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**Research article**

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| **TITLE [ Arial, 14, Bold, Sentence case, Centre]** |
| **Author information, Address details, Mail id. (Arial, 12, Center, Sentence case)** |
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| **Abstract**  An abstract is a short summary of your research paper, usually about a paragraph (150-250 words) long. A well-written abstract serves multiple purposes:  1. an abstract lets readers get the gist or essence of your paper or article quickly, in order to decide whether to read the full paper;  2. an abstract prepares readers to follow the detailed information, analyses, and arguments in your full paper;  3. and, later, an abstract helps readers remember key points from your paper.  **Key Words** |

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| **INTRODUCTION**  Introductions need to be organized, succinct, and clear. Clear writing is essential when writing a research paper. Often, students work so hard in crafting an interesting hook that the rest of the introduction devolves into another direction. For students, I always recommend clearly identifying what your thesis is - what are you planning on focusing on for your paper? As a reader, do I know what the premise of the paper is before I continue reading? For research papers, engagement is in the pithiness of writing and the organizational structure. In introductions particularly, the statement of organization is vital. The statement of organization dictates how the rest of the paper will be structured and what the reader should look to when they are reading. For research papers, follow your passions. What interests you? What is a topic that keeps you up at night? What are you passionate about? Finding a topic that resonates with you is key when aiming to write ideas clearly.  **MATERIAL AND METHOD**  Therefore, the methods section structure should: describe the materials used in the study, explain how the materials were prepared for the study, describe the research protocol, explain how measurements were made and what calculations were performed, and state which statistical tests were done to analyze the data.  In addition to the abovementioned information, in the beginning paragraphs of ‘Materials and Methods’ section of a clinical study the answers to the following questions should be absolutely provided:   1. The beginning, and termination dates of the study period. 2. Number of subjects/patients/experimental animals etc. enrolled in the study, 3. Has the approval of the ethics committee been obtained? 4. Study design (prospective, retrospective or other).   Explain all materials and methods in detail so readers will get pure research theme.  **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**  The results section is a section containing a description about the main findings of a research, whereas the discussion section interprets the results for readers and provides the significance of the findings. This section should not repeat the results section.  Some of the common reasons the results and discussion sections might cause reviewers to reject a manuscript are:   1. confusing tables or figures 2. inconsistent or inaccurate data 3. potential variables that are not reported 4. over interpretation/under interpretation of the results 5. To avoid these problems, you can use an organized structure, such as outlines, points or subheadings, to write the results and discussion section. For the results, figures and tables must be clear so the readers understand the message. 6. In the discussion section, outline your thoughts to defend your research and to emphasize the significance of your research. Use good writing, clear argumentations, and logical explanations in this section to support your conclusion.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Table 1. SRA Services | | | | Sr. No. | Service | Service Type | | 1. | Scientist | Call for Paper | | 2. | Publish with us | Books, Papers, Ph.D. Thesis | | 3. | ICAR-ARS-NET coaching | For Agriculture | | 4. | Website designing and development | Education, and Professional | | 5. | Content Writer | Education, and Professional |  |  | | --- | | **A black and white logo  Description automatically generated with low confidence** | | Figure 1. SRA Logo |   **CONCLUSION**  Beware inappropriate conclusions (beyond the range of the data, beyond the design of the study).   1. Don't repeat results 2. Order simple to complex (building to conclusion); or may state conclusion first 3. Conclusion should be consistent with study objectives/research question. Explain how the results answer the question under study 4. Emphasize what is new, different, or important about your results 5. Consider alternative explanations for the results 6. Limit speculation 7. Avoid biased language or biased citation of previous work 8. Don't confuse non-significance (large P) with "no difference" especially with small sample sizes 9. Don't confuse statistical significance with clinical importance.   Never give incidental observations the weight you attach to conclusions based on hypotheses generated before the study began.  **REFERENCES**  Yisma E, Eshetu N, Ly S, Dessalegn B. Prevalence and severity of menopause symptoms among perimenopausal and postmenopausal women aged 30-49 years in Gulele sub-city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. BMC Womens Health. 2017;17(1):124.  Soares CN, Cohen LS. The perimenopause, depressive disorders, and hormonal variability. Sao Paulo Med J. 2001;119(2):78–83.  Maki PM. Menopause and cognition. Menopause. 2007;38(3):279–85.  **Cite References in the article in following Format**  **[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]………………..[10]** |