**شیوه نامه تدوین چکیده مبسوط( تفضیلی )**

**Extended Abstract**

**فصلنامه ابتکار و خلاقیت در علوم انسانی**

بهمن ماه 1403

دستورالعمل های عمومی

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| --- |
| چکیده مبسوط (تفصیلی) Extended Abstract  این چکیده در واقع یک مقاله تحقیقاتی محسوب می‏ شود که طراحی و نتایج مهم پژوهش، در زمان کوتاه‏ تری به خواننده منتقل می­ شود و تنها برای مقالاتی که پذیرفته شده و در نوبت چاپ قرار می گیرند، ضروری است و لازم است موارد زیر در تنظیم آن مد نظر قرار  گیرند:  ۱. لازم است چکیده تفصیلی از نظر بررسی دستور زبان و رعایت دستورالعمل های نگارشی پیش از ارسال، بصورت دقیق بررسی شود.  ۲. چکیده تفصیلی در ۲ الی ۳ صفحه متشکل از ۱۰۰۰ تا ۱۵۰۰ کلمه (بدون احتساب منابع) به زبان انگلیسی تنظیم شود.  3. چکیده های مبسوط باید بر اساس ساختار زیر شامل عناوین زیر نوشته شوند:  ( عنوان، مشخصات نویسندگان، چکیده (در پنج بخش)،کلیدواژه ها، مقدمه، روش شناسی ، یافته ها ، نتیجه گیری و تعارض منافع ، سپاسگزاری، منابع.)  5.در مورد نامگذاری بخش ها انعطاف پذیری وجود دارد. در صورت لزوم می توان از عنوان های فرعی استفاده کرد.  6.چکیده بسط داده شده باید با فونت Times New Roman، فاصله یک خط و اندازه فونت 12 نوشته شود.  چکیده های توسعه یافته می توانند شامل شکل ها، جداول ویا تصاویر باشند. فرمت صفحه باید اندازه صفحه A4 با حاشیه های 2.5 سانتی متری از سمت راست، چپ، بالا و پایین باشد. چکیده های مبسوط نباید از 4 صفحه با احتساب منابع تجاوز کنند و مراجع نیز نباید بیش از نیم صفحه باشد. صفحات نباید شماره گذاری شوند.  7. چکیده مبسوط باید به صورت انگلیسی تنظیم گردد. |

عنوان Tıtle

\*اندازه قلم 14، پررنگ، تمام حروف، وسط فونت Tımes New Roman

Example:

**Exploring the Six Thinking Hats Technique as a New Teaching Method; A Meta-Synthesis Study.**

نویسندگان Authors

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Example:

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چکیده Abstract

**\*چکیده باید در چهار بخش :1. هدف 2.روش 3. یافته ها 4. نتیجه گیری در این بخش خلاصه می شود**.

Example:

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** The speed of changes and its epidemic in the current era has changed the type of skills needed in the labor market in such a way that it can no longer respond to the educational needs of the society with past-oriented and single-level planning, and to create lasting and effective changes, an interdisciplinary and future-oriented approach is needed. The present study has been conducted in order to formulate scenarios for the future of accounting education in Iran in the next 15 years.

**Method**: The current research is among mixed designs (qualitative and quantitative). The method of conducting this research is practical in terms of purpose and descriptive in terms of data collection using the scenario writing method. First, a list of drivers influencing the future of accounting education was selected and weighted according to the importance and degree of uncertainty. Then, based on the two drivers that had the highest weight, four different scenarios of the future of accounting education were set according to the Global Business Network (GBN) method. The participants in this research were 15 experts who are experts in the field of accounting and who are familiar with the topics of future studies.

**Findings**: In this research, four scenarios of the future of accounting education in Iran were obtained by combining the two main uncertainties regarding the drivers of accounting education.

