



Guidelines to Authors

1. General

Full-length articles, short communications, technical articles and review articles reporting results of original investigations, clearly written in good English in topics associated with the following subjects are published in the Advances in Applied Research, after subjecting to a rigorous peer-reviewing process:

- Material Sciences (Biomaterials; Nanomaterials; Food materials)
- Agricultural Sciences (Agricultural Engineering; Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry; Plant Pathology; Horticulture and Agronomy; Biotechnology)

Communications intended for publication should be sent using the online link, https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=manuscript_submission. Advances in Applied Research (AAR) will consider manuscripts prepared in accordance with the format of the journal. Articles are considered for publication on condition that these are contributed solely to AAR, that they have not been published previously in print and are not under consideration by another publication. In the selection of the paper and in regard to priority of publication, the opinion of the Editor will be final. The Editor shall have the right to edit, condense, alter, rearrange and rewrite approved articles before publication without the reference to the author concerned.

2. Authorship

All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship. Authorship credit should be based only on significant contribution to

- a) conception and design or analysis and interpretation of data; and to
- b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and on
- c) final approval of the version to be published. Conditions a, b and c must be met.

Author(s) may include explanation of each author's contribution separately. The author(s) are advised to refer the latest issue of the journal and get himself/herself/themselves acquainted with

the minor details of the format and style of the journal. Each manuscript should be accompanied by a covering letter indicating whether the paper is submitted as an original article, a short communication, or a review. The covering letter should also contain the name, address, email address and telephone/fax numbers of the corresponding author. The corresponding author should promptly notify the change of address, if any. The request for any addition or deletion of author names should be communicated to the journal Editor by the corresponding author with reason, before the acceptance of the article, with a written confirmation from all the authors including the authors added and removed. The change in the authorship is subject to the approval of the Editor.

Declaration

A declaration should be submitted stating that the manuscript represents valid work and that neither this manuscript nor one with substantially similar content under the present authorship has been published or is being considered for publication elsewhere and the authorship of this article will not be contested by anyone whose name(s) is/are not listed here, and the order of the authorship as placed in the manuscript is final and accepted by the co-authors. Also, for the work that involved the use of animal and human subjects, the authors should have acquired the ethics committee approval, which should be appropriately declared and documented in the paper. Declaration should be signed by all the authors or the corresponding author can sign the declaration on the behalf of all authors in the order in which they are mentioned in the original manuscript.

3. Submission of manuscript

The length of an article should not exceed 3,000 words in the case of full-length article and 750 words in the case of short communication. Each half-page table or illustration should be taken as equivalent to 200 words. It is desirable to submit manuscripts in MS Word document (Times New Roman font; pt 12; 1 cm margin on all sides using double line spacing throughout the manuscript). All the pages of the manuscript (including the tables) should be serially numbered. The figures / images should be of high resolution and in JPEG format with the pixel size of 300 dpi or more.

4. Organization of manuscript

Full-length article shall comprise

- (1) Short title,
- (2) Title,

- (3) Names of Author/Author(s),
- (4) Institution and Address with PIN (postal) code,
- (6) Abstract (along with keywords),
- (7) Introduction,
- (8) Material and Methods,
- (9) Results and Discussion,
- (10) Conclusion,
- (11) Acknowledgement,
- (12) Declaration
- (13) References and
- (14) Tables and Figures (if any).

The title (in bold) should be concise and represents the work of the article. A short running title should convey the main theme of the paper (maximum 30 characters). Use capital letter for the first word of the title, proper names and chemicals. Names of the author(s) (first name followed by surname, 12 points, in bold) with their designations and complete postal address(es) of the institutions to which the work to be attributed should be given. Indicate the corresponding author by an asterisk, and the email ID and the contact mobile number as a foot note.

Abstract

An abstract limited to 250 words shall explain in brief, the purpose of the study/ investigation, basic procedure adopted, main findings and their implications along with keywords restricted to 8 numbers in parenthesis, following the abstract. A short introduction should indicate the objectives and scope of the investigation with reference to earlier similar reports. Limit literature references [maximum 20] to essential and latest information.

Material and methods

Material and methods must be concise and clear. Reported methods can be quoted by reference. If any new technique is adopted, elaboration is essential. Description of the statistical methods used should be given in detail. Standard abbreviations can be used and be spelt out when first used in the text. Abbreviations are strictly forbidden in the title and abstract.

