstract, you enhance the user's ability to find it. Do not exceed the abstract word limit of the journal to which you are submitting your article. Word limits vary from journal to journal and typically range from 150 to 250 words. For information on how abstracts are used to retrieve articles, consult Record Structure for APA Databases (Calibri, 11pt).

Keywords: *The keywords should be separated with commas and sorted alphabetically (Calibri, 11 pt, Italic). (Note: Maximum 5 words)*

1. Introduction (Calibri 14 pt, Bold)

The body of a manuscript opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy. Because the introduction is clearly identified by its position in the manuscript, it does not carry a heading labeling it the introduction. Before writing the introduction, consider the following questions (Beck & Sales, 2001, p. 100):

- 1) Why is this problem important?
- 2) How does the study relate to previous work in the area? If other aspects of this study have been reported previously, how does this report differ from, and build on, the earlier report?
- 3) What are the primary and secondary hypotheses and objectives of the study, and what, if any, are the links to theory?
- 4) How do the hypotheses and research design relate to one another?
- 5) What are the theoretical and practical implications of the study?

A good introduction answers these questions in just a few pages and, by summarizing the relevant arguments and the past evidence, gives the reader a firm sense of What was done and why (Beck & Sales, 2001, pp. 100-102).

In the introduction section, the author is obliged to provide information on objectives of the research, hypothesis, review of literature and importance of the present research) (Calibri 11 pt).

2. Material and Methods (Calibri 14 pt, Bold)

In Methods and Materials section, the author should provide description of methodology adopted in the present research, mathematical equations, relations, formulas, analyses and modeling, study area (if it is available), etc. The Material and Methods section describes in detail how the study was conducted, including conceptual and operational definitions of the variables used in the study, Different types of studies will rely on different methodologies; however, a complete description of the methods used enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and the validity of your results, It also permits experienced investigators to replicate the study, If your manuscript is an update of an ongoing or earlier study and the method has been published in detail elsewhere, you may refer the reader to that source and simply give a brief synopsis of the method in this section.

3. Results and Discussion (Calibri 14 pt, Bold)

In the Results section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the discourse that is to follow. Report the data in sufficient detail to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that run counter to expectation; be sure to include small effect sizes (or statistically nonsignificant findings) when theory predicts large (or statistically significant) ones. Do not hide uncomfortable results by omission. Do not include individual scores or raw data with the exception, for example, of single-case designs or illustrative examples. In the spirit of data sharing (encouraged by APA and other professional associations and

sometimes required by funding agencies), raw data, including study characteristics and individual effect sizes used in a meta-analysis, can be made available on supplemental online archives.

After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypotheses. Here you will examine, interpret, and qualify the results and draw inferences and conclusions from them. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. (When the discussion is relatively brief and straightforward, some authors prefer to combine it with the Results section, creating a section called Results and Discussion.)

Open the Discussion section with a clear statement of the support or nonsupport for your original hypotheses, distinguished by primary and secondary hypotheses. If hypotheses were not supported, offer post hoc explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and the work of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Do not simply reformulate and repeat points already made; each new statement should contribute to your interpretation and to the reader's understanding of the problem. Your interpretation of the results should take into account (a) sources of potential bias and other threats to internal validity, (b) the imprecision of measures, (c) the overall number of tests or overlap among tests, (d) the effect sizes observed, and (e) other limitations or weaknesses of the study. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work (causal pathways) and/or alternative mechanisms. Also, discuss barriers to implementing the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study, that is, any differences between the manipulation as planned and as implemented. Acknowledge the limitations of your research, and address alternative explanations of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity, of the findings. This critical analysis should take into account differences between the target population and the accessed sample. For interventions, discuss characteristics that make them more or less applicable to circumstances not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured (relative to other measures that might have been used), the length of time to measurement (between the end of the intervention and the measurement of outcomes), incentives, compliance rates, and specific settings involved in the study as well as other contextual issues.

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

4. CONCLUSION (Calibri 14 pt, Bold)

These should be brief and placed at the end of the text before the references.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Calibri 14 pt, Bold)

Identify grants or other financial support (and the source, if appropriate) for your study; do not precede grant numbers by No. or #. Next, acknowledge colleagues who assisted in conducting the study or critiquing the manuscript. Do not acknowledge the persons routinely involved in the

review and acceptance of manuscripts peer reviewers or editors, associate editors, and consulting editors of the journal in which the article is to appear. In this paragraph, also explain any special agreements concerning authorship, such as if authors contributed equally to the study. End this paragraph with thanks for personal assistance, such as in manuscript preparation.

