

نویسندگان محترم در سابمیت مقالات به نکات زیر توجه دقیق فرمایند

- ۱- بر اساس مصوبات مجله ایرانی روانشناسی تکاملی و تربیتی، ضروری است نویسنده مسنول مقاله یکی از اعضاء محترم هیات علمی دانشگاه‌ها یا موسسات تحقیقاتی باشد و ایمیل نویسنده مسنول حتی الامکان یک ایمیل سازمانی باشد.
- ۲- در تکمیل مشخصات نویسندگان در سامانه دقت لازم به عمل آید. بر اساس استانداردهای مجله، به هیچ عنوان در هیچ مرحله ای امکان تغییر ترتیب، تعداد، مرتبه علمی و مشخصات نویسندگان و نویسنده مسنول وجود ندارد (دانشجویان تحصیلات تکمیلی قبلاً از قوانین دانشگاه خود اطمینان حاصل نمایند).
- ۳- دانشجویان دکتری دقت نمایند، جهت چاپ مقاله مستخرج از پایان‌نامه در حال دفاع خود و در صورت داشتن استاد مشاور، اسامی نویسندگان می‌بایست به ترتیب زیر باشد:

- نام دانشجو

- استاد راهنما (نویسنده مسنول)

- استاد مشاور

در صورتی که ترتیب دیگری به وسیله نویسنده ثبت گردد امکان تغییر آن وجود ندارد و تمامی مسنولیت بر عهده ثبت کننده مقاله می باشد.

۴- فرمت منبع نویسی مقالات مجله بر اساس APA می باشد لطفاً دقیقاً رعایت گردد.

۵- نویسندگان محترم می توانند ابتدا نسخه فارسی مقاله را سابمیت نمایند و در صورت پذیرش مقاله آن را به انگلیسی ترجمه کنند.

۶- داشتن کد اخلاق یا مصوبه کمیته اخلاق دانشگاه یا موسسه و ذکر آن در مقاله ارسالی الزامیست.

۷- براساس قوانین ناظر بر نشریات وزارت علوم، مجله در پذیرش مقالات دارای نویسندگانی که عضو هیئت تحریریه نشریه می باشند با محدودیت مواجه است.

۸- نویسندگان محترم قبل از ارسال مقالات حتماً بخش اهداف و حوزه مقالات مجله را ملاحظه فرمایند. طبق اهداف مجله منحصرأ مقالات دو حوزه روانشناسی تکاملی و روانشناسی تربیتی مورد بررسی قرار می گیرد.

۹- تکمیل فرم تعارض منافع به وسیله نویسندگان ضروری است. فرم را از اینجا دریافت تکمیل امضا و همراه با مقاله ارسال فرمایید.

۱۰- تکمیل فرم تعهد به وسیله نویسندگان ضروری است. فرم را از اینجا دریافت تکمیل امضا و همراه با مقاله ارسال فرمایید.

۱۱- به علت حجم بالای مقالات ارسالی به مجله، زمان انتشار چاپ مقالات پذیرش شده بعد از ژوئن ۲۰۲۱ سال ۲۰۲۲ خواهد بود. نویسندگان محترم در ارسال مقاله به مجله این نکته را مد نظر قرار داده و در صورتی که به چاپ مقاله خود در سال جاری (۲۰۲۱) نیاز دارند مقاله خود را به مجلات دیگری ارسال فرمایند.

Please prepare your articles according to APA Format–6th Edition

OVERVIEW–The American Psychological Association (APA) style is widely accepted in the social sciences and other fields, such as education, business, and nursing. The APA citation format requires parenthetical citations within the text rather than endnotes or footnotes. Citations in the text provide brief information, usually the name of the author and the date of publication, to lead the reader to the source of information in the reference list at the end of the paper.

NOTE: Although the examples in this guide are shown in single space, APA style requires double spacing throughout (e.g. text, references, etc.)

APA RULES FOR THE REFERENCES PAGE – The following sections show some of the more commonly used APA citation rules.