Results and discussion

Presentation of results must be with clarity and relate to the objectives, the question addressed in the investigation and the solutions evolved from the investigation. As far as possible, this section should not be lengthy but should be understandable through representation by figures / images

(in JPEG format) and tables. Tables should be simple, self explanatory and should supplement and not duplicate the information given in the text.

Conclusion

Conclusion may focus on the solutions of the problems posed in the communication and/or towards contribution for scientific knowledge.

Acknowledgement

The authors may place on record the help received (should be limited to collegial and financial assistance, if appropriate be placed at the end of the text).

References

Citation in text

All the citation of references in the text should be represented as follows: Single author: the author's name and the year of publication e.g., show...(Kelebeni, 1983) or Chege (1998) showed...; Two authors: Nagarajan and Praveen (1972) have shown or it has been shown (Nagarajan and Praveen, 1972); Three or more authors: Indicated by *et al.* after the surname of the first author, e.g., Nagarajan *et al.* (1972); More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year should be represented by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication, e.g., Chukwura (1987a,b). Information from manuscripts submitted but not yet accepted should be cited in the text as “unpublished observations” (in parentheses).

List

The references should be arranged alphabetically and follow the order: name(s) of author(s), year of publication, title of the paper, periodical (title in abbreviations italicized), volume (bold), starting and ending pages of the paper e.g., Nielsen, P.E., Egholm, M. and Buchardt, O. 1994. Peptide nucleic acid (PNA) - A DNA mimic with a peptide backbone. *Bioconjug. Chem.***5**, 3 - 7. Reference to a book includes name(s) of author(s), year of publication, title, the edition, the publisher, city of publication and page numbers e.g., Finney, D.J. 1971. Probit analysis (3rd Edition). Cambridge University Press, London, p. 20. Manuscripts accepted but not yet published may be included among the references and designated as “In press” (in parentheses) at the end e.g., Laakso, M. 2014. Green open access policies of scholarly journal publishers: A study of what, when, and where self-archiving is allowed. *Scientometrics*. (In press). The order for reference to a chapter in an edited book may be as follows: Gupta, R. and Rastogi, R.A. 2005. Determination of peak runoff rates from a small Himalayan watershed using conceptual model of

geomorphologic instantaneous unit hydrograph. **In:** Hydrology and Watershed Management (V. Kumar, P.K. Singh and R.C. Purohit (Eds.)). Himanshu Publications, Udaipur, pp. 106 - 112. Reference to a website follows the order: Author(s), year, title, web address <in angled brackets>, date viewed e.g., Lutz, O. 2015. The Science of Earth's Rising Seas. <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/news/2015/9/3/teaching-the-science-of-earths-rising-seas/> (accessed 12 July 2021). Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations from the Journal abbreviations source (<https://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/>). Papers without a reference list will not be sent for peer review.

Units of measurements

Metric SI units should be used in scientific contributions. If the conventional units or SI units were actually followed in measurements that should be given in parenthesis. Italics should be used for generic names.

5. Dual publication

If a material in a submitted article has been published previously or is to appear in part or whole in another publication, the Editor must be informed.

6. Short communication

Conceptually, short communication is a first report on new concepts, ideas and methodology which the author(s) would wish to share with the scientific community. The style is less formal as compared with the “full-length” article and does not have different sections. However, the materials and methods part is more emphasized. The other instructions are the same as that of full-length articles.

7. Review article

A review article should have an abstract which provides the rationale for the review, the major studies reviewed and conclusions drawn. The article should also have an introduction, a body with subtopics being addressed and a conclusion with a critical discussion on the implications of the review findings.

8. Final proof corrections and submission

The authors should carry out all the major and minor corrections / revisions suggested by the reviewer and the editor and mark them in track changes. The galley proof will be sent to the corresponding author in portable document format (PDF) files. The corrections should be

marked in red ink, directly on the galley proofs and should be noticeable and easy to understand. The authors can correct errors and not do revisions in the final proof of the paper and submit the same on or before the date of submission. Extensive alteration requires the approval of the Editor / Editorial board, which may possibly delay the publication.

9. Access to published article and subscription

The author(s) can access the published article with a standard subscription-based access (<http://indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aar1&type=home>).