**Conclusion:** Although many and interwoven factors influence the future of accounting education in Iran, but the most priority drivers according tothe opinion of experts are the emergence of start-ups and the expansion of business opportunities related to new educational methods, which from the intersection of these two uncertainties, four scenarios of transformation, an impenetrable fortress, entry for the public and finally a custom production line is conceivable from the future of accounting education

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کلمات کلیدی Keywords

**\* این بخش باید حداکثر دارای 5 کلمه باشد که و با کاما از هم جدا شده باشند.**

Example:

**Keywords:** Futures Studies, Scenario Writing, Accounting, Education System, Drivers, Global Business Network

مقدمه (**Introduction)**

**\*این بخش لازم است شامل هدف انجام پژوهش، خلاصه کوتاهی از مبانی نظری و پیشینه پژوهشی و همچنین فرضیه ها و سؤالات اصلی پژوهش باشد. استفاده از منابعی که در متن مقاله استفاده شده است در متن چکیده مبسوط ضرورت دارد. حجم این بخش باید بین 250تا 350کلمه باشد**.

Example:

**Introduction**

In arid and semi-arid regions, meeting the environmental need of rivers and natural lakes is drastically diminished due to climate changes, drought, and mismanagement of the water supply and distribution in agricultural activities. The closed basins, like Lake Urmia basin, are more sensitive to reducing the environmental need, climate change and drought. In the Lake Urmia basin with arid and semi-arid climate, water shortage and high demand for water consumption in agricultural activities have caused to increase in the free accessibility of the extraction of surface water and groundwater resources. Therefore, in arid and semi-arid regions, it is very necessary to implement an integrated dynamic system (IDS) for water consumption management in all sectors of water consumption, including drinking, industrial, and agriculture needs to stabilize the groundwater resources; hence, the optimal use of water resources to increase production capacity per unit of water consumption is a fundamental solution to meet the nutritional needs of humans and improve the economic conditions of operators. Greenhouse crop production is one of the major strategies for managing the optimum use of water resources due to creating desirable conditions for plant growth over the year, multiplying production and reducing water usage

**روش شناسی(Methodology)**

**\*این بخش شامل خلاصهای از طرح پژوهش، جامعه، نمونه، ابزار و روش اجرای پژوهش می باشد. این بخش باید در یک پاراگراف و بین 150تا 250کلمه تنظیم شود.**

Example:

**Materials and Methods**

The Ajichay basin with an area of 12,600 km2 is one of the greatest sub-basins of Lake Urmia (Fig 1). The average annual temperature of this basin is 11.3oC and the average annual precipitation is 320 mm. The soil and water assessment tool (SWAT) model was used to evaluate the impacts of the implementation of development scenarios of greenhouse towns. The Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) is considered a comprehensive hydrological model to evaluate the impacts of different factors such as climate changes, land use variations, changes in irrigation methods, agricultural management, and greenhouse development on runoff volume and groundwater level fluctuations. In this study, the SWAT model has been calibrated and verified using a 30 m digital elevation model (DEM), a soil map with 217 homogeneous zones, 5 land use maps for 1987 to 2015, data gathered from 10 hydrometric stations and more than 50 meteorological stations, hydrological studies and field measurements. In the present study, two scenarios were adopted according to the current policies of greenhouse town development in Iran and an ideal scenario (third scenario) was also considered for the development of greenhouse towns

