


ARTICLE TITLE IN ENGLISH

Name SURNAME¹  Name SURNAME³  Name SURNAME⁴  Name SNAME⁵ 

(Author sections will only be filled in at the publication stage.)

İngilizce Çalışmalarda Türkçe/Türk Dillerinde özet yazılmasına gerek yoktur./ It is not necessary to write an abstract in Turkish/Turkish Languages for English Studies.

Research Article	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article Process:</i></p> <p>Submitted: 00/00/0000 Revised: 00/00/0000 Accepted: 00/00/0000 Available: 00/00/0000</p> <p><i>This article checked by</i>  score: ..%</p> <p><i>JEL Codes: JEL 1, JEL 2, JEL 3 (minimum 3 maximum 5 JELS)</i></p>	<p>The article should include a English "Abstract" section of at least 200 and at most 250 words in length. It should be written in Arial, 9-point font, italicized, and aligned horizontally. The abstract must be written as a single paragraph with single line spacing and justified alignment. If the article is in 'English', the Abstract should be included first and then the Abstract section.</p> <p>The guidelines for writing the abstract are outlined below (The abstract does not need to include the headings listed below. It is sufficient for the content to cover the explanations provided below):</p> <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main purpose of the article or the research question should be clearly stated. - The reason for conducting the study and the problem it addresses should be explained. - For example: "This study aims to fill the knowledge gap in X and analyze the effects of Y." <p>Methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The methods or approaches used in the research should be explicitly described. - The data collection techniques (e.g., surveys, experiments, literature review) and analysis methods (e.g., statistical analysis, content analysis) should be specified. - For example: "This study is based on the quantitative analysis of data collected from 300 participants." <p>Findings/Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most significant findings of the research should be summarized. - This section should only include the most striking and general results, avoiding detailed explanations. - For example: "The results indicate that X has a significant effect on Y." <p>Conclusion and Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conclusions of the research and its contributions to the literature, practice, or policymakers should be stated. - The originality of the study and its innovative contributions to the field should be emphasized. - For example: "This study provides a new perspective on Z theory and makes a significant contribution to the existing literature." <p>Additional Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language: The abstract should be written in clear, concise, and academic language. Unnecessary technical jargon and complex sentences should be avoided.




¹ Corresponding author. (Corresponding author does not have to be the first name)

² Academic Title/Occupation, University, Department, Faculty, e-mail address, Province, Country.

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	<p>- Objectivity: The abstract should provide an impartial summary of the study and should not include the author's personal opinions.</p> <p>- Structure: The abstract is typically written as a single paragraph, with a clear flow between the introduction, methodology, findings, and conclusions.</p> <p>Keywords: Word 1, Word 2, Word 3, Word 4, Word 5 (minimum 4 maximum 5 Words)</p>
 Full Paper Doi:	<p>EXTENDED ABSTRACT</p> <p>Key Considerations in Writing an Extended Abstract</p> <p>An extended abstract is a detailed summary of a study that presents its key elements but is not as lengthy as a full paper. It should be structured to reflect the main sections of the paper.</p> <p>- Introduction: Specifies the context, significance, and research question of the study.</p> <p>- Methodology: Describes the methods and data collection processes used.</p> <p>- Findings/Results: Summarizes the main findings of the study.</p> <p>- Conclusion and Contributions: Highlights the study's conclusions, contributions, and areas of application.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>- The theoretical and empirical gaps addressed by the research should be clearly stated.</p> <p>- The topic, purpose, significance, and scope of the study should be emphasized.</p> <p>- The research question or hypothesis should be explicitly stated.</p> <p>- A brief explanation of how the study contributes to the literature should be provided.</p> <p>- A concise summary of relevant literature should be included to explain the study's contribution to the field.</p> <p>- The limitations and scope of the study should also be briefly mentioned in this section.</p> <p>Example: This study focuses on [topic] and addresses the [gap or problem] observed in previous research. The aim of the study is to fill this gap by addressing [research question or hypothesis]. Existing studies in the literature are limited to [brief summary of the literature], and this study aims to provide [original contribution].</p> <p>Main Body</p> <p>The main body should include the following subsections:</p> <p>a. Methodology</p> <p>- The methods used in the research should be clearly and explicitly defined.</p> <p>- The data collection process, analysis techniques, and tools used should be detailed.</p> <p>- The dataset, sample size, and data collection instruments should be specified.</p> <p>- The methodology section should be descriptive enough to allow readers to replicate the study.</p> <p>Example: The research was conducted using the [method] approach. During the data collection process, [data collection tools] were used, and the study was carried out with a sample size of [sample size]. The data were analyzed using [analysis method].</p> <p>b. Findings and Discussion</p> <p>- The key/most significant findings of the research should be presented clearly and concisely.</p> <p>- The findings should be compared with the existing literature, and the study's contribution to the field should be emphasized.</p> <p>- The practical and theoretical implications of the findings should be explained.</p> <p>Example: The results of the study indicate that [key findings]. These findings provide an answer to [research question]. Specifically, [detailed finding] shows [similarity or difference] when compared to the existing literature.</p> <p>c. Future Research Directions</p> <p>- The limitations of the study and how these limitations can be addressed should be discussed.</p> <p>- Suggestions for future research should be provided.</p> <p>Originality</p> <p>- The extended abstract should clearly demonstrate the originality of the study and its contribution to the literature.</p> <p>- It should explicitly state why the study is important and which gap it addresses.</p> <p>Conclusion/Contributions</p> <p>- The main conclusions of the research should be summarized.</p> <p>- The theoretical and practical contributions of the study should be clearly stated.</p> <p>- The overall benefits of the study to the literature and practice should be emphasized.</p> <p>Example: This study makes a significant contribution to the literature by providing [theoretical/practical contributions]. Additionally, it offers recommendations for [application areas]. Suggestions for future research include [recommendations].</p> <p>Formatting</p> <p>- Word Count: The extended abstract should typically be between 1500-2000 words.</p> <p>- Font and Size: Use Arial, 9-point font for the entire text.</p> <p>- Line Spacing: Single line spacing should be used, with no extra spaces between paragraphs.</p> <p>Language and Style</p> <p>- The extended abstract should be written in an academic tone and adhere to grammar rules.</p> <p>- Unnecessary technical details should be avoided, but sufficient information should be provided to demonstrate the originality of the study.</p> <p>- Clear and concise language should be used to ensure the study is understandable to an international audience.</p>
<p>License:</p>  <p>This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License</p>	
<p>Atif Nasıl Yapılır?</p>	<p>Soyadı A.& Soyadı A. (202..). “ ”</p>

