



ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS TO PREPARE RESEARCH ARTICLE FOR PRESENTATION AND PUBLICATION

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BACKGROUND

Research has been an important aspect of academics. It helps in analysis of a particular aspects or situation. Hence, research is considered as a journey towards an academic excellence. Research plays a vital role in the development of a nation and its people. There are three types of research. They are action research, applied research and pure research. Pure research leads to theoretical development. Discovery, invention and reflections are the major forms of pure research. It is more an academic exercise. The results of such research are published in article or discussed through articles in journals or through thesis addressed at an academic audience. To consider articles/ research papers of – related concepts, theories, variables, empirical research, contextual. The review should be broad enough to inform the readers of discourses/debates related to current topic, but not too lengthy that literature review by itself is something like research. Establish credibility as a researcher abreast of the field and demonstrate the need for and relevance of current research. In these directions this article makes an attempt to give few tips to write research article for presentation in seminars and its publication in reputed journals.

OBJECTIVES

The following are the specific objectives:

- To highlight the benefits of research to a lecturer
- To through a light on API score and research
- To exhibit issues and directions for different components of research article for presentation and its publication
- To know the general expectation of reviewer of research article

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is descriptive / theoretical in nature. Researcher has put his experience in presenting paper in seminars and its publication in reputed journal. Secondary sources have been obtained through books, journals, internet source to compile this article. Researcher has also consulted senior research guides.

BENEFITS OF RESEARCH TO LECTURER

Research is important as it provides you the knowledge and information about a particular topic. It also gives you a better picture and makes you aware on a particular aspect or to study a particular aspect in-depth. The following are the other benefits for career:

- To get better job
- To get Promotion
- To become professor
- To become Principal
- To guide Ph.D. students
- To get job in University

Benefit of API (Academic Performance Indicator) Score: Today for each paper presentation and Publication there will be points as per UGC Regulation 2010 and 2013. The details of points/marks are as follows:

For Paper Presentation in

- International Level-----10 points
- National Level----- 7.5 points
- State Level-----05 points
- Local Level.....03 Points

For Paper Publication in

- Refereed Journal with ISSN/ISBN-----15
- Non-refereed Journal with ISSN/ISBN-----10
- Conference Proceedings (Full paper)-----10



It is to be noted that if a paper presented in conference/seminar is published in the form of proceedings as full paper, the points would accrue for the publication and not for presentation.

It is also to be noted that the API for joint publications will have to be calculated in the following manner: Of the total score for the relevant category of publication by the concerned Lecturer, the first/principal author and the corresponding author/supervisor/mentor of the lecturer would have share equally 60% of the total points and the remaining 40% would be shared equally by all other authors.

If the paper is published in indexed journals, the points will be 5, Papers with impact factor between 1 and 2 by 10 points, papers with impact factor between 2 and 5 by 15 points and papers with impact factor between 5 and 10 by 25 points will be accrued to the concerned Lecturer.

PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH ARTICLE

Writing a successful research paper is not easy work. There are no shortcuts to be taken as one sits down to choose a topic, conduct research, determine methodology, organize (and outline) thoughts, form arguments or interpretations, cite sources, write the first draft, and, finally, apply the necessary revisions. But there's no need to be anxious with a research paper assignment! With a good understanding of the elements of a successful research paper, the process can be made a whole lot easier and simpler.

Research article: an article reporting on the results of one or more studies or experiments, written by the person(s) who conducted the research. This is considered one type of primary source. Look in the title or abstract for words like *study*, *research*, *measure*, *subjects*, *data*, *effects*, *survey*, or *statistical* which might indicate empirical research.

Review article: an article summarizing the results of significant studies or experiments, often attempting to identify trends or draw broader conclusions. Although scholarly, it is not considered a primary source or research article, but its references to other articles will include primary sources or research articles.

Theoretical article: an article containing or referring to a set of new or established abstract principles related to a specific field of knowledge; characteristically it does not contain original empirical research or present experimental data, although it is scholarly.

Indexation of a journal is considered a reflection of its quality. Indexed journals are considered to be of higher scientific quality as compared to non-indexed journals. Indexation of medical journals has become a debatable issue. For a long-time Index Medicus has been the most comprehensive index of medical scientific journal articles. It is being publication since 1879. Over the years, many other popular indexation services have developed. These include MedLine, PubMed, EMBASE, SCOPUS, EBSCO Publishing's Electronic Databases, SCIRUS among others. There are various regional and national versions of Index Medicus such as African Index Medicus.

Peer-reviewed (**refereed** or scholarly) **journals** - Articles are written by experts and are reviewed by several other experts in the field before the article is published in the **journal** in order to insure the article's quality. **Single-blind review** the reviewer's name is not disclosed to the author. **Double-blind review** the identity of the reviewers and the authors are not disclosed to either party. **Open review** no identities are concealed; author and reviewer names are disclosed.

