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HOW TO WRITE AN ACADEMIC RESEARCH PAPER

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Abstract

Research papers are highly recognized in scholar fraternity. In addition to that the published research work provides a big weight-age to career growth and helps to get admission in reputed universities. Research Scholars doing Ph.D it has become mandatory to publish their research papers at international level academic Journals or scholarly (Peer Reviewed) journals. And many of the students who wish to apply for further studies in technical courses will discover that relevant published research papers help during admission process. So, in this paper we will highlight and enlist the proven steps to write the research paper for peer-reviewed journals.

Keywords: Research, fraternity, published, universities, international, Peer Reviewed

INTRODUCTION

What is a research paper?

"Research paper." What image comes into mind as you hear those words: working with stacks of articles and books, hunting the "treasure" of others' thoughts? Whatever image you create, it's a sure bet that you're envisioning sources of information--articles, books, people, and artworks. Yet a research paper is more than the sum of your sources, more than a collection of different pieces of information about a topic, and more than a review of the literature in a field.

A research paper is piece of academic writing based on its author's original research work on a particular topic and the analysis and interpretation of research findings.

In other words, a research paper is an expanded essay that presents your own interpretation or evaluation or 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 experts know. A research paper involves surveying a field of knowledge in order to find the best possible information in that field. And that survey can be orderly and focused, if you know how to approach it. Don't worry--you won't get lost in a sea of sources.

To achieve supreme excellence in anything we do, we need more than just the knowledge. Like a cricket player aiming for world cup, we must have a positive attitude and believe that we have the ability to achieve it. That will be the real start for writing A¹ research paper.

How to start a research paper?

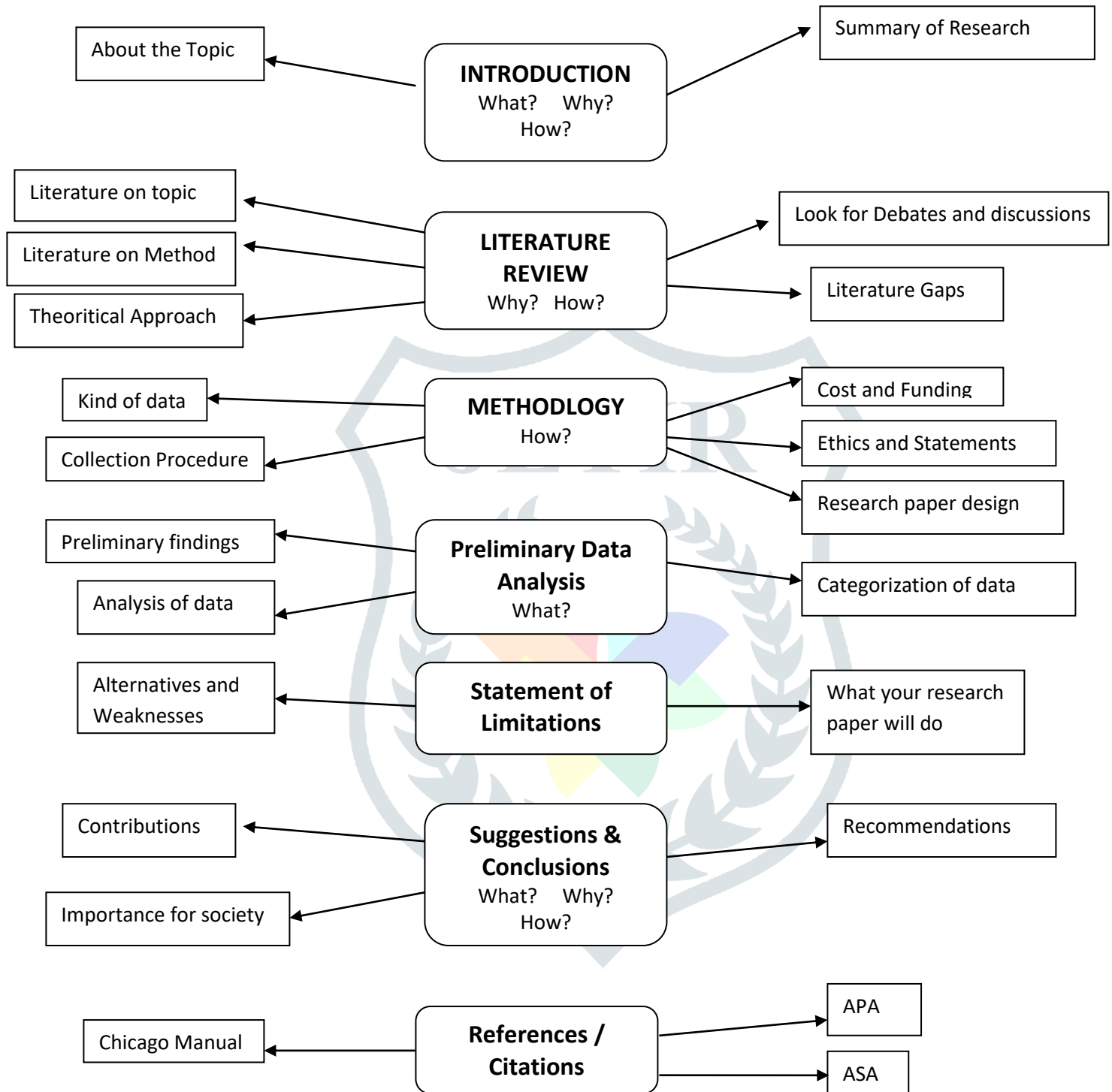
Choose a topic which interests and challenges you. Your attitude towards the topic will well determine the amount of effort and enthusiasm you put into research. Focus on limited aspect, example: narrow down from “biodiversity” to “biodiversity in Telangana”. If possible obtain the approval of faculty for the topic before concentrating on full scale research.

