



Publishing a Research

Getting your work published is often one of the most important and inspiring things in early academic stage. If you want to be a known author, academician, a researcher then you must be always in search of knowledge which is hidden outside-inside and you should try to find it. You must show it to the whole world for the benefit of human society. Nowadays, it is very necessary to publish the research findings and show your thoughts in front of society. This is what most of the academic institutions all over the world expect. This in turn not only increases the fame of the author but also of the institution and overall the society. There are many funding agencies that give funds to carry out the research for the academicians and supports exceptional qualities of the devoted researchers. Keep in the mind that in long term, quality of your publications often counts.

Publish your article if there are some good and supportive indications as

1. A responsible person (advisors, supervisor, guide, senior colleague, editors and scholars in the field) suggests publication of the obtained results after sufficient outcome.
2. Your work involves significant and sufficient, novel research with the help of primary data.
3. Your research topic and methodology used is one of the recent topics/related to titles published in the varied journals.
4. You have already presented your research on this topic at conference or seminar and have a good confidence over it to write as per style of the journal and as per the need of the scientific compatibility.
5. You have revised your manuscript at least twice on the basis of the suggestions and comments given by the responsible person supervising you.

What to Publish:

You can publish wide range of your academic and scientific work carried out as a part of education and jobs that offers research and further growth. You can publish graduate and postgraduate leveled project reports, dissertation, thesis work and other interested works carried out, as an article in our journals. Ask yourself whether the research done is sufficiently significant to stand with the competitive publishing level.

Where to Publish:

Choosing the right journal is one of the most significant decisions you will make for your manuscript, both in short and long term. It is always better to select an impact factor journal. It is also better to select such journals which are abstracted and indexed in leading online, open access directories. But newly started and open access and less charging or free journals can provide your works towards millions within short time. Check out the quality of already published articles of the journals. Check out editorial board and speediness in publications and also issues released in a year of that journal. It is also better to select a multidisciplinary journal that can increase the possibility of the publication of your article. Don't spend much time in selecting a journal as once you publish a first one, you can go with some others with time. It will really help in preparing yourself and to write more scientific without grammatical errors.

There is also need to check out the type of the articles published by the journal. Some journals encourage submission of both shorter and longer articles which may include opinion articles, research articles, reviews, short communications and opinion articles.



Decide to Publish:

Once you have identified material to develop and publish as an article, present the same in seminar, conference or symposium to get the comments by the viewers and experienced ones. It is always better to take help from your seniors and colleagues to form a fine, precise work with quality content and to give a pure scientific core to the article. Try to get more comments from others, this will really help to prepare and go ahead with full confidence. Revise your manuscript before you submit.

Start Writing:

Be careful about the introductory part as it is the first part and create first impression on editor. You should check out the entire editorial guideless for a particular journal. Be careful while making the changes otherwise it may cause to be rejected or later on can increase your works. Read the galley proof of your article and carry out all the necessary and minute changes as suggested and even which you may feel to enhance the quality of the article. After submission you may have to wait for a longer period.

Your article from the journal editor may come out with

1. A direct rejection by the editor without being sent for review.
2. Occasionally an editor will send a manuscript back to you with a request for minor revisions and resubmission.
3. Your article may be sent out for review and receive one or more negative points and can cause rejection.
4. You may receive comments as revise and resubmit (Give very serious consideration to so doing).
5. Your article may be accepted for publication as it is if it is fulfilling all the editorial and journal requirements.

Tips on how to write and publish research Paper

Just start thinking on problem, then ideas and knowledge will flow towards you like waves, slowly and deeply. Do something different, hearty and as a duty.

Plan Your Research

1. There should be a unique and sufficient reason behind the study.
2. Search that other authors and investigators have already done some sort of research on the selected topic.
3. Design your experiment in sufficient time frame. Don't waste time.
4. Get help from your colleagues and friends who have deep and keen interest in research and education.
5. Try to understand clearly, what are you studying and why.
6. Define clearly your goals. Set your objectives and hypothesis.
7. You have to produce quality piece of article with sufficient data and significant findings.
8. Collect the methodology and material as required for the estimation of effects or impacts.
9. Select a journal and prepare an article as per the need and detail guidelines of the journal.