What is an Indexed & IF journal?

- Indexed journals are considered to be of higher scientific quality as compared to non-indexed journals. These include MedLine, PubMed, EMBASE, SCOPUS, EBSCO.
- The **impact factor (IF)** of an academic journal is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to recent articles published in the journal .
- The impact factor of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations to the source items published in that journal during the previous two years

Use the **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** to locate **impact factors**. The **impact factor** is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a **journal** has been cited in a particular year. The JCR also lists **journals** and their **impact factors** and ranking in the context of their specific field(s).

Therefore, it is advisable to publish the paper either in refereed journal or Impact factor journal if the impact factor is more than 5.

A Successful Research Paper is a SMART one

A successful research paper fulfills the objective of increasing readers' knowledge of a given subject. It also accurately, concisely, and comprehensively relays unbiased information on that subject: information that, of course, must include valid evidence to support the premise.

SMART is a good way to remember the fundamentals of research paper writing, and to help prepare an author in writing a successful research paper.

- **Specific:** A research paper should be specific. It should maintain its focus on the given subject of research - answering a specific research question - and not be inconsistent or aimless as to convey information or make claims on other, unrelated topics or subjects.
- **Measurable:** A research paper must contain specific, proven research, and cites all research sources and related literature.
- **Attainable:** A research paper must provide a thesis statement, one that answers the research question and contributes to the knowledge of the given subject. It can't propose to answer a question that doesn't relate to real life or isn't based on an existing body of knowledge.
- **Realistic:** A research paper is objective and realistic. Should it be made to present interpretations, arguments, or evaluations, then it should do so based on valid evidence from reliable sources.
- **Time:** A research paper cannot be written without the researcher knowing the limits, timeframes, and focus of the required work. Without the writer / researcher stating the scope and limitations of the research paper, it is likely that the thesis statement will be hampered by an inability to answer the given research question or focus on the given research subject.

COMPONENTS OF A RESEARCH PAPER FOR PRESENTATION IN SEMINARS AND ITS PUBLICATION IN JOURNALS

It's also important for the writer / researcher to pay attention to the essential components of a research paper. While there are no templates for writing it, there are standard components of which one may do well to have a good understanding. In writing a **research paper**, take careful note of its **parts**. The research paper has at least **fourteen essential parts** although, of course, there may be additional parts depending on the discretion of your instructor. The basic principle to consider in writing a **research paper** is that you should first consider and familiarize yourself with the "works" of others and then try to compare them with your ideas.

1. **Title and Author Information:** The title page, with the alignment of the actual title of the paper typically centered. Oftentimes referred to as the *cover page*, this section is where you indicate the title of your research, your name, institutional information, email ID and other relevant information prescribed by your instructor. Sample title and author information is given below:

Socio Economic Status of VRS Optees in Public Sector Banks: A case Study with reference to Udupi District
By

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2. **Abstract:** It is a paragraph that summarizes the article. In the initial Para of abstract the researcher must explain the relevance of topic or title in the economic development or use or significance in the modern days practices. Then the researcher should specify that in these directions he/she is making an attempt to study the objectives of his/her research paper. Here, researcher should mention his/her main focuses of the present article. Finally abstract ends with major findings of the study. Major finding may not be required for paper presentation as the abstract generally sent before the actual findings.
3. **Keywords:** It is generally concepts/words/Technical words which are used most frequently in the article. The researcher must give 3-5 keywords. By these keywords reviewer may be able to obtain certain data about the paper. The sample abstract and keywords are given below for better understanding:

A Study on E-learning in India: A Theoretical Construct

By

Dr. Umesh Maiya* and Mr. Venkatram Bhat**

ABSTRACT

Global organizations today recognize the need for training and developing their people as a top priority. They also wish to capitalize on technology to broaden their knowledge and skill base. Meritocratic organizations inspire talent and nurture them to perform their best. As banks are aggressively moving towards automation in almost all the areas of banking operations, the pace of automation has necessitated training on application software. This is where e-learning comes into picture. E-Learning provides convenience of self paced learning, anytime, anywhere transcending geographies. E-learning refers to the use of electronic technologies to deliver, facilitate and enhance both formal and informal learning and knowledge sharing at any time, any place and at any pace. Such tools include the Computer, Internet and their applications including CD-ROM, E-mail, Web sites, and multimedia. E-learning can provide a single experience that accommodates the three distinctive learning styles: auditory, visual, and kinesthetic. E-learning can offer individualized, as well as group instruction. E-learning allows you to combine knowledge management, content management and performance management to support the business processes; it is not a process in itself. The key to e-learning success in an organization is to tie e-learning to the business needs and then measure its impact on those business needs. The objectives of the present study are to understand the theoretical aspects of e-learning, To identify the key drivers of e-learning initiatives, To know the role and relevance of e-learning.

Key words: E-learning, Training, Multimedia, Online training. Corporate e-learning.