NOTE: All citations must be in the Hanging Indent Format with the first line flush to the left margin and all other lines indented.

JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS IN PRINT FORMAT

General Form

**Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article.
Title of Journal, xx, xxx-xxx.**

NOTE: The journal title and the volume number are in italics. Issue numbers are not required if the journal is continuously paged. If paged individually, the issue number is required and is in regular type in parentheses adjacent to the volume number.

One Author

Williams, J. H. (2008). Employee engagement: Improving participation in safety. *Professional Safety, 53*(12), 40-45.

Two to Seven Authors [List all authors]

Keller, T. E., Cusick, G. R., & Courtney, M. E. (2007). Approaching the transition to adulthood: Distinctive profiles of adolescents aging out of the child welfare system. *Social Services Review, 81*, 453- 484.

Eight or More Authors [List the first six authors, ... and the last author]

Wolchik, S. A., West, S. G., Sandler, I. N., Tein, J.-Y., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L.,...Griffin, W. A. (2000). An experimental evaluation of theory-based mother and mother-child programs for children of divorce. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 68*, 843- 856.

Magazine Article

Mathews, J., Berrett, D., & Brillman, D. (2005, May 16). Other winning equations. *Newsweek, 145*(20), 58-59.

Newspaper Article with No Author and Discontinuous Pages

Generic Prozac debuts. (2001, August 3). *The Washington Post*, pp. E1, E4.

BOOKS, CHAPTERS IN BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

General Form

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of work. Location: Publisher.

One Author

Alexie, S. (1992). *The business of fancydancing: Stories and poems*. Brooklyn, NY: Hang Loose Press.

Corporate Author with an Edition and Published by the Corporate Author

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Anonymous Author

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary (31st ed.). (2007). Philadelphia, PA: Saunders.

Chapter in a Book

Booth-LaForce, C., & Kerns, K. A. (2009). Child-parent attachment relationships, peer relationships, and peer-group functioning. In K. H. Rubin, W. M. Bukowski, & B. Laursen (Eds.), *Handbook of peer interactions, relationships, and groups* (pp. 490-507). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

ERIC Document

Shyyan, V., Thurlow, M., & Liu, K. (2005). *Student perceptions of instructional strategies: Voices of English language learners with disabilities*. Minneapolis, MN: National Center on Educational Outcomes, University of Minnesota. Retrieved from the ERIC database.(ED495903)

ONLINE JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS

General Format - Databases

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article.

Name of Journal, xx, xxx-xxx. doi:xxxxxxxxxx

Article Retrieved from an Online Database

NOTE: Use the article's DOI (Digital Object Identifier), the unique code given by the publisher to a specific article.

Senior, B., & Swailes, S. (2007). Inside management teams: Developing a teamwork survey instrument. *British Journal of Management*, 18, 138-153. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8551.2006.00507.x

NOTE: Use the journal's home page URL (or web address) if there is no DOI. This may require a web search to locate the journal's home page. There is no period at the end of web address.

Break a long URL before the punctuation.

Koo, D. J., Chitwoode, D. D., & Sanchez, J. (2008). Violent victimization and the routine activities/lifestyle of active drug users. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 38, 1105-1137. Retrieved from <http://www2.criminology.fsu.edu/~jdi/>

Article from an Online Magazine

Lodewijckx, H. F. M. (2001, May 23). Individual-group continuity in cooperation and competition under varying communication conditions. *Current Issues in Social Psychology*, 6(12), 166-182. Retrieved from <http://www.uiowa.edu/~grpproc/crisp/crisp.6.12.htm>

OTHER ONLINE RESOURCES

General Form

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of work. Retrieved from web address

Online Report from a Nongovernmental Organization

Kenney, G. M., Cook, A., & Pelletier, J. (2009). *Prospects for reducing uninsured rates among children: How much can premium assistance programs help?* Retrieved from Urban Institute website: <http://www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=411823>

Online Report with No Author Identified and No Date

GVU's 10th WWW user survey. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.cc.gatech.edu/user_surveys/survey-1998-10/

Web Sites in Parenthetical Citations: To cite an entire Web site (but not a specific document within the site), it is sufficient to give the URL of the site in the text. **No entry in the reference list is needed. Example:**

Kidpsych is an excellent website for young children (<http://www.kidpsych.org>).