INTRODUCTION

- Introduce the topic of the study in a general framework.
- Explain why the topic is important and its place in the literature.
- Introductory sentences should be written in a way to attract the reader's attention. For example, you can start with a problem, statistical data or a striking fact.
- Briefly summarise the existing literature on the topic.
- Highlight gaps in the literature or unresolved problems.
- State how your study will fill these gaps.
- State the research question clearly and concisely.
- State the purpose and objectives of the study.
- Provide brief information about the sections of the paper.
- Emphasise the originality and contribution of the study.
- Give a brief information about the method or data set used in the study.
- Specify the scope and limits of the study.
- The introduction should be 10-15% of the total length of the article. This usually corresponds to a length of 1-3 pages.

1. MAIN TITLE (ALL CAPITALS CAPITAL CAPITAL) (All headings in Arial 11 font size)

'Apa 7 Edition' Parenthetical citations method will be used as the method of citation in the text and see for detailed examples;

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>

Type and headings in the text shall be in Arial '11 pt.'

Page layout with 'normal' margins,

Paragraph features;

Hizamala: lean on both sides,

Main Line Level: Body Text;

Indent-- Left: 0 Right: 0;

Spacing-- Before: 6 After: 0;

Custom: First Line Value: 1,25;

Line Spacing: 1.5 line

The boxes in the 'Reciprocal indents' and 'Adding spaces between paragraphs of the same style' sections will be empty.

In the abbreviations made in the text, the full expression should be written in the first mention of the expression and the abbreviation should be given in brackets next to it. In subsequent uses of the expression, only the abbreviation should be given. For example, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) should be written in the first occurrence and TBMM should be written in subsequent occurrences.

1.1. Subheading (First Letters Capitalised)

1.1.1. Subheading (First Letters Capitalised)

1.1.1.1. Subheading (First letter capital bold - horizontal italic)

1.2. Subheading

2. MAIN TITLE

2.1. Subheading

2.1.1. Subheading

2.2. Subheading

2.3. Subheading

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CONCLUSION

The conclusion section generally follows this order:

- Research purpose and questions
- Key findings
- Contributions
- Limitations
- Future research
- Closing

Reiterating the Research Purpose and Questions: Briefly remind the reader of the main purpose of the study and the research questions. Example: "This study aimed to examine the socio-economic impacts of X phenomenon in the context of Y."

Summary of Key Findings: Present the main results in bullet points or short paragraphs. Highlight the original aspects of your findings. Focus on statistical results for quantitative studies and thematic inferences for qualitative studies. Example: "The analyses showed that the X variable has a significant effect on Y ($\beta = 0.45$, $p < 0.01$)."

Theoretical and Practical Contributions: Theoretically: Explain how the findings align with or expand the existing literature. Practically: Include recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, or future research. Example: "These findings support Z theory while providing concrete data for decision-makers to allocate resources in the X field."

Stating Limitations: Discuss the methodological or conceptual limitations of the study honestly. Example: "The fact that the sample is limited to urban areas affects the generalizability of the findings."

Suggestions for Future Research: Provide suggestions to overcome the limitations or address newly discovered questions. Example: "Future studies could use longitudinal data to confirm the causality between X and Y."

Closing Sentence: Conclude with a sentence emphasizing the overall importance of the study. Example: "These findings reveal the critical role of the X factor in interventions aimed at reducing social inequalities."