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- 4. Introduction:** It provides the general background to the concerned research paper covering significance of the present area or title in the present scenario and its practical relevance. This component provides the context and a situational analysis of the research topic at hand. The role of the concept or area or title in international level, national level, and state level may be mentioned in this section. Thus, it is important to explain why the research subject was chosen, and what the relevance or rationale is of undertaking research on the subject. It may include the focused objectives of the research article.
- 5. Need for the present study or Problem statement:** This section includes significance contribution of this article or why this title is relevant in present scenario must be explained. This section may include problem statement of research article instead of need for the present study. Research gaps must be highlighted in this section.
- 6. Research Objectives:** This explains the purpose of the research article and specifies specific research objectives and research questions. This sections includes what are you going to find?. The objectives must be related to your research article title. There must coherence between article title and research objectives.
- 7. Research Methodology:** This part states and explains the process by which data, results, and evidence are collected, organized, and analyzed. If the methodology of the research paper is based on previous research literature, make sure that such literature is still valid and up-to-date. Research founded on outdated or disapproved material weakens credibility and makes proving something successfully so much more difficult. So, this section includes sampling plan and size, mode of data collection, tool of data collection need to be clearly explained. It also includes the statistical tools which are used for analyzing the data.
- 8. Scope and Limitation:** This section specifies about the area or functional area to be covered in the study. It puts certain framework for study. Study will be made within this framework. Each study will have certain inherent limitation. Hence, researcher needs to list the limitation in this section.
- 9. Hypotheses:** It is not compulsory for research paper presentation and its publication. However, the research paper which has hypotheses will have more weightage.
- 10. Conceptual framework/literature review:** Either conceptual framework or literature review is must in all research articles. Conceptual frame work include all article related concepts, meaning, application etc., for example: if the topic is about Brand Ambassadors, then the articles related to brand awareness, personality, brand positioning could be considered. Literature review includes a critical review of existing literature related to the study concerned. The research should have identified appropriate academic, professional field literature, describe



11. main themes, and identify connections, research gaps in them in their process of evaluation. The researcher should create a coherent sequence of arguments from the themes drawn from the literature. So, this section is where you will be providing all the relevant readings from previous works. Provide brief summaries or descriptions of the works of other authors. Make sure that your research materials are from credible sources such as academic books and peer-reviewed journals. Also, make sure that your reading materials are directly relevant to the topic of your research paper. The literature review typically includes the names of the authors, the titles of their works and the year of the publication of these works.
12. **Results and Discussion:** This section is where you will be presenting the actual results of the analysis that you have made based on your chosen methodology. This is where you logically follow through from the methodology and findings; with a smooth transition to reporting, analyzing, discussing, and substantiating the results. While research papers are an academic endeavor, it's important to write in a way that captures and sustains the attention of the reader. This can be done by using several techniques, including: tables / graphs, quotations, and additional supporting evidence. When using quotations, remember to do so accurately and to cite the source of the quotation in the references section. Foot note should be given for each table and diagram. Appropriate title should be given to the each table and chart with table number and chart number. Figures should be clear with logical inferences and relevant interpretations. Analysis using statistical techniques should be presented after the basic description of data. The interpretation should highlight the major findings with the detail of reasons. So, under discussion section you will be discussing more of the results of your research, its implications on other fields as well as the possible improvements that can be made in order to further develop the concerns of your research. This is also the section where you need to present the importance of your study and how it will be able to contribute to the field. For each table there should be footnote indicating source.
13. **Recommendations:** It is not must for all research papers. If necessary, a separate section of recommendations could be added. Under this section list the recommendations based on the findings clearly.
14. **Summary and Conclusion:** This summarizes the results and major findings. Do not, however, include in the conclusion anything that hasn't been brought up in the results and discussion components.
15. **References / Bibliography:** This component cites all the references made in the paper to other research studies and sources of information, be it by way of testimony, statistics, direct quotes, and paraphrased information. It is vital that every reference is recorded: doing so adds credibility and discipline to the paper. Typical reference formats/styles may be either APA, or Harvard, or MLA etc.,

GENERAL EXPECTATION OF THE REVIVER

The following are the general expectation of reviewer:

- Is the data presented in an appropriate way?
- Are the results obtained acceptable?
- Is there novelty in this research?
- Are the inferences drawn justifiable?
- Are implications practicable?
- Is there a significant contribution?
- Does the paper/article adhere to the norms?

CONCLUSION

This article is only an eye open for the researcher who is not yet published paper or not yet presented paper in any seminar. For writing the research article for presentation in seminar and its publication, first you must participate at least in two or three conferences. From there you will get an idea or inspiration. Second thing you should do is that you keep on reading certain journal/article. From reading journals your confidence level of writing article increases automatically. Finally, author of this article request all the reader of this article that you be an author of Journal, Be a part of National and International publication. Publish good research article and flourish in your career/profession.

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