REFERENCE CITATIONS IN TEXT— APA utilizes a system of brief referencing in the text of a paper, whether one is paraphrasing or providing a direct quotation from another author's work. Citations in the text usually consist of the name of the author(s) and the year of publication. The page number is added when utilizing a direct quotation.

Indirect Quotation with Parenthetical Citation

Libraries historically highly value intellectual freedom and patron confidentiality (LaRue, 2007).

Indirect Quotation with Author as Part of the Narrative

LaRue (2007) identified intellectual freedom and patron confidentiality as two key values held historically by libraries.

Direct Quotation with Parenthetical Citation

Darwin used the metaphor of the tree of life "to express the other form of interconnectedness—genealogical rather than ecological" (Gould & Brown, 1991, p. 14).

Direct Quotation with Author as Part of the Narrative

Gould and Brown (1991) explained that Darwin used the metaphor of the tree of life "to express the other form of interconnectedness— genealogical rather than ecological"(p. 14).

CITING SECONDARY SOURCES -- When citing in the text a work discussed in a secondary

source, give both the primary and the secondary sources. In the example below, the study by Seidenberg and McClelland was mentioned in an article by Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller. Seidenberg and McClelland's study (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993) provided a glimpse into the world. In the references page, you would cite the secondary source you read not the original study.

Coltheart, M., Curtis, B., Atkins, P., & Haller, M. (1993). Models of reading aloud: Dual-route and parallel-distributed processing approaches. *Psychological Review*, 100, 589-608.