6. References (Calibri 14 pt, Bold)

Journal article:

Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Article Title', Journal Title, volume number, issue number, page numbers.

Argibay-Iosada, P, Suarez-Gonzalez, A, Lopez-Garcia, C & Fernandez-Veiga, M 2010, 'Flow splitting for end-to-end proportional QoS in OBS networks', IEEE Transactions on Communications, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 257-269.

Conference Article:

Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Title of the paper', Title of the conference, Publisher, Place of publication, page numbers.

Hentschel, C, Wagner, A & Spanner-Ulmer, B 2012, 'Analysis of the application of the assembly-specific evaluation method EAWS for the ergonomic evaluation of logistic processes', Contemporary ergonomics and human factors 2012, CRC Press, Boca Raton, pp. 221-226.

Article on the internet:

Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Article Title', Newspaper/Journal/Magazine Title, Day Month (or volume/issue number if applicable), page number/s (if applicable), viewed Day Month, <URL>.

Hamlyn-Harris, JH 2013, 'Ten ways you can avoid being caught in the PRISM net', The Conversation, 2 July, viewed 13 August 2013, <<http://theconversation.com/ten-ways-you-can-avoid-being-caught-in-the-prism-net-15696>>.

(Calibri ,10 pt)

Note: Please Do not use the phrases "**et al.**" and "**ibid.**" in the reference section. Instead, the names of all authors in a reference must be listed.

Author(s)



Prof. Dr. Youssef Hassanzadeh holds a BSc and C.E.S. in Hydraulics.. He has got his MSc in 1976 from department of Fluid Mechanics, Pierre-and-Marie-Curie University. Now, He holds Dr. Eng. (Ph.D.) in Fluid Mechanics. He has teaching experience in various courses, including Fluid Mechanics (1),(2), Hydraulic Machines, Sediment Transport, Advanced Hydraulics, Open Channel Flow, etc. He has also had several administrative positions, like Dean of Faculty of Civil Engineering and Vice- Dean of Faculty of Technology.

Journal Guideline

1. Formatting your paper

All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, must be in editable version. Set all 4 sides of the pages margins to 2.5 cm.

2. Main title

The main title should be centered, and in Calibri14-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the title begins with such a word). Please initially capitalize only the first word in other titles, including section titles and first, second, and third-order headings (for example, "Titles and headings" — as in these guidelines). Leave two blank lines after the title.

3. Author name(s) and affiliation(s)

Author names and affiliations are to be centered beneath the title and printed in Calibri12-point, non-boldface type. Multiple authors may be shown in a two or three-column format, with their affiliations below their respective names. Affiliations are centered below each author name, italicized, not bold. Include e-mail addresses if possible. Follow the author information by two blank lines before main text.

4. Second and following pages

The second and following pages should be typewritten on A4 paper.

5. Type-style and fonts

Wherever Calibri is specified, Times Roman, or Times may be used. If neither is available on your word processor, please use the font closest in appearance to Calibri that you have access to. Please avoid using bit-mapped fonts if possible. True-Type 1 fonts are preferred.

$$\Delta = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

8. Main text

Type your main text in 11-point Times New Roman, 1.15 interline spacing. All paragraphs should be indented. Be sure your text is fully justified—that is, flush left and flush right. Please do not place any additional blank lines between paragraphs.

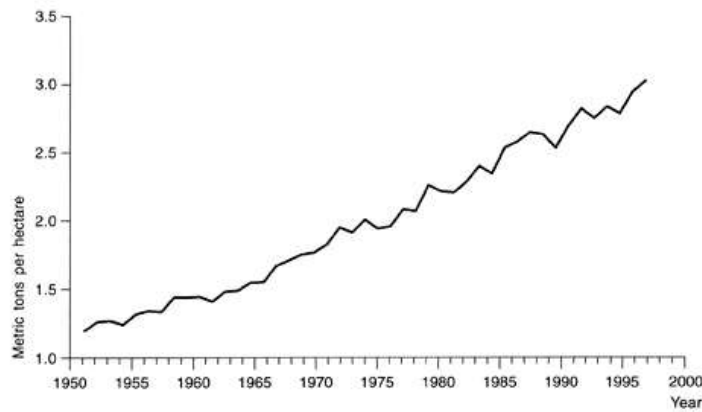


Figure 1: Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated (Calibri, 10 pt)

Figure and table captions should be 10-point Calibri .All Figures and tables must be numbered separately.

