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**Research Article**

Research articles are original research results or reviews existing results or show a totally new invention.

**Title**

The title of the paper should provide a concise statement of the contents of the paper. A good title is very important and will attract readers and facilitate retrieval by online searches, thereby helping to maximize citations. The title should include topical keywords and allude to the interesting conclusions of the paper. A title that emphasizes the main conclusions, or poses a question, has more impact than one that just describes the nature of the study.

**Authors and affiliations**

• Author names should be given in upper- and lower-case, not in all capitals, to avoid ambiguities. The author for correspondence must be clearly indicated. It is permissible to include the names of more than one author as corresponding author, but a single author must act as the point of communication during the peer review process.

• The name and address of the laboratory or laboratories and university where the work was done, and present addresses of authors who have since moved.

Detailed Author’s address, including telephone number, Fax number and email address for the corresponding author should be mentioned.

**Abstract**

Abstract should include a brief content of the article. Please minimize the use of abbreviations and do not cite references in the abstract. This should state the objectives of the work, but should not contain a detailed summary of the results.

**Keywords**

Select keywords that will make your manuscript easily searchable. Three to ten keywords representing the main content of the article

**Introduction**

This outlines the state of current research and the context of the research presented. Often it will cover work previously carried out by the same research team and how the new results relate to that. Because the introduction states a lot of background material and little to no original research, it usual contains the bulk of the citations - often to larger “review” papers.

**Materials and Methods**

The experimental section covers materials, methods and explains the procedures used in the paper. This is often full of technical detail, precise spectrometer frequencies, equipment specifications or the origin of materials. Due to the technical nature of these sections, they are sometimes pushed to the back, or rendered in a smaller font, or perhaps moved to the supplementary materials.

**Results**

In a self-explanatory manner, states the results of experiments or work carried out. Depending on the nature of the work, results may be mixed in with discussion. Results sections can also be split into several parts forming distinct parts of a paper. For example, one section may discuss experimental findings while another looks at computer models to support this.

**Discussion**

This should not recapitulate the results, and should not be too long. Discussion must illustrate and interpret the report of the study. It may be helpful to list the main conclusions at the end. A combined Results and Discussion section is encouraged where appropriate.

**Conclusion**

This section towards the end of the paper that further summaries the important results and implications.

**Acknowledgements**

An Acknowledgements section is not compulsory but may be included. If required, Provide list of individuals who contributed in the work and grant details other than main authors. Authors may also wish to acknowledge individuals who have contributed materials, expertise or time to the study who are not named as authors.

**References**

Throughout the paper, any statement will be backed up with notes to additional literature. These are stated in a reference section in numbered order of citation in the text towards the end of the paper.

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