The most important thing is select a subject that you can manage. Avoid subjects that are very technical, learned or specialized. Avoid the subjects which have limited excess to data. Do not go for controversial topic, Example: religious encroachment, political parties’ corruption.etc

Steps to write a Research Paper

If you are writing research paper for the first time, it may seem frightening, but with good organization and focus of mind, you can make the process easier on yourself. Writing a research paper broadly it involves four main stages: choosing a topic, researching your topic, making an outline, and doing the actual writing. The paper won't write itself, but by planning and preparing well, the writing practically falls into place. Essentially a narrower research paper consists of Ten major sections. The number of pages may vary depending upon the topic of research work but generally comprises up to 8 to 10 pages. These are:

1. Abstract
2. Introduction
3. Review of Literature
4. Objectives
5. Methodology and database used
6. Research Analysis or Research Discussion
7. Results or Finding
8. Recommendations/suggestions
9. Conclusions
10. References/Citations

FIGURE SHOWING RESEARCH PAPER WRITING FLOWCHART

1. **Abstract:** An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When used, an abstract always appears at the

beginning of a manuscript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given scientific paper or patent application. By reading the abstract the reader gets some idea about the research paper.

2. **Introduction:** It's the foremost preliminary step for proceeding with any research work writing. In this section details about the topics are elaborated. In this section the reason for choosing this topic is also mentioned. While doing this go through a complete thought process of your Journal subject and research for its viability by following means:

- ® Read already published work in the same field.
- ® Goggling on the topic of your research work.
- ® Attend conferences, workshops and symposiums on the same fields or on related counterparts.
- ® Understand the scientific terms and jargon related to your research work.

For Example: If the topic of research paper is “Urban Sprawl and Sustainable Development in Hyderabad: A Geoinformatic Approach” then in the introduction section we will write about Urban sprawl and sustainable development a general view.

3. **Study area:** it is one of the vital component in research as taking study area makes a research narrower. In this section details about the study area is written like, location (coordinates), geology (soil, terrain, relief), Climate, etc and most importantly map of the study area.
4. **Objectives:** This deals with why we are writing this research journal.

For Example:

- To study the change detection in land use and land cover of Hyderabad
- To study the socio-economic conditions of working women in Warangal.

5. **Methodology and Database used;** In this section which method we are using for writing our research is written like Primary which is personally going to field or through questionnaire method or by secondary method which is from census, books, journals, newspapers, grey literature, Ph.D thesis, Internet, etc.

For Example: If the topic of research paper is “Urban Sprawl and Sustainable Development in Hyderabad: A Geoinformatic Approach” then the methodology will be:-

GIS techniques was applied to show the trends in economic, spatial, land use and land cover patterns and also impact of the city of Hyderabad on agricultural patterns, diversification of economic activities, increasing demand for value for land. Remote Sensing Satellite data (IRS 1C and 1D), will be processed through Image processing techniques using ERDAS Imagine software.

6. **Research Elaborations:** Now it is the time to articulate the research work with ideas gathered in above steps by adopting any of below suitable approaches:

- ® **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.
 - ® **Jump Start:** 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.
 - ® **Use of Simulation software:** There are numbers of software available which can mimic the process involved in your research work and can produce the possible result. you can get the simulated results of your paper and it eases the process of paper writing. Some of the processing Software are: ArcGIs,Qgis,ILWIS,Erdas,Mapillary,etc
7. **Suggestions and Recommendations:** In this suggestions for future studies and recommendations can be given so that the problem is solved by any government or NGO.
For Example: better transport facilities should be provided to the rural villages.
8. **Results or Finding:** This section also has more details about your research in continuation with above section. In this section all the research matter will be summed up into points so that the reader can understand easily.
9. **Conclusions:** This section will have conclusions about your research. As by adopting the above practices all major constructs of a research paper can be written and together compiled to form a complete research ready for Peer review. Most research papers conclude with a restated thesis statement. Present your thesis again, but reword it. Briefly summarize the points you've made. Take a moment to explain why you believe those points support your case. If your research is inconclusive, take a moment to point out why you believe this topic bears further research.
10. **References:** This section will have all the citations which we have used in writing our research. The major citation types used in research paper are;

- APA
- ASA
- CHICAGO MANUAL

For Example:

1. **MLA:** Kamraju, M, and Siva Prathaap. "*HOW TO AVOID REJECTION OF RESEARCH PAPER BY JOURNALS.*" International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR (2019): n. pag. Print.

2. **APA:** Kamraju, M., & Prathaap, S. (2019). HOW TO AVOID REJECTION OF RESEARCH PAPER BY JOURNALS. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*.
3. **CHICAGO:** Kamraju, M, and Siva Prathaap. "HOW TO AVOID REJECTION OF RESEARCH PAPER BY JOURNALS." *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 2019

CONCLUSION:

Although the academic research paper format is fairly standardized, writing guidelines may vary not only among academic institutions but also among individual professors. So, pay attention to any how-to handouts you've received, and don't forget to check your university's writing instructions for more resources.

Through this paper we wanted to highlight the unknown facts which scholars face while writing academic research paper. We are not saying this is the only format but you can use this format as most of the reputed journals ask such format.

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