Table 1: Table title (Calibri, 10 pt)

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

9. First-order headings

For example, “1. Introduction”, should be Calibri 14-point boldface, initial of first word capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one blank line after. Use a period (“.”) after the heading number, not a colon.

9.1. Second-order headings

As in this heading, they should be Calibri12-point boldface, initial of first word capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one after.

9.1.1. Third-order headings: Third-order headings, as in this paragraph, are discouraged. However, if you must use them, use Calibri12-point boldface, initial of first word capitalized, flush left, preceded by one blank line, followed by a colon and your text on the same line.

10. Footnotes

Use footnotes sparingly (or not at all!) and place them at the bottom of the column on the page on which they are referenced. Use Calibri9-point type, single-spaced with 1.15 interlining spacing. To help your readers, avoid using footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence).

11. Reference Method

The Journal uses the Harvard (surname and year) short reference system for citations in the text with a detailed alphabetical list at the end of the paper. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list and vice versa. Please check if all names and surnames of the authors, also the details (title, year, volume, pages, etc.) in the list of references are correct.

In-text references

Format (General)

- To cite a reference in the text of your work, insert the reference material and then immediately place the author's surname and the year of publication in brackets after it, e.g.(Dawkins 2012)
- You must include the page number(s) if you are paraphrasing the reference or quoting it, e.g. "The universe has..." (Dawkins 2012, p. 226).
- If you use the author's name in your sentence because they are well-known, then place the year of publication and page number in brackets after the name, e.g. Dawkins (2012, p. 226) rationalises that...
- When you quote a single sentence, enclose it in double quotation marks: " ".
- When you quote two or more sentences, then do not enclose them in double quotation marks – instead, place them on a new line, indent the entire quote and finish with the in-text reference. New text after that quote should commence on a new line and not be indented.

Fromat (Detailed)

- ✓ Authors may be a single individual, a number of individuals, or an organisation.
- ✓ In-text references use author's surnames only and do not include initials.
- ✓ Where there is no author, use the title of the work (in italics) instead (e.g. *Hatching and raising brine shrimp* 2010, p. 2).
- ✓ For two or more authors, use an ampersand (&) between the last two author's names. If you are writing their names directly into your text, replace the ampersand with the word 'and'.
- ✓ If you cite two or more works at the one place in your work by the same author but they were published in different years, list the author's name once and then arrange the years of publication for the in-text citation from oldest to newest e.g. (Flannery 2003, p. 11; 2005, p. 28; 2008, p. 17).
- ✓ For two or more authors with the same surname publishing different works in the same year, include all initials after a comma, eg. Different research reported the same effects occurring, regardless whether it was in lakes (Nguyen, D 2009, p. 3) or rivers (Nguyen, L 2009, p. 145).
- ✓ You can cite two or more different information sources in the same single in-text references (especially when those sources all make the same point) eg. (Comert 2013, p. 59; Faw 2013, p. 374; Li & Gao 2013, p. 475).

Reference List

General Format:

- ✚ All in-text citations must have fully detailed, corresponding entries in a reference list at the end of your assignment.
- ✚ Reference list entries should be arranged alphabetically by author's surname (or by organisation name).

- ✚ If an organisation name begins with 'The', ignore it and arrange their name alphabetically by the next word, eg. The Centre for Academic Excellence is not arranged down in the letter T, but at the letter C.
- ✚ Each new information source should begin on a new line.

Book

One Author:

Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, Title, Publisher, Place of publication.

Dawkins, R 2012, The magic of reality, Black Swan, London.

Two or three authors:

Author, Initial(s), & Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, Title, Publisher, Place of publication.

Tiernan, A & Weller, P 2010, Learning to be a Minister: heroic expectations, practical realities, Melbourne University Press, Carlton.

Four or more authors:

Author, Initial(s), Author, Initial(s), Author, Initial(s), & Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, Title, Publisher, Place of publication.

Gabler, M, Lienhard, J, Cremers, J & Knippers, J 2011, Construction manual for polymers + membranes: materials semi-finished products, form-finding design, Birkhauser Architecture, Basel.

