

Research Paper Guideline for New Researcher

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Abstract

A Research paper is an expanded essay that presents s your own interpretation or evaluation r argument. When you write an essay, you use everything that you personally know and have thought about a subject. When you write a research paper you build upon what you know about the subject and make a deliberate attempt to find out what express know. a research paper evolves surveying a field of knowledge in order to find the best possible information in that field.

Writing a research paper can be a very messy and fluid process.

A Primary task of a new researcher is the communication of technical results to the broader scientific community. While studying at higher levels of school and throughout one should be college. Researcher is asked to prepare research papers. Writing a research paper first time may seem daunting, but with good organization and focus of mind, you can make the process easier on yourself. Manuscripts submitted to journals for consideration for publication typically have the 12 points-

1. Title
2. Authors
3. Abstracts
4. Keywords
5. Introduction
6. Materials and methods
7. Results

8. Discussion
9. Conclusion
10. Acknowledgement
11. References
12. Appendices

Title

Writing a research paper title may seem a simple task, but it requires some serious thought. When writing a research paper title author should realize that despite being repeatedly warned against it, most people do indeed fall prey to "judging a book by its cover".

A good research paper title:

1. Condenses the paper's content in a few words.
2. Captures the reader's attention.
3. Differentiates the paper from other papers of the same subject area.

So here are three basic tips to keep in mind while writing a title:

Keep it simple, brief and attractive.

Use appropriate descriptive words.

Avoid abbreviations and jargon.

Authors

This can be a prickly area when dealing with more than two other people. It really should be the first authors' divisions.

Abstract

An abstract is like a movie trailer. It offers a preview, highlights key points, and helps the audience decide whether to view the entire work. Abstracts are the pivot of a paper because many journal editorial boards screen manuscripts only on the basis of the abstract. If your abstract does not grab their attention and make a good first impression, there's a good chance your paper will be rejected at the outset. When you have written a research paper, a thesis or a dissertation, it is common practice to provide a summary of the work contained in the document.

An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, the major aspect of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes-

1. The overall purpose of the study and the research problem you investigated.
2. The basic design of the study.

3. Major finding or trends found as a results of your analysis.
4. A brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions.

Abstracts highlight major points of your research and explain and explain why your work is important, what your purpose was, how you went about your project, what you learned and what you concluded.

Key Words

Key words help a searcher choose the most relevant research article to read. However, when writing papers, listing the most important keywords are often and afterthought for authors, and rarely do scientists perform research into which keywords are best to include. This is a must and relatively easy because scientists already know how to analytically research various topics.

Keywords are words that capture the essence of your paper. keywords make your paper searchable and ensure that you get more citation. therefore, it is important to include the most relevant keywords that will help other authors find your paper.

Here are a few tips that will help you create relevant and effective keywords for your paper-

1. Think from the point to view of the reader.
2. Keywords should ideally be phrases of 2-4 words.
3. Keywords should contain word and phrases that suggest what the topic is about.
4. Read through your paper and list down the terms/phrases that are used repeatedly n the text.

Introduction

The introduction serves the purpose of leading the reader from a general subject area to a particular field of research. Three phase of an introduction can be identifies (Swales, 1993) –

1. Establish a territory- Bring out the importance of the subject and/or to make general statement about the subject and/or present an overview on current research on the subject.
2. Establish a niche- opposes an existing assumption or reveal a research gap or formulate a research question or problem of continue a tradition.
3. Occupy the niche- sketch the intent of the own work and/or outline important characteristic of the pawn work, outline important results, and give a brief outlook on the structure of the paper.

In brief introduction should guide the reader to current state of the art in the field and should allow the reader to understand the rest of the paper without referring to previous publication on the topic. even though the introduction is the first main section in a paper, many researchers write or at least finish it rather late in the paper writing process, as at this point the paper structure is complete, the reporting has been done and conclusion have been drawn.

Methodology

Writing the methodology lies at the core of the paper, and fulfils one of the basic principles underlying the scientific method. The methodology section portrays the reasoning for the application of certain techniques and as the authors, in this section you get to explain the rationale of your article for other focus on answering the following questions:

1. How did you collect the data or how did you generate the data?
2. Which research method did you use?
3. Why did you choose these methods and techniques?
4. How did you use these methods for analyzing the research question or problem?

The responses of these questions should be clear and precise, and the answers should be written in past tense.

Results

The results section is where you report the findings of your study based upon the methodology you applied to gather information. The results section should state the findings of the research arranged in a logical sequence without bias of interpretation. a section describing results is particularly necessary if your paper includes data generated from your own research. When formulating the results section, its important to remember that the results of a study do not prove anything.

1. The page length of this section is set by the amount and types of the data to be reported.
2. Avoid providing data that is noncritical to answering the research question.

Discussion

The purpose of the discussion is to state your interpretations and opinions explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the question posed in the introduction, explain how the results support the answers

and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

The discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues.

Conclusion

The conclusion of your research paper should tie up all of the trains of thought that you presented in your paper and to show where they might ultimately lead. It is not, however the place to introduce new claims or information that you have not presented anywhere else in your paper. The conclusion needs not to be long. it can be accomplished in as little as two sentences.

References

When writing a reference from your reference list, please use the following conventions. Put in parentheses the author last names, the year, and optionally the page number separated by commas.

For one author, se the authors last name and year separated by a comma. For example: Walters, 1994.

Create a list of references, one for each tem cited in the paper, in a section called "References". This section goes at the end f our paper. The references are to be alphabetized by the first author's last name, or the organization or title.

Proof Reading

Proof reading is the act of searching for errors before you hand in the final research paper. Errors can be both grammatical and typographical in nature, but also include identifying problems with the narrative flow of your paper, problems with concise writing, and findings any word processing errors.

After making research paper researcher should publish paper in journals. After choosing an appropriate journal for submission, the author has to submit the paper according to the instructions issued by the journal editor. Four steps has to be followed in to publish paper on journals-

1. Analyze writing in journals in your field
2. Selecting a journal

3. The Review
4. Proofs and publications
5. **Analyze writing in journals in your field:** select a couple of journals from respective field that author will target now or soon. Scan all the abstracts over the past few issues. Analyze them look closely at all first and last sentences.
6. **Selecting a journal:** Each journal specializes in a specific area of research. Hence its readership varies. A proper choice of journal can make a larger impact of your research.
7. **The Review:** Assuming oneself has chosen the right journal and wrote something good then paper will go for formal review.
8. **Proof ad Publication:** A few weeks after the manuscript is accepted author will receive the proof copies and paper will be now officially in press for contributing its part in research world.

References

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