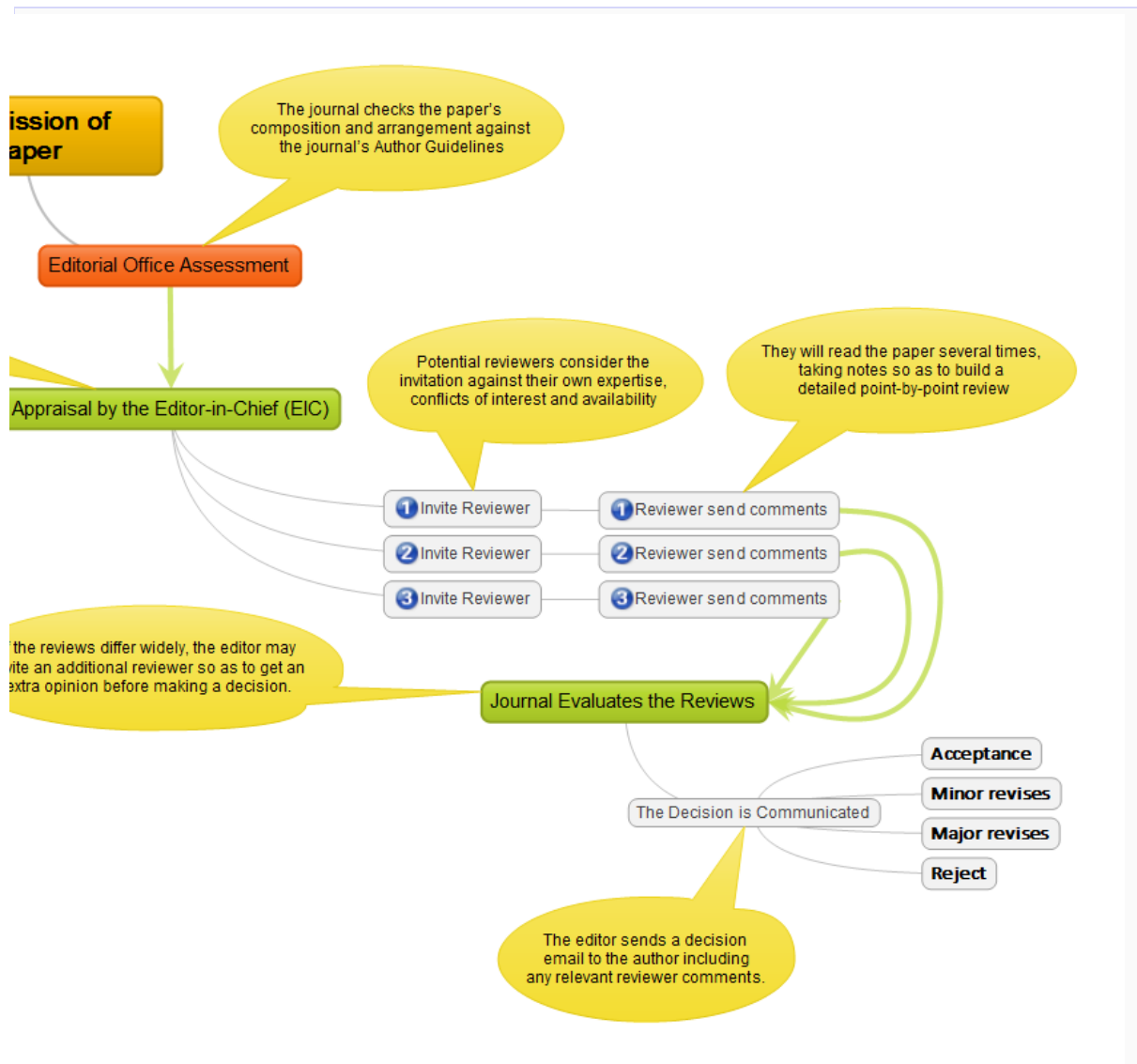
Review process

Each paper is first reviewed by the Executive manager on the criteria of minimal "fit" (whether it fits the focus and scope of IEEPJ), "quality" (whether the paper is both methodologically and conceptually sound) and "contribution" (whether the paper has advanced our understanding of evolutionary educational psychology in the global context). Once the submission passes this initial screening, it will be assigned to reviewers as a double blind review process.

Iranian Evolutionary Educational Psychology Journal is committed to meeting and upholding standards of ethical behavior at all stages of the publication process. We follow closely the industry associations, such as the Committee on Publication Ethics ([COPE](#)) that set standards and provide guidelines for best practices in order to meet these requirements. Below is a summary of our key expectations of editors, peer-reviewers and authors.

Also to avoid plagiarism in published articles this journal use the iThenticate software that analyses the manuscripts and report the rate of plagiarism in percent. As a rule if a manuscript has the plagiarism more than 30% the author have to rephrase and para-phrase the suspected sentences. If the plagiarism rate exceed more than 60% the manuscript will be rejected without external review.

Peer Review Process in Brief



ETHICAL EXPECTATIONS Publication and authorship

All submitted manuscripts to the HPR are subject to strict peer-review process by at least three reviewers that are experts in the area of applied biotechnology. .1

The factors that are taken into account in review are relevance, soundness, significance, originality, readability and language. .2

The possible decisions include acceptance, acceptance with revisions, or rejection. .3

If authors are encouraged to revise and resubmit a submission, there is no guarantee that the revised submission will be accepted. .4

Rejected manuscripts will not be re-reviewed. .5

The manuscript acceptance is constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. .6

No research can be included in more than one publication. .5

Authors' responsibilities

- Authors must certify that their manuscripts are their original work. .1
- Authors must certify that the manuscript has not previously been published elsewhere. .2
- Authors must certify that the manuscript is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere. .3
- Authors must participate in the peer review process. .4
- Authors are obliged to provide retractions or corrections of mistakes. .5
- All Authors mentioned in the paper must have significantly contributed to the research. .6
- Authors must state that all data in the paper are real and authentic. .7
- Authors must notify the editors of any conflicts of interest. .8
- Authors must identify all sources used in the creation of their manuscript. .9
- Authors must report any errors they discover in their published paper to the editors. .10

