**TITLE OF THE PAPER**

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*ABSTRACT* —The scientific paper begins with the Abstract. The Abstract states clearly and concisely what is dealt with in the paper. It is a concise statement of the questions, general procedure, basic findings, and main conclusions of the paper. This is a brief, all encompassing section summarizing what you discuss in the rest of the paper, and should be written last, after you know what you have said! The abstract should be written as one single-spaced paragraph (all other sections are double-spaced), and must not exceed 500 words (A4 page). Please insert your abstract here*.*

*Key words* *About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Keywords are used to retrieve documents in an information system such as an online journal or a search engine. (Mention 4-5 keywords) (It is consisted of 4-5 terms. Do not include terms that are available in the title.)*

# INTRODUCTION

Please insert your introduction here. The Introduction presents a background for the work you are doing and put it into an appropriate context (e.g. scientific principles, environmental issues, etc.). What questions are you asking in your study? What organisms or ideas were studied and why are they interesting or relevant? Identify the subject(s) and hypotheses of your work. Tell the reader why (s)he should keep reading and why what you are about to present is interesting. Briefly state your general approach or methods (e.g. experimental, observational, computer simulation, a combination of these, etc.) as a lead-in to the next section. Cite any references you used as sources for your background Information. Any statements not original to you should be properly cited in the text using the scientific citation style, and listed in the “References” section at the end of your paper.

# Figures and Equations

## 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.

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:

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

4) Results or Finding

5) Conclusions

# 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.

## Equations

In the case if someone uses equations, equations should be numbered consecutively beginning with (1) to the end of the paper. An example is shown in eq. (1).

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## Table

In the case if someone uses tables, tables should be numbered consecutively beginning with Table 1 to the end of the paper. An example is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Name of the table

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1. Explanation

## Figures

In the case if someone includes figures in the text, all figures should be numbered consecutively and captioned, e.g see the figure shown in Fig. 1. You can also put citations [1, 2] into your text.

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| Figure 1: Caption |

## Equations

In the case if someone uses equations, equations should be numbered consecutively beginning with (1) to the end of the paper. An example is shown in eq. (1).

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1. Explanation

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

The “Materials and Methods” section tells how the work was done. There should be enough detail that a competent worker can repeat the experiments. What procedures were followed? Are the treatments and controls clearly described? Does this section describe the sampling regime and sample sizes, including how individuals were assigned to treatments? What research materials were used: the organism, special chemicals, concentrations, instruments, etc.? This section should be written in the past tense. Please insert your materials and methods here.

# IMPROVEMENT AS PER REVIEWER COMMENTS

Analyze and understand all the provided review comments thoroughly. Now make the required amendments in your paper. If you are not confident about any review comment, then don't forget to get clarity about that comment. And in some cases there could be chances where your paper receives number of critical remarks. In that cases don't get disheartened and try to improvise the maximum.

# CONCLUSIONS

The “Conclusion” section states what conclusions can be drawn from the results addresses problems that arose in your study and how could they be avoided in the future, explains any exceptional aspects of your data or unexpected results, examines your results for possible errors or bias, recommends further work that could augment the results of the study you have presented, and states your major conclusions as clearly as possible, using specific examples from your data. Please insert your conclusion here.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

##### 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.

##### REFERENCES

The References section is a complete list of all references that you cited within your paper. The references are listed in alphabetical order by last name of the first author of each publication. Please use IEEE citation style.

1. Paper template for International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications.
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