

## Instructions to Authors

International Journal of Psychology , Social and Educational Sciences

Accepts articles with the content of psychology, counseling, physical education, social sciences and their related fields.

This specialized publication has published research papers. The reported articles are limited to a limited number of articles and only prepared by the author of the author who will accept some of the resources from their own experiences.

### General principles

- The article is written in fluent English and in accordance with the rules of grammar. The text of the article has not already been published in another publication or has not been sent to other magazines at the same time. The authors of the article should emphasize on the individual names, the originality of the article and the issue of not submitting it to another publication.
- The translated article will not be printed.
- The term or phrase used in abbreviations should be fully cited in brackets for the first use.
- The scientific responsibility of each article is the responsibility of the author.
- Types of accepted articles are: Original article, Review, Reporting rare cases Case report)
- Articles using Word 2007-10 software, Zar B line and 12 for Persian text and Times New Roman line, and 12 for English text should be typed. - The text of the paper should be set at a maximum of ten pages (the author can have a table or chart per 1000 text words). The article is returned to the author after the initial review and review of the referee's opinion if correction is required. If the amendment is made and its repayment is due in time, after review by one of the preliminary judges, the final review will be done in the editorial board.
- According to the advice of its scientific advisers, the editorial board of the magazine is free to reject, accept, edit, tabulate, and modify articles. Submitted articles will not be returned.
- The order of insertion of articles is subject to the special regulations of the journal and does not depend on the scientific degree and the character of the authors.
- Contributors should submit and follow up their articles online.

### Types of articles

**Research paper: Summary:** It should include introduction, methodology, findings, conclusions and key words. The abstract should include the main objectives of the research, the main methods (the selection of subjects in the experimental group or experimental animals, the method of observation and analysis), the main findings (specific data and their statistical significance), and the main conclusions. The authors should also summarize 3 to 10 key words using the MeSH list below.

**Introduction:** After summarizing a brief scientific background and a summary of studies and observations that are consistent with and related to research, the reasons for doing research

are briefly summarized. Research objectives should also be mentioned in a sentence at the end of the introduction.

**Method of work:** Specify the type of research, specimen description and sampling method as well as control related to accuracy. In a clinical trial, the type of interventions (randomization methods, intervention, and blind methods) should be carefully described. The method and tool for data collection are accurately described and, if needed, reference should be made. How to determine the reliability and reliability of the tool. If the article has a questionnaire or a check, the attachment is required. The standard questionnaire is sufficient reference and specifications of the questionnaire. Laboratory materials, devices and consumables must be specified exactly by the type of manufacturer. How to collect and analyze data (including statistical methods) to be fully described. Consider ethical considerations in the research

**Results:** Logically arranged in text, tables, charts, images and shapes. Tables, graphs and images data are not repeated in the text, and only the main points are mentioned by mentioning the number of the table, diagram or images. In the analytical and clinical trials, firstly compare the characteristics of the two control and case groups and then the research data.

**Discussion:** The new and important findings of the research should be interpreted and compared with other studies conducted in Iran and the world (with references), and the reasons for their rejection or acceptance. Avoid repeating the entire results section. Do not comment on issues other than study findings. Limitations of study and its degree of universality.

**Conclusion:** The paper ends with a clear conclusion that does not go beyond the scope of the study. A proposal for further studies in this section is available.

**Case report article: Summary:** Includes a brief description of the case, the conclusion and the key words (3 to 5). **Introduction:** Includes the context, importance and reason for the rare occurrence of a reported case with previous reported statistics.

**Case:** Includes biographies and findings to the extent that the purpose of writing the article is obtained.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** In this section only the studied properties are examined. You should refrain from repeating the paragraphs that are found on the description and other properties in valid books. The significance of the findings of the present case, as compared to the similar studies reported by others, is the comparison and final conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for the case.

**Case series report:** A similar way to writing a case report. In the series report, several cases of rare phenomena are reported and searched for their common and unique points. In series studies, emphasis is placed on individual and precise observations of each item. The time period for reporting should also be specified and the number of cases must be at most 20.

**Review article:** The author of a review article must have at least three research papers in the field of the article as the first author. Review articles should have at least 30 sources.

**Summary:** Includes introduction, text, conclusions and key words.

**Introduction:** Includes the author's goal of conducting a review study and what will be discussed in the review.

**Text:** Investigates the literature and research conducted in relation to the subject (providing relevant evidence, in full detail, and avoiding generalization).

**Conclusion:** Includes a summary of the facts and concepts presented in the text.

## Profile articles

**General Specifications:** Each article should include the following parts:

- First page or page Title of the article: Include the full title of the article, the author's name or author, department, hospital, college, university, city and place of employment of the author or authors. The responsible author has also been identified and the phone number, address, and e-mail address will be provided.
- Second page or abstract page: Includes abstract and key words.
- The third page below is the article's text pages.

It is recommended to mention the name and title of the persons or institutions involved in the implementation of the project or in the implementation of the research, as a thank you, in the category of appreciation and thanks.

Also, the controversy of the interests of the authors is also to be discussed here. There are separate pages for the resource. Separation pages exist for each of the tables, charts, images, and photos (with full titles).

**Tables:** When summarizing data by bringing a few sentences in the text, or when the relationships between the data can be clearly expressed in a few sentences, do not use the table as much as possible. When the reader needs numeric values, data needs to be used more than what can be summarized in terms of the text. The data is arranged in such a way that the elements are similar to each other (especially the numbers) vertically.