The conclusion section should generally *not exceed 5-10% of the article.*

Guidelines for Creating Tables:

- The table title should be in Arial 11-point font, and the content should be in Arial 10-point font. If the content does not fit into the table, it can be reduced to Arial 9-point font; however, the size should not be reduced further to ensure clarity. (The source section and, if applicable, the notes section should be in Arial 8-point font.)

- The line spacing should primarily be 1.15. If the content does not fit, it can be reduced to 1.00.

- The first letter of each word in the table title should be capitalized.
- The table should be placed below the title.
- If the table has a footnote, it should be written below the table and in 9-point font.
- If the table is taken from a source, the source must be cited.
- Tables should be left-aligned.

An example table is presented below.

Table 1: Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	p-Value
X1	0,775*	0,073	10,573
X2	4,088***	2,260	1,808
X3	0,003	0,008	0,442
X4	0,306**	0,120	2,543
<i>Note: *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.</i>			
Source:			

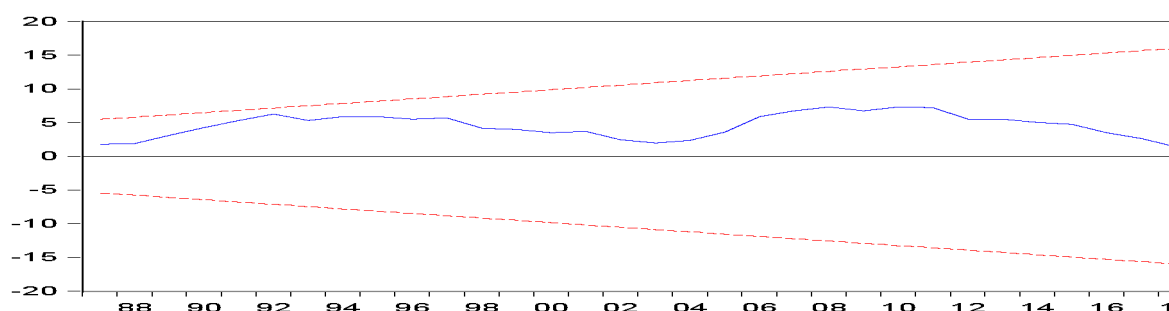
If there are graphs, figures, photographs, or diagrams in the study, the following methods should be followed in their creation:

- Graphs, figures, or diagrams should not be screenshots/photographs (print screen); they should be created by entering data through Word/Excel. Photographs should also not be screenshots (print screen) but should be original.
- The title of the graph, figure, photograph, or diagram should be in Arial 11-point font, and the first letter of each word in the title should be capitalized.
- The graph, figure, photograph, or diagram should be presented below the title.
- If there is text within the graph, figure, photograph, or diagram and the font size can be adjusted, the text should be in Arial 10-point font. If the content does not fit, it can be reduced to Arial 9-point font; however, the size should not be reduced further to ensure clarity. (The source section and, if applicable, the notes section should be in Arial 8-point font.)

- If the graph, figure, photograph, or diagram is taken from a source, the source must be cited.

An example graph, figure, photograph, or diagram is presented below.

Figure 1: Cusum Graph



Source:

REFERENCES

APA 7th Edition will be used for references. Please review the citation methods: <https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/reference-examples.pdf>

CONTRIBUTION RATES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Etik Beyan	Bu çalışmanın hazırlanma sürecinde bilimsel ve etik ilkelere uyulduğu ve yararlanılan tüm çalışmaların kaynakçada belirtildiği beyan olunur.	Ethical Statement	It is declared that scientific and ethical principles have been followed while carrying out and writing this study and that all the sources used have been properly cited.
Yazar Katkıları	<i>Çalışmanın Tasarlanması:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Veri Toplanması:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Veri Analizi:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Makalenin Yazımı:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Makale Gönderimi ve Revizyonu:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Sorumlu Yazar:</i> Yazar ad-soyad baş harfleri ile belirtilmelidir ve iki kişilik çalışmalarda katkı oranları %50-%50 olarak belirtilmemelidir. (Bu kısım çalışma yayına kabul edildiğinde doldurulacaktır)	Author Contributions	<i>Research Design:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Data Collection:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Data Analysis:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Writing the Article:</i> EKK (%100) <i>Article Submission and Revision:</i> EKK (%100) (This section will be filled in when the study is accepted for publication)
Etik Bildirim	info@akademikyorum.com	Complaints	info@akademikyorum.com

Çıkar Çatışması	Çıkar çatışması beyan edilmemiştir.	Conflicts of Interest	The author(s) has no conflict of interest to declare.
Finansman	Bu araştırmayı desteklemek için dış fon kullanılmamıştır.	Grant Support	The author(s) acknowledge that they received no external funding in support of this research.
Telif Hakkı & Lisans	Yazarlar dergide yayınlanan çalışmalarının telif hakkına sahiptirler ve çalışmaları CC BY-NC 4.0 lisansı altında yayımlanmaktadır.	Copyright & License	Authors publishing with the journal retain the copyright to their work licensed under the CC BY-NC 4.0 .