OPEN ACCESS

Kashf Journal of Multidisciplinary Research
Vol: - Issue ( )
P-ISSN: 3007-1992 E-ISSN: 3007-200X
https://kjmr.com.pk

THE TITLE OF THE ARTICLE (16 PT, BOLD, CENTER, UPPERCASE/TITLE CASE, MAX 15-20 WORDS, NO UNCOMMON ABBREVIATIONS)

First Author Name[1], Second Author Name[2], Third Author Name[3]

[1]*Department Name, Institution Name, City, State/Province, Country.*
[2]*Department Name, Institution Name, City, State/Province, Country.*
[3]*Department Name, Institution Name, City, State/Province, Country.*

***Corresponding Author:** (authorname@email.com)*

***DOI:** (https://doi.org/xx.xxxxx/kjmrxxx)*

Article Info

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0

Abstract (Heading: 12 pt Bold; Abstract Body: 10-11 pt; Length: 150-250 words)

Write the abstract here. The abstract should briefly describe the background of the study, research problem, objectives, methodology, major findings, and conclusion. It should be concise, complete, and normally between 150 and 250 words. Avoid citations, uncommon abbreviations, and unnecessary details in the abstract.)

Keywords: *(12 pt Italic) keyword one, keyword two, keyword three, keyword four, keyword five.*

Introduction (Heading: 12 pt Bold; Body: 10.5-11 pt; Recommended length: 500-800 words)

Begin the introduction by giving a clear background of the subject. Explain why the topic is important in the current academic, professional, social, technological, educational, or health context. The opening paragraph should be simple and direct so readers can understand the field and the need for the study. After the background, write the specific research problem. Identify what is missing in previous research, what practical challenge exists, or what issue requires further investigation. The problem should not be too broad; it should connect directly with the title and objectives of the article. Next, explain the research gap. Mention what earlier studies have discussed and what they have not fully covered. Use recent and relevant citations in the full article. In the sample template, write placeholders such as (Author, Year) so authors know where citations should be added. End the introduction with the purpose of the study and a short statement of contribution. The final lines may include: Therefore, this study aims to examine..., This article contributes by..., or The central focus of this manuscript is....

Research Objectives

- To examine the relationship between [variable/theme] and [outcome/context].
- To identify the major challenges, gaps, or patterns related to [topic].
- To recommend practical, pedagogical, policy, or future research directions based on the findings.

Significance of the Research

Write why the research is important and who will benefit from it. Mention researchers, students, teachers, policymakers, practitioners, institutions, industry, or communities as relevant. Also explain how the study adds new knowledge, supports decision-making, or improves practice in the related field.

Literature Review

Start this section with the key concepts connected to the title. Define the main terms and explain how they are used in the field. Avoid dictionary-style definitions only; instead, connect every concept with the research problem and objectives. Then review previous studies in a logical order. You may organize the literature by themes, variables, chronology, methodology, or geographical context. Each paragraph should compare studies rather than simply listing them. For example: Previous research shows..., However, recent evidence suggests..., In contrast, another study found.... A good literature review highlights agreement and disagreement among scholars. It also identifies the limitations of earlier studies such as small sample size, limited context, outdated data, missing variables, or lack of practical recommendations. End the literature review with a clear gap statement. This statement should justify why the present study is needed. Example: Although several studies have examined [topic], limited attention has been given to [specific gap], particularly in [context].

Theoretical / Conceptual Framework

Explain the theory, model, or conceptual framework supporting the study. State the name of the theory/model, its key idea, and how it connects with the variables, themes, or objectives. If the article is conceptual, include a simple framework diagram or describe the relationships among major concepts in paragraph form.

Methodology

Research Design: Mention whether the study is quantitative, qualitative, mixed-method, experimental, descriptive, survey-based, case study, review-based, or conceptual. Explain why this design is suitable for the objectives. Population and Sample: Define the target population, sample size, sampling technique, inclusion criteria, and study context. For review articles, explain the databases, keywords, screening process, and selection criteria. Data Collection Tools: Describe questionnaires, interviews, observation checklists, tests, documents, databases, or secondary sources. Mention validity, reliability, pilot testing, or

expert review where applicable. Data Analysis: Explain the statistical tests, thematic analysis, content analysis, comparative analysis, or software used. Keep the explanation clear and relevant to the type of study.

Results / Findings

Present the main findings in a clear sequence. Do not discuss everything in this section; focus on results first and interpret them fully in the discussion section. Mention each table or figure in the text before it appears.

Variable / Theme (12 pt Bold)	**Value / Finding (12 pt)**	**Interpretation (12 pt)**
Variable / Theme 1	Insert result here	Briefly explain what the result means
Variable / Theme 2	Insert result here	Briefly explain what the result means
Variable / Theme 3	Insert result here	Briefly explain what the result means

Note: Table text may be 12 pt. Keep tables simple, readable, and aligned with the discussion.

Discussion

Begin the discussion by restating the main purpose of the study and summarizing the most important findings. Do not repeat the results table word-for-word; explain what the findings mean and why they matter. Compare your results with previous research. Use phrases such as: These findings are consistent with..., The result differs from..., This may be due to..., or The finding supports the argument that.... This makes the discussion analytical rather than descriptive. Discuss the theoretical and practical implications. For example, explain how the results support or challenge the theoretical framework and how teachers, managers, clinicians, policymakers, researchers, or institutions can use the findings. Mention limitations honestly. Common limitations include small sample size, limited location, self-reported data, time constraints, access to participants, or narrow variables. Limitations should lead naturally to future research suggestions.

Conclusion

Write a concise conclusion that summarizes the main findings, contribution, limitations, and future direction. Do not introduce new citations or new results in the conclusion. The final sentence should clearly show the value of the article.

Recommendations / Implications

- Researchers should extend the study with larger and more diverse samples or datasets.
- Institutions and practitioners should apply the findings to improve policy, practice, teaching, or service delivery.
- Future studies may compare different regions, disciplines, methods, or populations.

Declarations

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author Contributions: First Author: Conceptualization, methodology, and writing original draft. Second Author: Data collection, analysis, and review. Third Author: Editing, supervision, and final approval. Funding: This research received no external funding. Acknowledgments: The authors acknowledge the support of their institution and all participants involved in this study. Ethical Statements: This study was conducted in accordance with ethical research standards. Informed consent was obtained from all participants where applicable. Data and Code Availability: The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Supplementary Materials: No supplementary materials are attached.

References

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of the article in sentence case. Journal Name, Volume(Issue), page range. https://doi.org/xxxxx

Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of the book in sentence case. Publisher Name.

Author, D. D. (Year). Title of the chapter. In E. E. Editor (Ed.), Book title in sentence case (pp. xx-xx). Publisher Name.

Organization Name. (Year). Title of report in sentence case. Publisher/Website Name. URL

Quick Formatting Guide for Authors

Article Title	**16 pt, bold, center, uppercase/title case, no uncommon abbreviations**
Author Names	12 pt, bold italic, center; use superscript numbers for affiliations
Abstract	150-250 words; one paragraph; no citations, tables, or uncommon abbreviations
Keywords	keywords; comma-separated; 12 pt italic
Main Headings	12 pt bold; consistent numbering recommended
Body Text	12 pt, Times New Roman, justified or left aligned
References	APA-style or journal-required style; consistent punctuation and DOI/URL where available