

# Title for paper submitted to International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications

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## ABSTRACT OR GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

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Mention the abstract for the article. An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given scientific paper or patent application.

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**KEY WORDS** - About four to six key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

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**HIGHLIGHTS** - 1) New Model    2) Methods    3) Findings

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This article guides a stepwise walkthrough by Experts for writing a successful journal or a research paper starting from inception of ideas till their publications. Research papers are highly recognized in scholar fraternity and form a core part of PhD curriculum. Research scholars publish their research work in leading journals to complete their grades. In addition, the published research work also provides a big weight-age to get admissions in reputed varsity. Now, here we enlist the proven steps to publish the research paper in a journal.

Identify the constructs of a Journal – Essentially a journal consists of five major sections. The number of pages may vary depending upon the topic of research work but generally comprises up to 5 to 7 pages. These are:

- 1) Abstract
- 2) Introduction
- 3) Research Elaborations

## 2. METHODOLOGY.

## 3. WRITE DOWN YOUR STUDIES AND RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Now it is the time to articulate the research work with ideas gathered in above steps by adopting any of below suitable approaches:

- 4) Results or Finding
- 5) Conclusions

**In Introduction you can mention the introduction about your research.**

### I. IDENTIFY, RESEARCH AND COLLECT IDEA

It's the foremost preliminary step for proceeding with any research work writing. While doing this go through a complete thought process of your Journal subject and research for it's viability by following means:

- 1) Read already published work in the same field.
- 2) Goggling on the topic of your research work.
- 3) Attend conferences, workshops and symposiums on the same fields or on related counterparts.
- 4) Understand the scientific terms and jargon related to your research work.

### A. Bits and Pieces together

In this approach combine all your researched information in form of a journal or research paper. In this researcher can take the

reference of already accomplished work as a starting building block of its paper.

#### Jump Start

This approach works the best in guidance of fellow researchers. In this the authors continuously receives or asks inputs from their fellows. It enriches the information pool of your paper with expert comments or up gradations. And the researcher feels confident about their work and takes a jump to start the paper writing.

#### B. Use of Simulation software

There are numbers of software available which can mimic the process involved in your research work and can produce the possible result. One of such type of software is Matlab. You can readily find Mfiles related to your research work on internet or in some cases these can require few modifications. Once these Mfiles are uploaded in software, you can get the simulated results of your paper and it eases the process of paper writing.

As by adopting the above practices all major constructs of a research paper can be written and together compiled to form a complete research ready for Peer review.

3. M

## 4. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

## 5. APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.

## 7. AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

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## 8. REFERENCES

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