General

1. Read guidelines for authors carefully before preparation of the manuscript.
2. Write like a continuous flow of river water, your thoughts and arrangement of the sentences should be meaningful, important and continuous with developing an interest in the readers.
3. Correct your article from your colleagues who have already published some articles.
4. Think and rewrite each and every sentence till it became scientific and more meaningful.
5. Minimize the grammatical mistakes. Try to avoid all.



6. Each and every sentence should be of yours. Scientific and important sentences can be quoted in the bracket.
7. Ensure that all the decided objectives have completed at the end.
8. Write in a precise and accurate way. Avoid jargon.
9. After writing your article revise, revise and revise. Do the work of writing and correcting for three to four times at least.
10. Select a catchy and descriptive title. It should be relevant to the import findings of the study.
11. Put the suggestions and corrections timely conveyed to you through conferences, symposia, workshop etc.
12. Take help of English language supporters and experts, if needed.
13. Get maximum feedback before you submit.
14. General body of a research article includes 1) Introduction 2) Materials and Methodology 3) Results and Discussion and 4) Conclusion with acknowledgment and references at the end.
15. Add references at last as per the journal style, add only those quoted in the text of the article.
16. The paper should move with central idea of the topic and should show a thoughtful study.
17. Don't simply refer a work, in the same way previous publications have.
18. Change the way of sentences written without affecting the meaning suggested by the original author.

Abstract

1. Limit the text of background information of the selected topic.
2. It should be an extract summary of what is done and clear-cut outcome.
3. Never refer to figures or tables in your abstract.
4. Always use past tense as it is the summary of the work done in past.
5. The abstract should give overall idea of what is done and should be catchy.
6. Reader should understand the important findings of the work in this section.
7. Most of the workers read and refer only abstract, so it must contain the most pertinent information.
8. Use appropriate keywords the likelihood of your manuscript being read.

Introduction

1. Start with literature review in the selected topic of the research.
2. It represents literature review, the problem and aims, objectives of the study.
3. It should be catchy, simple but scientific, realistic and logical to promote and influence the reader about the findings of the study and further work done.
4. Use shorter paragraphs, it is better to use subsections for headings to different points.

Materials and Methods

1. Mention all the materials used in the study.
2. Try to avoid the explanation of common scientific terms and methodologies.
3. Use third person passive tense.
4. Mention the 'Make' of specific design, special chemicals and some other reagents and their concentration.
5. It is always better to refer already published papers in scientific and well known research journals.



Results and Discussion

1. Tables and graphs should be self explanatory.
2. Tables should follow the critical discussion of the obtained results in connection with the newer and useful references.
3. Avoid jargon and repetition of some common and similar meanings.
4. Point out the key findings of your results and write more about in explanatory way.
5. Numbering of the tables and figures should be in serial manner and as per journal format.
6. Name of the table should be given above the table while name of the figure should be given below the figure.
7. Graphs should be enough large to see the changes clearly.
8. X and Y axis titles of the graphs should be seen clearly to the reader.
9. Critically discuss the obtained results on the basis of possible reasons behind it and with the findings of other researchers. It should be informative part of your paper.
10. Your results may be positive, negative or neutral in various parts or sections of the study. It is better to put whatever you get.
11. Never overstate the findings of your research findings. For the same understand the message of your article.
12. You should mention what it contains, how it is useful, what limits it has and what it lacks.

Conclusions

1. It includes a clear cut and brief findings of your research work. Conclude the overall discussion carried out in the research paper.
2. It should be brief, concise and may be in pointwise.

Acknowledgment

1. Mention the name and gratitude towards person, higher official of your organisation or of those from you have received help in writing, preparation and funding for the research work.

References

1. All references used as source of information in your research paper should be mentioned as per journal style and guidelines. It is generally done to avoid plagiarism issues.