No author:

Title Year of publication, Publisher, Place of publication.

Higher education in Australia: the facts 2004, Business/Higher Education Round Table, Fitzroy, VIC.

Chapter in an edited book:

Chapter Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Chapter Title', in Editor's Initial(s) Surname (ed./eds), Book Title, Publisher, Place of publication, page numbers of chapter.

Connell, D 2012, 'Flailing about in the Murray-Darling basin', in K Crowley & KJ Walker (eds), Environmental policy failure: the Australian story, Tilde University Press, Prahran, pp. 74-87.

Article

Journal article:

Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Article Title', Journal Title, volume number, issue number, page numbers.

Argibay-Iosada, P, Suarez-Gonzalez, A, Lopez-Garcia, C & Fernandez-Veiga, M 2010, 'Flow splitting for end-to-end proportional QoS in OBS networks', IEEE Transactions on Communications, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 257-269.

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Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Title of the paper', Title of the conference, Publisher, Place of publication, page numbers.

Hentschel, C, Wagner, A & Spanner-Ulmer, B 2012, 'Analysis of the application of the assembly-specific evaluation method EAWS for the ergonomic evaluation of logistic processes', Contemporary ergonomics and human factors 2012, CRC Press, Boca Raton, pp. 221-226.

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Hamlyn-Harris, JH 2013, 'Ten ways you can avoid being caught in the PRISM net', The Conversation, 2 July, viewed 13 August 2013, <<http://theconversation.com/ten-ways-you-can-avoid-being-caught-in-the-prism-net-15696>>.

Dictionary or encyclopedia

Author, Initial(s) Year of publication, 'Title of entry', in Editor's Initial(s) Surname (ed./eds), Title of encyclopedia, Edition (if not the first), Volume number (if any), Publisher, Place of publication, page numbers.

Meadows, M 2011, 'Indigenous media (Australia)', in JDH Downing (ed.), Encyclopedia of social movement media, SAGE Publications, Los Angeles, pp. 247-250.

Industry reports

Author, Initial(s)/Organisation Year of publication, Title, Library database, Report number (if any).

Williams, M 2012, Gold ore mining in Australia, IBISWorld, B1314.

Standards

Author Year of publication, Title, (Standard Number), Library database.

Standards Australia 2009, LP Gas fuel vessels for automotive use, (AS/NZS 3509:2009), SAI Global Limited.

Thesis

Author, Initial/s Year of publication, 'Title of thesis', Award, Institution, Location of Institution.

Jiang, J 2013, 'Balancing the roles of paid employment and unpaid caregiving', PhD thesis, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne.

12. Submission Checklist

- All authors must prepare their manuscript with regard to Guidelines and journal style, the papers that are not prepared properly, will not be sent to peer review process.
- The paper title must be self-descriptive and explicit.
- The affiliation includes information regarding Department Title, Faculty, University, City, Country and rank of the author (M.Sc., PhD, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, etc.)
- Corresponding author should be marked the asterisk mark after the name and provide full name of all authors.
- The abstract of article must be complete and brief and it must declare the research methodology, hypothesis, research significance and findings. It should not exceed 250 word.
- The keyword should include the most relevant and comprehensive words describing the theme of article. Please separate keywords using comma. Provide maximum of 6 keywords and sort them alphabetically. The initials of keywords must be capitalized.
- The introduction section must include, general information on the research and review of literature. After review of literature, the author should provide the present study objectives. Please avoid using number-in-bracket in text citation method. Try to use those researches and studies that are written in English, and eschew referring to local studies.
- In the last page of the article, authors' personal photo must be provided. Moreover, a brief information concentrating on the contribution of each author must be included.
- Use editable version of figures as further modifications may be applied by journal.
- Use simple and editable version of tables.
- All formulas, equations, functions (even within sentences) must be editable, and avoiding using JPEG format for equations.
- The journal holds ultimate authority to accept or reject a paper

- Use online submission system for submitting you papers. Please do not sent manuscript via E-mail, otherwise they will be ignored.
- No pre-submission service is provided.

At the end, I would like to express my since gratitude to Mr. **Sina Alizadeh Tabrizi**, who made a major contribution to prepare the Guideline for Authors. My especial thank also goes to Dr. **Mohamed Madadpour Inallou** and Dr. **Ebrahim Nohani** who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the journal launch.