**TITLE FOR PAPER SUBMITTED TO CIDA JOURNAL**

**First Author**  
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The number of pages may vary depending upon the topic of the research work but generally comprises 8 to 10 pages. The typical structure of the paper includes the following sections:

1. Abstract
2. Objective
3. Scope of Work
4. Methodology
5. Analysis
6. Issues
7. Recommendation
8. Conclusion
9. References
10. Biography

**ABSTRACT:**  
An abstract is a brief summary of the research article, thesis, review, or conference proceeding. It provides an overview of the key points of the paper, including the purpose, methodology, results, and conclusions. The abstract should be concise yet informative, helping readers to quickly determine the relevance of the paper to their own work. Typically, the abstract is placed at the beginning of the manuscript and serves as a snapshot of the entire research effort.

**OBJECTIVE:**  
The objective section outlines the main goals of the research. This part clearly defines what the study aims to achieve, such as testing a hypothesis, exploring a specific theory, or addressing a particular problem. It sets the direction for the entire study, guiding the research process and providing a foundation for the methodology and analysis. The objective should be specific, measurable, and aligned with the overall scope of the research.

**SCOPE OF WORK:**  
This section describes the extent and boundaries of the research. It explains what will be covered in the study, including the topics, areas, and parameters that will be explored. The scope of work also identifies any limitations or constraints that may affect the research, ensuring that readers understand the context within which the study is conducted. It helps in setting clear expectations about what the research will deliver.

**METHODOLOGY:**  
The methodology section details the research methods and procedures used to achieve the objectives. It includes a description of the research design, data collection techniques, tools, and analytical methods employed in the study. This part is crucial for ensuring the validity and reliability of the research findings. A well-defined methodology allows other researchers to replicate the study or build upon its results.

**ANALYSIS:**  
In the analysis section, the collected data is examined and interpreted to draw meaningful conclusions. This part involves the use of statistical tools, qualitative assessments, or other analytical techniques to identify patterns, relationships, or trends within the data. The analysis should be thorough and objective, providing insights that support the research findings. It helps in connecting the data to the research objectives and hypotheses.

**ISSUES:**  
This section discusses any challenges, problems, or obstacles encountered during the research process. It may include unexpected difficulties, limitations in data collection, or biases that may have influenced the results. Addressing these issues is important for transparency and helps in understanding the context of the research findings. It also provides lessons learned for future studies.

**RECOMMENDATION:**  
Based on the findings and analysis, the recommendation section offers practical advice or proposed actions. It suggests ways to apply the research results in real-world scenarios or provides guidance for future research. Recommendations should be feasible and aligned with the study’s objectives and conclusions. This section helps bridge the gap between research and practice, offering value to policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders.

**CONCLUSION:**  
The conclusion summarizes the main points of the research, reinforcing the significance of the findings. It revisits the objectives and discusses how they were achieved through the study. While similar to the abstract, the conclusion goes beyond summarizing, offering final thoughts on the implications of the research and suggesting potential avenues for further exploration. It is the closing statement that leaves a lasting impression on the reader.

**REFERENCES:**  
This section lists all the sources and literature cited in the research paper. It provides the necessary details for readers to locate the original sources of information, ensuring that the research is grounded in existing knowledge. Proper citation of references is essential for academic integrity and allows others to verify and build upon the work. The references should follow a consistent citation style as required by the publication or institution.

**BIOGRAPHY:**  
The biography section provides brief profiles of the authors, including their academic qualifications, affiliations, and areas of expertise. It offers readers insight into the background of the researchers and their contributions to the field. This section may also include contact information and a summary of the authors' previous work, establishing their credibility and authority on the subject matter.