The title of the table should be summarized and not split into two terms or sentences. If you need to explain the abbreviations, you can bring all or most of the descriptions in the first table, then be reminded in the following tables in the subtitle.

For example: Abbreviations like Table 1

In general, with the exception of the horizontal lines below the headings and the headings and ends of the table pulled apart from the field, avoid drawing any horizontal and vertical lines in the table. The horizontal lines of the table should not be greater than the width of the table, otherwise it should be set in two or more rows. Whenever a table, graph or photo is just a number, the number

To make The table itself, its chart, or its shape must be understood and understood without reference to the text. Avoid using any abbreviations without explaining it in the table subtitles. Table numbers should be written in Persian .

**Table 5: Results of Multivariate Analysis of Variable Interaction Individual according to scale scores Of group (b)**

The significance level						Degree of freedom			Tests
Interaction	Time**	group *	Interaction	F Time **	group *	Interaction	Time*group **		
./..	./..	./۳۳	۲۰/۶۶	۶/۲۴	./۹۶	۲	۲	۱	Good Harvest Scale
./..	./۳۹	./۴۶	۱۵/۲۰	./۹۴	./۵۶	۲	۲	۱	Self-confidence scale
./۰۴	./۵۶	./۹۰	۳/۲۵	./۵۸	./۰۱	۲	۲	۱	Socialization Scale
./..	./..	./۴۹	۱۳/۴۲	۳/۹۹	./۴۸	۲	۲	۱	Accountability Scale
*Test-control			** Pre-test-post-test-follow-up						

Charts and illustrations: Charts and illustrations should be made with professional skills. In all charts and images, letters, numbers, and symbols must be in Persian, clearly and in a suitable size, which are still readable when they are released for publication. Charts and images should be black and white, the titles and descriptions of the images and diagrams should be brought out of the image and the diagram, as it were. Charts and images should be numbered sequentially and arranged, based on references to them in the text. Charts should have titles and unit of measurement for both horizontal and vertical axes. Avoid using unusual forms and 3D shapes. Each chart should be self-explanatory and do not need to read the text to understand the purpose.

Sources: The Vancouver statement should be arranged in order of use in the text of the article, or tables and figures, and the same number in the resource list. How to introduce resources is as follows (in the examples below, the signs like semicolon ... and also the presence or absence of precision).

**Article Source:**

1) Surname and first letter of the author or authors 2) Article title 3) Magazine abbreviation 4) Release date 5) Magazine number and period 6) First and last pages. . Holson I, Kraft P, Roysamb E. The relationship between body image and depressed mood in adolescence: A five years longitudinal study. J Health Psychol 2001; 6 (6): 613-27. . Nateghian S, Mollazadeh J, Gudarzi MA, Rahimi Ch. [Forgiveness and marital satisfaction in combat veterans with post traumatic stress disorder and their wives]. Journal of Fundamentals of Psychic Health 2008; 10 (1): 33-46. (Persian)

**Seasonal source of the book:**

1) surname and first name of the author or authors of the chapter; 2) title of the chapter; 3) surname and first name of the editor or editors of the book; 4) title of the book; 5) printing time; 6) place of publication; 7) publisher's name , 8) Date of publication, 9) First and last pages used. Moore C, Williams R, Hirshkowitz M. Mood disorders. In: Sadock B, Sadock V. (editors). Kaplan and Sadock's comprehensive textbook of psychiatry. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2000: 1677-701.

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1) surname and first letter of the author or authors, 2) title of the book, 3) printing time, 4) place of publication, 5) publisher's name, 6) date of publication, 7) first and last pages. Momtazi S. [Family and drug abuse]. 3rd ed. Zanzan: Mahdis; 2005: 15-61. (Persian)

**Thesis Source:**

1) surname and first letter of the author or authors, 2) ending title

Letters, 3) university degree dissertation, 4) place, 5) university, 6) college, 7) date, 8) first and last pages

Najafi F. [The comparison of body esteem and anxiety of AlzahraUniversity students as unisex university with other university students]. MA. Dissertation. Tehran: AlzahraUniversity, College of psychology and education science, 2000: 100-55. (Persian)

**Conference Content Source:**

Kimura J, Shibasaki H. (editors). Recent advances in clinical neurophysiology. Proceeding of the 10th International Congress of EMG and Clinical Neurophysiology; 1995; Oct 15-19, Kyoto, Japan. Amsterdam; Elsevier, 1996.

**The source of the conference statement**

Bengtsson S, Solheim BG. Enforcement of data protection, privacy and security in medical informatics. In: Lun KC, Degoulet P, Piemme TE, Rienhoff O. (editors). MEDIINFO 92. Proceeding of the 7th World Congress on Medical Informatics; 1992 Sep 6-10; Geneva. Switzerland. Amsterdam: North – Holland; 1992: 1561-65.

**Source of unpublished articles:**

Leshner AI. Molecular mechanisms of cocaine addiction. N Engl J Med. In Press 1996

**Electronic version source:**

Morse SS. Factors in the emergence of infectious diseases. Emerg Infect Dis (derail online) 1995 Jan-Mar [cited 1996 Jun 5], 1(1): [24 screens]. Available from

**Source of electronic monograph:**

CDI. Clinical dermatology illustrated (monograph on CD-ROM). Reeves JRT, Maibach H. CMEA Multimedia Group, Producers 2nd ed. Version 2.0 San Diego: CMEA; 1995.

**Computer File Source:**

Hemodynamics III. The ups and downs of hemodynamics [computer program]. Version 2.2. Orlando (FL): Computerized Educational Systems 1993