

How to Write a Scholarly Research Paper

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The notes edited below are being given for the facilitation of the new researchers and authors, who comparatively low research paper writing experience. For Research Scholars doing Ph.D., it is mandatory to publish their research papers in international level journals. And, many of the students who will apply for further studies in technical courses will discover that relevant published research papers help during admission process. Moreover, publication of good research papers in reputed journals definitely helps in their carrier building. So, here we are trying to present some notes that you can adopt for writing.

I wish that GOD bestow you upon the skills to become a good author.

1. Pre-Writing Activity

The first activity for publishing a scholarly paper is to figure out your typical area of interest. Make sure that you had carried out enough studies on the basics of the area you selected and the topic as well. Then you have you to update yourself with the ongoing happenings in your chosen field. You can do this by-

- 1) Reading and googling a lot of research papers. There are a lot of journals and Papers floating around in net.
- 2) Attend conferences being organized in your locality, listen carefully, and find out what and how people are thinking about. Do not hesitate in attending numerous seminars or conferences.

Once you are done with the above mentioned steps, then you are eligible for writing a paper.

2. Read Published Papers

Read everything that might be relevant and that gives you different perspective of the focus topic. But, be adequately selective for not getting to much deviated from you topic of interest. You can find a lot of time during the days and utilize those holidays & free days. You can do reading work during journeys and during waiting for a bus, cab, train and airplane.

3. Kick Start the Work and Pen it down

Do not waste much time on reading and reading and reading. It may confuse you or divert you from the level. Make notes, Delete excess information, add your idea. Test and match your idea. Destroy irrelevant matter or material to avoid mishmash.

Pen down speculations, interesting problems, possible solutions, random ideas, references to look up, notes on papers you've read, outline the papers to write, and interesting quotes.

4. RTR – Read Back, Think and Re-Write

Read back through it thoroughly in steps frequently till it starts overpowering your general day-work. Think over it, Discuss the subject matter to anyone – honestly to anyone whether it is a shopkeeper, mender, teacher or a fellow traveler or your driver. Makes notes of their submissions, match them, correlated them. If workable accept them otherwise reject them.

Make a practice to self reading, self questioning and self correction in your article without bothering that you have written it how you can cut it. Re- Write new ideas and modifications.

5. Essence of your work

The essence of your work can be diagnosed by analyzing below listed points. We can increase the maturity of the paper by improving these.

Significance: Why was this work done? Did you solve an important problem of current interest or is it an obscure or obsolete problem?

Originality: Is your approach novel or is it tried-and-true? Did you need to develop new tools, either analytical or physical?

Completeness: Have you tested a wide range of scenarios, or is this just a simple proof-of-concept?

Correct: Is your solution technically sound or are there errors? Consider improving the same.

9. Structure of Your Paper

Generally, a Scholarly paper has seven sections within a span of 10 to 15 pages. They are-

- a) Abstract,
- b) Introduction,
- c) Methodology and Review of Literature,
- d) Your contribution,
- e) Findings and
- f) Conclusion.
- g) Appendices, Acknowledgement and References.

Abstract must be written at the last, as we have to give a summary of the paper in it. *Methodology* gives an outlook how, when, where of the research paper. *Review of Literature* gives the gists from the existing works of the same nature and area of research. References should be upto the mark and updated. It doesn't matter that you are refereeing an old article/journal/ book etc.

Whole of the Paper should be distributed in Headings and sub headings under proper numbering

10. Point 4: Your Contribution

Your contribution is a broad section of your paper which can be said as main subject matter of your paper. It should contain the following points -

- a) State and Describe the problem;
- b) why it's an interesting problem ;
- c) State your contributions;
- d) Say what your solution achieves;
- e) Say what follows from your solution.

11. Pre- Submission Exercise and Final Submission

Now your paper is ready. You can ask your peers or professors to review your paper. Next is to find the right place to publish it. You can start with national level conferences, which often gets conducted in many universities. Then once you gain a level of confidence, you can proceed to international conferences and journals.

If you submit your paper to a journal of your choice, It may possible you get a note from that. These may include:

- * Accept: "Means your paper is not rejected".
 - * Accept with revision: "Just make some minor changes."
 - * Revise and resubmit: "They're still interested in you!"
 - * Reject and resubmit: Though not as good as revise and resubmit, "They still want the paper!"
- Read every criticism as a positive suggestion for something you could explain more clearly.

14. Be Patient and Positive

After reading the review, be calm and quiet. Come back to it later, reading the paper closely to decide whether the criticisms were valid and how you can address them. You can find that reviewers make criticisms that are off-target because they misinterpreted some aspect of your paper. If so, don't let it get to you -- just rewrite that part of your paper more clearly so that the same misunderstanding won't happen again. It's frustrating to have a paper rejected because of a misunderstanding, but at least it's something you can fix. On the other hand, criticisms of the content of the paper may require more substantial revisions -- rethinking your ideas, running more tests, or redoing an analysis. Ask, Discuss and Interact but don't argue with the Editor or Journal Staff because of the fact that difference in opinion may arise. "Remember, to get a lot of publications, you also will need to get lots of rejections," says Edward Denier, Ph.D., editor of APA's Journal of Personality and Social Psychology: Personality Processes and Individual Differences.

REJECTIONS NEVER SAY THAT YOU ARE A FAIL.

15. Common Mistakes

There are Common Mistakes that come unknowingly.

1. Wrong sequence in Figure and Table Numbering
2. Continuation of the Subject Matter
3. Mis-arrangement of the Matter
4. General Confusion in the Matter

5. Plagiarism in the Subject Matter
6. Clarity of the Tables and Figures
7. Oldness and obsolete Matter

16. Publication Decision

Generally, there are three main choices:

- ✓ **National Conference:** A conference is the right place for beginner scholars, since the level of scrutiny is minimal. The conferences will accept papers which details about the comparison of existing technologies, mathematically proven but practically unproven proposals, etc.
- ✓ **International Conference:** A conference is the good play ground for intermediated scholars. This mostly same as National Conference but the securitization will be more. Conferences offer rapid time-to-publish, plus you will often get feedback on your work when you present it. Page lengths and acceptance standards vary widely from conference to conference, but generally conference papers are shorter than full journal papers.
- ✓ **Journal:** Journal papers are considered as more prestigious than conferences.