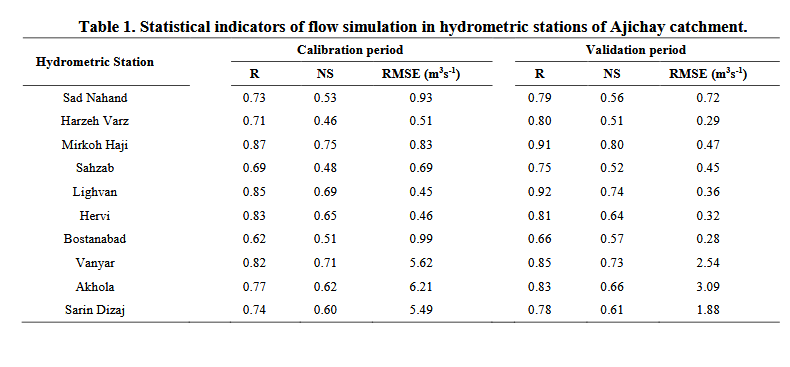
**یافته ها( R** **Conclusions esults)**

**\*این بخش از چکیده مبسوط شامل خلاصه نتایج اصلی است که از اجرای پژوهش به دست آمده است. در این بخش استفاده از مهمترین یافته ها در قالب جدول و یا نمودار بلامانع است. حجم این بخش از چکیده مبسوط باید بین 400تا 600کلمه باشد. جداول باید به صورت APAتنظیم شود.**

Example:

**Results and Discussion**

Statistical indicators showed very high accuracy in simulating hydrometric stations of the study area, as for Akhola hydrometric station (basin outlet), the statistics of correlation factor, Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE), and root mean squared error (RMSE) in the calibration period were 0.77, 0.62, and 6.21 m3 s-1, respectively, and in the validation period were 0.83, 0.66, and 3.09 m3 s-1, respectively. Statistical indices for calibration and validation periods for all stations are shown in Table 1.



The development of greenhouse towns with an area of 1875 ha in the Ajichay basin for the first and second scenarios resulted in an average drop of 11.68 m and 4.41 m in the groundwater level of the aquifers in the Ajichay basin compared to the initial conditions. Simulation of the third scenario increases the groundwater level of aquifers of Tabriz, Azarshahr, Damaneh Shomali Sahand, Bostanabad, Dozduzan, Mehraban, Bilverdi, Asbforoshan and Sarab by 4.12, 2.73, 1.45, 8.88, 10.93, 2.90, 4.79, 2.99, and 3.31 m, respectively, and also have compensated a large amount of their negative balance. The results revealed that the development of greenhouse towns using new water resources can increase agricultural crop production and also intensify the downward trend in groundwater levels. The second scenario has caused a negative balance in the aquifers due to the elimination of the water withdrawal under the traditional irrigation system from the hydrological cycle. Only in the third scenario, the removal of nearly ten hectares of farmlands for the development of one hectare of greenhouse has caused the aquifers of Ajichay basin to have an increasing trend of groundwater level. Figure 2 shows the water level changes of the Tabriz aquifer and Damaneh Shomali Sahand aquifer for three evaluated scenarios. The main reason for the drop in groundwater level in this aquifer is the transfer of water from this aquifer for the drinking water supply in Tabriz.

**نتیجه گیری (Conclusions)**

**\*این بخش شامل بیان مجدد هدف پژوهش، همراستایی و یا عدم همراستایی یافتههای پژوهش با پژوهشهای قبلی و همچنین تبیین یافته های اصلی میباشد. حجم این بخش باید بین 200تا 300 کلمه باشد. پیشنهادات اصلی پژوهش نیز در این بخش باید اشاره شود.**

Example:

**Conclusions**

The results of the implementation of the scenarios to develop greenhouse towns revealed that the type of policies and how to implement the development of greenhouse towns can enhance agricultural production capacity as well as decrease/increase the groundwater level in the aquifers of the Ajichay basin. The adverse effect on groundwater resources occurs when the administrative institutions' approach is focused only on increasing production capacity. Furthermore, when the ratio of replacing traditional farmlands with greenhouse towns is not commensurate with the corresponding irrigation efficiencies, it applies more stress to the groundwater resources to meet the evapotranspiration need of the greenhouse plants. The positive effect on aquifers and increase in groundwater level takes place when the actual evapotranspiration of the plants cultivated in greenhouse towns is less than the eliminated traditional farmland.

منابع( REFERENCES)

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**\*درصورتی که منابع فارسی می باشد باید حتما به انگلیسی ترجمه شود.**

Example:

**References**

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تعارض منافع Conflict of Interest

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