Journal Selection

1. Check out the editorial advisory board of the journal.
2. Select appropriate research journal that suits your topic of research.
3. Look at journal acceptance/rejection rates along with reputation in the scientific community.
4. It is better to go with newly started and online, open access journal in initial stage your academic and research career. It may give possibility to publish your article.
5. Look at the already published issues of the journal in a year.
6. Make sure that you are familiar with the charges demanded by journals for publishing.

Manuscript Submission

1. Look at the papers recently published in your journal of interest.
2. Don't submit your article for more than one journal at a time for possible publication. It's unethical.
3. Find out the contact information for each journal related with submission, charges and acceptance.
4. The name of editor, submission policies and acceptance ways can change over time without warning.
5. Format your manuscript as per the journal guidelines. Pay special attention to references/ bibliography, text formatting and citation style.



6. Create a covering letter in the name of journal editor, keep it professional and impressive. Include contact information for the editor.
7. Submit your work through online submission form or through the given e mail ID Or as hard copies required by some journals.
8. It is unethical to submit same article or more than half part of the already published paper to other journals. It creates a bad impression and you may eventually get caught.
9. Respect word length at the time of submission.
10. It is always better to suggest reviewers for your manuscript. It can be additional advantage.
11. You must be familiar with the mission and policies of the journal while submitting your paper.
12. It is better to look for such journals that have issued calls for papers.

Post-Submission

1. Consider very carefully, the comments and suggestions given to improve the paper.
2. Give commentswise answer to each question raised by the reviewers.
3. Highlight the corrected points in the manuscript.
4. Your intention and answer to editorial/reviewers comment should be positive and based on the further studies if any.
5. Be polite but straightforward while answering.
6. If your paper is accepted. Be careful to avoid the minute changes and errors that are mentioned by the editor/reviewers.
7. In responding to reviewer comments, it is a good idea to copy and paste the reviewers' comments verbatim in one color (e.g. black) and your responses in another color (e.g. blue).

Important Thing to Keep in Mind

1. Clearly mention the research problem.
2. Texts must contain sufficient references.
3. An article should be provided with background, aims, sample, methods, results etc.
4. The sampling should be described and justified.
5. Sample and data collection should be consistent with theoretical background.
6. Field characteristics should be mentioned wherever necessary.
7. Detailed description of the methods should be added.
8. Data processing and analysis techniques should be mentioned.
9. Research questions should be properly addressed.
10. Ethical problems and their solution should be explained. .
11. Overall structure of your paper should be clear and as per the journal guidelines.
12. Theoretical part, methodology and analysis of the results should be consistent with each other.
13. Critically explain the important findings of the work.
14. Select appropriate and internationally recognized methodology.
15. Data selection and analysis ways should be as per scientific recognition.
16. Mention methods and the analyses in detail.
17. Mention all the references at last part of the article and check them carefully those are quoted in the text form.
18. Make conclusions only related with your study.
19. Write only about work done and in relation with the obtained results. It is scientific.
20. Don't violate the ethical rules and mention as per the requirements of the journals.
21. Give respect to the space of the research article and avoid too much longer text.
22. Argue for the future studies on the selected topic.



Go for Online and Open Access Journals

Open access journals are freely available via internet for immediate access worldwide. Open access to the full text of articles is serving the best interest of the international research communities without subscription fees. The journals are not different from the print journals moreover they have more accessibility than others. The papers published undergo similar process and scrutiny perhaps more strict in some cases.

'Euresian Publications' currently supports three journals in an open access, rapid publishing platform. These journals provide complete and reliable source of information on current issues and possible solutions by way of newer tools in research. The published articles are indexed and abstracted in many reputed scientific and well known directories and agencies to get wider popularity, coverage and as mean for the electronic deposition. The journals keep update knowledge in the field of environmental sciences for various scientists, academicians and people from various sections of the society.

- 1) Universal Journal of Environmental Research and Technology (www.environmentaljournal.org)
- 2) World Journal of Environmental Biosciences (www.environmentaljournals.org)
- 3) World Journal of Applied Environmental Chemistry (www.environmentaljournals.org)

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