Reviewers' responsibilities

- Reviewers should keep all information regarding papers confidential and treat them as privileged information. .1
- Reviews should be conducted objectively, with no personal criticism of the author .2
- Reviewers should express their views clearly with supporting arguments .3
- Reviewers should identify the relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. .4
- Reviewers should also call to the editor- in-chief's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge. .5
- Reviewers should not review manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers. .6

Editors' responsibilities

- Editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject/accept an article. .1
- Editors are responsible for the contents and overall quality of the publication. .2
- Editors should always consider the needs of the authors and the readers when attempting to improve the publication. .3
- Editors should guarantee the quality of the papers and the integrity of the academic record. .4

Editors should publish errata pages or make corrections when needed. .5

Editors should have a clear picture of a research's funding sources. .6

Editors should base their decisions solely on the papers' importance, originality, clarity .7
and relevance to publication's scope.

Editors should not reverse their decisions nor overturn the ones of previous editors .8
without serious reason.

Editors should preserve the anonymity of reviewers. .9

Editors should ensure that all research material they publish conforms to internationally .10
accepted ethical guidelines.

Editors should only accept a paper when reasonably certain. .11

Editors should act if they suspect misconduct, whether a paper is published or .12
unpublished, and make all reasonable attempts to persist in obtaining a resolution to the
problem.

Editors should not reject papers based on suspicions, they should have proof of .13
misconduct.

Editors should not allow any conflicts of interest among staff, authors, reviewers and .14
board members.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH UNETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

Identification of unethical behavior

Misconduct and unethical behavior may be identified and brought to the attention of the editor
and publisher at any time, by anyone.

Misconduct and unethical behavior may include, but need not be limited to, examples as outlined
above.

Whoever informs the editor or publisher of such conduct should provide sufficient information
and evidence in order for an investigation to be initiated. All allegations should be taken seriously
and treated in the same way, until a successful decision or conclusion is reached.

PUBLISHING ETHICS ISSUES

All editorial members, reviewers and authors must confirm and obey rules defined by .1
COPE.

The corresponding author is the main owner of the article so she/he can withdraw the .2
article when it is incomplete (before entering the review process or when a revision is
asked for).

The authors cannot make major changes in the article after acceptance without a serious .3
reason.

All editorial members and authors must will to publish any kind of corrections honestly .4
and completely.

Any notes of plagiarism, fraudulent data or any other kinds of fraud must be reported completely to COPE.

Ethical Considerations for Human Subjects

Human subjects

Authors reporting experimental studies on human subjects must include a statement of assurance in the Patients and Methods section of the manuscript reading that. The project was done with consideration of ethical issues and obtaining license from the ethics of their local committee and obtaining the written consent of participants. Also, it was done according to ethical standards of human experimentation in accordance to the **Helsinki Declaration** (www.cirp.org/library/ethics/helsinki).

Informed Consent

In the case of research on human subjects, informed consent and other ethical considerations should be mentioned in the "methods" section of the manuscript. The author should include a statement that informed consent was obtained for any experimentation with human subjects.

Conflict of Interest: The authors must declare any conflict of interests of contributed authors very briefly in a separate paragraph at the end of the paper. All sources of funding should be declared; unless otherwise the following sentence should be given "Authors declare no conflict of interests".

To prevent the information on potential conflict of interest for authors from being overlooked or misplaced, mention this information in the cover letter. Authors must identify any potential financial conflicts of interest before the review process begins. Declared conflict of interest will not automatically result in rejection of paper, but the editors reserve the right to publish any declared conflict of interest alongside accepted. The following would generally be regarded as potential conflicts of interest:

1. Direct financial payment to an author for the research or manuscript produced by the sponsor of a product or service evaluated in an article.
2. Ownership of shares by an author in the company sponsoring a product service evaluated in an article (or in a company sponsoring a competing product).
3. Personal consultant for companies or other organizations with a financial interest in the promotion of particular health care products and services.

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